



Since 2014, Cameroon has felt the effects of the insurgency of the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA, formerly known as Boko Haram). The increase of violent attacks in Nigeria, Cameroon and neighbouring countries has led to the displacement of populations away from areas of conflict and violence.

The International Organization for Migration set up and rolled out the first round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in November 2015 with the objective of providing regular, accurate and updated information on displaced populations within the Far North region of Cameroon to better support the response of the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community. The Cameroon DTM can be compared with the Nigeria DTM for an understanding of displacement within the regional context.

The data collected between December 9th and December 23rd 2016, and presented in this sixth report, includes information on number of displaced persons, period of displacement, reason for displacement, type of accommodation and household information, and demographic data on displaced populations. This report includes data collected through evaluations conducted in 06 departments, 37 arrondissements and 546 villages of the Far North region.

All analytical results and figures contained in this report have been rounded. Unrounded figures are available in the Raw Data Annex. This round of the DTM was conducted at a lower geographical level to provide more accurate information on the displaced population.

HIGHLIGHTS

Population identified by the DTM in December 2016 in the Far North region of Cameroon:

- 191,908 Internally Displaced Persons (33,469 households)
- 23,430 Unregistered Refugees (4,066 households)
- 35,665 Returnees (6,366 households)



92% of the displaced population was displaced by the insurgency and 8% by flooding and other natural disasters.



47% of the current population was displaced in 2016, 29% in 2015, 20% in 2014 and 4% before 2014.



An estimated 62% of the displaced household population lives in host communities while 23% live in rented housing, 10% in spontaneous settlements, and 4% in collective centres.

1. DISPLACEMENT DATA



Breakdown of the displaced population by department as identified in December 2016

Department ¹	N° of IDP		N° of Unregistered Refugees		N° of Returnees	
Diamaré	4,999	2%	170	0%	444	0%
Logone-Et-Chari	106,718	43%	19,569	8%	17,218	7%
Mayo-Danay	12,991	5%	141	0%	5,193	2%
Mayo-Kani	303	0%	2	0%	648	0%
Mayo-Sava	38,511	15%	-	0%	1,602	1%
Mayo-Tsanaga	28,386	11%	3,548	1%	10,560	4%
Total	191,908	76%	23,430	9%	35,665	14%

IDPs, unregistered refugees and returnees were identified by key informants in 546 villages². An estimated 62% of the displaced households reside in host communities while the remaining reside in rented housing (23%), spontaneous settlements (10%), and collective centers (4%).

The departments of Logone-Et-Chari continues to house the highest number of displaced population, currently hosting 57% of displaced (43% IDPs, 8% unregistered refugees and 7% returnees).

It is also reported that displacement have been taking place outside of the Far North region. North and Adamaoua regions seems to host IDPs who have left due to the current conflict. Humanitarian community is currently assessing and monitoring the situation. Therefore DTM will remain focused on the Far North region.

Notes: 1) A detailed breakdown of the population by arrondissement is available in Annex 1.

Notes: 2) A list of these locations is available in the raw data. A map of displaced individuals' locations is available in Annex 2.

Population Demographics



The displaced population breakdown is almost even among the displaced population with female accounting for 51% of the population and male accounting for 49%.



68% of the displaced population is below 18 years old. Of those, 40% are under 5.



Persons above 60 years of age make up 3% of the population.

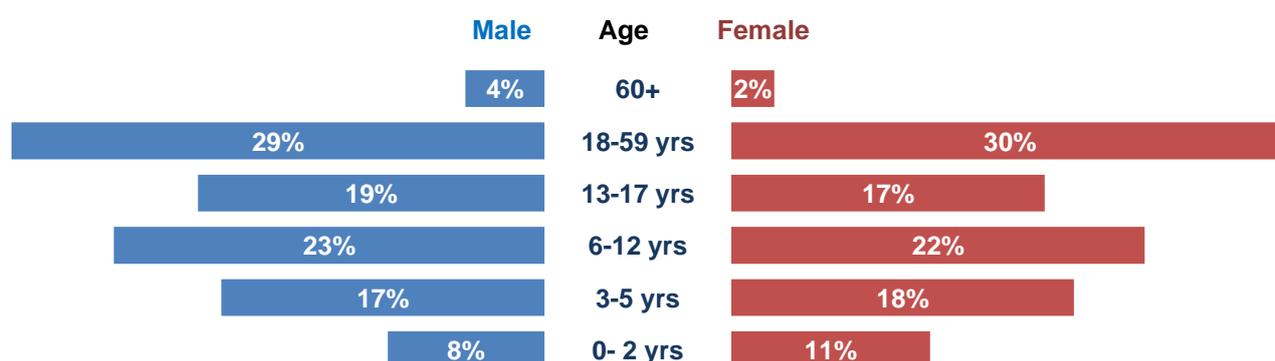


The average displaced household size is 8.3.



98% of displaced households have children. Of those households with children, the average number of children per household is 5.8.

Demographic breakdown of the displaced population by sex and age

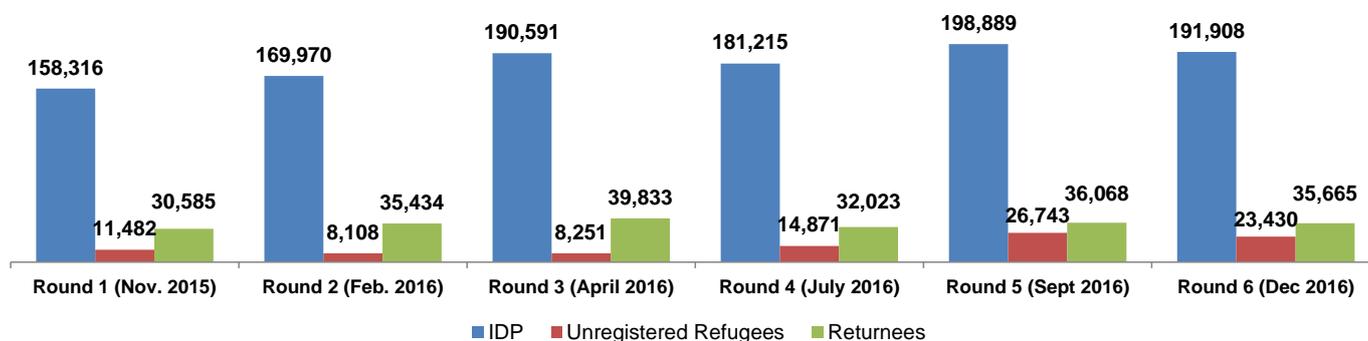


2. EVOLUTION OF DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN DTM ROUNDS



An estimated 251,003 displaced and returned individuals currently resides in 546 villages in the Far North region of Cameroon. The population tracked is composed of three categories of movements: internally displaced persons, unregistered refugees and returnees.

Total displaced population in terms of individuals per category from November 2015 to December 2016



More than one year after the first round of DTM in Cameroon (Round 1 – Nov.2015), an estimated 251,003 individuals, accounting for 43,901 households, is reported displaced or returned in the Far North region. This represents an increase of approximately 25% of the initial individual caseload. This specifically represents an increase of 21% for IDPs, 104% for unregistered refugees, and 17% for returnees.

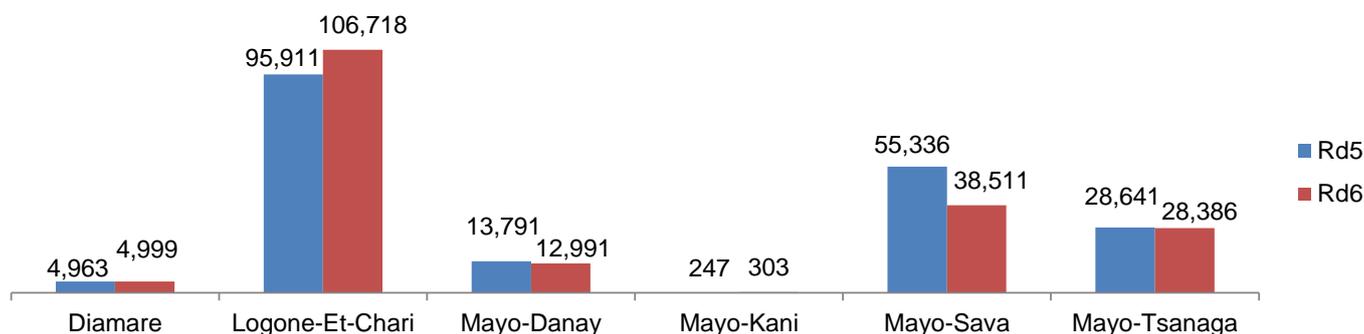
Compared to the previous DTM round (October 2016), an overall decrease has been noticed among the population tracked: 3.5% for IDPs, 12.4% for unregistered refugees and 1.1% for returnees. This decrease could be linked to the period during which data collection was conducted. Indeed, data collection took place from 9 to 23 December 2016, which corresponds to a period during which individuals travel to spend the holidays with family members and friends.

The decrease in the number of IDPs is mostly linked to an important decrease of the population displaced in the Kolofata Arrondissement (from 23,360 to 4,421 individuals).

Detailed evolution since the fifth DTM round

The following section analyses the evolution between October 2016 (Round 5) and December 2016 (Round 6), and aims to give a snapshot of the changes that occurred between the two rounds for each category tracked by the DTM.

IDP: Movement trends from October 2016 (Round 5) to December 2016 (Round 6)



Since October 2016, the number of IDPs decreased by 6,981 individuals, from 198,889 to 191,908 individuals.

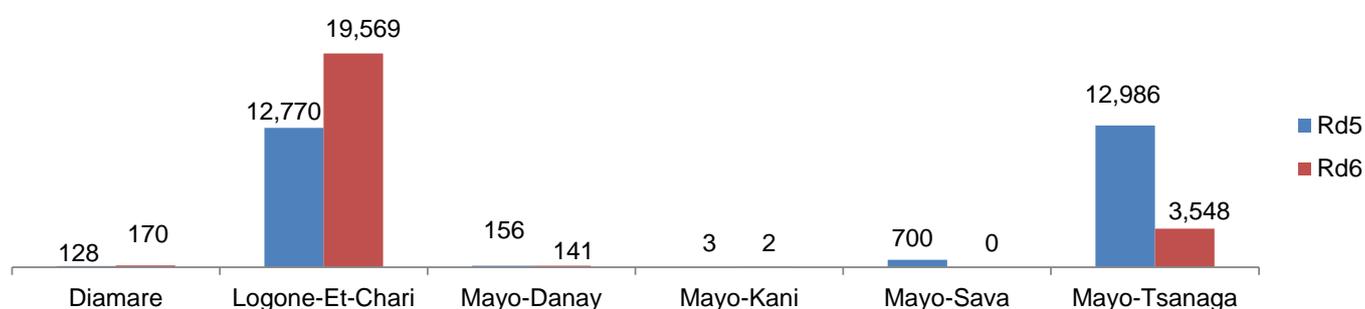
- Since October 2016, the Departments of Mayo-Sava, Mayo-Tsanaga, and Mayo-Danay saw a decrease in the number of IDPs they host. The Mayo-Sava Department saw a decrease of 16,825 individuals while the IDP population hosted in the Mayo-Danay et du Mayo-Tsanaga Departments respectively decreased by 800 and 255 persons.
- In the Departments of Diamaré, Mayo-Kani, and Logone-et-Chari, the IDP population increased. The Logone-et-Chari Department saw an increase of 10,807 individuals the IDP population hosted in the Diamaré et du Mayo-Kani Departments respectively increased by 36 and 56 persons.

2. EVOLUTION OF DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN DTM ROUNDS



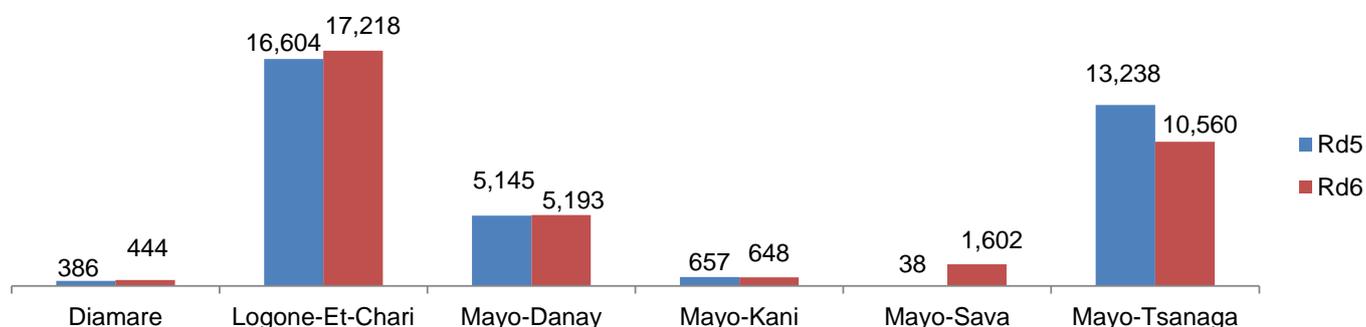
- The Logone-et-Chari Department currently hosts 56% of the IDP population, against 20% for the Mayo-Sava and 15% for the Mayo-Tsanaga. The remaining three Departments cumulatively hosts 10% of the IDP population.
- The highest concentrations of IDPs are found in the Arrondissements of Makary (35,979), Fotokol (19,751) and Kousséri (18,837) in the Logone-et-Chari department; in Mora (32,231) in the Mayo-Sava department; and in Koza (10,373) in the Mayo-Tsanaga department. Fotokol Arrondissement experienced the most important increase with an additional 4,445 displaced individuals. Several attacks on villages located in the Arrondissement as well as the reopening of the border with Nigeria, and its subsequent potential economic impact, may explain the increase in the IDP population of Fotokol.
- The most significant decrease in the IDP population occurred in the Kolofata Arrondissement, which saw a decrease of 18,939 persons. 11 villages have been identified as being empty (Alger, Abdouri, Gare, Rawa Maloumri, Sare, Walassa, Zourou, Grea, Brouvare, Ndjamena, et Ngoumouldi). Populations from these villages moved towards the localities of Mora, Kolofata ville, Mémé, and Limani.

Unregistered refugees: Movement trends from October 2016 (Round 5) to December 2016 (Round 6)



- Unregistered refugee movements are the highest in the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Tsanaga departments.
- The most significant increase in the number of unregistered refugees occurred in the Logone-et-Chari Department, which currently hosts 19,569 unregistered refugees against 12,770 in October 2016. These individuals are located in the Arrondissements of Makary (8,972), Fotokol (4,794), Waza (3,430), Blangoua (1,210), Darak (1,131) and Kousséri (32).
- In the Mayo-Tsanaga Department, the number of unregistered refugees decreased from 12,986 individuals in October 2016 to 3,548 in December 2016.

Returns: Movement trends from October 2016 (Round 5) to December 2016 (Round 6)



- Returns increased in every Department of the region, with the sole exception of the Mayo-Tsanaga. In the Mayo-Tsanaga Department, the returnee population decreased from 13,238 individuals in October 2016 to 10,560 in December 2016.
- The most significant increase in returns occurred in the Mayo-Sava Department, with 1,602 returnees in December 2016 against 38 in October 2016, all located in the Arrondissement of Kolofata. The Logone-et-Chari Department witnessed the second most important increase, from 16,604 returnees in October 2016 to 17,218 in December 2016.

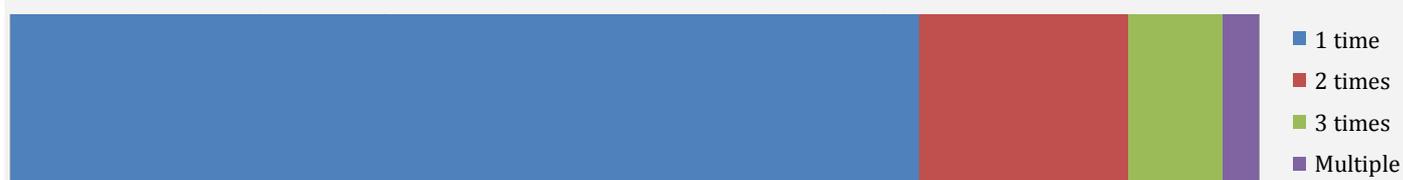
3. DISPLACEMENT PROFILE



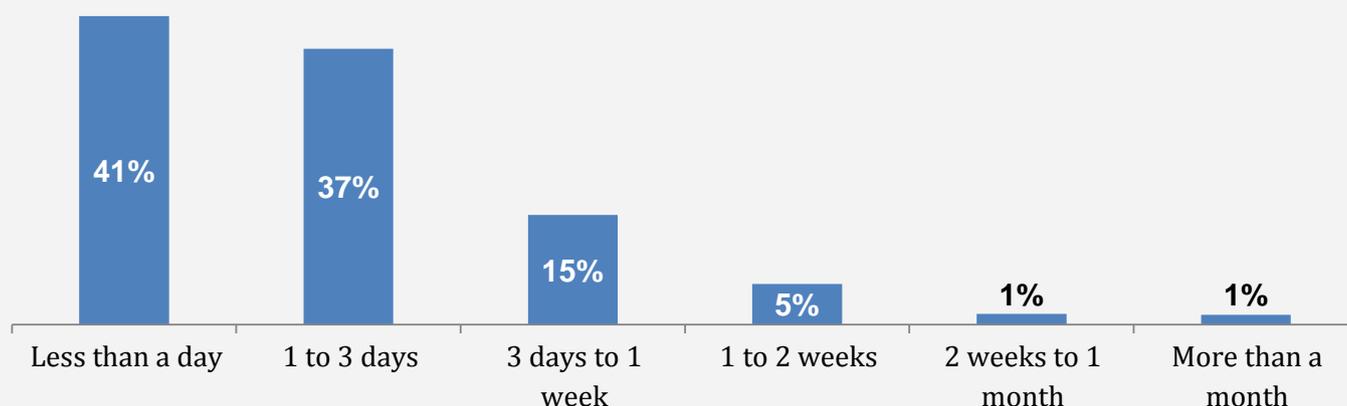
- The data presented under this section was collected through interviews conducted with 1,205 displaced households residing in the 6 departments of the Far North region. It includes information on the displacement process, visits to the area of origin, relations with host communities as well as socioeconomic aspects.
- The aim of this displacement profile is to better understand the displacement and the current situation of displaced households in order to provide a comprehensive assistance that responds best to their needs.

Displacement Process

- The majority of displaced households stated that there were displaced one time (73%), while the remainder was displaced two times (17%), three times (8%), or more (3%).



- 41% of the displaced families undertook a journey that lasted less than 1 day. Others travelled for 1 to 3 days (37%), less than a week (15%), 2 weeks (5%), one month (1%) or more than 1 month (1%).



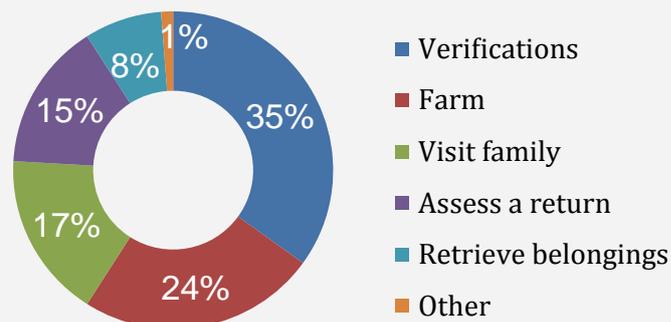
- 59% of the households interviewed travelled by foot, 17% by public transportation, 6% by pirogue, 6% by car, 6% by motorbike, 4% by bicycle, and 2% riding on the back of an animal. Families travelled either alone (39%) or along with other families (61%).
- 58% of the households had planned their departure knowing their final destination while 42% did not have a set destination. Those who knew their destination joined family (46%) or friends (17%), travelled towards the closest town considered safe (13%), to a former area of residence (11%), to an area populated by their ethnic group (8%), to the closest military camp (1%) or to an area hosting a market where they used to sell goods (1%).
- The households interviewed stated that they left their area of origin with the following items:

Identity documents: 29%	Clothing: 28%	Kitchen items: 10%
Hygiene items: 9%	Food: 9%	Livestock: 5%
Mosquito nets: 5%	Agricultural items: 3%	Solar lamps: 2%

Visits to the Area of Origin

- Most of the displaced households do not undertake periodic visit to their area of origin (80%) while 20% do. For 71% of the households, the decision to periodically return is made by each family, while it is made by displaced representatives for 13%, authorities (traditional, civilian or military) for 7%, and others for 8%.
- 46% of those who return periodically to their area of origin do so at irregular periods, while 10% return every week, 15% every month, 15% several times a week, and 15% several times a month.

- Households visit their area of origin to verify the village/house conditions (35%), farm (24%), visit family and friends (17%), assess a potential return (15%), retrieve belongings (8%), and for other reasons (1%).

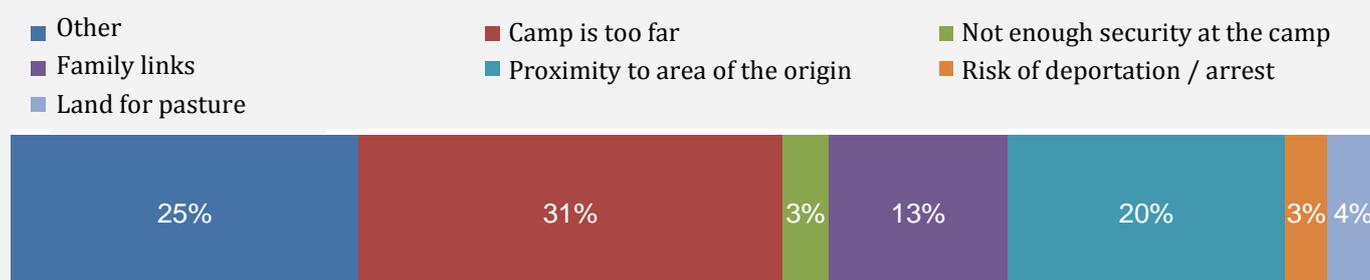


Relations with Host Communities

- 57% of households interviewed stated that host communities are willing to assist the displaced but lack the means to do so, are willing to assist for how long as necessary (37%), or are willing to assist for a limited time (5%). Only 0.11% of interviewed households reported that tensions exist with host communities. **Since the fifth DTM, the percentage of households stating that communities are willing to assist the displaced but lack the means to do so increased from 37% to 57%.**
- 63% of the households interviewed reported residing with host communities due to strong ethnic links. The remainder settled in their current location as it was the closest safe location (26%), because the location was identified by national authorities (6%), for economic reasons (4%) or due to the presence of land for pasture (grazing land) (1%).

Reasons for unregistered refugees to reside outside of Minawao camp

- Unregistered refugees interviewed stated that they decided not to join Minawao camp for the following reasons: the camp is too far (31%), the area of displacement is close to the area of origin (20%), they have family links with the host community (13%), the presence of land for pasture in the area of displacement (4%), the camp does not provide for enough security (3%), the risk of deportation / arrest (3%) and other (25%).



Socioeconomic Aspects

Survival techniques adopted:

- Displacement usually affects livelihoods as well as community structures, which include social safety nets and established subsistence mechanisms. As such, displaced households develop new survival techniques aimed at ensuring that their most basic needs are met, at least partially.
- The table below lists the survival techniques interviewed households have confirmed to have been used by displaced persons/households in their site or village of displacement within the two weeks preceding data collection for this reporting round:

Type of survival techniques	Unknown	No	Yes	Total
Money loan	18%	39%	42%	100%
Purchase of meals on credit	20%	49%	31%	100%
Send family members to other locations	23%	59%	19%	100%
Reduction of the number of daily meals	16%	23%	61%	100%
Entire days without food	18%	29%	53%	100%
Surviving on food donations	19%	51%	31%	100%
Sale of family belongings	26%	38%	36%	100%
Use (sale or consumption) of work resources (tools, stocks, seeds)	28%	42%	31%	100%

Livelihood before the displacement and in the area of displacement:

The evolution of livelihoods during displacement highlights the probable loss of productive means by part of the displaced households, which would further explain the increase of livelihoods requiring no or minimal production tools (daily work (including for agriculture), wood collection, handicraft, sales service, begging, resale of family belongings) and the decrease of livelihoods requiring basic equipment and inputs (husbandry, agriculture, small-scale trade and fishing).

The most impacted livelihood by displacement is small-scale trade with a decrease of 7% between before and during the displacement.

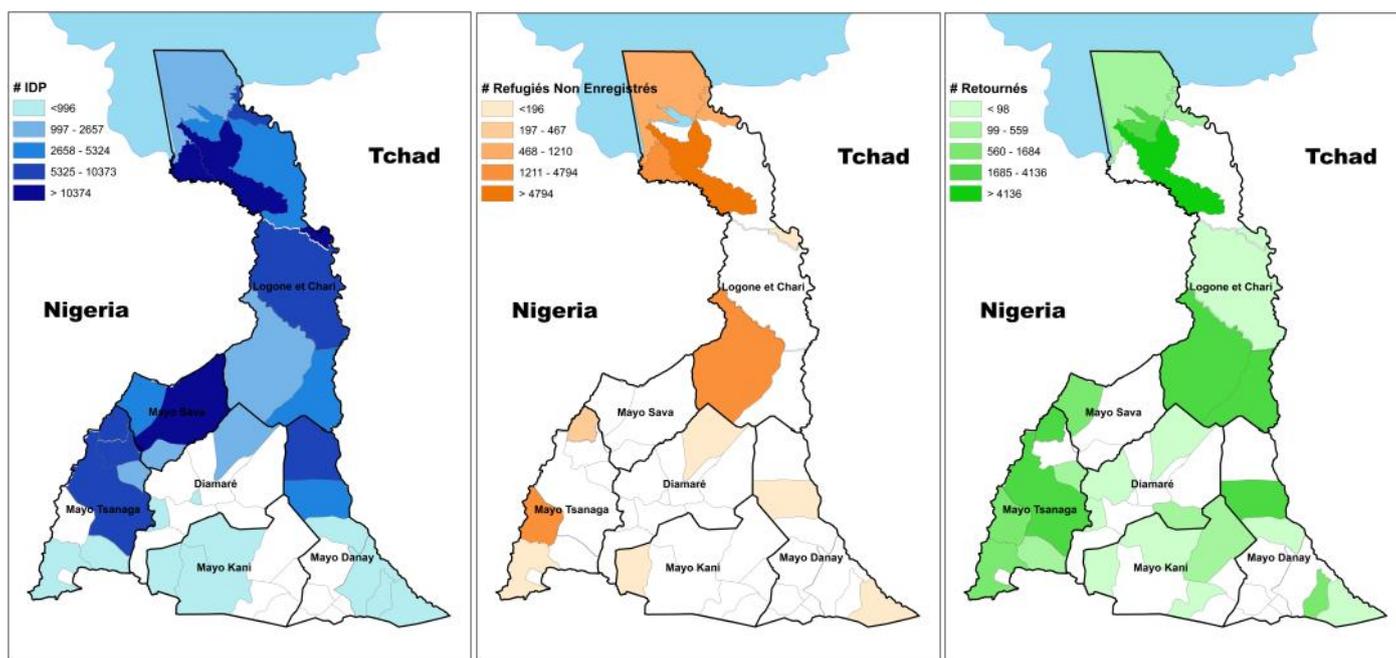
The livelihood that increased the most during displacement is daily work, which increased by 8% (9.5% with the inclusion of daily work in agriculture).

The increase of wood collection as a livelihood remains a concern that can lead to harmful environmental consequences in areas already affected by desertification.

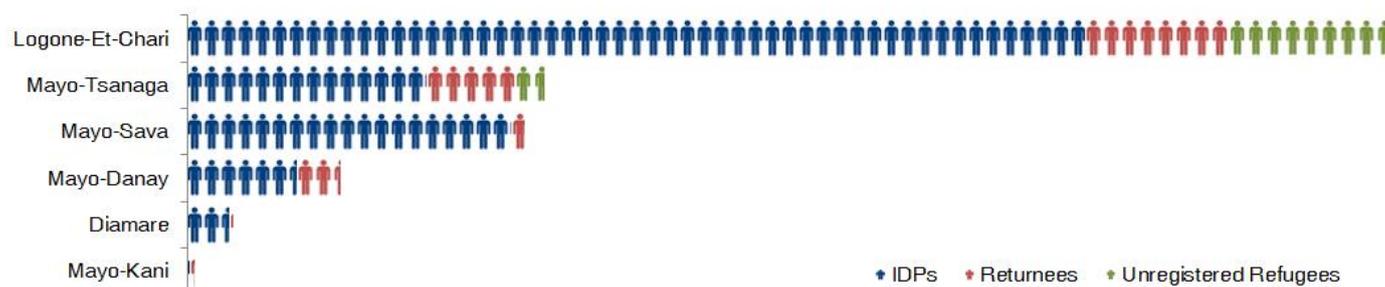
Livelihoods	Before displacement	During displacement	Variation
Husbandry	22.12%	16.36%	-5.76%
Small-scale trade	19.56%	12.20%	-7.36%
Independent agriculture	19.07%	17.14%	-1.93%
Fishing	13.30%	11.72%	-1.58%
Wood collection	6.80%	11.09%	4.29%
Agriculture worker	5.19%	6.68%	1.49%
Daily worker	3.38%	11.35%	7.97%
Resale of agriculture produce	3.38%	3.38%	0.00%
Nothing	1.69%	0.74%	-0.95%
Handicraft	1.65%	2.74%	1.10%
Private sector employee	1.07%	1.30%	0.23%
Other	0.91%	1.15%	0.24%
Civil servant	0.70%	0.45%	-0.26%
Resale of family belongings	0.54%	1.48%	0.95%
Sales service	0.37%	1.59%	1.22%
Begging	0.29%	0.63%	0.34%

4. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY ARRONDISSEMENT

Distribution of IDPs (blue), unregistered refugees (orange) and returnees (green) by arrondissement



Population breakdown by Department



- IDPs were identified in 32 arrondissements of the Far North region. The highest number of IDPs can be found in the Arrondissements of Makary (35,979), Fotokol (19,751) and Kousséri (18,837) in the Logone-et-Chari department; in Mora (32,231) in the Mayo-Sava department; and in Koza (10,373) in the Mayo-Tsanaga department. The Department of Logone-et-Chari hosts 56% of the IDP population, against 20% for the Mayo-Sava and 15% for the Mayo-Tsanaga. The combined three remaining Departments host 10% of the IDP population.
- Unregistered refugees were identified in 13 arrondissements of the Far North region. The Logone-et-Chari department hosts 84% of the unregistered refugee caseload identified, including in the Arrondissements of Makary (8,972), Fotokol (4,794), and Waza (3,430). The Mayo-Tsanaga Department hosts the second highest concentration of unregistered refugees (15%), mainly in the Arrondissement of Mogode (2,885).
- Returnees were identified in 27 arrondissements of the Far North region. Nearly half of the returnees identified (48% or 17,218 individuals) can be found in the Logone-et-Chari Department, precisely in the arrondissements of Makary (7,161), Zina (3,897), Waza (2,700) and Hile-Alifa (2,578). The Mayo-Tsanaga department hosts 30% of this population, mainly in the Arrondissements of Mokolo (3,905), Mayo-Moskota (3,460), and Bourrha (1,684). The remaining returnees were identified in the Departments of Mayo-Danay (15%), Mayo-Sava (4%), Mayo-Kani (2%) and Diamaré (1%).
- The Logone-et-Chari Department hosts the highest concentrations of IDPs, returnees and unregistered refugees (143,505 individuals or 57%).

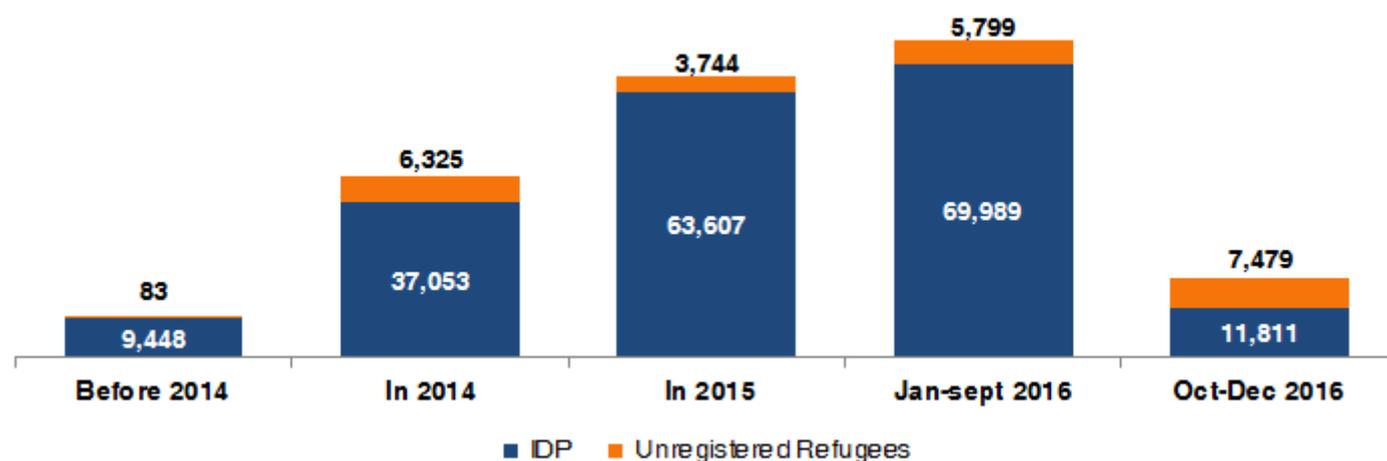
5. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: IDPs AND UNREGISTERED REFUGEES



- 4% of the population (IDPs and unregistered refugees) was displaced before 2014 while 20% was displaced in 2014, 31% in 2015, and 35% between January and September 2016. The remaining 9% of movements occurred since October 2016.
- Significant movements took place in 2015, accounting for 31% of the current combined displaced caseload identified in the Far North region. Movements in 2016 have accounted for 44% of the displacement, which highlights significant continued movements.

Arrival of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees

Displacement of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees by period

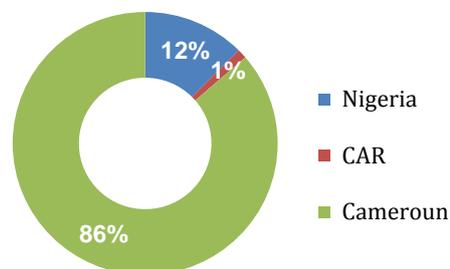


- The DTM is implemented in the Far North region and tracks IDPs, returnees and unregistered refugees. As such, no data concerning IDPs residing in the Adamaoua and the North Regions of Cameroon or registered refugees residing in the camp of Minawao is included.
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Of the IDPs currently displaced in the Far North region, 43% were displaced in 2016 (36% between January and September, and 6% from October to December). 33% were displaced in 2015, 19% in 2014 and 5% before 2014. This trend highlights the continued displacement of Cameroonians within their country.
- Unregistered Refugees: The great majority of unregistered refugees currently residing in Cameroon, an estimated 99.7% arrived in or after 2014, which corresponds to the increase of violence in North East Nigeria. More than half of unregistered refugees arrived in Cameroon in 2016 (25% between January and September, and 32% between October and December). Remaining individuals arrived in 2015 (16%) and 2014 (27%).
- The fact that 44% of individuals currently displaced (IDPs and unregistered refugees) were displaced in 2016 shows continued internal and cross-border displacement. The continued displacement is likely due to continued attacks by Boko Haram, especially in rural areas and borderlands, forcing populations to move inland to seek increased security. Despite an overall improvement of the security in the region, populations of the Far North region continue to move, mainly for security-related reasons
- Finally, the overall decrease in displacement since the fifth round of the DTM could be linked to the period during which data collection was conducted. Indeed, data collection took place from 9 to 23 December 2016, which corresponds to a period during which individuals travel to spend the holidays with family members and friends.

6. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: RETURNEES¹

- 73% of the identified returnees were originally displaced due to the conflict while 25% were displaced by floods and natural disasters, and 1% by other events.
- 86% of the returnees are former IDPs who returned to their place of origin while 14% of the returnees are Cameroonian Nationals who returned from a foreign country (12% from Nigeria and 1% from CAR).

Country of provenance	Total (# individuals)
Nigeria	4,451
CAR	412
Cameroon	30,802
Total	35,665



Former IDPs

Of the 35,665 returnees identified as of December 2016, 30,802 (86%) are former IDPs who have returned to their place of origin.

Breakdown of the former IDPs' Department and period of return

Department	Total
Diamaré	83
Logone-Et-Chari	16,647
Mayo-Danay	5,163
Mayo-Kani	54
Mayo-Sava	1,602
Mayo-Tsanaga	7,253
Total	30,802

Periods	Total
Before 2014	581
In 2014	5,167
In 2015	4,177
Jan - Sept. 2016	17,213
Since October 2016	3,664
Total	30,802

Reasons of return: 40% of the former IDPs returned to their area of origin because the security was restored. The remainder returned because of the lack of livelihoods during displacement (23%), the lack of assistance during displacement (20%), the lack of security in the area of displacement (6%), following recommendations of military or civilian authorities (6%), the impossibility for host communities to keep on assisting them (3%) or tensions with host communities (1%).

Returnees from a Foreign Country

Of the 35,665 returnees identified, 4,863 (14%) are Cameroonians who have returned from a foreign country, namely from Nigeria (4,451 individuals / 92%) and CAR (412 individuals / 8%).

Reasons of return: 37% of returnees from a foreign country were repatriated / forcibly returned. The remainder returned because they could get support from their family (21%), insecurity in the foreign country (16%), loss of property abroad (9%), loss of economic means abroad (7%), to help their family (4%), discrimination (3%) and the death of a foreign spouse (3%).

Breakdown of returnees by Department of return and country of provenance

Provenance by	Nigeria	CAR	Total
Diamaré	56	305	361
Logone-Et-Chari	571	-	571
Mayo-Danay	21	9	30
Mayo-Kani	496	98	594
Mayo-Sava	-	-	-
Mayo-Tsanaga	3,307	-	3,307
Total	4,451	412	4,863

Notes: 1) DEFINITION: For this DTM report, the category "returnees" includes Cameroonians who resided abroad and returned to Cameroon, and former IDPs who returned to their village of origin.

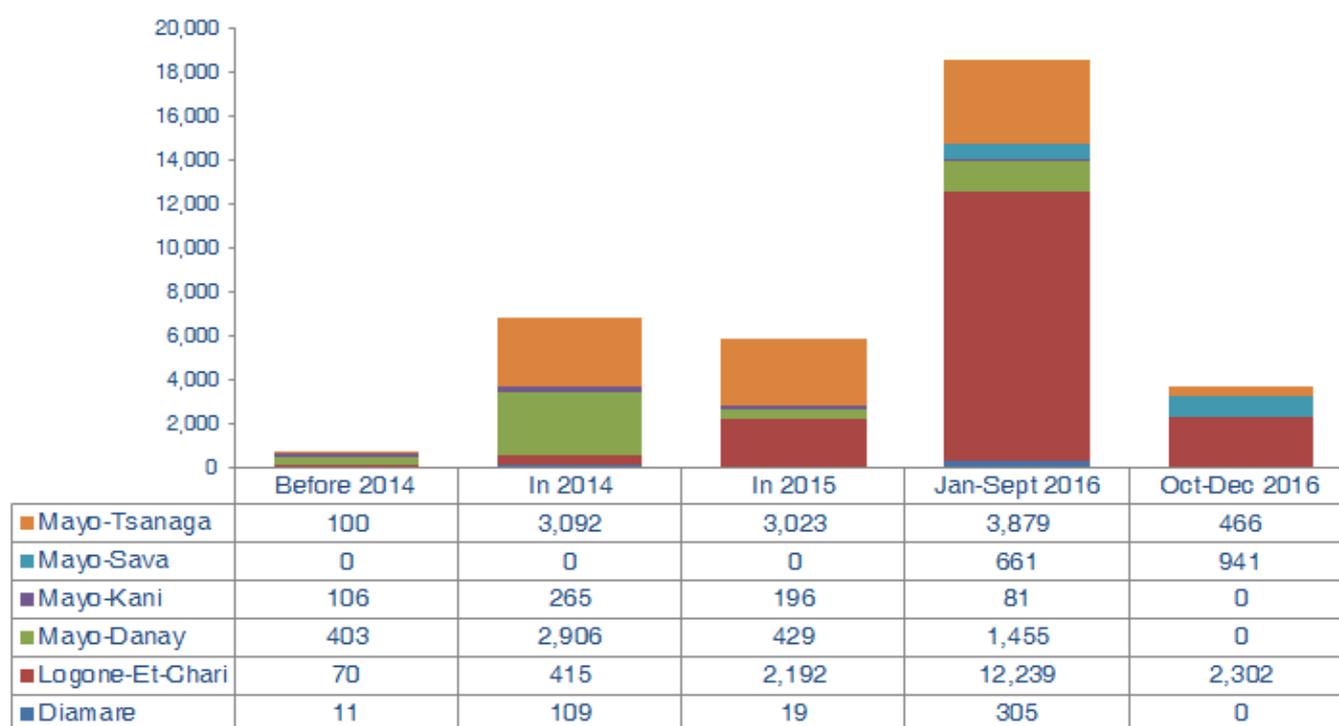
6. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: RETURNEES¹



- 63% of returns in the Far North region occurred in 2016: 52% from January to September (18,620 individuals), and 10% from October to December 2016 (3,709 individuals).
- Remaining returns occurred in 2015 (16% / 5,859 individuals), in 2014 (19% / 6,787 individuals), and before 2014 (2% / 690 individuals).

Return Trends By Department And Time Period

Return periods (as reported by returnees) for each department of the Far North region

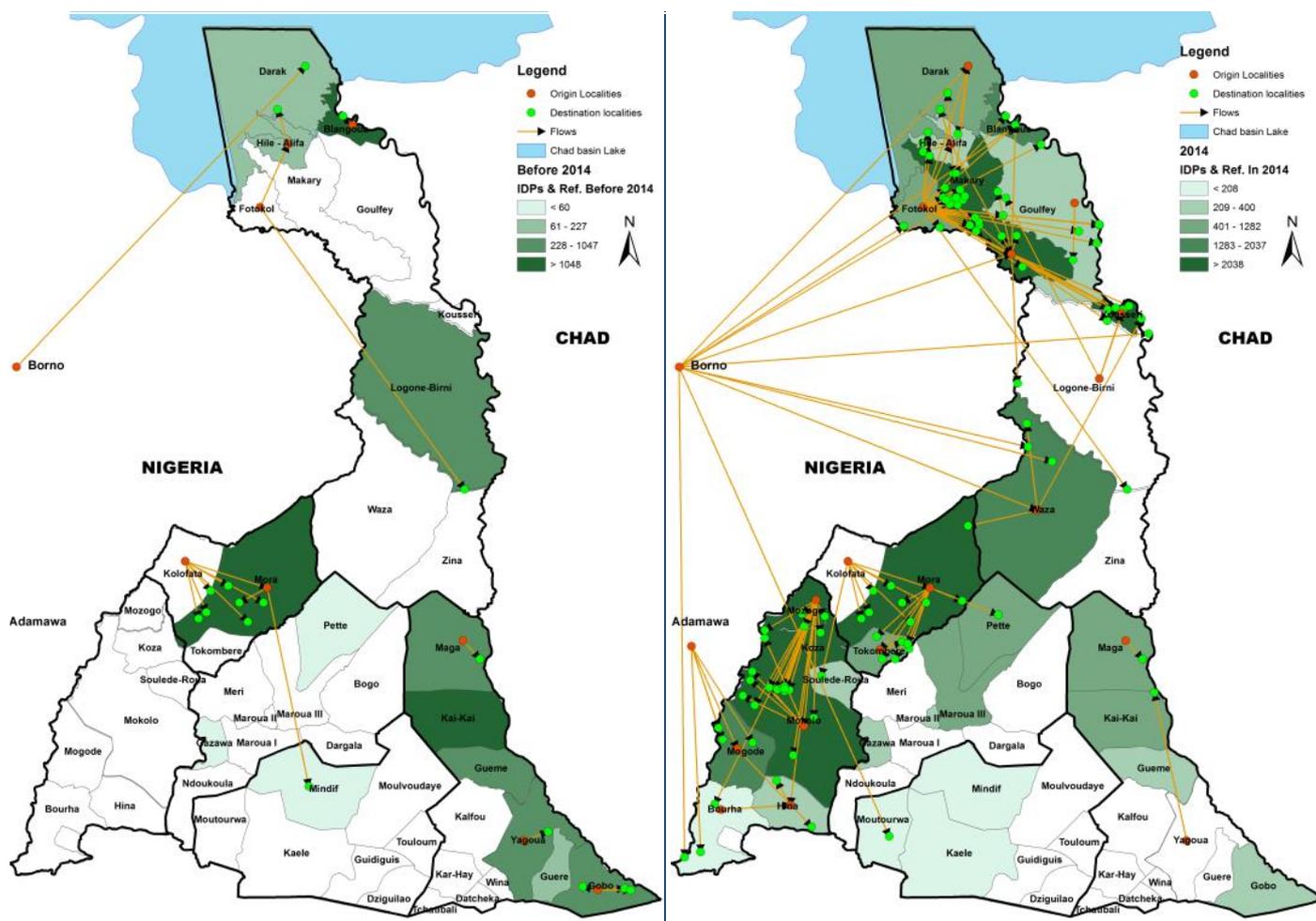


- Return trends have been slowly shifting towards Logone-Et-Chari department since 2016 by constantly showing the highest returnee population instead of the Mayo-Danay department where significant returns took place until 2014 as well as the Mayo-Tsanaga department which was the main department of return in 2014 and 2015.
- The Mayo-Danay department reflects consistent displacement related to flooding. Before 2014 and the ISWA insurgency, main returns to that area were likely leaning toward a natural conclusion of displacement due to natural disaster.
- Consistent since the beginning of 2016, significant returns continue to be observed in the Logone-et-Chari department, specifically within the arrondissements of Makary (7,161), Zina (3,897) Waza (2,700) and Hile-Alifa (2,578).
- The increase in returns in 2016 is likely due to the improvement of security in the region and the gains made by military forces of the region against the insurgency. The main reason for the return of former IDPs remains the return of security in the area of origin (40%). However, other factors seem to become increasingly important and to justify increased returns; this is the case for the lack of livelihoods during displacement (23%) as well as the lack of assistance during displacement (20%). In comparison, during the October 2016 DTM, 18% of returnees had justified their return by the lack of livelihoods during displacement while 15% had stated that they had returned home due to the lack of assistance. These two reasons, and their increase, highlight the continued need for humanitarian assistance in order to meet IDPs' needs and to prevent returns undertaken due to the lack of means in areas of displacement.

7. AREAS OF ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Movement flows of displaced populations before 2014 and in 2014

Combined displacement flows (IDPs and unregistered refugees) before 2014 and in 2014¹



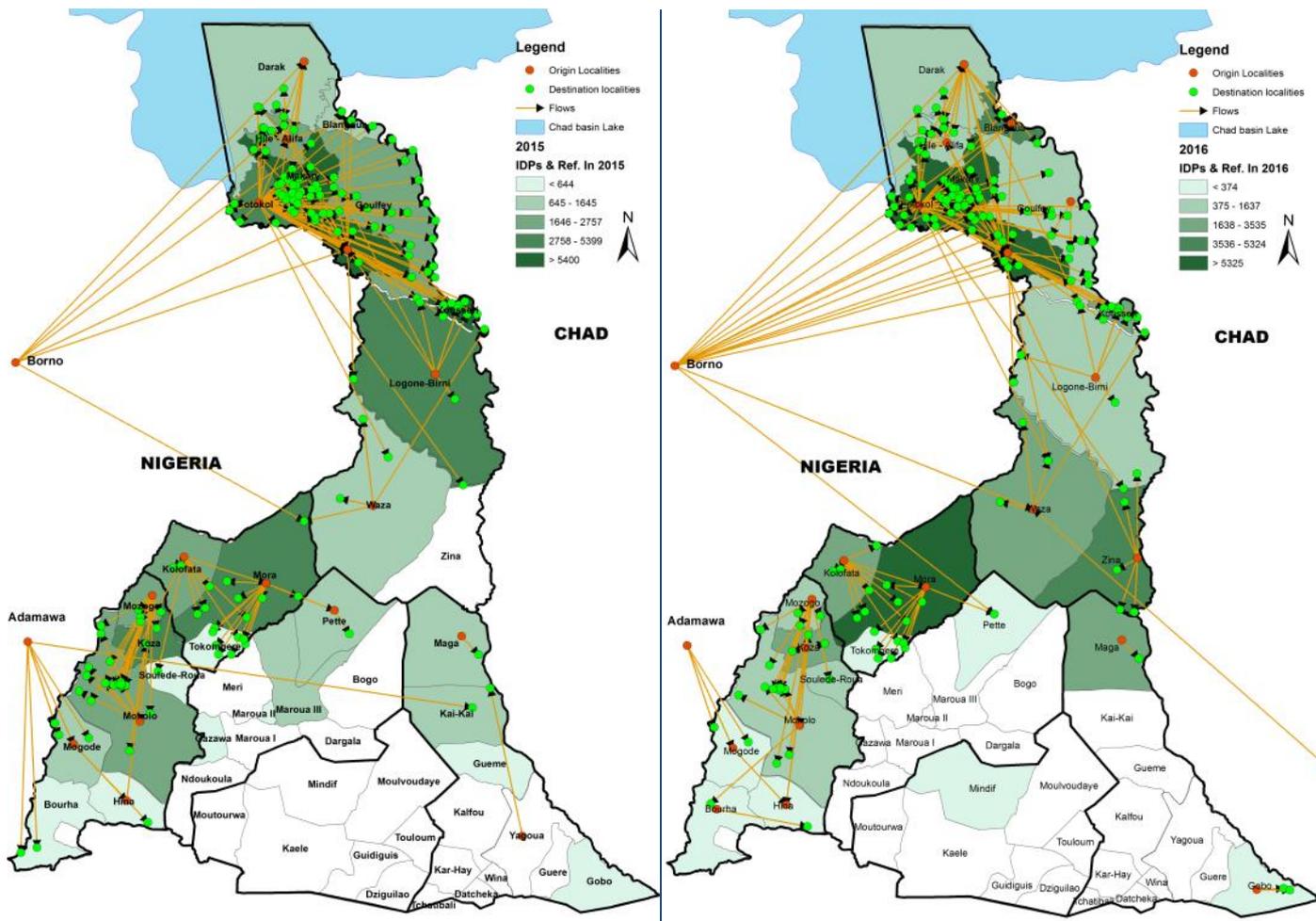
Only displacement flows that contain more than 500 individuals are shown in this section. This section pertains to periods of displacement of individuals who continue to be displaced as of today. As such, this section does not provide for the global evolution and cumulative levels of displacement for a given year but rather presents the periods when the displacement of currently displaced persons started.

- Before 2014, the main displacement flows were within the Mayo-Danay department, within the Logone-et-Chari department and within the Mayo-Sava department. Other flows showed departures from the Mayo-Sava department to the Diamaré department, as well as the arrival in the Logone-et-Chari department of unregistered refugees from Borno (Nigeria).
- In 2014, populations used to move within the Far North, with increased movement in the Logone-et-Chari department as well as in the department of Mayo-Sava. Continued displacement occurred within the Mayo-Danay department, due to flooding and natural disasters, but with a limited magnitude in comparison with other departments. In contrast with the previous period, the Mayo-Tsanaga department saw significant movements within its borders. While most displacement took place within the borders of Cameroon, 2014 saw the increase in the arrival of unregistered refugees from Borno and Adamawa States in neighboring Nigeria. Most of them found refuge in the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Tsanaga departments.

7. AREAS OF ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Movement flows of displaced populations in 2015 and in 2016

Combined displacement flows (IDPs and unregistered refugees) in 2015 and in 2016

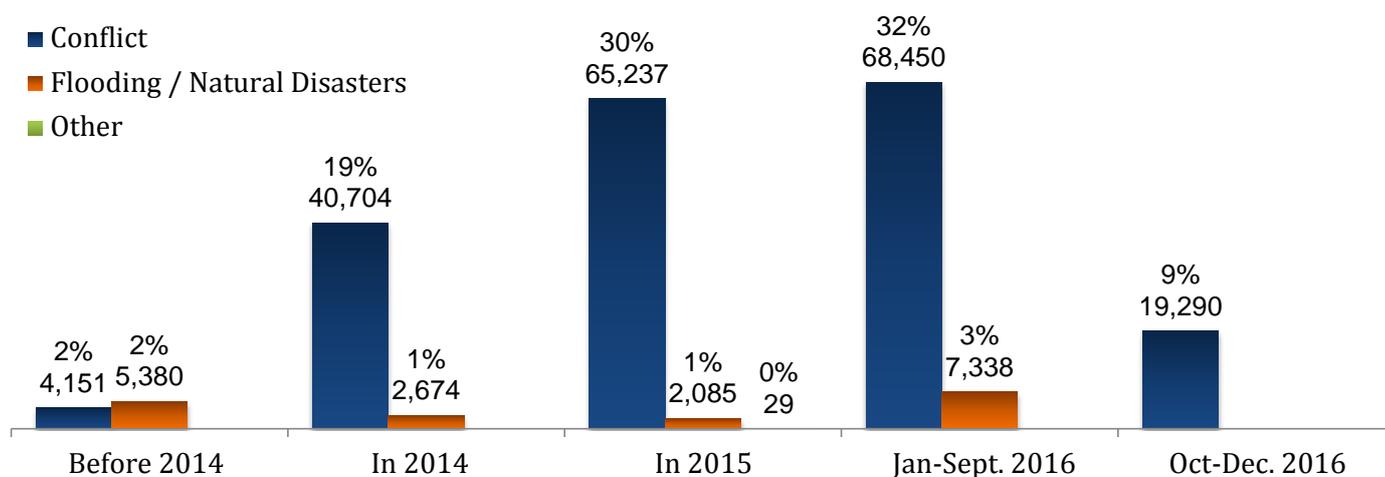


- Movement flow trends remain consistent as populations mostly move between arrondissements within departments. 85% of movements identified took place within department boundaries.
- Displacement trends retain the same characteristics in 2015 and 2016, with most movements having occurred within Departments bordering Nigeria and most affected by the conflict, i.e. Mayo-Tsanaga, Mayo-Sava and Logone-et-Chari.
- Movements seem to be increasingly towards locations considered secure due to a military presence and monitored checkpoints. 26% of the households interviewed have stated that they had chosen their area of displacement because it was the closest town considered safe.
- As in 2014, the majority of unregistered refugees from Nigeria found refuge in the departments of Mayo-Tsanaga and Logone-et-Chari. Most individuals originating from the Adamawa State moved to the Mayo-Tsanaga Department while most unregistered refugees from the Borno State found refuge in the Logone-et-Chari Department.
- Finally, several villages were identified as being empty. Most of these villages' populations fled following attacks:
 - Mayo-Sava: 11 empty villages in the Kolofata arrondissement: *Alger, Abdouri, Gare, Rawa Maloumri, Sare, Walassa, Zourou, Gréa, Brouvare, Ndjamenia, and Ngoumouldi.*
 - Logone-et-Chari: 8 empty villages: *Lagona (Waza), Kamouna (Hile-Alifa), Woromari and Dambore (Fotokol), Ndjamenia III, Labado, Goura II, and Bedao (Makary).*

8. REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

- 92% of the IDP population in the Far North region has been displaced due to conflict. 8% has been displaced due to flooding and other natural disasters.
- 100% of Nigerian nationals left their country of origin because of violence and conflict resulting from the insurgency.
- The Mayo Danay is the only department of the region in which the majority of the population was displaced due to flooding and natural disaster (87%) rather than the insurgency (13%).
- In the Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga Departments, 100% of the displaced persons were displaced by the conflict.

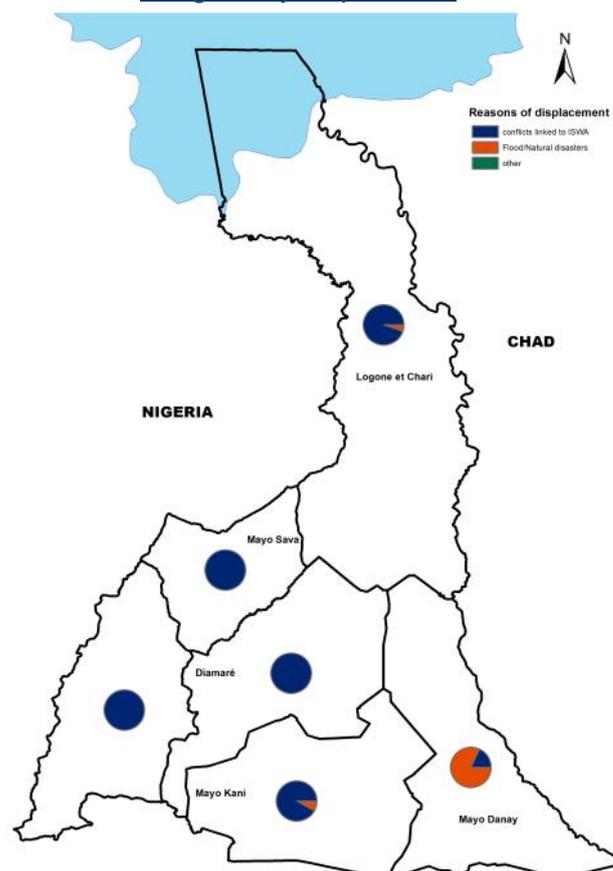
Reason of displacement for IDPs and unregistered refugees by time period



Detailed reasons of displacement for IDPs and unregistered refugees

Conflicts / ISWA	%
Attack on the village of origin	32.83%
House burned / damaged by an ISWA attack	15.97%
Attack on a neighboring village (preventive)	15.43%
Fear of an attack on the village (preventive)	10.86%
Fighting between the army and ISWA	12.24%
Negative impact of the conflict on the economy / livelihoods	6.84%
Evacuation under order / advice of the authorities	5.82%
Floods / Natural Disasters	%
Village flooded	98.60%
Village destroyed by wild animals	0.47%
Village destroyed by bush fires	0.93%
Other	%
Intercommunal conflicts	97.14%
Humanitarian assistance seeking	2.86%

Displacement reasons of IDPs and unregistered refugees by Department

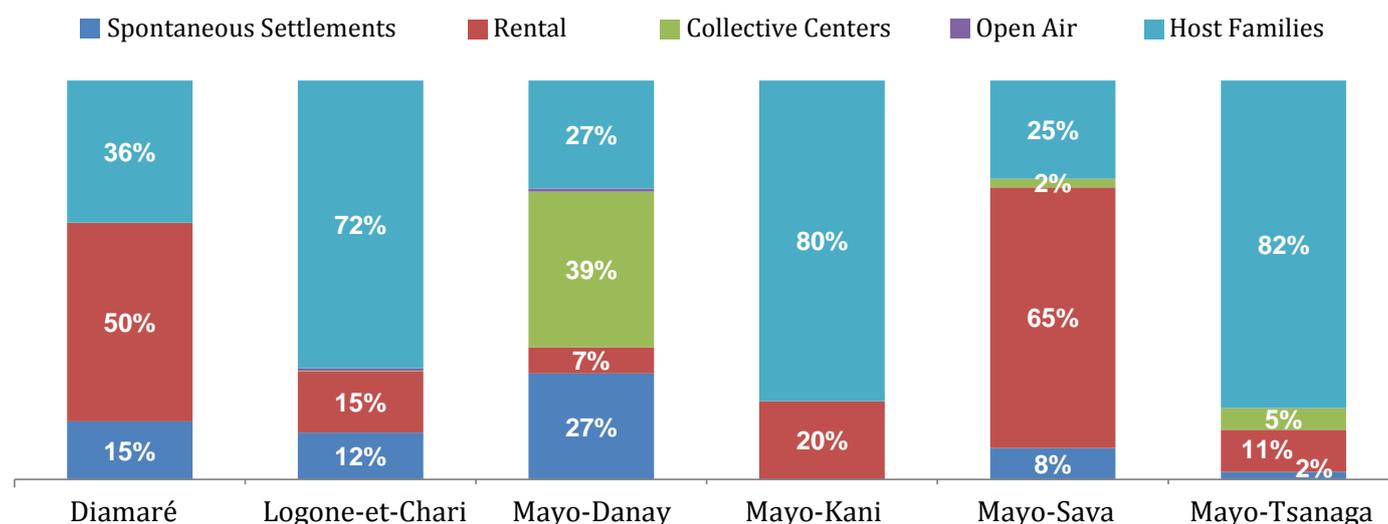


9. SHELTER TYPE



- An estimated 62% of the displaced households resides in host communities, while 23% lives in rented housing, 10% in spontaneous settlements, and 4% in collective centers.
- 63% of the households interviewed reported residing with host communities due to strong ethnic links. The remainder settled in their current location because it was the closest safe location (26%), the location was identified by national authorities (6%), for economic reasons (4%) and due to the presence of land of pasture (grazing land) (1%).

Estimated proportion of displaced households by shelter type.



- For to this reporting period, an estimated 62% of the displaced households reside in host families. November 2015 remains the period where this percentage was at its highest peak (84%). The percentage of households residing in host families has continually decreased since the inception of the DTM, which could suggest a decrease in host families' capacities to host displaced populations.
- The majority of displaced households continue to reside in host families in the departments of Mayo-Tsanaga (82%), Mayo-Kani (80%) and Logone-et-Chari (72%).
- The highest rates of displaced households residing in rented housing can be found in the departments of Mayo-Sava (65%) and Diamaré (50%). This shelter choice may be attributed to the urban nature of displacement locations in these departments.
- In areas where displacement is primarily caused by floods, i.e. the Mayo-Danay Department, an important number of displaced households resides in more precarious and isolated shelters, with 39% living in spontaneous settlements and 27% in collective centers.

Rented Shelter: A significant portion of the displaced, an estimated 23% of the displaced households, now reside in rented accommodation. Moreover, data gathered through the household survey highlights few important points:

- 14% of households pay less than 2,500 XAF per month, 52% between 2,500 and 5,000, 20% between 5,000 and 10,000, 10% between 10,000 and 20,000, and 3% more than 30,000.
- In most cases, the rent is paid by the head of household (94%).
- Most households stated that they had no means to continue paying rent (67%), while 14% can pay for 1 month, 6% for 3 months, 2% for 6 months, 1% for 9 months, 4% for 1 year, and 3% for more than a year.
- Alternatives identified by households once they can no longer pay rent include: sale of their belongings (34%), staying with friends and family (29%), other alternatives (12%), return (11%), open-air shelter (9%), and spontaneous settlement or camp (5%).

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix aims to collect data on displaced populations within the Far North region of Cameroon. Data is collected through key informants directly in the areas hosting displaced persons, as well as displaced households, and is verified with other key source such as local and international NGOs and local authorities.

Data collectors are trained in DTM methodology before being deployed to collect data. Following the end of the data collection, the data is verified with local authorities, regional authorities and other key sources.

A *department baseline assessment* is carried out in each department of the Far North region. All departments in the region are visited to ensure thorough understanding of the regional context. The assessment is carried out with key informants ranging from local government authorities, traditional leaders and NGO staff. The purpose of the Department level assessment is to define the overall number of displaced persons within the department and to identify which arrondissements are hosting displaced population and therefore require further assessment.

An *arrondissement baseline assessment* is carried out in each arrondissement identified as hosting displaced populations. This assessment is also completed with key informants and is supported by location visits to verify the location of displaced individuals.

A *village baseline assessment* is carried out in each village identified as hosting displaced population. The objective of this lower level evaluation is to get a precise picture of the movements and the different categories of displaced population.

In addition, *demographic data* is gathered directly from sample households to create a demographic profile through household level assessments.

To capture the complexity of the Cameroonian context, the DTM collects data on 3 types of population:

- Internally Displaced Persons.
- Unregistered Refugees: DTM Cameroon defines an unregistered refugee as a national of a country other than Cameroon (mainly Nigeria) who have found shelter in Cameroon but resides outside of Minawao camp and has not been registered.
- Returnees: DTM Cameroon defines a returnee as a person or group of persons who previously experienced forced displacement but have since returned to their place of origin.

Additional documents (annexes) are available and include: Population Data by Arrondissement, Locations of Displaced Individuals (Map), Reason of Displacement for IDPs, and Department and Arrondissement Assessment Forms.

The DTM is implemented in partnership with two Cameroonian Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Respect Cameroon and SAHELI.

The DTM is funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

For more information on the DTM tools and methodology, please contact: DTMCameroon@iom.int or visit <http://www.globaldtm.info/cameroon/>

ANNEX 1: POPULATION DATA BY ARRONDISSEMENT

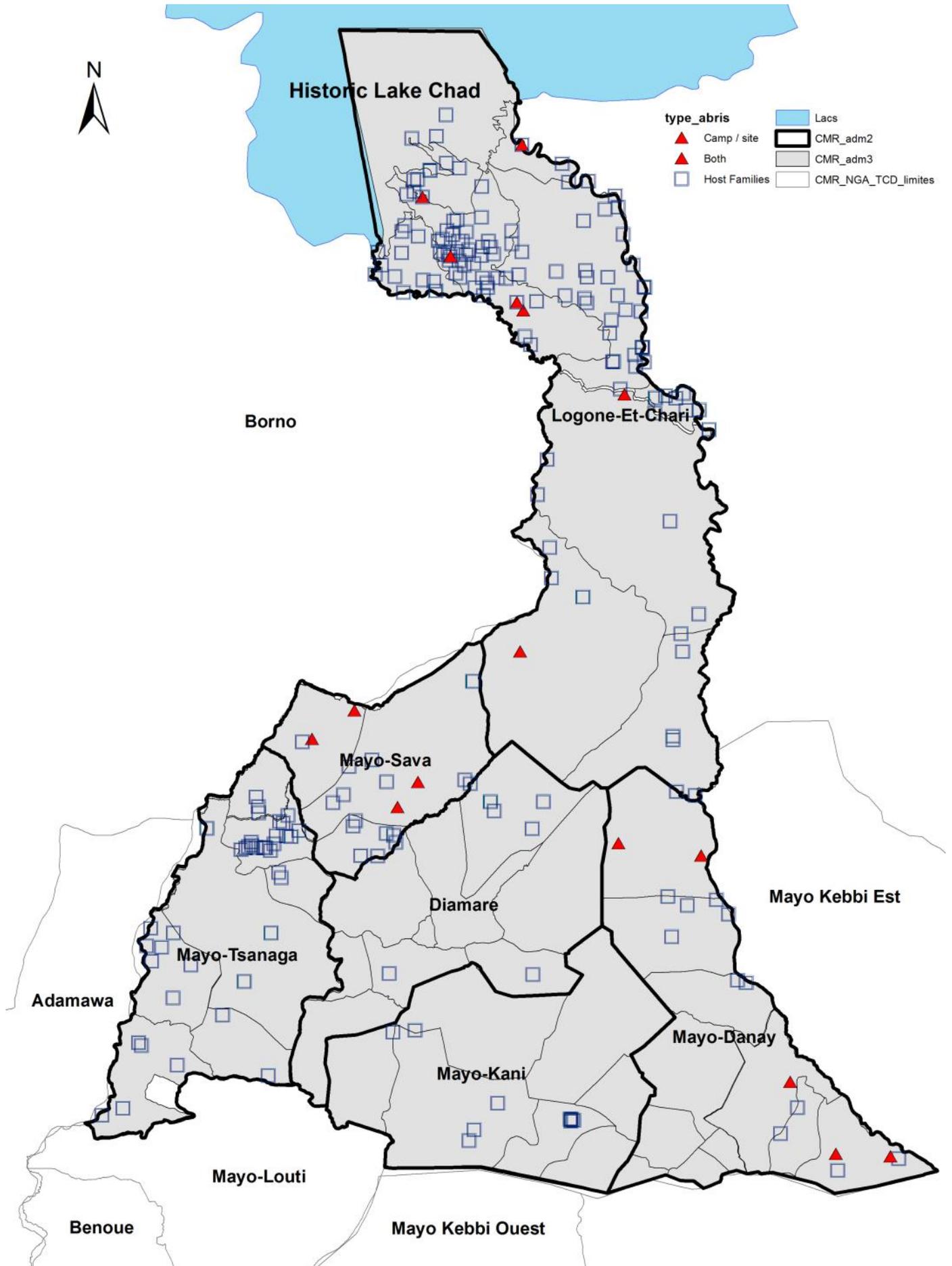


Total number of IDPs, unregistered refugees, and returnees by arrondissement as identified by the DTM in October 2016 (Round 5) and December 2016 (Round 6).

ARRONDISSEMENT	IDPs		Unregistered Refugees		Returnees	
	Round 5	Round 6	Round 5	Round 6	Round 5	Round 6
Diamaré	4,963	4,999	128	170	386	444
Bogo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dargala	-	-	-	-	305	305
Gazawa	481	481	-	-	26	26
Maroua II	741	706	-	-	-	-
Maroua III	2,204	2,204	-	-	-	-
Meri	-	0	-	-	50	30
Pétté	1,537	1,608	128	170	5	83
Logone-Et-Chari	95,911	106,718	12,770	19,569	16,604	17,218
Blangoua	6,217	7,852	1,132	1,210	328	559
Darak	1,583	2,314	1,140	1,131	196	247
Fotokol	15,306	19,751	3,824	4,794	-	-
Goulfey	3,008	3,487	-	-	-	-
Hilé - Alifa	3,205	4,136	-	-	1,815	2,578
Kousséri	18,078	18,837	32	32	-	6
Logone-Birni	6,381	6,381	-	-	70	70
Makary	34,533	35,979	3,602	8,972	7,454	7,161
Waza	2,041	2,657	3,040	3,430	3,215	2,700
Zina	5,559	5,324	-	-	3,526	3,897
Mayo-Danay	13,791	12,991	156	141	5,145	5,193
Gobo	921	921	104	113	30	30
Guémé	813	996	-	-	42	50
Guéré	227	227	-	-	942	977
Kai-Kai	3,738	3,713	52	28	4,131	4,136
Maga	7,660	6,702	-	-	-	-
Yagoua	432	432	-	-	-	-
Mayo-Kani	247	303	3	2	657	648
Guidiguis	-	-	-	-	94	98
Kaélé	110	178	-	-	-	-
Mindif	53	46	-	-	64	51
Moulvoudaye	-	-	-	-	496	496
Moutourwa	84	79	3	2	3	3
Mayo-Sava	55,336	38,511	700	0	38	1,602
Kolofata	23,360	4,421	700	-	38	1,602
Mora	30,188	32,231	-	-	-	-
Tokombéré	1,788	1,859	-	-	-	-
Mayo-Tsanaga	28,641	28,386	12,986	3,548	13,238	10,560
Bourha	89	115	214	196	1,447	1,684
Hina	645	645	2	-	311	271
Koza	12,304	10,373	-	-	-	-
Mogodé	-	-	12,298	2,885	3,863	929
Mokolo	6,894	7,314	-	-	3,807	3,905
Mozogo	7,272	8,385	472	467	3,552	3,460
Soulédé-Roua	1,437	1,554	-	-	258	311
Total	198,889	191,908	26,743	23,430	36,068	35,665

ANNEX 2: LOCATIONS OF DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS

Location of internally displaced persons, unregistered refugees, and returnees in the Far North region.



ANNEX 3: REASON OF DISPLACEMENT FOR IDP



Distribution of IDPs by arrondissement and reason of displacement

ARRONDISSEMENT	CONFLICT		NATURAL DISASTERS		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diamaré	4,999	2.87%	-	-	4,999	2.60%
Gazawa	481	0.28%	-	-	481	0.25%
Maroua II	706	0.40%	-	-	706	0.37%
Maroua III	2204	1.26%	-	-	2204	1.15%
Pette	1608	0.92%	-	-	1608	0.84%
Logone-Et-Chari	100,001	57.32%	6,717	38.50%	106,718	55.61%
Blangoua	6,160	3.53%	1,692	9.70%	7,852	4.09%
Darak	2,314	1.33%	-	-	2,314	1.21%
Fotokol	19,751	11.32%	-	-	19,751	10.29%
Goulfey	3,487	2.00%	-	-	3,487	1.82%
Hile-Alifa	4,136	2.37%	-	-	4,136	2.16%
Kousséri	18,837	10.80%	-	-	18,837	9.82%
Logone-Birni	6,381	3.66%	-	-	6,381	3.33%
Makary	35,979	20.62%	-	-	35,979	18.75%
Waza	2,657	1.52%	-	-	2,657	1.38%
Zina	299	0.17%	5025	28.80%	5324	2.77%
Mayo-Danay	2,289	1.31%	10,702	61.33%	12,991	6.77%
Gobo	362	0.21%	559	3.20%	921	0.48%
Gueme	-	-	996	5.71%	996	0.52%
Guere	-	-	227	1.30%	227	0.12%
Kai-Kai	-	-	3713	21.28%	3713	1.93%
Maga	1927	1.10%	4775	27.37%	6702	3.49%
Yagoua	-	-	432	2.48%	432	0.23%
Mayo-Kani	278	0.16%	25	0.14%	303	0.16%
Kaele	178	0.10%	-	-	178	0.09%
Mindif	21	0.01%	25	0.14%	46	0.02%
Moutourwa	79	0.05%	-	-	79	0.04%
Mayo-Sava	38,511	22.07%	-	-	38,511	20.07%
Kolofata	4,421	2.53%	-	-	4,421	2.30%
Mora	32,231	18.47%	-	-	32,231	16.80%
Tokombere	1,859	1.07%	-	-	1,859	0.97%
Mayo-Tsanaga	28,381	16.27%	5	0.03%	28,386	14.79%
Bourrha	115	0.07%	-	-	115	0.06%
Hina	645	0.37%	-	-	645	0.34%
Koza	10,373	5.95%	-	-	10,373	5.41%
Mokolo	7,309	4.19%	5	0.03%	7,314	3.81%
Mozogo	8,385	4.81%	-	-	8,385	4.37%
Soulede-Roua	1,554	0.89%	-	-	1,554	0.81%
Total	174,459	100.00%	17,449	100.00%	191,908	100.00%