



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

### Monthly Mobility Trends and Events

Reporting Period  
May 2020

In May 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 city-wide lockdowns, internal and cross-boundary travel bans and quarantine of new arrivals.
- A decrease of 39 per cent in flows observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) between January and May 2020, as a result of mobility restriction measures and decrease travel relating to the COVID-19 crisis.
- A stark increase of 65 per cent in flows between April and May 2020, reflecting the progressive resumption of cross-boundary mobility in the region.
- The stranding of over 17,000 migrants throughout the region, including close to 2,000 migrants waiting at IOM Transit Centers.
- 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 13,000 IDPs to North West and North South Region of Cameroon, linked to the COVID-19 crisis.

- 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).

### COVID-19 - Point of Entry Mobility Assessment

Reporting Period  
May 2020

	Assessed Points of Entry in West and Central Africa			
	Total	Open	Part. Open	Closed
Cameroon	65	3	29	33
Chad	19	6	10	3
Cote 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
Nigeria	22			

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

In **Cameroon**, 65 PoE 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 only partially open (open only to commercial traffic to neighbouring landlocked countries).

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

Health workers were present at 32 per cent (21 out of 65) of the assessed PoE. Information about COVID-19 was provided (in the form of placards and leaflets) at half of PoE (32 out of 65). However, less than 20 per cent (13 out of 65) of PoE had a health screening in place. Furthermore, hand washing stations were available at only half (32 out of 65) of PoE. Finally, over 75 per cent of PoE do not have Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) in place to manage flows and detect possible cases.

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

Twelve PoE 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 re-

ported 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 PoE (7 out of 12). Furthermore, information about COVID-19 was provided at all 12 PoE, including through awareness raising campaigns with cross-border communities, community and religious leaders as well as leaflets provided to travellers. While hand washing stations were available and health screenings were in place at all of the PoE referral mechanisms were only set up in five PoE (42%). In addition, no PoE drafted Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) on flow management and disease detection.

In **Ghana**, all 48 PoE (including 3 international airports and 45 land and sea border points) were partially open, 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 PoE (12 out of 48). Meanwhile, information about COVID-19 was provided to travellers, notably through posters, leaflets and announcements, at 46 per cent of PoE (22 out of 48). Furthermore, all assessed PoE collect embarkation and disembarkation data, although data collection was digitized at only 9 of 48 PoE (9%). A vast majority of PoE (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.

Thirty-seven PoE 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 PoE daily. This reflects the fact that enforcing mobility restriction measures has been a challenge.

Health workers were present at 43 per cent of PoE (16 out of 37), while at 60 per cent of PoE (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 PoE (60%) offered information about COVID-19 to travellers. However, over half of PoE (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 PoE 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 PoE. Hand washing stations were installed at 41 per cent of PoE (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 PoE. In terms of health screenings, temperature checks, health declaration forms and isolation of symptomatic travellers were set up at over half of PoE (52%). In addition, information about COVID-19 was provided at 70 per cent of PoE.

Fifteen PoE were assessed in **Nigeria's** North East Zone, at which 136 movements were observed on average every week. Travellers were heading to or coming from Cameroon's Far North region or Chad. Almost all travellers (99%) were Nigerian nationals, and the majority (62%) were male. Most individuals observed crossing the PoE (54%) were conducting seasonal migration, with the next most-common reasons for travel being family visits (15%) and economic migration (15%).

## Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
May 2020

Active Flow Monitoring Network		
Cameroon	1	FMP
Chad	2	FMPs
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 five countries; only 22 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 Information Points (IPs) were open in May 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 May 2020, an average of 286 individuals were recorded at the Kousseri FMP each day. This represents an 18 per cent decrease since April (348). This large drop is a consequence of all borders being closed to all travel other than commercial travel.

The majority of travellers (67%, a 3 p.p. increase) were male, while 33 per cent were female (a 3 p.p. decrease). Thirteen per cent of travellers were children.

Large numbers of vulnerable individuals were observed, including 9 per cent of children under five years old, 5 per cent of pregnant women and 5 per cent of elderly travellers.

In May 2020, Cameroon remained the main destination of flows crossing Kousseri, with 83 per cent of travellers headed to Cameroon (number similar to April 2020). Meanwhile, 12 per cent and 4 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 (91%, a 3 p.p. increase from March) travelling from Cameroon, followed by Chad (7%) and Nigeria (2%).

The primary reason for travel was short-term travel (44%), followed by long-term economic migration (29%). Notably, 17 per cent of travellers were forcibly displaced, reflecting the increase in insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin observed since December 2019. Finally, 9 per cent of individuals were conducting seasonal migration.

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, similarly to the previous reporting period) 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 May 2020 grew by 32 per cent since the previous reporting period (from 157 to 207 observed on average each day). This increase, observed in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, was driven by increases identified at internal FMPs and transit points, and points to the easing of internal mobility restrictions in May 2020.

A large majority of observed individuals (91%) were adult men, while 6 per cent were adult women and 3 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 55 per cent of travellers observed (an 8 p.p. increase from the previous month), overtook Malian citizens (18% of individuals, or 2 p.p. less than the previous month) as the primary nationality group observed at Malian FMPs, reflecting the movement of Burkinabè migrants ahead and during seasonal migration. Guinean (8%) 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, and in stark contrast to previous months, when the main destination of travellers had been Burkina Faso, the majority of individuals were travelling to a destination in Mali (50%, an 18 p.p. increase from April 2020). This evolution is a reflection of the primarily internal nature of travel, and of the fact that international borders continue to be closed. In second place, 40 per cent of travellers (15 p.p. less than in April 2020) were travelling to Burkina

Faso. The share of travellers going to Algeria was 7 per cent in May 2020.

The vast majority of migrants (74%, 3 p.p. less than in April 2020) were undertaking long-term economic migration, although their share declined in May. Meanwhile, the share of seasonal migrants (25%, or 3 p.p. more) grew. Notably, 1 per cent of travellers had been forcibly displaced. This coincides with an intensification of violence in central and eastern Mali.

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 May 2020 (691) witnessed a slight, 2 per cent decrease from the previous month (705). While flows witnessed a decrease, the diminution in flows was only minor, and much smaller than that observed since February 2020. 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 (68%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children, including 5 per cent of children under five years old. An additional 12 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 years old or older), representing an 8 p.p. increase from the previous month. Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term local movements (44%), long-term economic migration (34%) or seasonal migration (18%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (49%), Nigerien (39%) and Chadian (4%) nationals. The majority of travellers were travelling to Niger (61%), while 35 per cent were headed to Nigeria and 2 per cent to Chad and Cameroon, respectively. The majority of travellers (65%) were coming from a location within Nigeria, while 33 per cent were travelling from Niger and 1 per cent from Chad and Cameroon, respectively.

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 1,355 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in May 2020, representing a 33 per cent increase as compared to April (1,022). This surprising 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, Seguedine and Dan Issa FMPs, suggesting that movements to and from Algeria and Libya increased during the month, probably in relation to seasonal work. 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 completed data collection for Round 21 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in April 2020, and results are expected to be published in June 2020.

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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 May: through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, IOM Cameroon recorded the return of 3,202 IDPs (625 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, close to 14,000 IDPs have returned home.

## 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.

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.

## 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.

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 displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified seven events in May 2020 (four preventive movement induced by the fear of an armed attack, one case of fires of unknown cause, and two instances of returns of displaced households to their village of origin as a result of improved security conditions) with 4,648 individuals (1,085 households) displaced.

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

Current Implementation Round  
Round 3 (TBD)

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

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

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

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

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

[displacement.iom.int/chad](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 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](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 Tillaberi regions, identifying 104,565 IDPs (15,081 households).

Discussions are underway to conduct Round 2 of DTM assessments.

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## 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), Bio-  
metric 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 Up-  
date, 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.

With the start of the rainy season, DTM Nigeria conducted rapid assessments to explore the damage and impact of heavy rains in the North East. As of 26 May 2020, DTM assessments identified 18 camps affected in Gwoza, Bama, Maiduguri, Jere and konduga LGAs. In total, 5,575 IDPs (1,056 households) were affected and 1,018 shelters were damaged.

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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, So-  
koto, 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.

Rapid assessments conducted on 2 Jun 2020 following renewed attacks in late May found that 421 individuals had been affected by the attacks, including 15 casualties. The attacks also damages numerous buildings, causing households to flee to neighbouring villages.

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May 2020

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

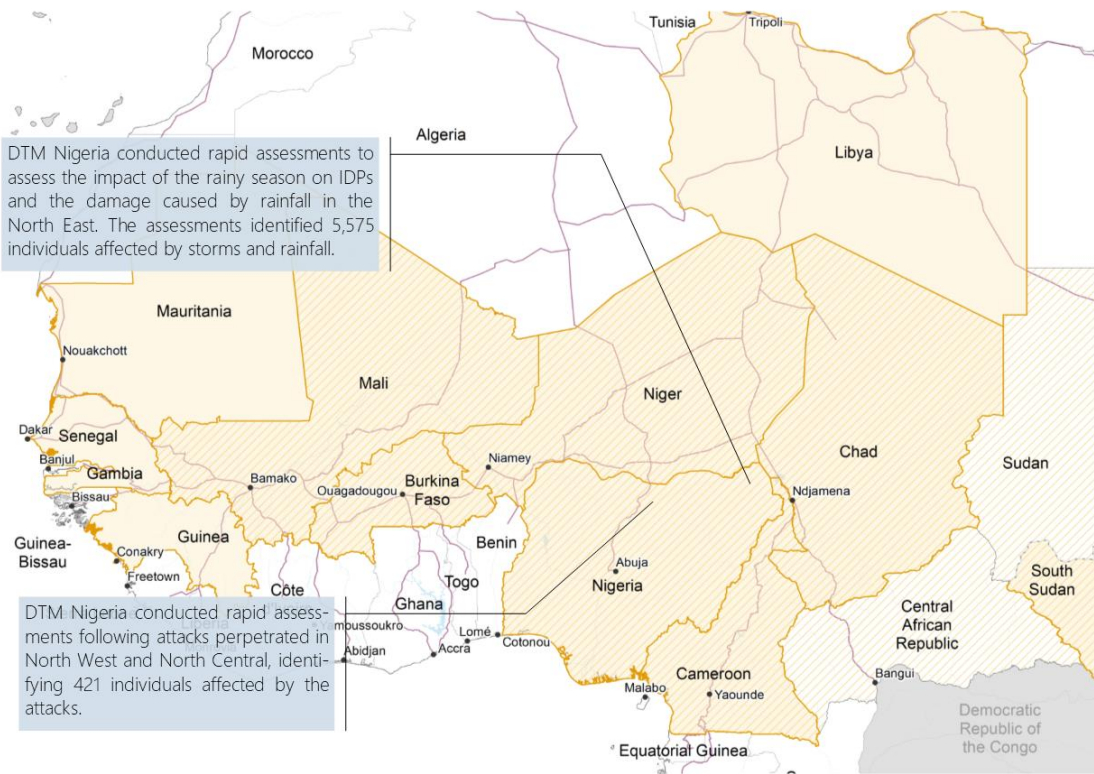
## Displacement Tracking Matrix West and Central Africa (WCA)

-  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.



DTM Nigeria conducted rapid assessments to assess the impact of the rainy season on IDPs and the damage caused by rainfall in the North East. The assessments identified 5,575 individuals affected by storms and rainfall.

DTM Nigeria conducted rapid assessments following attacks perpetrated in North West and North Central, identifying 421 individuals affected by the attacks.

<p><b>Regional Flow Monitoring Network</b> Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria</p> <p> 22+ Flow Monitoring Points</p>	<p><b>Cameroon (Far North)</b> as of Round 20 – November 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 297,380 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 106,131 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 47,305 Out of Camp Refugees</li> </ul> <p><b>Burkina Faso</b> as of Round 1 – August 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 10,293 Internally Displaced</li> </ul>	<p><b>Central African Republic</b> as of Round 9 – January 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 528,140 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 672,778 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 283,183 Returnees (From abroad)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chad (Lac)</b> as of Round 11 – April 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 236,426 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 23,609 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 33,476 Returnees (From abroad)</li> </ul> <p><b>Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)</b> as of Round 2 – October 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 77,650 Returnees (from abroad)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mali</b> as of 31 April 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 250,998 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 565,905 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 83,833 Repatriated</li> </ul> <p><b>Niger (Tahoua+Tillabéri)</b> as of Round 1 – December 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 104,565 Internally Displaced</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nigeria (North East)</b> as of Round 31 – February 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 2,046,604 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 1,538,861 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 135,001 Returnees (From abroad)</li> </ul> <p><b>Nigeria (North West + North Central)</b> as of Round 3 – December 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 578,119 Internally Displaced</li> </ul>
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