



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
January 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

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

migration.iom.int

30 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 10 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. The Zouarke FMP in Chad is temporarily shut, and no data has been collected at that point since 25 October 2018 because of the instability affecting the Zouarke region.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. An average of 1,949 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an increase of eight per cent from the December figures (1,808). Since October 2018, the average daily number of individuals crossing FMPs has grown by 74 per cent. Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (82%), followed by Niger (7%) and Togo (4%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (47%), Niger (25%) and Burkina Faso (18%). For the second month in a row, seasonal migration was the main reason for the movement of travellers (representing 34% of

flows observed), followed by short-term economic migration (33%) and long-term economic migration (30%). This growing proportion of seasonal migrants amongst observed individuals, which began in November 2018, is due to the fact that the seasonal migration season begins after the rainy season, which this year ended in late October. Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (65%), Niger (27%) and Mali (4%). Six per cent of individuals observed were children under five, six per cent were pregnant women and two per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, because of continued unrest around Zouarke, data was only collected at the Faya and Kalait FMPs.

Over the reporting period, an average of 478 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, an increase of 17 per cent when compared to December 2018 (446). This increase in the number of travellers is the result of intercommunal clashes in the Tibesti region, which drove a significant number of people to flee to Faya through Kalait. The intensifying conflict also explains why the share of travellers who indicated conflict as the reason for travel (which stood at 21% in January 2018) grew by eleven per cent since the previous reporting period.

The share of long-term economic migrants (37%) also grew (by 14%). In contrast, the percentage of short-term economic travellers decreased by 14 per cent (from 53% in December 2018 to 39% in January 2019). All individuals identified were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremale and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali

and Senegal. In January 2019, a daily average of 818 individuals was witnessed at the FMPs. This represents an increase of 11 per cent when compared to December 2018 (725). The largest share of migrants observed (79%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 5% from Mali, 3% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Senegal). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (30%) and children (25%), including eight per cent of children under five years old. Five per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and three per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term movements (42%) and seasonal migration (5%). The highest share of individuals observed (40%) were entering the country. In contrast to previous months, most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Senegal (37%), while Mali was the second-most indicated destination (mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries while the Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

Average daily flows observed in January 2019 witnessed a slight increase of two per cent since December 2018, going from 212 to 216 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-five per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while eleven per cent were women and four per cent were children. The primary countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month: the proportion of Malian travellers was 46 per cent, followed by Guinean (14%), Ivorian (7%) and Senegalese (6%) nationals. The main countries of intended destination of travellers, namely Mali (40%), Mauritania (20%) and Algeria (21%), also did not change. A large majority of migrants (92%) were undertaking economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants grew by two per cent to reach six per cent, while the number of individuals performing short-term movements decreased by four per cent (from 6% to 2%).

In **Mauritania**, a Migrants Presence exercise conducted in November 2018 in

Nouadhibou to assess the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants present in the city found that 32,384 migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa lived in Nouadhibou. Fifty-five per cent were adult men, while 22 per cent were adult women and 23 per cent were children. The majority of migrants identified (61%) were Senegalese nationals, followed by Malian (14%) and Guinean (13%) nationals.

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 number of individuals observed remained stable. In January 2019, an average of 1,618 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, a slight increase of one per cent from December 2018. The majority of observed individuals (67%) were adult males, while 17 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children. Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (42%), long-term economic migration (33%) or seasonal migration (15%). These figures are all similar to those observed in December 2018.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (56%, 7% more than the previous month), Nigerien (34%, 1% more) and Chadian (4%) nationals. Almost all individuals observed were travelling either from Nigeria (66%) or Niger (33%), while the vast majority were headed to either Niger (64%) or Nigeria (34%).

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, while 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 set up to help understand internal movement flows.

A total of 65,467 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in January 2019, or an average of 2,112 individuals per day, representing an increase of 38 per cent since December 2018. This increase is explained by the substantial rise in the

number of individuals observed at the Dan Issa FMP (eight-fold increase). This increase, which follows a significant decrease observed the previous month, is due to operations carried out by Nigerian and Nigerien armed forces against armed robbers who had been attacking travellers.

In contrast to what was observed in December 2018, the largest share of flows were inflows (38%), signalling the end of the 'cold season' during which conditions of travel are less harsh and during which most migrants heading to Algeria or Libya travel. Another 33 per cent of flows were outgoing, while internal flows represented 29 per cent.

Bucking numbers generally observed at the Niger FMPs, the majority of migrants (43%, a 10% increase since December 2018) indicated travelling for long-term economic migration, while 33 per cent and 24 per cent said they were conducting short-term economic migration and seasonal migration, respectively. This new trend will be monitored to verify whether it represents a long-term shift in the composition of flows. The share of travellers coming from Nigeria (30%) and headed for Nigeria (19%) grew by 15% and 11%, respectively, since December 2018, a result of the significantly larger number of individuals observed at the Dan Issa FMP. For the first time in eight months, travellers indicated heading for or returning from Algeria (flows to and from Algeria represent 0.3% of flows).

The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (77%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (16%).

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 645 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a thirteen per cent decrease from the previous month (717). Fifty-nine per cent of travellers were adult men, a smaller number than that observed at FMPs in other countries in the region, while a comparatively large share (39%) were adult women and two per cent were children. In addition, seven per cent of individuals observed were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (41%, a 7% decrease since December 2018), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (28%, 7% less than in December 2018). A

large share of travellers (71%) were coming from Senegal, while 27 per cent were travelling from Mali. The overwhelming majority of observed individuals (98%, 2% more than in December 2018) were travelling towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia. Most of the observed individuals (80%, a 4% increase from December 2018) were Senegalese nationals, while 14 per cent were from Mali.

Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled in the village of Déou
As of October 2018

1,600 Internally Displaced

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of January 2019

101,000 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

Implementation Components
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products
Household Profile

displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso

DTM Burkina Faso conducted a Mobility Tracking exercise for the first time in October 2018. A household profiling exercise was carried out in the village of Déou, during which 1,600 individuals (214 households) were registered.

A proposal has been submitted to implement a full-scale Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso, with the objective of providing a complete picture of displacement in the country.

Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 17 (February 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 – November 2018

245,725 Internally Displaced
96,075 Returnees (former IDPs)
9,831 Returnees (from abroad)
40,396 Out of Camp Refugees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
806 locations in Far North Region

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 16 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in November 2018, covering 808 sites in the Far North Region including 9 additional villages and identifying 245,725 IDPs, 105,906 Returnees (including 96,075 former IDPs and 9,831 Returnees from abroad) and 40,396 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon started data collection for Round 17 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-January 2019, and results are expected to be published in February 2019.

Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
956 locations in North-West and South-West Regions

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

In response to the crisis currently affecting the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon (known as the Anglophone Crisis), DTM Cameroon conducted assessments in December 2018 to evaluate the numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. The assessments covered 956 sites in the North-West and South-West Regions. Findings have been compiled, but have not yet been published.

Discussions are underway to implement further assessments.

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 6 – December 2018

580,692 Internally Displaced
375,684 Returnees (former IDPs)
118,607 Returnees (from abroad)

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of January 2019

640,969 Internally Displaced [CMP]

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

Current Geographical Coverage
9 préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbo-mou, 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 10 October and 5 December 2018, DTM carried out Round 6 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,074,983 displaced people, including 580,692 IDPs, 375,684 returnees (former IDPs) and 118,607 returnees from abroad, in 1,255 locations, including 39 displacement sites and 1,216 host communities. During Round 6, security conditions prevented access to two préfectures (Bamingui-Bangoran and Basse-Kotto). As a result, displacement figures do not wholly reflect the current displacement situation in the zones covered by DTM. DTM CAR has begun roll out Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in January 2019, with results expected to be published in March 2019.

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

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 6 – December 2018

126,313 Internally Displaced
13,771 Returnees (former IDPs)
25,541 Returnees (from abroad)
1,621 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
176 sites in Lac Province

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

displacement.iom.int/chad

Between November and December 2018, DTM Chad conducted Round 6 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 176 locations in the Lac Province (4 fewer locations than in the previous round), identifying 126,313 IDPs, 13,771 Returnees (former IDPs), 25,541 (Returnees from abroad) and 1,621 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

DTM Chad has begun roll out of Round 7 of DTM Baseline Assessments in January 2019. Results are expected to be published in March 2019.

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Mali

Latest count of populations
As of 31 January 2019

123,574 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
71,156 Repatriated

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 January 2019, 123,574 IDPs, 526,505 former IDP Returnees and 71,156 Repatriated have been identified.

The number of IDPs increased by 3,276 individuals (a 3% increase) and the number of Repatriated individuals by 1,678 individuals (a 2% increase) since December 2018. The number of returnees remained stable.

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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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 27 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 26 – January 2019

1,948,349 Internally Displaced
1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs)
122,142 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
789 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

In the Round XXVI data collection exercise, conducted between 20 October 2018 and 20 January 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 1,948,349 IDPs, and 1,642,696 Returnees (including 1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs) and 122,142 Returnees from abroad) in 789 Wards. Fifteen fewer wards were assessed this round as a result of security concerns stemming from intense fighting between Non-State Armed groups and a growing number of random attacks carried out against civilians throughout the reporting period.

Since the previous round, the number of identified individuals for all three population categories declined, by four per cent for IDPs (down from 2,026,602), by six per cent for Internal Returnees (down

from 1,531,793), while the number of Returnees from abroad grew by 10 per cent (up from 110,903). The decrease in the number of IDPs observed, which results from the restricted DTM coverage of affected areas this round, and it belies the actual increase in the number of displaced people which occurred this round. Moreover, a different methodology was used to determine the number of Returnees from abroad, which can explain the decrease observed this round.

Most displaced individuals (54%) were female (46% were male). In addition, the majority of displaced persons (56%) were children, while seven per cent were 60 years old or older. The State of Borno continues to host a significant share of IDPs (1,435,817 IDPs, or 74% of IDPs).

The vast majority of the displaced population (92%, a 1% increase since the previous round) were displaced by the ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria, while seven per cent (a 1% decrease) fled intercommunal clashes. Most displaced households (60%) lived in host communities, while 40 per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 63,955 movements, including 60,118 arrivals and 3,837 departures, at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 31 December 2018 and 3 February 2019. This continues the trend observed since November 2018 of increasing flows. The number of departures dropped by 64 per cent between the first and second weeks of the month before stabilizing. The number of arrivals, for its part, decreased substantially, going from 24,902 in the first week to 5,357 in the last week of the month (a 78% decrease). However, this does not reflect an actual drop in the number of arrivals but is rather a result of the fact that ETT enumerator teams had to be evacuated from a certain number of areas as a result of insecurity.

The percentage of tracked individuals who indicated ongoing conflict as the trigger for their movement grew by 43 per cent to reach 69 per cent, a reflection of the intensifying clashes and increased number of attacks in January 2019. Other triggers of movements were voluntary relocation (12%), poor living conditions (11%) and fear of attacks (5%).

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Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 January 2019: 123,574 IDPs, 526,505 Returnees, 71,156 Repatriated, 135,207 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR)


Round XXVI of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments identified 1,948,349 IDPs, 1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs) and 122,142 Returnees from abroad across 789 Wards in 6 States.

A Baseline Mobility Tracking Assessment was conducted in December 2018 in 956 locations of the North-West and South-West regions.

Jan 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

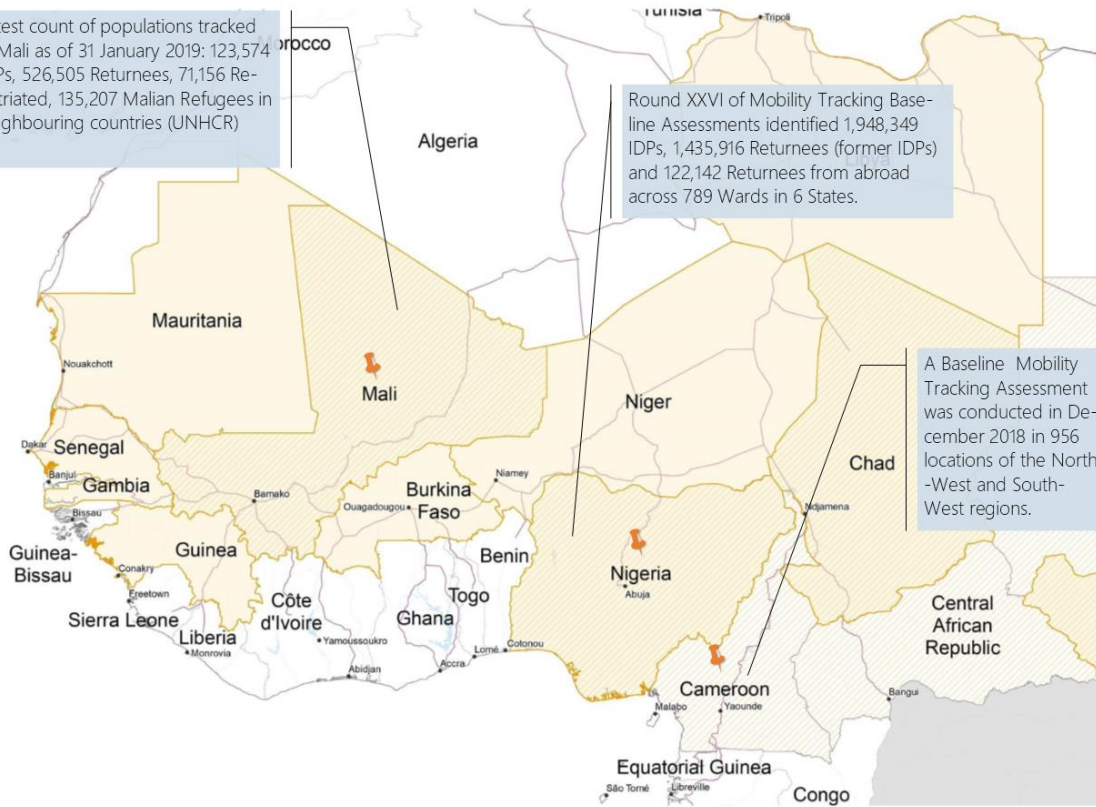
Displacement Tracking Matrix West and Central Africa (WCA)

-  Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network
-  DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring
-  Known Migration Routes
-  new results 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 IDM.




Regional Flow Monitoring Network


Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

 30+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon

As of Round 16 – November 2018


 245,725 Internally Displaced

 96,075 Returnees (IDPs)

 40,396 Out of Camp Refugees

Central African Republic

As of Round 6 – December 2018


 580,692 Internally Displaced

 375,684 Returnees (IDPs)

 118,607 Returnees (From abroad)


Chad

As of Round 6 – December 2018

 126,313 Internally Displaced


Mali

As of 31 January 2019

 123,574 Internally Displaced

Nigeria

As of Round XXVI – January 2019

 1,948,349 Internally Displaced

 1,435,916 Returnees (IDPs)

 122,142 Returnees (From abroad)

