

SEPT 2018



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
September 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

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

30 FMPs and nine mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. As a result of a shift in migration routes in Niger to the South of the country, which follow stricter enforcement of migration policies and the deportation of migrants by Algerian authorities, four additional FMPs were set up in key areas along Niger's Southern migration routes this month to better understand mobility flows along these routes; this brings the total number of FMPs in the country to six.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during the month of September 2018. An average of 1,149 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points daily - a slight increase of four per cent from the August figures. Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (81%), although their share has fallen for the past three months as an increasing proportion of travellers arrive from Niger (9%) and Togo (6%). The proportion of travellers heading towards Côte d'Ivoire continued to fall, reaching 46 per cent of all flows

observed. At the same time, the share of travellers going to Niger continued its upward progress, growing by eight per cent since July to reach 28 per cent of travellers. Burkina Faso was also an important destination for individuals crossing FMPs (18%). The reasons for migration were fairly evenly split between individuals who reported conducting short-term economic migration (32%), individuals who reported carrying out long-term economic migration (32%) and seasonal migrants (29%). Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (61%), Niger (28%) and Mali (5%).

In **Chad**, data is gathered at the Faya, Kalait and Zouarke Flow Monitoring Points. Over the reporting period, an average of 731 individuals per day was observed, down from 1,293 observed in August 2018, which corresponds to a 44 per cent decrease. This stark decline is explained by the closure of gold panning sites and the requirement that all migrants leave the areas surrounding the sites. This led to a significant increase in movements observed at FMPs in August 2018 and the consequent fall in numbers observed in September 2018. Figures presented for the Zouarke FMP reflect data obtained over the course of two months. The longer timespan for data collection was decided after an extremely low number of crossings was observed at the Zouarke FMP in August as a result of religious holidays. 83 per cent of observed travellers were adult men, ten per cent were adult women and seven per cent were children. Almost all individuals identified (99%) were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad. The primary drivers of migration were economic migration (long-term and short-term economic migration represented 61% of flows) and conflict-induced migration (25%), which is a new phenomenon: prior to August 2018, no

individual fleeing conflict had been recorded at FMPs in 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 September 2018, a daily average of 701 individuals was witnessed at the FMPs. The majority of migrants observed (79%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region. A significant share of observed migrants were children (22%), including 8 per cent under five years old, which contrasts with other countries in the region where the number of children and infants observed at FMPs is lower. The majority of individuals observed (52%) were entering the country, followed by travellers headed for Mali (29%) and Senegal (15%). The vast majority of migrants reported conducting either short-term, long-term, or seasonal economic migration (94%).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located at the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries while the Severe, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. Average daily flows observed in September 2018 increased by twelve per cent in comparison to the previous month to 248 individuals observed per day on average across the ten FMPs. 79 per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 15 per cent were women and six per cent were children. There were no changes in the countries of origin of travellers this month. The main countries of origin of migrants were Mali (53%), Guinea-Conakry (12%) and Côte d'Ivoire (8%); the main countries of destination, however, have been changing in the past few months: while Mali remained the main country of intended destination of observed migrants, the share of travellers wishing to stay in Mali (39%) dropped by 9 per cent. The proportion of migrants heading for Mauritania (28%) and Algeria (17%), on the other hand, grew by seven per cent and four per cent respectively.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split between those de-

parting 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. The average daily number of travellers observed in Kano increased by ten per cent from the previous month. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

Flows observed in September 2018 remained relatively unchanged from the previous month. An average of 1,320 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, a similar figure to that observed the previous month. The majority of observed individuals (64%) were adult males, while 18 per cent were adult women and 18 per cent were children, including four per cent under five years old. Notably, 14 per cent of travellers were elderly. Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term movements (36% of flows), long-term economic migration (33%) or seasonal migration (20%).

In **Niger**, DTM has set up four new FMPs, in addition to the two existing one in the country. This increases the capacity to observe the flows. A total of 35,371 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in September 2018, or an average of 1,180 individuals per day.

The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (78%). The largest share of the observed population (72%) were adult men. In the past, when data was collected at two FMPs (in Arlit and Seguedine), adult men had previously always represented at least 90 per cent of identified individuals. This difference is explained by the fact that the FMPs in Agadez and Seguedine primarily monitor flows between Niger and North Africa or Europe, whereas the four new FMPs capture different, more diverse, types of mobility.

The primary drivers of migration were short-term movements (of less than six months) (reported by 34% of travellers), seasonal migration (31%) and economic migration of more than six months (20%).

Most travellers (72%) were coming from locations within Niger, followed by Nigeria (16%) and Libya (11%). These three countries were also the primary destination countries (reported by 62%, 19% and 17% of individuals respectively). In line with a trend observed over the past four months, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that 14,342 individuals were observed crossing the FMP over the course of the reporting period. This represents a daily average of 478 individuals, a decrease of 154 individuals observed per day, or 24 per cent. A vast proportion of observed individuals (91%) were headed for locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries such as Mali, Mauritania Guinea or the Gambia. Most of the observed individuals (69%) were Senegalese nationals, but there were also a number of individuals from Mali (20%) and Guinea (6%).

flow.iom.int

• •

Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 15 (October 2018)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 14 – June 2018

227,581 Internally Displaced
82,749 Returnees (former IDPs)
9,489 Returnees (from abroad)
39,403 Out of Camp Refugees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
7586 locations in Far North Region

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 14 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in June 2018, during which its coverage grew to 786 sites in the Far North Region, an additional 27 sites when compared to the previous round.

Round 14 identified 227,581 IDPs, 92,238 Returnees (including 82,749 former IDPs and 9,489 Returnees from abroad) and 39,403 Out-of-Camp Refugees. While the number of IDPs identified fell between Rounds 13 and 14 (by 10,518 individuals, or 4%), the number of Returnees and Out of Camp Refugees grew during that same period (by 9,097 individuals, or

11% and by 7,772 individuals, or 24%, respectively).

The vast majority of the displaced populations (93%) were displaced due to a conflict with Non-State Armed Actors, while seven per cent were displaced by climactic factors (such as flooding or drought). These figures remain unchanged from the previous round.

DTM Cameroon is currently rolling out Round 15 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments. Data collection and analysis are expected to be concluded in October 2018, and results will be published in November 2018.

• •

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 (July – August 2018)

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

557,723 Internally Displaced
301,603 Returnees (former IDPs)
86,838 Returnees (from abroad)

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

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

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

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 5 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment. Data collection has been completed and data analysis is underway. Results will be published in November 2018.

Between 28 May and 17 June 2018, DTM carried out Round 4 of data collection, identifying 557,723 IDPs; 301,603 returnees (former IDPs) and 86,838 returnees from abroad.

• •

Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 (October 2018)

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

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

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

Current Geographical Coverage
180 sites in Lac Region

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

displacement.iom.int/chad

DTM Chad completed Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in June 2018. Round 4 identified 124,788 IDPs, 16,935 Returnees (former IDPs), 21,805 Returnees from abroad and 1,667 Third-Country Nationals. This round was accompanied by a decrease in DTM's geographical coverage from 201 to 180 displacement sites (due to the inaccessibility of some sites as a result of the impassability of roads and dearth of security), which partly explains the observed decrease in the number of IDPs (by 13%) and of TCNs (by 39%). In contrast, the two per cent growth in the number of Returnees (both former IDPs and Returnees from abroad) observed this round, despite the more limited coverage, attests to the growing number of returns to Chad.

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

• •

Mali

Latest count of population (As of 30 September 2018)

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

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 30 September 2018, 77,046 IDPs were identified, representing an increase of ten per cent from the number of IDPs identified in August 2018. The number of IDPs continues its upward trend, which started in October 2017, despite experiencing a decrease in August 2018. Inter-communal violence, which had slightly abated during the rainy season, has led to the flight of populations in the Segou, Mobti, Timbuktu and Menaka regions. The number of returnees from abroad, estimated at 68,978, has remained stable in September 2018 when compared to the previous month.

The CMP reports are produced by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster led by IOM. While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 – transferring the data collection process and analysis to the National Directorate for Social Development (*Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS*).

• •

Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 25 (September 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 24 – August 2018

1,926,748 Internally Displaced
1,461,472 Returnees (former IDPs)
118,621 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
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

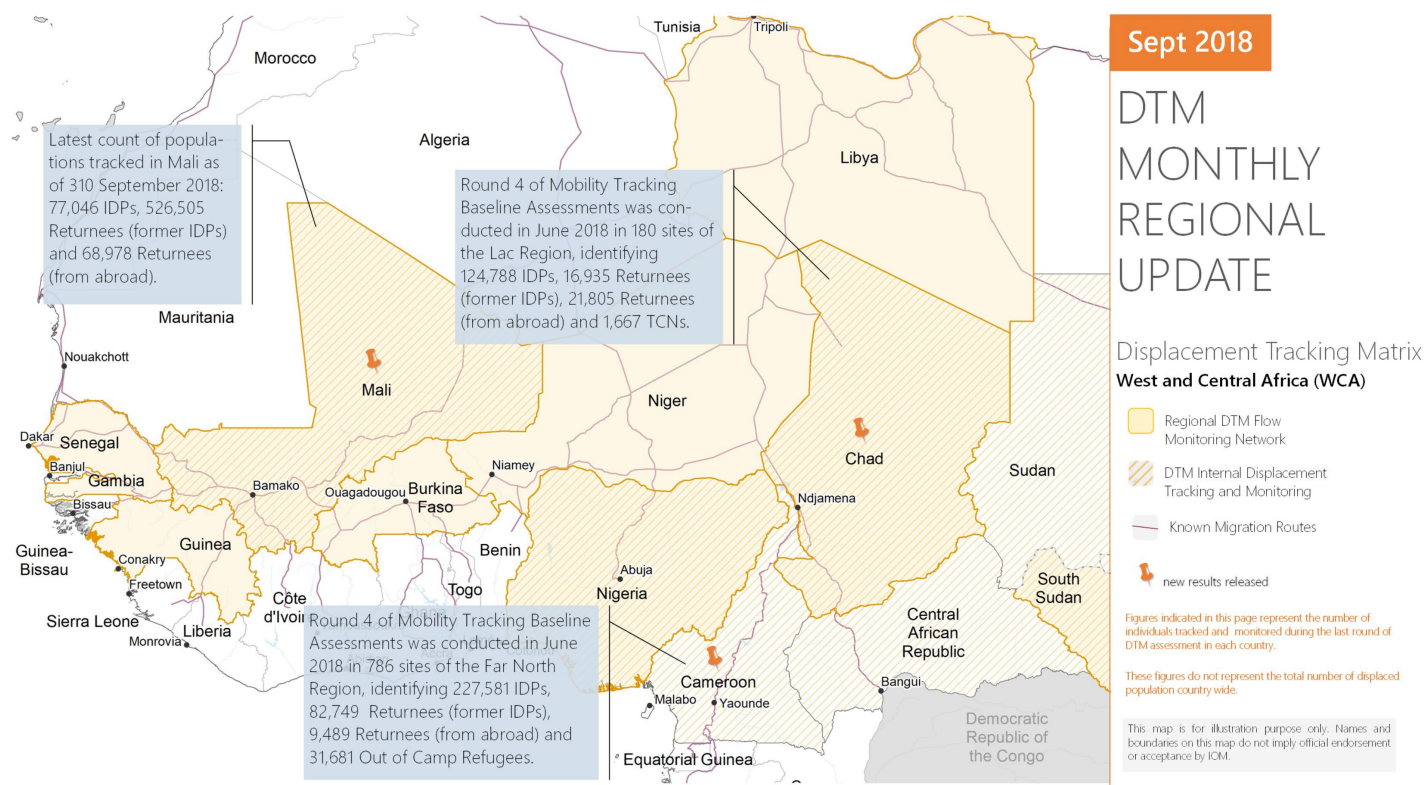
DTM Nigeria concluded data collection and analysis for Round 25 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments and results are expected to be published in late October 2018.

In the previous data collection exercise, conducted between 23 July and 6 August 2018, DTM Nigeria identified 1,926,748 internally displaced individuals; 1,461,472 Returnees (former IDPs) and 118,621 Returnees (from abroad) in 804 wards.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 26,011 movements (representing a decrease in the number of movements witnessed of 32% when compared to the previous month), including 1,352 arrivals and 6,622 departures (the rest being individuals in transit) at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 3 September and 2 October 2018. The number of arrivals fell sharply in the fourth week when compared to the three previous weeks. The number of departures, meanwhile, remained relatively stable.

The main triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were ongoing conflict (44%), poor living conditions (17.5%), voluntary relocations (15%) and fear of attacks (8%).

• •



Regional Flow Monitoring Network

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

30+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon

As of Round 14 – June 2018

- 227,581 Internally Displaced
- 82,749 Returnees (IDPs)
- 31,681 Out of Camp Refugees

Central African Republic

As of Round 4 – June 2018

- 557,723 Internally Displaced
- 301,603 Returnees (IDPs)
- 86,838 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad

As of Round 4 – June 2018

- 124,788 Internally Displaced
- Mali**
- As of 31 August 2018
- 77,046 Internally Displaced

Nigeria

As of Round 24 – August 2018

- 1,926,748 Internally Displaced
- 1,461,472 Returnees (IDPs)
- 118,621 Returnees (From abroad)