

Cameroon | Displacement Report, Far North Region, Round 8 | 8 – 19 May 2017



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DTM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The displacement tracking tool that the International Organization for Migrations (IOM) has developed is called the *Displacement Tracking Matrix* (DTM). This tool provides information on displacements on various levels and of various kinds including information on where displacements occur, why they occur, their length, the conditions of migrants both on site and en route etc.

This report aims to provide an overview of the situation in Cameroon's Far North region, where displacements are primarily linked to insecurity (largely due to acts of violent extremist groups) and, on a lesser level, to climatic phenomena. The information presented in this report was collected directly from displaced populations in the Region in close collaboration with local and national authorities during the period from May 8-19, 2017.



The displaced population is estimated at 318 929 individuals comprising 228 443 IDPs, 32 459 unregistered refugees and 58 027 returnees.



674 villages were surveyed including 56 new villages. 42 villages were completely uninhabited, of which 4 were newly surveyed villages.



96% of the target populations are displaced due to armed conflict in the Region.



3% of the target populations are displaced due to floods and other climatic factors.²



51% of the displaced population is comprised of men.



49% of the displaced population is made up of women.



53% of the displaced population is made up of children between 0 and 12 years of age.



Individuals of 60 years and older represent 3% of the target population.



52% of displaced households live with host families, 24% occupy rental space, 17% live in spontaneous sites, 4% live in collective centers and 2% live in exposed, open air environments.

² Please note that the remaining 1% are explained by people displaced due to interethnic or inter-communal tensions.

METHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT

METHODOLOGY

In Cameroon, DTM data collection is carried out by 114 enumerators that are deployed in the 6 departments of the Far North Region: Diamaré, Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Danay, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga. The enumerators are separated into focal points, team-leaders and basic enumerators, all of whom report to IOM's DTM team based in Maroua.

During this data collection, **4 052** households were surveyed and **180** sites were targeted in a representative sample that accounted for three types of displaced populations: internally displaced people (IPDs), unregistered refugees and returnees.

Enumerators received training on the DTM methodology in Maroua from May 2-3 and in Kousseri from May 5-6, 2017. This exercise is repeated in regular intervals to build local data collection and data management capacity.

Electronic tablets are used during data collection to facilitate analysis and to optimize the quality of the information received from key informants. Four different forms are saved on the tablets enabling a tailored line of questioning for each level of the exercise. There is a questionnaire for the departmental level, one for the district level, one for the village level and one for households. The tablets are formatted in such a way as to ensure coherent and complete information, thus minimizing human error.

The four levels of questioning conducted for each DTM round are as follows:

The **departmental evaluation** is carried out by the focal points who work in close coordination with the prefects of their respective districts. It is at this level that the sample size for the ensuing household survey is established.

The **district evaluation** is carried out by the team leaders in coordination with the *sous-prefects*. It is at this stage that the village lists are updated.

The **village evaluation** is carried out by the basic enumerators in coordination with the village chiefs and representatives of the displaced community.

The fourth and final layer of data collection is the **household survey**, which is also carried out by the basic enumerators and is based on the sample defined in the departmental evaluation and the list of villages established in the district evaluation in coordination with the village chief.

Traditional and religious authorities are involved in every step and all information is validated by the Regional Governor prior to publication.

CONTEXT

Since 2014, Cameroon has been affected by attacks perpetrated by the violent insurgent group Boko Haram. The frequent threats and attacks on towns and populations continue to provoke important displacements throughout the Far North Region. Due to its geographic and cultural position (proximity to Chad and Nigeria), the Region has experienced significant material and human loss.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) established its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the Region in November 2015 to gain insight into the movements of internally displaced people (IDPs), unregistered refugees and returnees. This tool also provides valuable information on the needs and vulnerabilities of these populations. The information collected is intended to inform both the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community in the Far North.

In order to ensure a common understanding of the populations targeted in this report, the following definitions have been retained:

An internally displaced person (IDP) is a person who is forced to leave his/her place of origin and move to another location within the same country. These movements are generally caused by extenuating circumstances including natural disasters and conflict.

An unregistered refugee is a person, originally from a different country from the one he/she finds himself is who fled his/her place of origin yet who does not live in an official camp and has not been registered as a refugee in accordance with international norms and regulations.

A returnee is a person who was living in an area other than his/her area of origin (within the same country or abroad) who chooses to return to his/her area of origin.

This report contains information collected between May 8-19 2017 and pertaining to the following questions on displacement: numbers by type of displacement, demographic information, comparative evolution of trends since the last report, the distribution of displacement in terms of areas of origin and destination, the reasons for displacements, the types of residences that displaced populations occupy, the livelihoods that displaced populations engage in, return intentions amongst IDPs and unregistered refugees and the length/frequency of displacement.

This data was collected in 6 departments, counting 37 districts and 674 villages, which represents an increase of 56 villages since the previous collection in February 2017. This increase is explained by migrations towards new villages as well by an increased leniency in terms of access on the part of the military, especially in Mayo-Sava where access was quite restricted until now. It should be noted that an additional 38 villages were found either destroyed or uninhabited. Of these, 26 were in the Logone-et-Chari department, 10 in the Mayo-Sava department and 1 in the Mayo-Tsanaga department.³

LIMITATIONS

The volatile security situation throughout the Region, characterized by frequent kamikaze attacks is the main challenge faced in terms of accessibility for data collection. Some such obstacles are linked to military instructions and some are internal preventative measures, as staff security remains a priority. During the round 8 data collection, the enumerators in the villages of Dega, Fadge-Halit, Leimari, Lioromari, Meinari and Soueram in the Fotokol district were refused access by the military. To circumvent this problem the enumerators in coordination with their respective key informants were able to call the chiefs of villages and the targeted households to obtain the necessary information.

A second challenge is the rainy season which renders certain villages inaccessible due to flooding and other road obstructions. As this problem is a bit more predictable than problems related to conflict, the teams were able to establish communications systems with their key informants in the “at risk” areas to ensure that information remains accessible through alternative channels i.e. by phone.

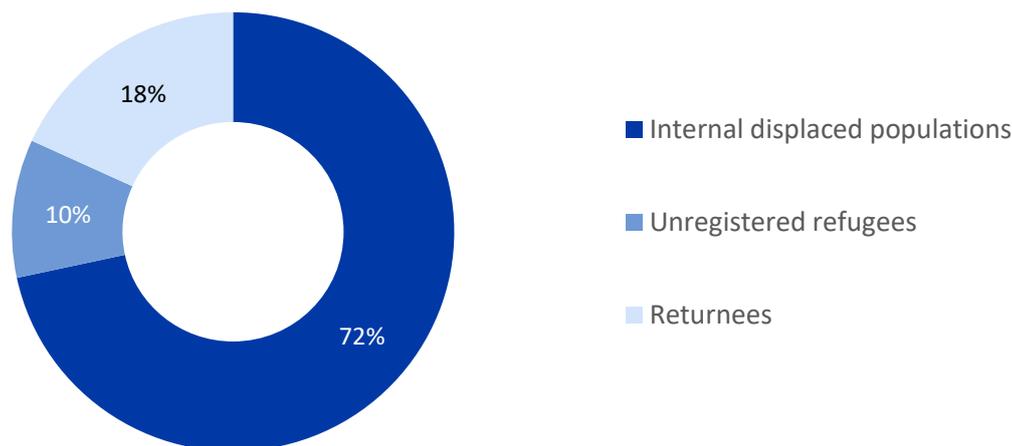
³ Please note that a number of areas continue to remain inaccessible to DTM team due to military restrictions, particularly in Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava.

DISPLACED POPULATIONS

HIGHLIGHTS

The data from DTM Round 8 established a total of **318 929** individuals including: **228 443** (39 058 households) **IDPs**; **32 459** (5 131 households) **unregistered refugees**; **58 027** (9 453 households) **returnees**.

Displaced populations distribution

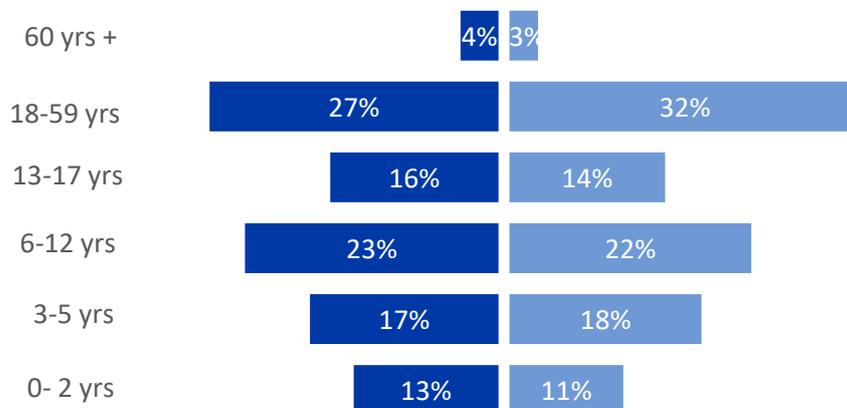


Demographic profiles

Of the target populations, **29%** of households are headed by females whose average age is 38 years, and **71%** are headed by men, whose average age is 44 years. 67% of the population is less than 18 years old, of which 44% are under the age of 5.

The average size of a displaced household is **7.5** people and 97% of households have children (6 is the average number of children per household).

Displaced population's age distribution



Male : 51 % | Female 49 %



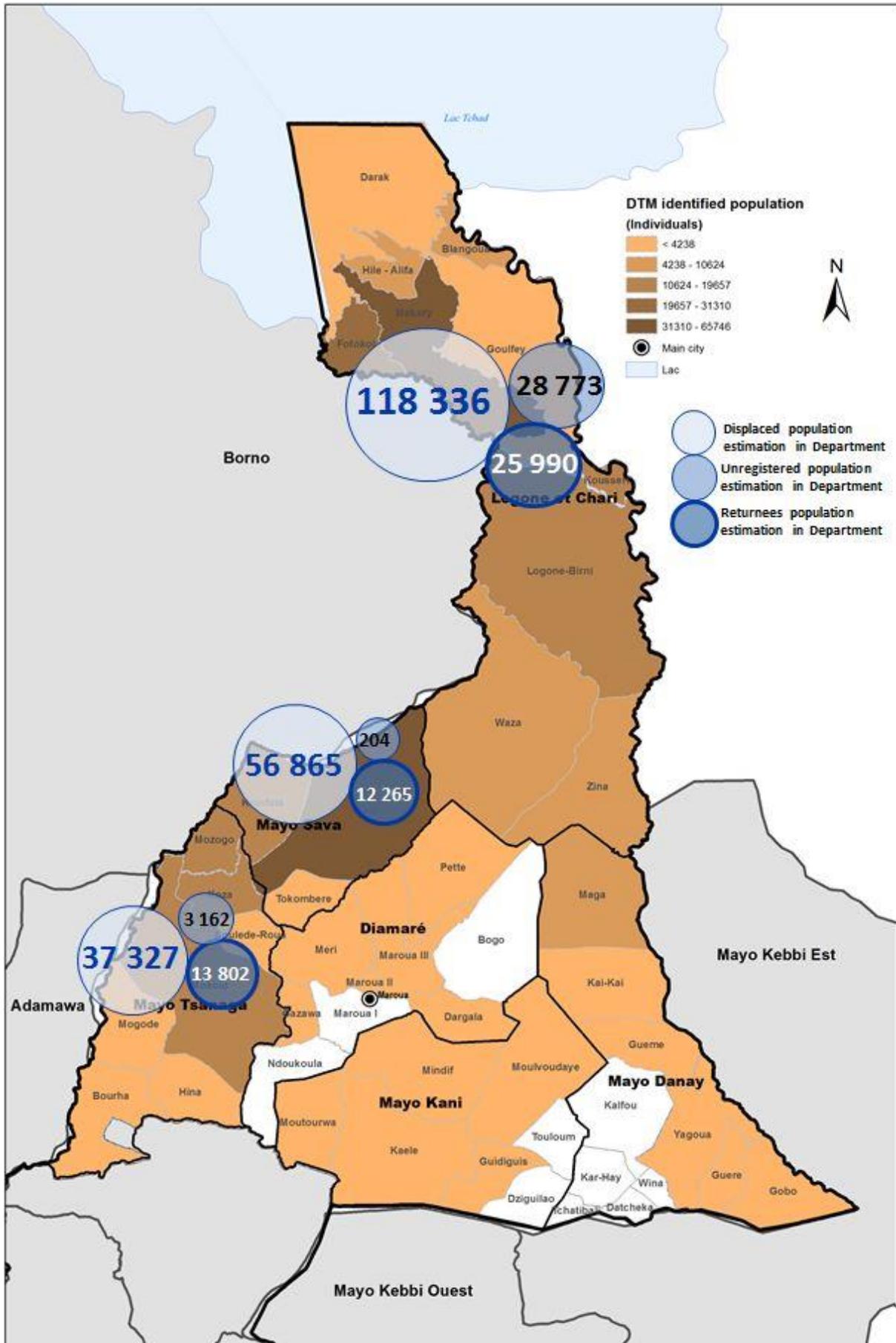


Figure 1: Distribution of three target populations

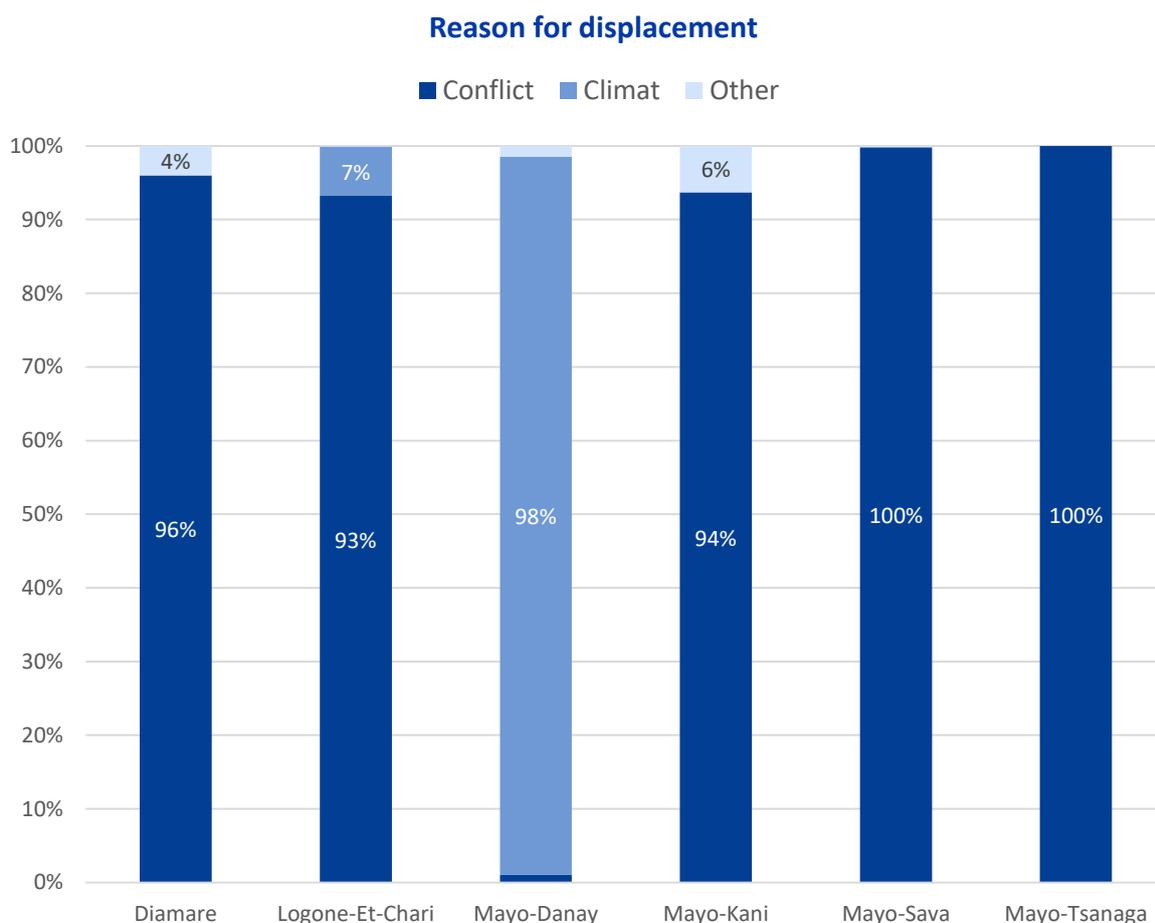


Reasons for displacement

96% of the target populations are displaced due to conflict linked to the activities of Boko Haram. 1% is displaced due to interethnic and intercommunal tensions (this is particularly true for individuals from Chad in the Logon-et-Chari department and for individuals from the Central African Republic (CAR) in the Mayo-Kani department). The remaining **3%** are displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors. This represents a slight change from the last report in February 2017. Specifically, there was a **5% increase** in populations displaced due to conflict and a **6% decrease** in populations displaced due to natural disasters. The increase in conflict-induced displacement can be attributed to the recent increase in attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram throughout the Region, particularly in the departments of Logon-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava. The decrease in climate-related migration can be explained by the movements, registered during the round 7 collection, of people towards more climate stable areas in anticipation of the impending rainy season. As such, populations in high risk areas had already moved to protect themselves and did not have to move a second time during this round of data collection.

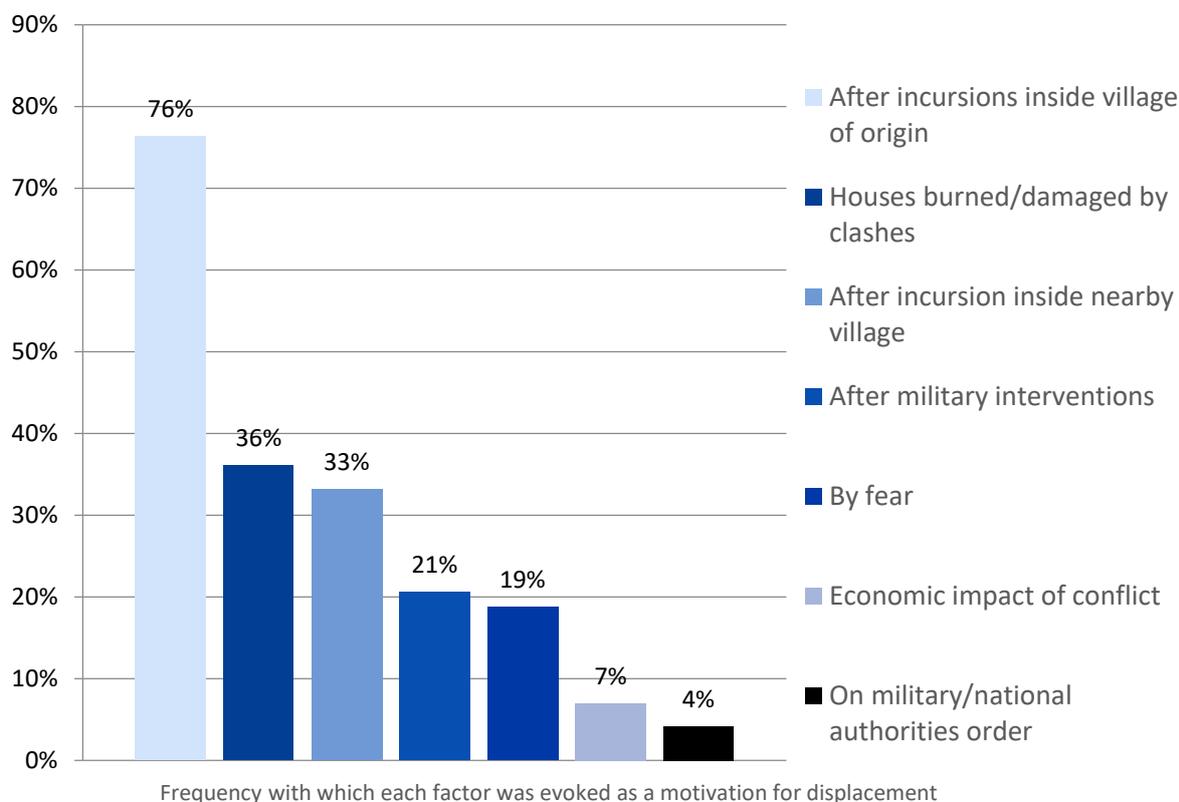
With the impending rainy season, an increase in displacements linked to flooding is to be expected and the ongoing period of Ramadan may also have an impact on conflict-induced displacements.

While the majority of displacement is conflict related, the nature of this conflict or insecurity may vary. The following table highlights the different contexts of insecurity and the proportion of the displaced populations affected.⁴



⁴ Please note that these responses are not exclusive, more than one answer may be selected and this explains the percentages equaling more than 100%.

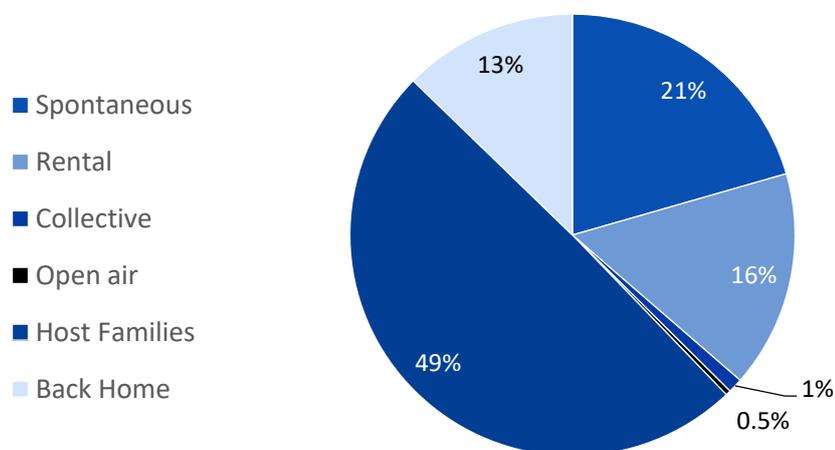
Displacement factors (for conflict affected populations)



Household's types distribution

In terms of type of shelter, no significant variation between this round and the previous round were noted. 49% of displaced households live with host families, 16% live in rented spaces, 21% live in spontaneous sites, 1% live in collective centers, less than 1% live in exposed, open air environments and 13% returned back home.

Shelter types



Livelihood activities

The livelihood activity that the majority of the target population engages in is agriculture with a frequency of 36%. A decrease in agricultural activity was noted amongst populations from the period before their displacement to during their displacement. This is largely explained by the loss of belongings including pastures and livestock during displacement.

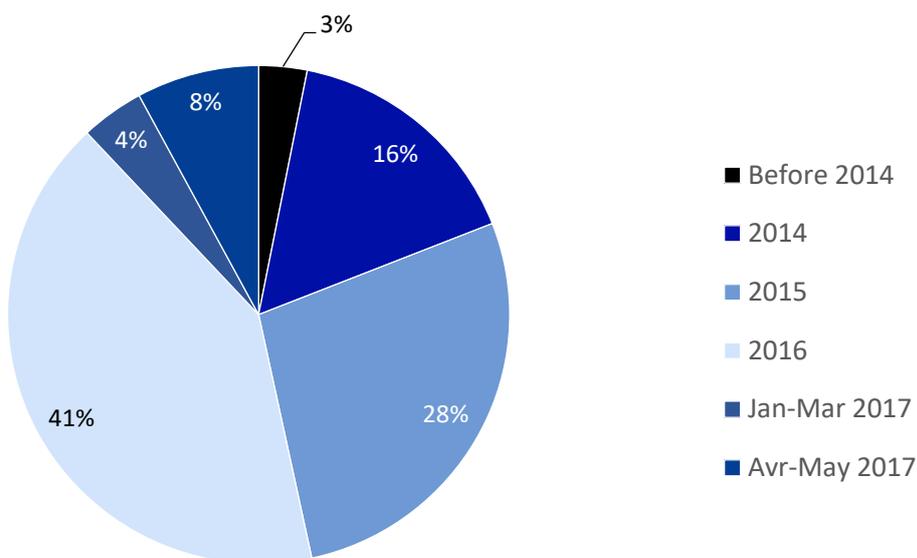
Livelihood	Currently	Prior to Displacement	Variation
Private agricultural activity	36%	71%	-35%
Daily work	34%	12%	+22%
Herding	18%	43%	-25%
Agricultural employee	16%	6%	+10%
Wood collection	15%	5%	+10%
Autonomous commerce	15%	36%	-21%
None	12%	2%	+10%
Fishing	10%	15%	-5%
Artisanal creations	6%	5%	+1%
Sale of agricultural products	4%	10%	-6%
Sale of services	2%	2%	Unchanged
Private employment	2%	2%	Unchanged
Sale of family goods	2%	2%	Unchanged
Begging	2%	0%	+2%
Other	1%	0%	+1%
State employment	0%	1%	-1%

Displacement periods

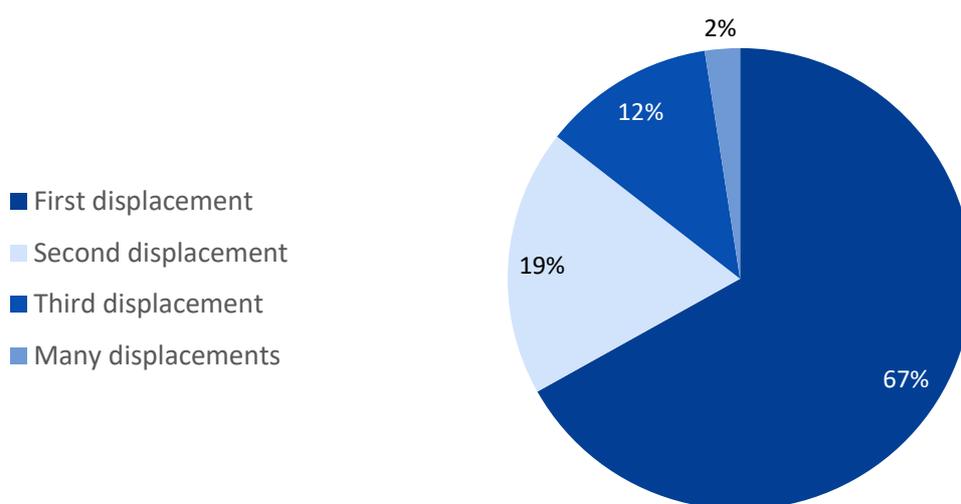
8% of the target population was displaced in May 2017, 4% between February and May 2017, 41% between January and February 2017, 28% in 2015, 16% in 2014 and 3% before 2014. The difference between these percentages and those from round 7 is less than 1% and can be explained by the 56 new villages surveyed in round 8.

The majority of the registered displacements are « first displacements. » However, in nearly one third of cases, individuals indicated being displaced for a second or a third time. It is important to consider the increase in people surveyed when examining these statistics.⁵

Breakdown of displacements in time



Displacement frequency

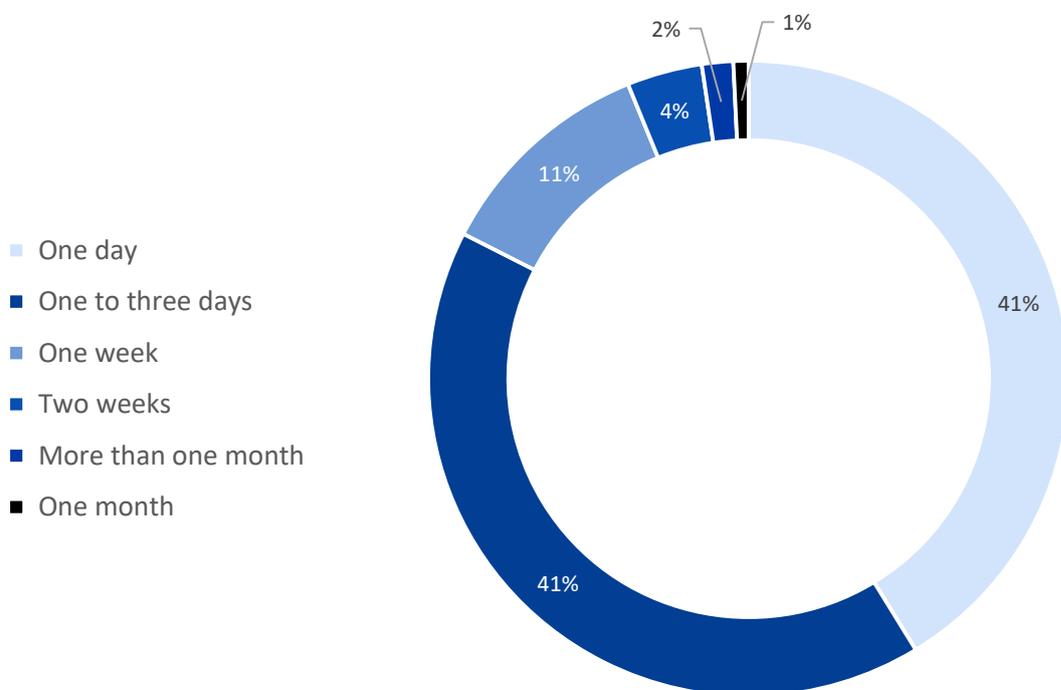


⁵ For a complete analysis of displacement trends, please see the « Trends » chapter of this report.

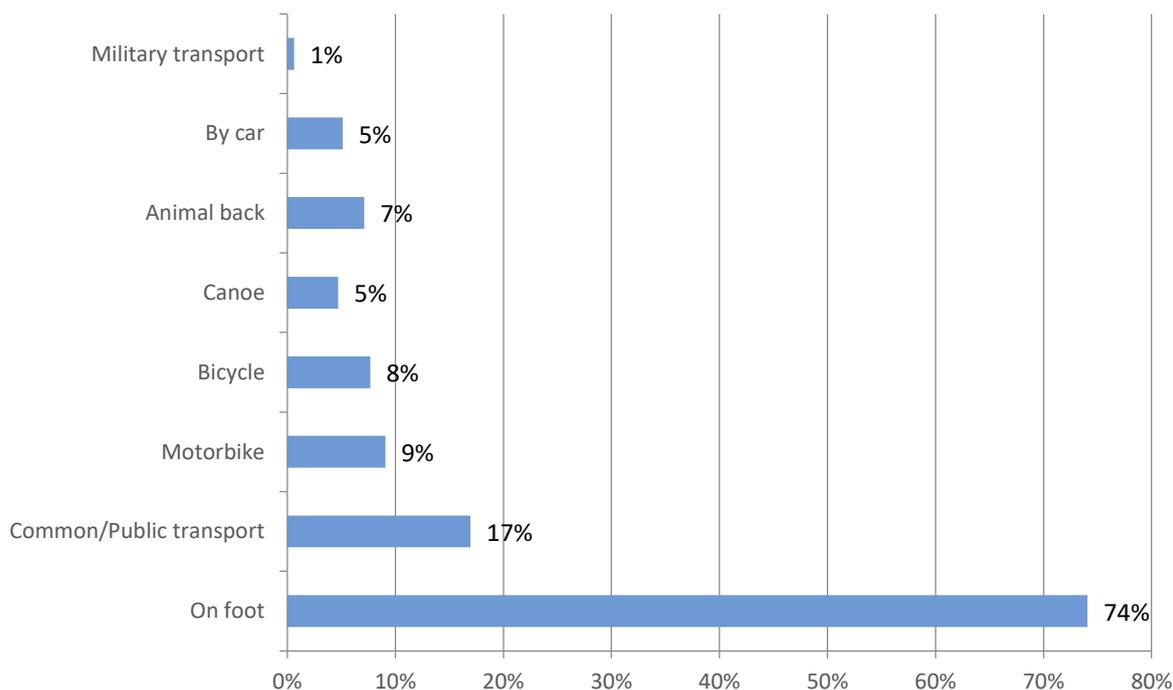
Length of journey and means of transportation

The majority of the target populations indicated a journey of between 1 and 3 days on foot from their area of origin to their area of destination.

Travel duration



Means of transportation



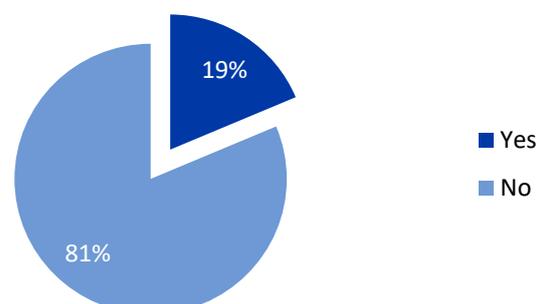
Items Transported:

The displaced people interviewed were asked what personal belongings they brought with them during their displacement:

Items Brought	Proportion of displaced populations
Identification documents	69%
Clothes	64%
Mosquito nets	20%
Cooking utensils	21%
Sleeping materials	19%
Food items	18%
Livestock	10%
Solar lamp	7%
Agricultural material	4%
Medicine	2%
Hygienic material	2%
Other	2%

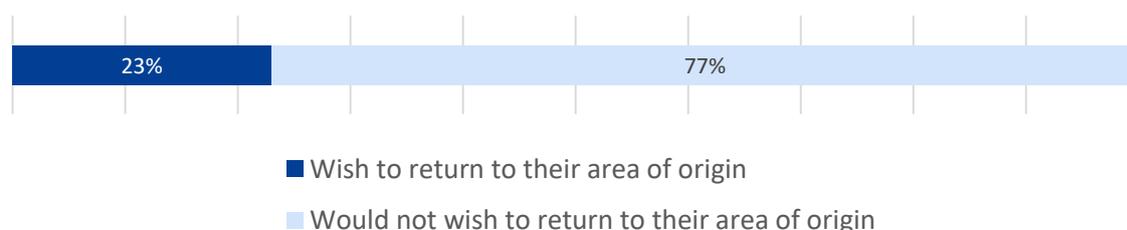
Visit in original area

Amongst the IDPs and unregistered refugees that were questioned, **19%** indicated having returned at least once to their area of origin since their displacement.⁶ The main reasons highlighted for these return trips were to check on the state of belongings and to visit family members. Amongst the **81%** who did not return, the main explanation was the continued insecurity and access restrictions in their areas of origin.



Return intention

Amongst the population of IDPs and unregistered refugees, **23%** manifested a desire to return to their areas of origin. Of those considering future displacement, be it a return or not, the majority cited family reunification as their main motivation.



⁶ Returnees are not included in this portion.

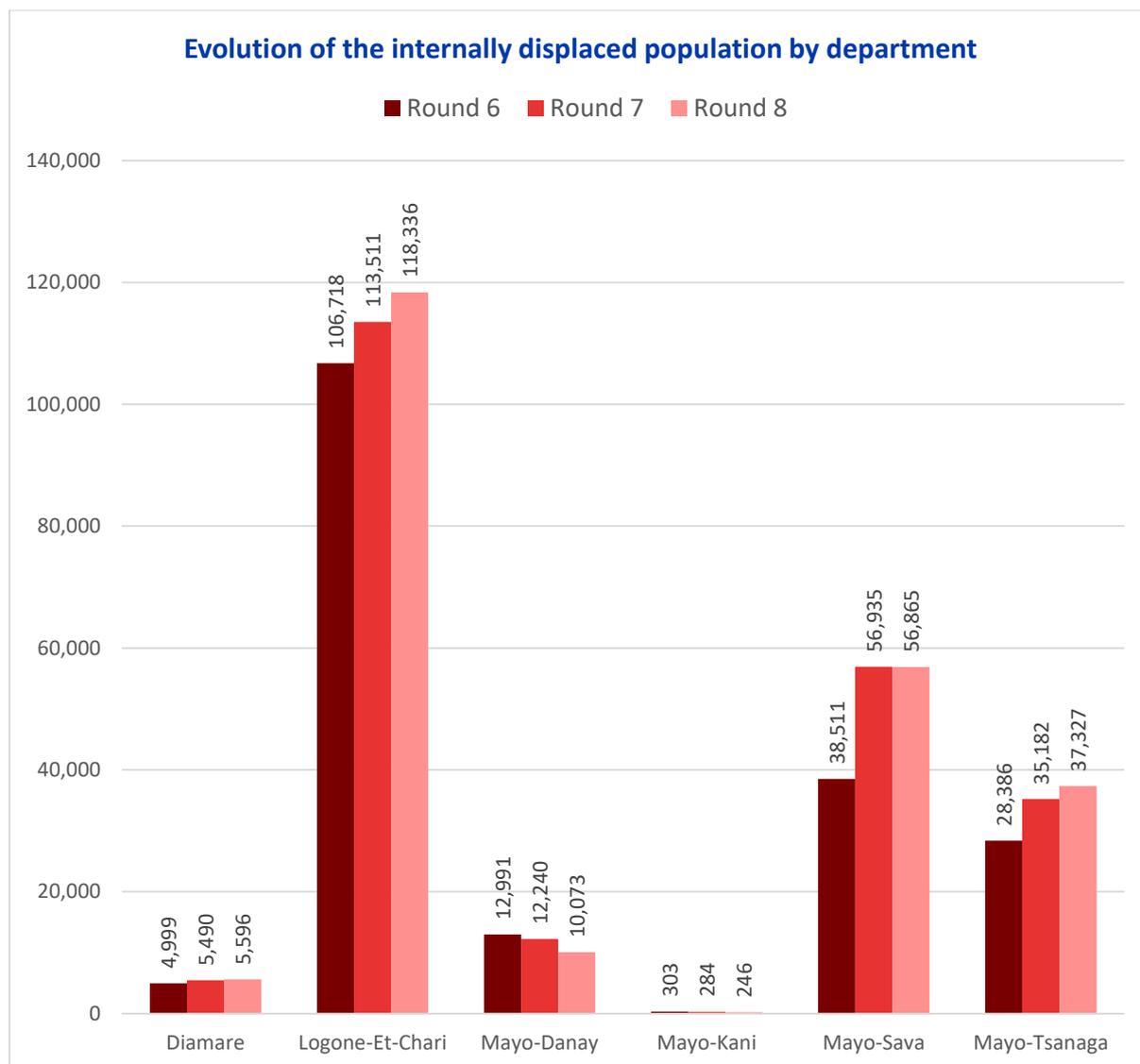
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

According to the data collected in May 2017, the Far North Region holds **228 443 IPDs**. This represents an **increase of 2%** from the last collection in February 2017 (4 801 more people), and an **increase of 16%** compared to December 2016 (36 535 more people). This increase can be explained by increased accessibility to zones previously unreachable by DTM teams as well as by the increase in size of the DTM data collection team (an increase of 37% or 42 people since February 2017).

Of the 4 052 households surveyed during this round, 2 037 were IDP households, of which 35% (714) were female headed.⁷

Departments	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Evolution 7 – 8
Diamare	4 999	5 490	5 596	+1.9%
Logone-Et-Chari	106 718	113 511	118 336	+4.2%
Mayo-Danay	12 991	12 240	10 073	-17.7%
Mayo-Kani	303	284	246	-13.3%
Mayo-Sava	38 511	56 935	56 865	-0.12%
Mayo-Tsanaga	28 386	35 182	37 327	+6%
Total	191 908	223 642	228 443	

⁷ As the DTM methodology doesn't include individual surveys, it is difficult to have a precise gender breakdown by status. One could extrapolate the general 51%/49% repartition per group for a rough idea but this is not necessarily representative and for this reason we chose not to include it in the report.



DIAMARE

5 596 IDPs reside in the department of Diamaré, which represents approximately 2% of the Total IDP population. The majority of these people live in the districts of Maroua III (2 259 people), Pette (2 030 people) and Maroua II (741 people). Most of these people come from Mayo-Sava (78%), while 9% come from other areas in the department, 7% come from the Logone-et-Chari, 6% from Mayo-Tsanaga, and less than 1% from Mayo-Danay.

Since the last data collection in February 2017, there was a **2% increase** of IDPs in the department: 75 more people in Meri and 21 in Pette. In Meri, these people came primarily from Fotokol and Kolofata (in the departments of Mayo-Tsanaga and Mayo-Sava) and settled in the village of Mangafé after attacks on their villages of origin. In Pette, individuals from Kangelere in Mora (Mayo-Sava) settled in Tsanaga due to the insecurity in their areas of origin. They chose Tsanaga because they share ethnic ties with the local population.



In Diamaré, 499 households live in rental spaces, 271 live in spontaneous sites and 202 live with host families.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

The Logone-et-Chari hosts a total of **118 336 IDPs**, representing 52% of the regional total. The majority of this population lives in the districts of Makari (42 873 people), Kousseri (19 610 people), Fotokol (18 591 people), Logon-et-Birni (12 077 people) and Blangoua (7 309 people).

There was an **increase of 4%** in IDPs in this department since the last data collection which is most noticeable in Blangoua (in 5 villages, and particularly in Madagascar), Darak (in 5 villages, particularly Bidienne 2), Fotokol (in 2 villages), Goulfey (in 3 villages), Kousseri (in 6 villages), Logone-et-Birni (in 6 villages and particular in Traya), Makary (11 villages, particularly Djamous) and Waza (in 5 villages, particularly in Patmangai). In general, these movements are explained by a desire to distance oneself from areas of high risk like Fotokol, while remaining in the same department (this desire is due to either financial constraints or compounded by desire to remain close to family and property). It is also important to note that some movements have followed rumors of distributions or humanitarian assistance.

Access to new villages in the Logon-et-Chari (60% of the new villages are in this department) also contributes to this increase in IDPs as compared to round 7.



In Logone-et-Chari, 12 888 households live in host communities, 3 505 in rental spaces, 2 755 in spontaneous sites, 12 in collective centers and 6 in open air environments.

MAYO-DANAY

10 073 IDPs live in this department, representing 4% of the regional total. The districts that host the highest number of IDPs are: Maga (5 217 people), Gueme (1 618 people), Gobo (1 301 people) and Yagoua (1 128 people).

In Mayo Danay there was a **decrease of 18%** in IDP numbers. This decrease is strongest in the Kai-Kai district where a 56% decrease was noted. This decrease is explained by the return of populations who had come to Kai-Kai and other districts in anticipation of the rainy season. However, given the delay in the rains, these people chose to return to their areas of origin.



In Mayo Danay, 1 364 households live in collective centers, 441 in host communities, 252 in rental spaces, 106 live in spontaneous sites and 26 live in open air environments.

MAYO-KANI

Mayo-Kani holds the smallest proportion of IDPs in the region with **246** individuals (less than 0.01%). Its distance from zones of insecurity contributes to this low figure. However, important variations of displaced peoples do occur from round to round in this department in terms of climate related displacements and particularly the search for grazing lands.

A **decrease** in IDPs of **13%** was noted in this department, particularly in the Mindif district where 45 people left for Gagadji, Ngouma, Moogn and Doyan. As previously mentioned, this departure is due to their search for more favorable grazing lands in anticipation of the impending rainy season.



In Mayo-Kani, 38 households live in host communities and 10 live in rental spaces.

MAYO-SAVA

With **56 835 IDPs** (25% of the regional total), this department hosts the second largest IDP population. The districts with the highest concentrations are: More (43 143 people) and Kolofata (11 841 people). These zones are regularly affected by security incidents explaining the high volume of displacement.

A **decrease in IDPs of 1%** was noted in Mayo-Sava. This decrease is most noted in the Kolofata district, where the village of Gouzoudou is particularly affected by populations in search of less expensive rents. Mora, also in the same district, is largely affected by populations seeking refuge from conflict, and Tokombéré hosts an important IDP population due to the presence of its plains, serving as grazing pastures for livestock.



In Mayo Sava, 4 599 households live in rental spaces, 3 356 live in spontaneous sites
1 812 in host communities, 699 in open air environments and 208 in collective centers.

MAYO-TSANAGA

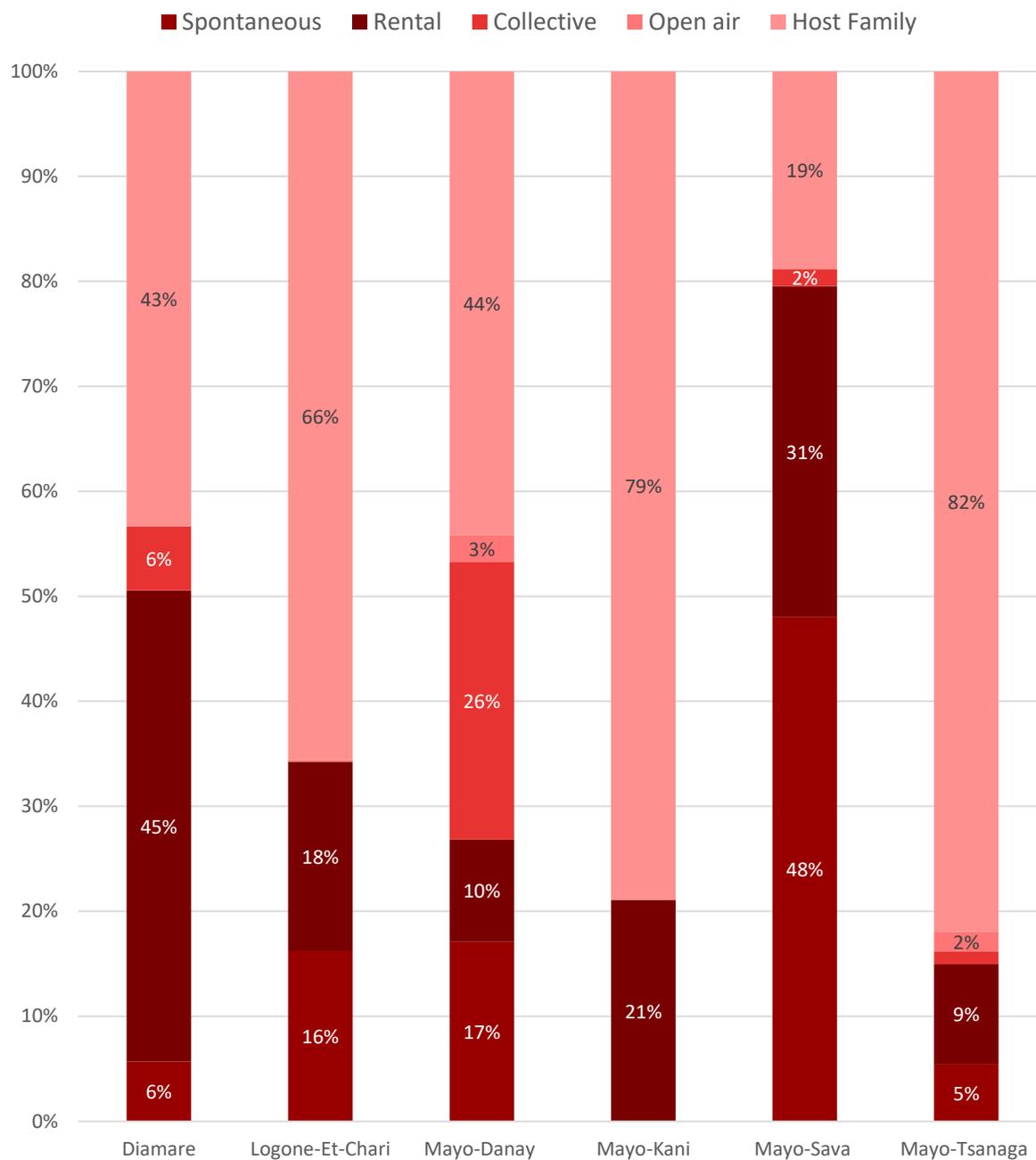
This department hosts **37 327 IDPs**, 16% of the Regional total, particularly in the districts of Koza (17 677 people), Mozogo (8 760 people) and Mokolo (8 306 people).

In Mayo-Tsanaga there was an **increase of 6% IDPs** dispersed through 22 villages in Koza, 9 in Mokolo, 20 in Mozogo and 7 in Soulede-Roua. The majority of these displacements are due to the quest for pastures in light of the rainy season.



In Mayo Tsanaga, 5 046 households live in host communities, 418 rent spaces, 200 live in spontaneous sites, 186 live in open air environments and 103 live in collective centers.

Shelter types for the internal displaced population



UNREGISTERED REFUGEES

According to the May 2017 data collection, **32 459 unregistered refugees** live in Cameroon's Far North. This represents an increase of 6% compared to round 7 (1 866 more people) and an **increase of 39%** (9 029 more people) since December 2016. This increase can be explained by the identification of new villages, as well as new access to previously unreachable villages, particularly in Logone-et-Chari and Mayo Sava.

All of the identified unregistered refugees with the exception of those in Mayo Danay come from Nigeria.⁸ In Mayo Danay, 39 people (0.12%) come from Chad. All of these people came to Cameroon in search of more stable security conditions than in their areas of origin where the Boko Haram crisis caused them to flee.

Of the 4 052 households surveyed, 713 were unregistered refugee households of which 24% (170) were headed by females.⁹

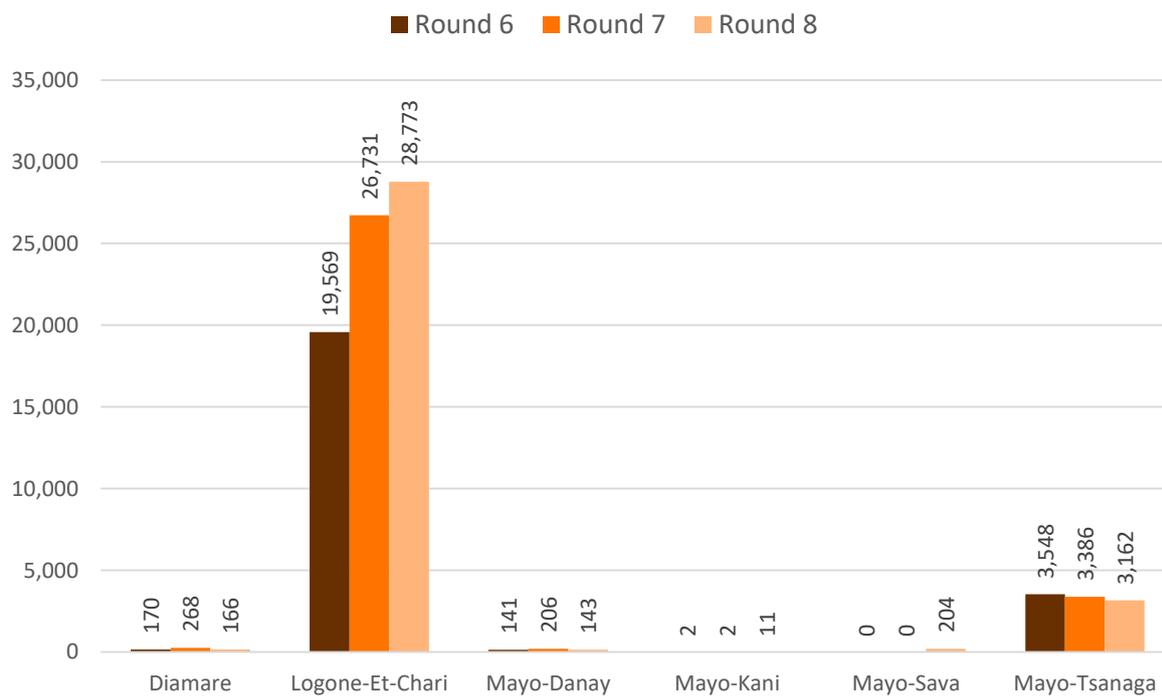
The distribution of unregistered refugees per department has evolved as follows since December 2016:

Departments	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Variation 7 - 8
Diamare	170	268	166	-38%
Logone-Et-Chari	19 569	26 731	28 773	+7.6%
Mayo-Danay	141	206	143	-30.5%
Mayo-Kani	2	2	11	n/a
Mayo-Sava	0	0	204	n/a
Mayo-Tsanaga	3 548	3 386	3 162	-6.6%
Total	23 430	30 593	32 459	

⁸ See map on page 23.

⁹ As the DTM methodology doesn't include individual surveys, it is difficult to have a precise gender breakdown by status. One could extrapolate the general 51%/49% repartition per group for a rough idea but this is not necessarily representative and for this reason we chose not to include it in the report.

Evolution of the unregistered refugees population by department



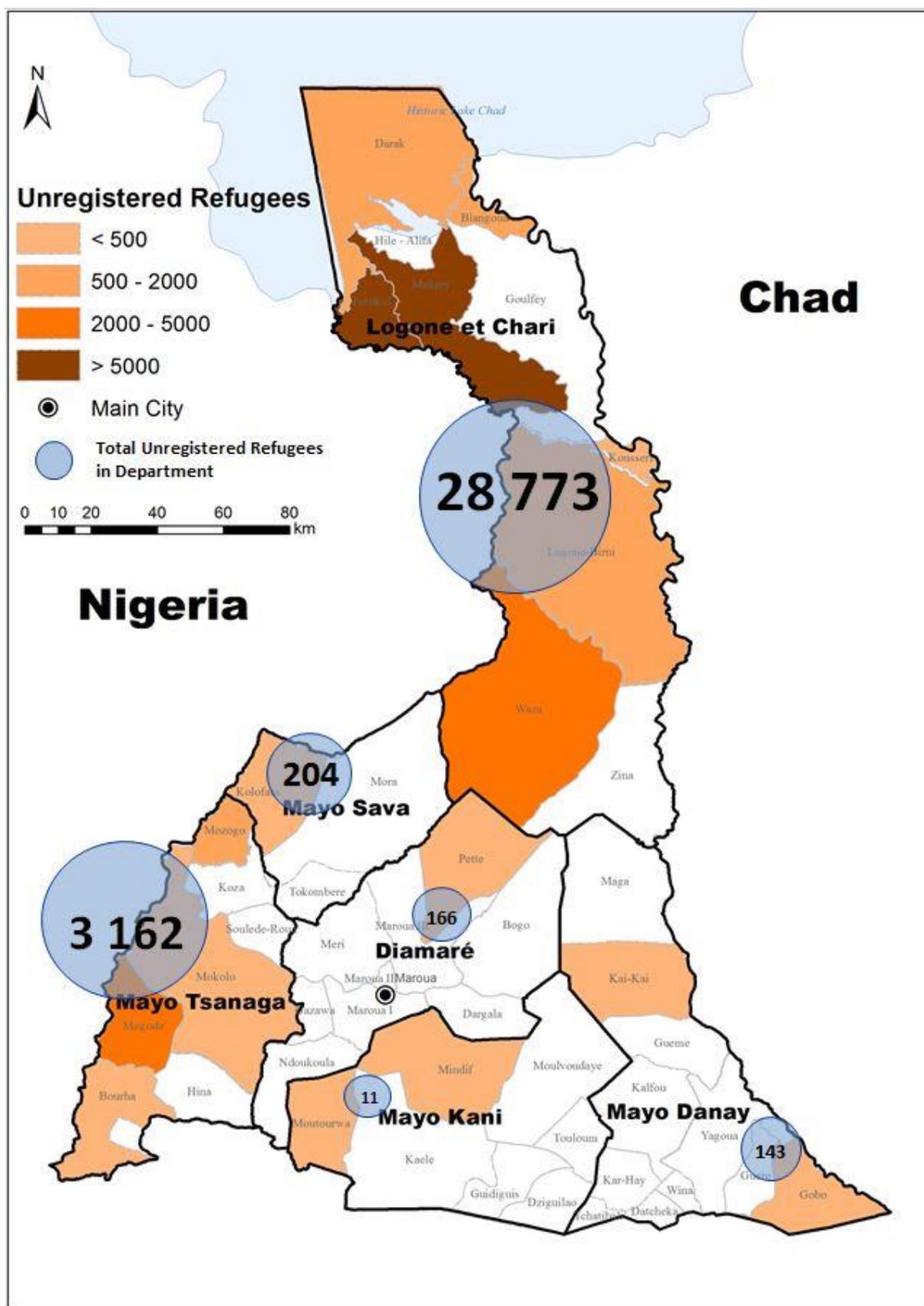


Figure 3 Distribution of unregistered refugees



DIAMARE

166 unregistered refugees (0.5% of the regional total) live in Diamaré. This represents a **decrease of 38%** since February 2017 (102 fewer people). This decrease is due to the refugees who are returning to their areas of origin. The district of Pette is particularly affected by return movements to Nigeria through the Mora-Kolofata corridor towards Banki (neighboring village in Nigeria).



In Diamaré, the majority (43) of households live in spontaneous sites and 7 live in host communities.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-et-Chari hosts **28 773 unregistered refugees**, representing 89% of the regional total. This represents an **increase of 8%** compared to the last round of data collection (2 042 additional people). The majority of this population lives in the districts of Fotokol (7 637 people), Makary (7 296 people) and Zina (3 897 people). This increase can be attributed to a greater access of DTM teams to villages in these areas as well as the increase in villages covered. It should be noted that despite this general trend, there was a decrease of unregistered refugees in the district of Blangoua due to their return to Nigeria.



In Logone-et-Chari, 2 533 households live in host communities, 1 541 live in spontaneous sites, 185 live in rented spaces, 10 in collective centers and 7 in open air.

MAYO-DANAY

143 unregistered refugees live in this department, representing 0.4% of the regional total. This indicates a **decrease of 31%** as compared to round 7 (63 fewer people). The largest concentration of these individuals is in the Guère (963 people). The decrease noted is due to the return of unregistered refugees to their countries of origin either because the security situation there has improved or because the assistance in Cameroon has decreased (this reason was evoked by 87% of the people returning to Chad from Kai-Kai). However, the increase of this population in Guère is due to the large number of births registered since the last data collection in February.



In Mayo Danay, 24 households live in rental houses and 17 live with host families.

MAYO-KANI

11 unregistered refugees live in this department, representing 0.03% of the regional total. This number also represents an **increase of 450%** (9 more people) as compared to round 7. The people in question are in the Mindif district. They came from Pette in search of better pastures in view of the rainy season.



In Mayo-Kani, the only household of unregistered refugees lives with a host family.

MAYO-SAVA

With **204 unregistered refugees**, (0.6% of the regional total), this department hosts the third largest concentration of unregistered refugees. This figure shows an **increase of 204%** compared to February

2017 (204 additional people). This was the first time that people from this target population were registered in Mayo Sava. The population in question comes from Nigeria where their departure from the villages of Kerawa, Goche, Mogono and Madagali was facilitated by the Joint Multinational Force. They crossed the border in search of refuge and settled in the villages of Gouzoudou, Mayo Guelin and Gance in the district of Kolofata.



In Mayo Sava, of the 31 unregistered refugee households, 17 live in collective centers and 14 live in spontaneous sites.

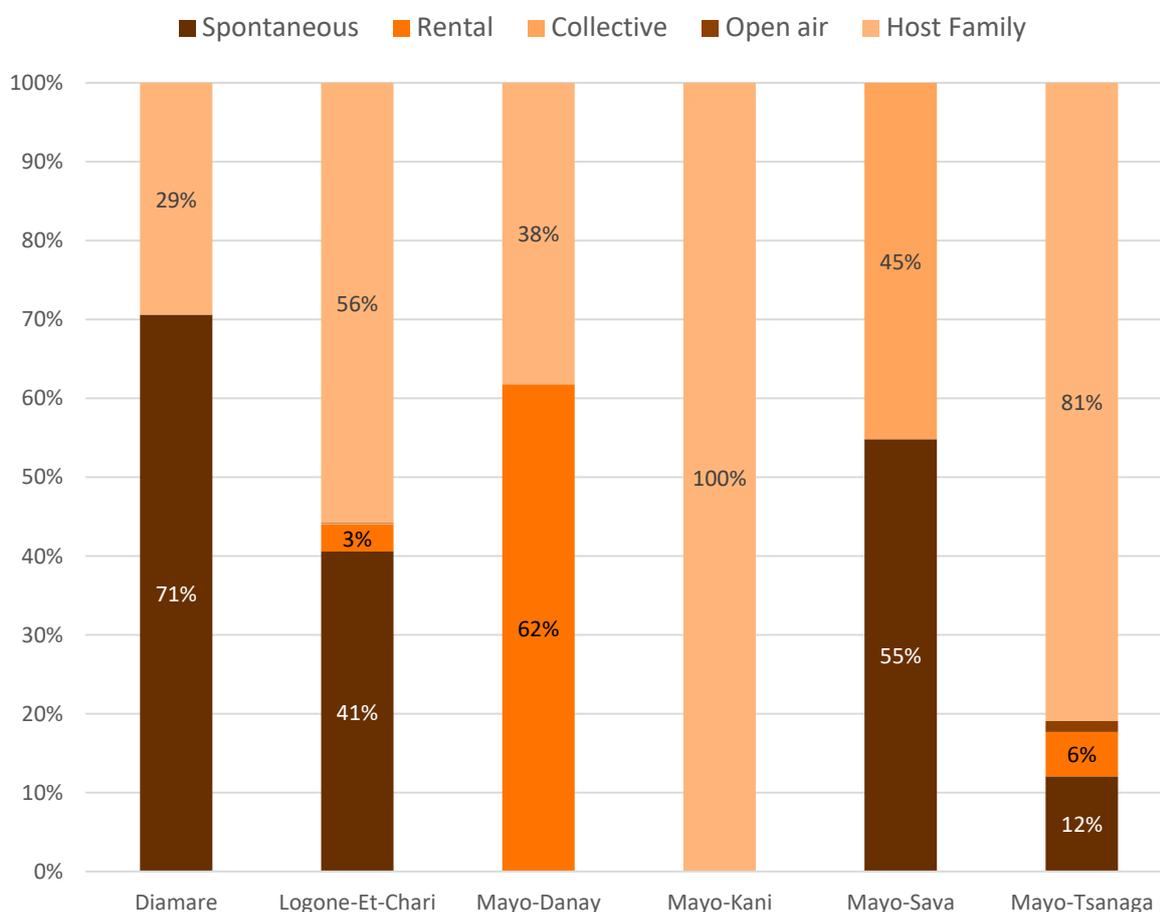
MAYO-TSANAGA

This department hosts **3 163 unregistered refugees**, 10% of the regional total. This represents an **increase of 7%** compared to round 7 (224 additional people). The target population is concentrated in 3 districts: Mokolo (6 055 people), Mozogo (4 744 people) and Bourha (1 566 people). This decrease is explained by return operations to Nigeria. A decrease of 44% of unregistered refugees from Yele, Sir and Mogode in Nigeria was noted, as was a decrease in returns from the Cameroonian towns of Metchiga, Kamale, Patak and Madagala. The district of Mokolo experienced an increase of 25% of unregistered refugees previously living in the surrounding areas of the the Minawao camp and coming to Mokolo in search of income generating activities.



In Mayo Tsanaga, 459 households live with host families, 87 in spontaneous sites, 32 in open air environments and 4 in collective centers.

Shelter - Unregistered Refugees



RETURNEES

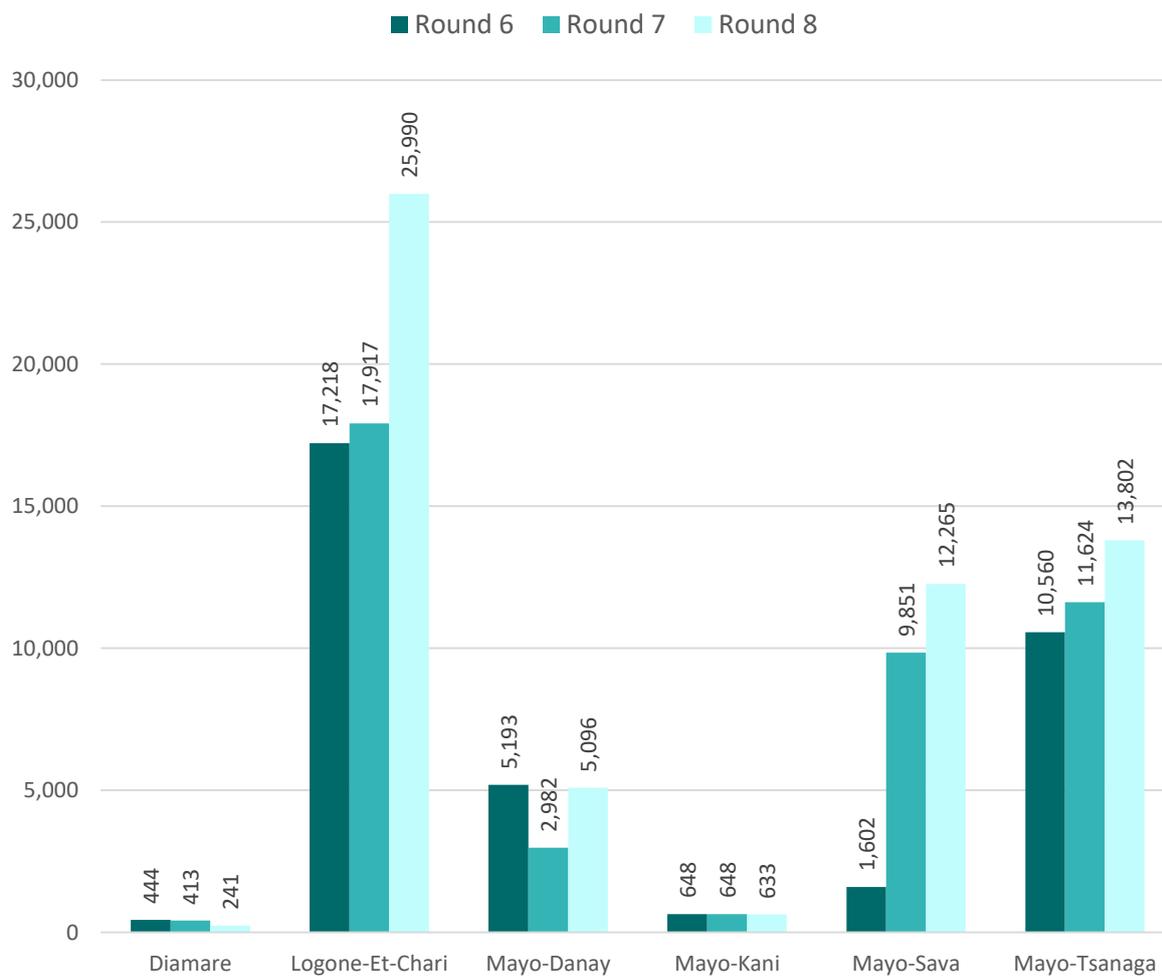
According to the data collected in May, there are **58 027 returnees** in Cameroon's Far North Region. This represents an **increase of 34%** (14 593 additional people) compared to February 2017 and 63% (22 362 additional people) compared to December 2016. This increase can be attributed to an improved security situation in certain areas of origin, such as Kerawa in Mayo Sava, as well as the impending rainy season which provokes cyclical displacements linked to climate change and grazing pastures.

Of the 4 052 households surveyed, 1 302 were returnee households, of which 22% (292) were headed by females.¹⁰

Departments	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Variation 7 - 8
Diamare	444	413	241	-41.64%
Logone-Et-Chari	17 218	17 917	25 990	+45.05%
Mayo-Danay	5 193	2 982	5 096	+70.89%
Mayo-Kani	648	648	633	-2.31%
Mayo-Sava	1 602	9 851	12 265	+24.5%
Mayo-Tsanaga	10 560	11 624	13 802	+18.73%
Total	35 665	43 435	58 027	

¹⁰ As the DTM methodology doesn't include individual surveys, it is difficult to have a precise gender breakdown by status. One could extrapolate the general 51%/49% repartition per group for a rough idea but this is not necessarily representative and for this reason we chose not to include it in the report.

Evolution of the returnee population by department



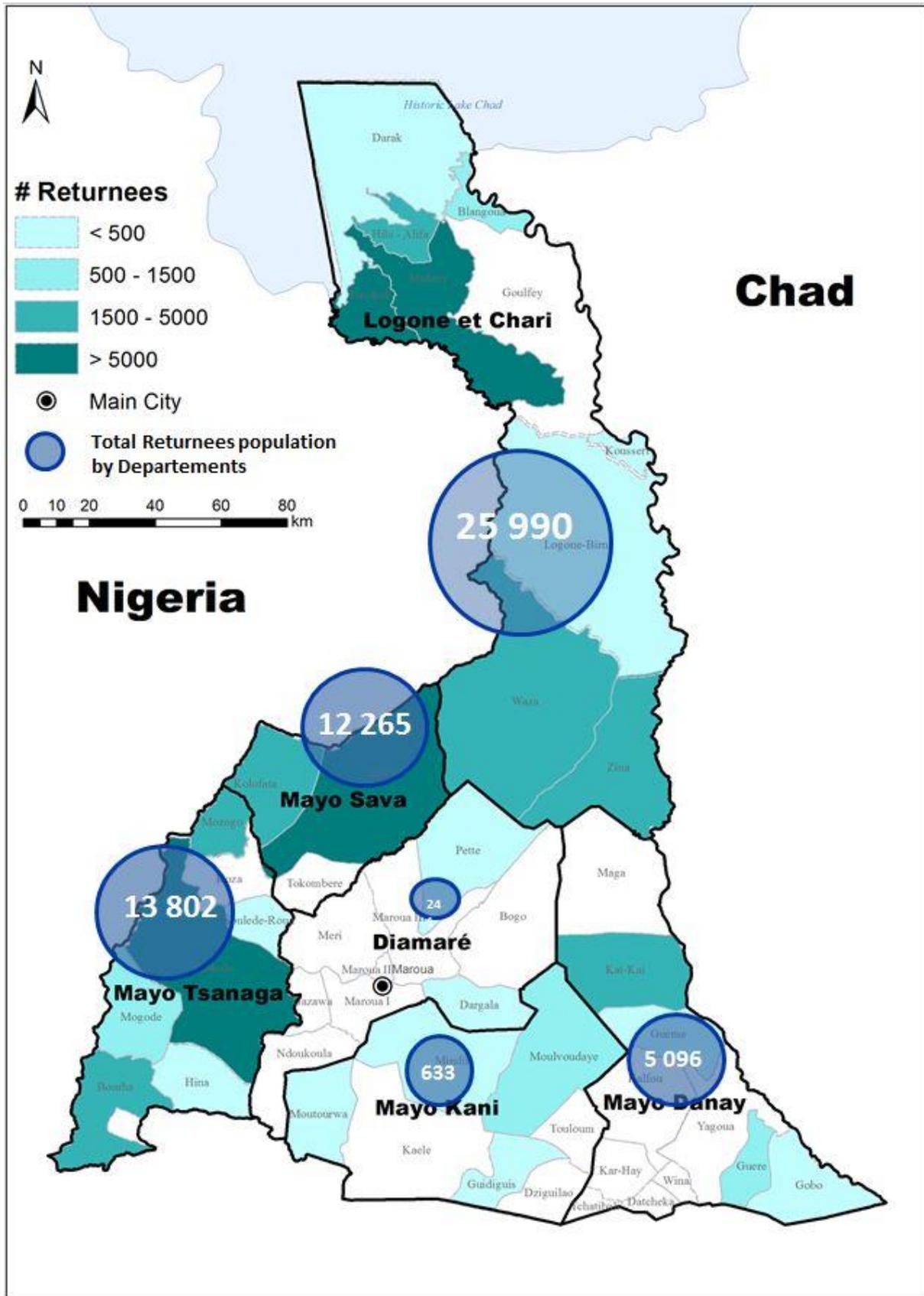
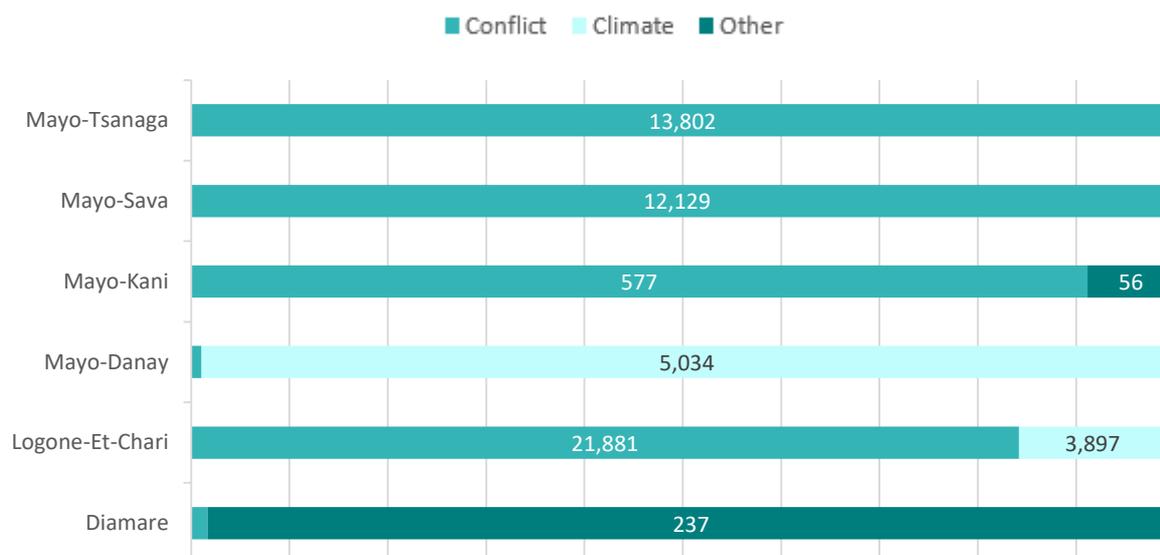


Figure 4 Distribution of returnees



Reasons for return



DIAMARE

The Diamaré department hosts **241 returnees** (0.04% of the regional total). This represents a **42% decrease** compared to the last round of DTM data collection. The largest concentration of these returnees is in the Dargala district (103 people)

These people are largely returning from the Central African Republic (CAR) however 4 returned from displacement within Cameroon in the Mayo-Sava. They have settled in Pette. The returns from CAR are a result of both the deteriorating security situation in CAR and the perception of an improved security situation in their area of origin.



In Diamaré, the majority of households live in host communities (46 households), though 3 live in rental spaces 1 in a spontaneous site and 1 household returned to its original shelter¹¹.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

The Logone-et-Chari department hosts **25 990 returnees**, representing 46% of the regional total. This represents an **increase of 45%** compared to February 2017. The majority of this population lives in Fotokol Ville in the district by the same name (7 637 people) and in the village of Afadé in the Makary district (5 711 people). Most of these people are returning from displacement within Cameroon (25 648 people) and more specifically, they are returning from Mayo Sava. The 342 remaining people returned from displacement in Nigeria. In both cases, those interviewed cite an improved security situation as their primary motivation for return.



In the Logone-et-Chari, 2 245 households returned to their original shelters, 704 live in host communities, 137 live in spontaneous sites, 12 rent space and 5 live in open air environments.

¹¹ Please note that 'original shelter' refers to the shelter that the individual or family occupied before displacement.

MAYO-DANAY

5 096 returnees live in this department representing 9% of the regional total. This represents an **increase of 71%** compared to February 2017. The Kai-Kai district hosts the largest number of returnees in the villages of Bariagodjo (1 200 people) and Beguepalam (1 284 people). The majority of the returns are from Mayo Sava (5 046 people), followed by 41 from Nigeria and 9 from CAR. The international returns are due to the perception of increased security in their area of origin, while the returns from displacement within Cameroon are largely due to the impending rainy season.



In Mayo Danay, 266 households were able to reoccupy their original shelters. 113 live in spontaneous sites, 75 live with host families, 4 rent spaces, 4 live in collective centers and 15 live in open air environments.

MAYO-KANI

633 returnees live in this department, representing 0.1% of the regional total. This indicates a **decrease of 2%** compared to February 2017. 471 people live in Louvoudaye Centre in the District of the same name. In Mayo Kani, the majority of returnees come from Nigeria (571 people) followed by 56 returnees from CAR. 6 people returned from Mayo-Tsanaga and Mayo-Sava. The international returns are due to an improved situation in their area of origin while the national returns are linked to the impending rainy season.



In Mayo-Kani, 105 households live with host families, 11 were able to reoccupy their previous shelters and 3 rent spaces.

MAYO-SAVA

With its **12 265 returnees**, (21% of the regional total), this department hosts the third largest proportion of returnees. This indicates a **25% increase** from the last round of data collection earlier this year. The district of Kolofata, and specifically the village of Amchidé hosts the largest number of returnees (3 787 people). All the returns in the department come from displacements in other districts or villages of the same department and are due to the volatile security situation in Mayo Sava.



In Mayo Sava, 1 325 households were able to reoccupy their initial shelters, while 20 live with host families.

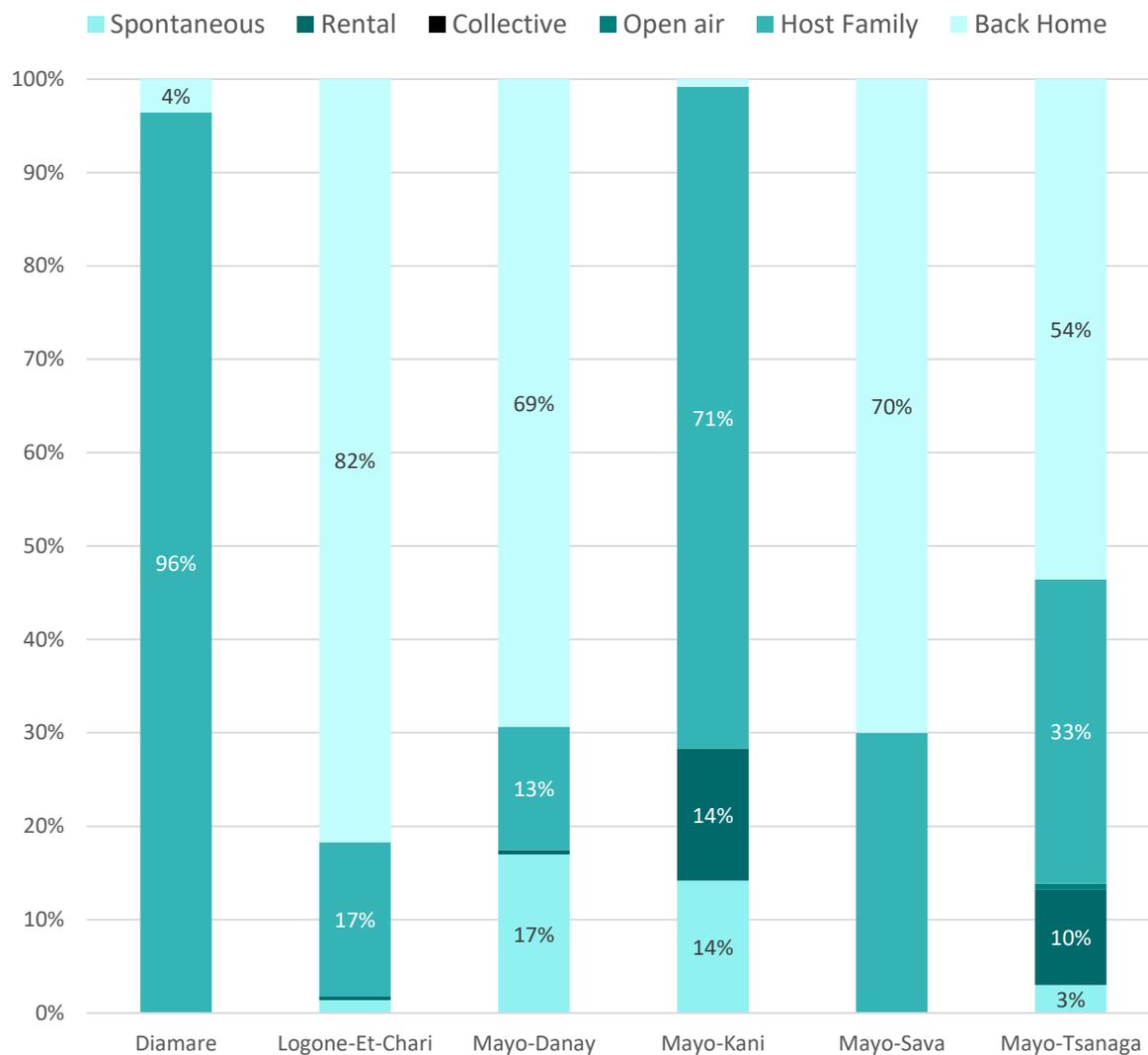
MAYO-TSANAGA

This department hosts **13 802 returnees**, 23% of the regional total. These people primarily live in Mokolo, and more specifically in the village of Zileng which hosts 1 444 people. This shows an **increase of 19%** compared to the previous round of data collection. Returns to Mayo Tsanaga are both national (9 246 from other areas in the same department and from Mayo Sava) and international (4 556 from Nigeria). Both types of returns are linked to an improved perception of the security situation in the areas of origin.



In Mayo Tsanaga, 1 307 returnee households live in their original shelters, 685 live with host families, 175 live in rental spaces, 31 live in spontaneous sites, 18 in open air environments and 16 in collective centers.

Shelter type for the internal displaced population



TRENDS

This section details the evolution of trends between DTM rounds 7 and 8. The focus is on general trends amongst the three target populations.

As mentioned earlier, an increase in number was noted for all three population types. However, this does not necessarily mean that there was indeed an increase in IDPs, unregistered refugees and returnees.¹² In order to understand the real trends, the differences in terms of access and coverage must be accounted for.

During DTM round 7 (February 2017) **618 villages** were surveyed and **41 additional villages** were found destroyed or inaccessible due to the security situation. During round 8, **674 villages** were surveyed and **38 additional villages** were found either destroyed or uninhabited. This represents an **increase of 56 villages** to consider in this analysis.

The increased accessibility due to decreased military restrictions allowed DTM teams to survey 6 villages that were previously inaccessible. However, other villages were newly inaccessible during round 8 collection and as such the difference between the round is explained solely by the new villages that were surveyed during this round due to greater accessibility and data collection capacity (of which 56 were surveyed and 4 were found uninhabited).¹³

In order to conduct an unbiased analysis and highlight a proper trend in terms of movements and presence of target populations, a common baseline must be employed. As such, if the 618 villages that were surveyed in both rounds are compared (leaving the 56 new villages aside for the moment), the following changes were noted:

- A **decrease in IDPs of 2.5%** (5 475 less people)
- A **6.5% increase in returns** (14 425 more people), largely explained by the decrease in IDPs and the increase in international returns, particularly from CAR,
- A **0.24% increase in unregistered refugees** (547 more people) is noted.¹⁴

In terms of the 56 new villages identified during round 8,¹⁵ **9 494 IDPs**, **167 unregistered refugees** and **1 319 returnees** were observed. These people were not accounted for during the last round of data collection.

¹² Note that it would in fact be contradictory to speak of a simultaneous increase in returns and in IDPs.

¹³ See annex 3.

¹⁴ This is coherent with the spontaneous return movements of refugees to Nigeria.

¹⁵ Only inhabited villages are taken into account here. The total number of new villages identified is 60 but includes 4 uninhabited ones. See annex 4 for further details.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

This document was created to add a qualitative analysis to the quantitative DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) report to exhibit the conditions that the displaced people surveyed live in. The purpose of these narratives is to connect the reader with the human aspects that are behind the numbers reported throughout the year by IOM's DTM reports. In order to achieve this goal, the following stories, collected by enumerators that are in direct contact with the target populations are published. The names and locations cited have been deliberately modified to protect the privacy of the individuals in question.

DTM Report Round 8 | Cameroon, Far North Region | 8 – 19 May 2017



"[...] Goubalo village, where we made a living cutting wood, farming and herding. One night while we were sleeping I heard gunshots coming from all around, accompanied by screams and cries. No one knew what to do, we were all panicked, we knew they had come to surround our village to capture the youth and kill them. My husband was killed as were seven other young inhabitants of the village. Everyone that was able to escape into the woods, as my only daughter and I were able to do, did not have the courage to return to our village in the morning. Only a few of the most courageous men returned to collect our most essential belongings. We didn't know where to go but we made our way towards the uninhabitable lands. We struggled to find food and water. The rainy season began and we had to move again. Luckily we arrived here in Bibalougo where the host community welcomed us warmly. Just as before the events, our children still don't go to school. Our village was divided and we try to keep in touch with some of our brothers who stay not far from our village."

"My name is Rimina Dita. I am 51 years old and am a displaced person living in the village of Barale. I have been living here with my daughter, my son and my seven grandchildren since December 2016 when our village, Fechu, was attacked. We don't have much hope in this life but we try to make ends meet on a daily basis by cutting and selling wood. None of my children or grandchildren go to school because for that, we'd need educational materials, clothes and especially minimum food rations for my family who, like I, are dying of hunger. I am sad not to be able to do anything for them."



ABOUT DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. A diverse range of tools and data collection methodologies are employed, including baseline and location assessments, surveys, in-depth research, flow monitoring and registration. More information is available at www.displacement.iom.int.

ANNEXES

- Annex I: Displaced populations (table)
- Annex II: Reasons for displacement (table)
- Annex III: Newly identified villages (table)
- Annex IV: Variation based on round 7 (table)

ANNEX I

DISPLACED POPULATIONS

	DEPARTEMENTS / DISTRICTS	IDPs	UNREGISTERED REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
	Diamare	5 596	166	241	6 003
1	Dargala	0	0	237	237
2	Gazawa	491	0	0	491
3	Maroua II	741	0	0	741
4	Maroua III	2 259	0	0	2 259
5	Meri	75	0	0	75
6	Pette	2 030	166	4	2 200
	Logone-Et-Chari	118 336	28 773	25 990	173 099
7	Blangoua	7 309	1 234	576	9 119
8	Darak	2 468	1 174	429	4 071
9	Fotokol	18 591	5 082	7 637	31 310
10	Goulfey	2 704	0	0	2 704
11	Hile-Alifa	3 279	0	3 093	6 372
12	Kousseri	19 610	41	6	19 657
13	Logone-Birni	12 077	1 724	40	13 841
14	Makary	42 873	15 477	7 396	65 746
15	Waza	3 667	4 041	2 916	10 624
16	Zina	5 758	0	3 897	9 655
	Mayo-Danay	10 073	143	5 096	15 312
17	Gobo	1 301	133	62	1 496
18	Gueme	1 618	0	425	2 043
19	Guere	227	0	963	1 190
20	Kai-Kai	582	10	3 646	4 238
21	Maga	5 217	0	0	5 217
22	Yagoua	1 128	0	0	1 128
	Mayo-Kani	246	11	633	890
23	Guidiguis	0	0	48	48
24	Kaele	182	0	0	182
25	Mindif	0	9	39	48
26	Moulvoudaye	0	0	543	543
27	Moutourwa	64	2	3	69
	Mayo-Sava	56 865	204	12 265	69 334
28	Kolofata	11 841	204	4 610	16 655
29	Mora	43 143	0	7 655	50 798
30	Tokombere	1 881	0	0	1 881
	Mayo-Tsanaga	37 327	3 162	13 802	54 291

31	Bourha	115	90	1 566	1 771
32	Hina	645	0	289	934
33	Koza	17 677	0	0	17 677
34	Mogode	0	2 319	797	3 116
35	Mokolo	8 306	201	6 055	14 562
36	Mozogo	8 760	552	4 744	14 056
37	Soulede-Roua	1 824	0	351	2 175
TOTAL		228 443	32 459	58 027	318 929

ANNEX II

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

	DEPARTEMENT	CONFLICT		NATURAL DISASTER		OTHER		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Diamare	5 764	96%	0	0.00%	239	0.04%	6 003	100%
1	Dargala	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	237	4.00%	237	4.00%
2	Gazawa	491	8.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	491	8.00%
3	Maroua II	741	12.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	741	12.0%
4	Maroua III	2 259	38.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2 259	38.0%
5	Meri	75	1.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	75	1.00%
6	Pette	2 198	37.0%	0	0.00%	2	0.00%	2 200	37.0%
	Logone-Et-Chari	161 359	93.2%	11 528	6.7%	212	0.1%	173 099	100%
7	Blangoua	7 301	4.20%	1 818	1.00%	0	0.00%	9 119	5.20%
8	Darak	3 859	2.00%	0	0.00%	212	0.10%	4 071	2.10%
9	Fotokol	31 310	18.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	31 310	18.0%
10	Goulfey	2 704	2.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2 704	2.00%
11	Hile-Alifa	6 372	4.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6 372	4.00%
12	Kousseri	19 657	11.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	19 657	11.0%
13	Logone-Birni	13 841	8.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13 841	8.00%
14	Makary	65 691	38.0%	55	0.02%	0	0.00%	65 746	38.2%
15	Waza	10 624	6.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10 624	6.00%
16	Zina	0	0.00%	9 655	5.5%	0	0.00%	9 655	5.5%
	Mayo-Danay	157	1%	14 937	97.5%	218	1.5%	15 312	100%
17	Gobo	157	1.00%	1 197	7.80%	142	0.99%	1 496	9.7%
18	Gueme	0	0.00%	2 043	13.3%	0	0.00%	2 043	13.0%
19	Guere	0	0.00%	1 190	7.80%	0	0.00%	1 190	7.80%
20	Kai-Kai	0	0.00%	4 228	27.6%	10	0.07%	4 238	28%
21	Maga	0	0.00%	5 217	34.0%	0	0.00%	5 217	34.0%
22	Yagoua	0	0.00%	1 062	7.00%	66	0.44%	1 128	7.50%
	Mayo-Kani	834	94%	0	0.00%	56	6%	890	100%
23	Guidiguis	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	48	5.00%	48	5.00%
24	Kaele	182	20.5%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	182	20.5%
25	Mindif	40	4.00%	0	0.00%	8	1.00%	48	5.00%
26	Moulvoudaye	543	61.5%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	543	61.5%
27	Moutourwa	69	8.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	69	8.00%
	Mayo-Sava	69 198	99.8%	0	0.00%	136	0.02%	69 334	100%
28	Kolofata	16 519	24.1%	0	0.00%	136	0.02%	16 655	24.3%
29	Mora	50 798	73.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	50 798	73.0%
30	Tokombere	1 881	2.7%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1 881	2.7%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	54 291	100%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	54 291	100%

31	Bourha	1 771	3.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1 771	3.00%
32	Hina	934	2.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	934	2.00%
33	Koza	17 677	33.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	17 677	33.0%
34	Mogode	3 116	6.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3 116	6.00%
35	Mokolo	14 562	26.5%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	14 562	26.5%
36	Mozogo	14 056	25.5%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	14 056	25.5%
37	Soulede-Roua	2 175	4.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2 175	4.00%

ANNEX III

NEWLY IDENTIFIED VILLAGES

	District	Village	IDPs	IDP Household	Unreg. Refugee	Unreg. Refugee Household	Returnees	Returnee Households
1	Fotokol	BIDEINE	70	30	0	0	0	0
2	Fotokol	GOLMO ARABE	97	10	38	5	0	5
3	Fotokol	GOLMO KOTOKO	35	15	80	25	0	25
4	Fotokol	HAÏGAYO	440	55	0	0	0	0
5	Fotokol	MAGADI 1	0	0	315	39	0	39
6	Fotokol	MAGADI 2	144	18	96	12	0	12
7	Fotokol	MALMADJA	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Fotokol	ROUNDE	150	36	310	99	0	99
9	Logone-Birni	AMALGOCH	98	34	0	0	0	0
10	Logone-Birni	AMREF	150	70	0	0	0	0
11	Logone-Birni	ANGOCH	150	30	0	0	0	0
12	Logone-Birni	DEIMA	205	53	0	0	0	0
13	Logone-Birni	DOUGOUMBRA	100	12	0	0	0	0
14	Logone-Birni	GALESS	150	52	0	0	0	0
15	Logone-Birni	GUESH	130	17	0	0	0	0
16	Logone-Birni	HINALE	150	18	0	0	0	0
17	Logone-Birni	HOUNANGARE	100	22	0	0	0	0
18	Logone-Birni	HOUNDOUK	500	100	0	0	0	0
19	Logone-Birni	KOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Logone-Birni	MACHOKA	45	15	0	0	0	0
21	Logone-Birni	MADEF	25	4	0	0	0	0
22	Logone-Birni	MAHANA	120	16	0	0	0	0
23	Logone-Birni	NDJAMENA	0	0	100	12	0	12
24	Logone-Birni	NDOM	48	6	168	21	0	21
25	Logone-Birni	NGOYKOKA	150	35	0	0	0	0
26	Logone-Birni	TABOYE	656	82	212	25	0	25
27	Makary	ABOKI	100	25	0	0	15	0
28	Makary	ABOUDANGALA	225	45	0	0	0	0
29	Makary	ABOUSOULTAN	45	6	0	0	0	0
30	Makary	ALMITERAP	42	6	0	0	0	0
31	Makary	AMSAMKA	102	11	0	0	0	0
32	Makary	AMSAOURA	27	5	0	0	0	0
33	Makary	AMSOUFA	48	6	0	0	0	0
34	Makary	AMTCHIKO	43	6	0	0	0	0
35	Makary	ARDEBE	87	13	0	0	0	0
36	Makary	BIANG	25	2	0	0	0	0
37	Makary	BILLI	0	0	0	0	0	0

38	Makary	BOMBOYO	48	6	0	0	0	0
39	Makary	CHAIBOU	92	15	0	0	0	0
40	Makary	DARSALAM	32	6	0	0	0	0
41	Makary	FADJE ADOUM	70	13	0	0	0	0
42	Makary	GAWAWA	175	35	0	0	0	0
43	Makary	GOLGOLO	41	6	0	0	0	0
44	Makary	HABOBA	47	6	0	0	0	0
45	Makary	MELEKI	36	6	0	0	0	0
46	Makary	MERAHA	110	13	0	0	0	0
47	Makary	MINA	21	3	0	0	0	0
48	Makary	MIREMIE	80	16	0	0	0	0
49	Makary	MOUGRAN	35	6	0	0	0	0
50	Makary	NAÏRA	170	25	0	0	0	0
51	Makary	NGAME	41	6	0	0	0	0
52	Makary	NGOUSSIRE	63	9	0	0	0	0
53	Makary	SOURDJIE	45	6	0	0	0	0
54	Makary	TCHABOUTE	51	6	0	0	0	0
55	Makary	TREBOULO 1	23	6	0	0	0	0
56	Makary	TREBOULO 2	40	6	0	0	0	0
57	Mindif	YAKANG	0	0	0	0	13	0
58	Kolofata	KERAWA	2 806	349	0	0	139	0
59	Kolofata	MALLOUMRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Koza	MAWA	1 011	109	0	0	0	0

ANNEX IV

VARIATION BASED ON ROUND 7

	DEPARTEMENTS	VARIATION IN IDPs	VARIATION IN UNREGISTERED REFUGEES	VARIATION IN RETURNEES
	Diamare	106	-102	-172
1	Dargala	0	0	-106
2	Gazawa	10	0	-26
3	Maroua II	0	0	0
4	Maroua III	0	0	0
5	Meri	75	0	-40
6	Pette	21	-102	0
	Logone-Et-Chari	-1 634	723	8 058
7	Blangoua	-255	-27	17
8	Darak	84	13	212
9	Fotokol	-1 045	-816	7 337
10	Goulfey	-912	0	0
11	Hile-Alifa	-669	0	313
12	Kousseri	-24	9	0
13	Logone-Birni	-559	-95	-30
14	Makary	371	1 655	189
15	Waza	941	-16	20
16	Zina	434	0	0
	Mayo-Danay	-2 167	-63	2 114
17	Gobo	16	4	12
18	Gueme	0	0	5
19	Guere	0	0	-12
20	Kai-Kai	-761	-67	2 109
21	Maga	-1 487	0	0
22	Yagoua	65	0	0
	Mayo-Kani	-38	9	-28
23	Guidiguis	0	0	-40
24	Kaele	7	0	0
25	Mindif	-45	9	-31
26	Moulvoudaye	0	0	43
27	Moutourwa	0	0	0
	Mayo-Sava	-2 876	204	2 275
28	Kolofata	2 165	204	313
29	Mora	-4 987	0	1 962
30	Tokombere	-54	0	0
	Mayo-Tsanaga	1 134	-224	2 178

31	Bourha	0	-40	-118
32	Hina	0	0	3
33	Koza	379	0	0
34	Mogode	0	-429	-150
35	Mokolo	806	185	2 092
36	Mozogo	-243	60	359
37	Soulede-Roua	192	0	-8
	Total	-5 475	547	14 425