



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



QUARTERLY MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

October – December 2019

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Author: Information Management Unit, Regional Office for West and Central Africa

Contact: RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int

Website: www.globaldtm.info / <https://displacement.iom.int> / <https://migration.iom.int>

DTM ACTIVITIES IN
THE REGION ARE
SUPPORTED BY:



For the last quarter of 2019, the average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs (6,978) decreased by 1 per cent compared to the previous quarter (down from 7,104).

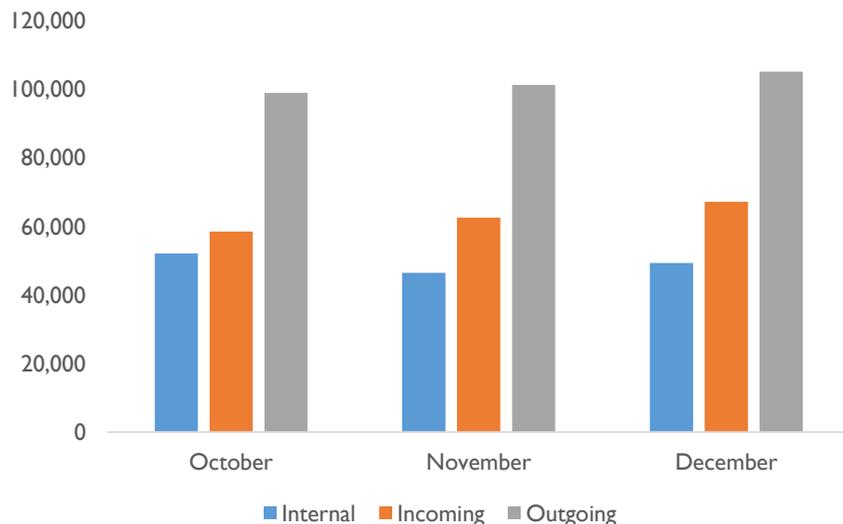
A new FMP has been setup in Kousseri (Cameroon) to capture flows between Cameroon and Chad,

Niger (24% of flows), Nigeria (16%), Guinea (20%) and Burkina Faso (19%), Senegal (6%) and Mali (5%) were the countries with the largest flows on the total number of people passing by the FMPs .

During this period, Nigerian (30%), Guinean (15%), Nigerian (13%), Burkinabe (13%) Chadian (11%) nationals were the largest nationality groups observed transiting through FMPs.

Long-term economic migration (41%) , short-term local movements (39%) and seasonal migration (15%) were the main reasons of movements observed at FMPs in the region during the last quarter of 2019.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED MONTHLY AT FMPs IN WCA



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA



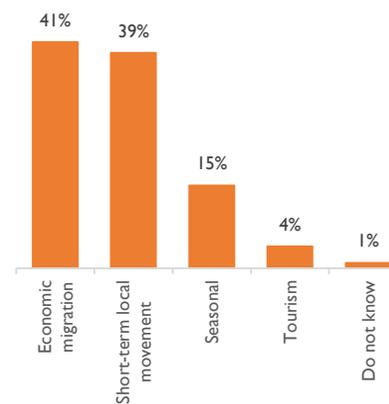
For the last quarter of 2019, the majority of travellers (63%) were male, while 23 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 14 per cent of travellers.

During that period, individuals travelled mainly by car or taxi (57%), followed by bus (31%).

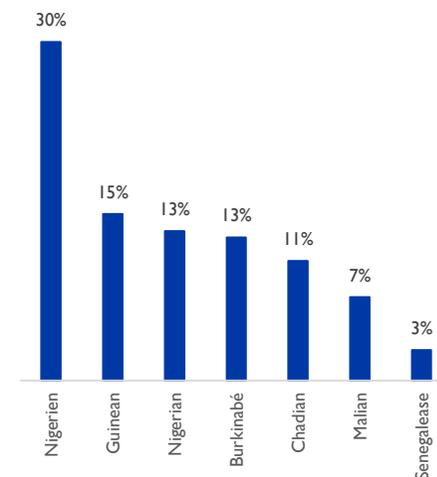


MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



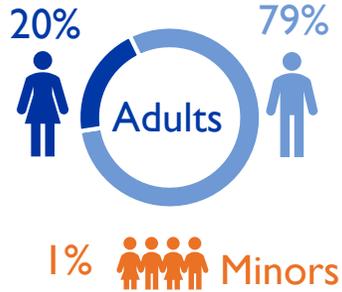
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

19,601
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

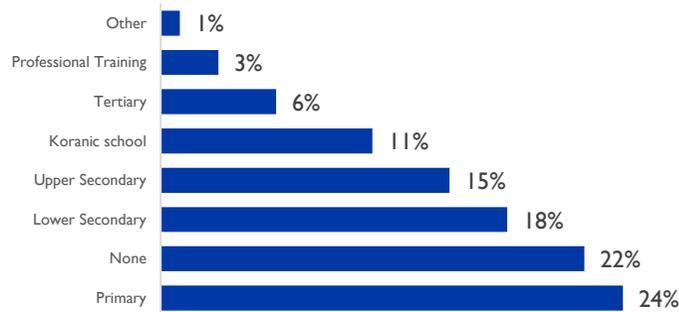


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

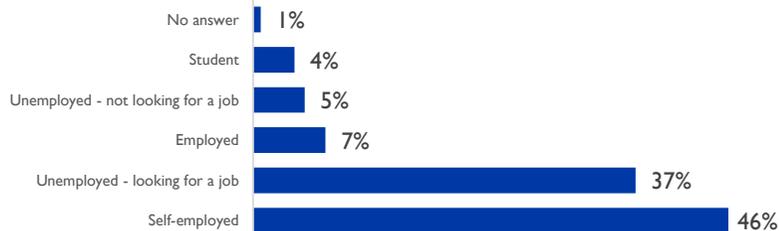


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

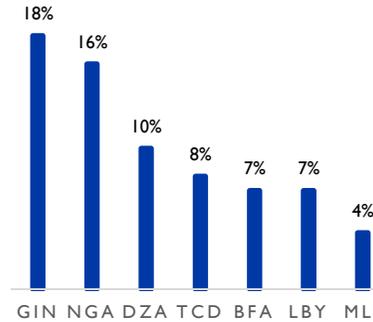


PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

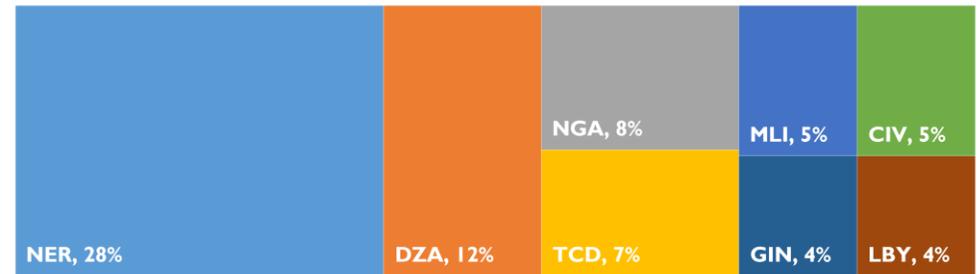
Main departure countries



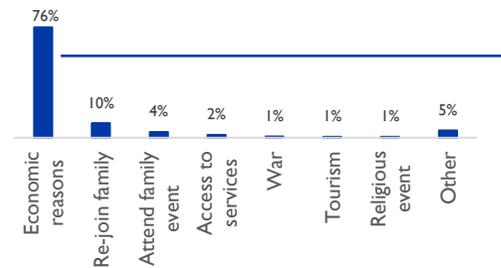
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



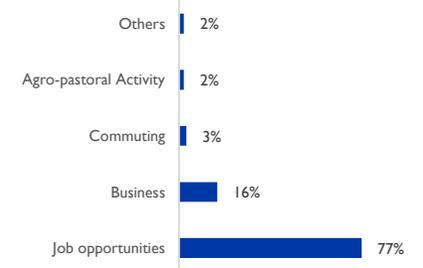
Main intended destination countries



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

Burkina Faso has a central position in West Africa and is the location of important cross border transit to and from neighbouring countries (generally conducted by coach).



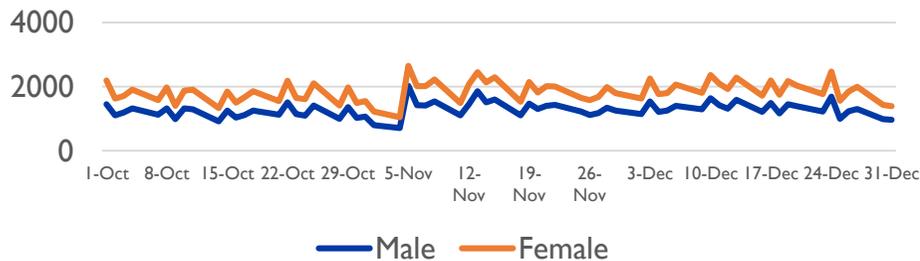
Five FMPs are currently active in Ouagadougou, Yendere on the border with Côte d'Ivoire, Faramana on the border with Mali, and Dori and Kantchari, both close to the border with Niger.

Côte d'Ivoire (44%), and Niger (24%) were the main countries of destination of travellers crossing FMPs during this last quarter.

Burkinabe (61%) and Nigerien (25%) nationals were the two main nationalities observed. Short-term local movements (33%), long-term economic migration (30%) and seasonal movements (36%), were the main types of movement observed. This distribution illustrates the diversity of flows transiting through Burkina Faso.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the five FMPs in Burkina Faso between October and December 2019. The decrease in observed numbers between late October and early November overlap with circumvention of the border crossing at Seytenga and Petel kollé in Niger by some migrants to avoid ID and travel documents controls.



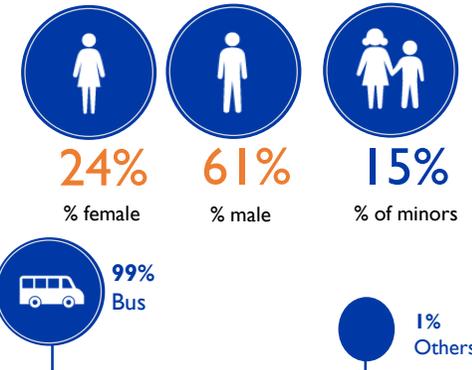
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

1,848 DAILY -14% ↓
AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

Compared to the previous quarter (2,096), the daily average of individuals observed decreased by 14 per cent.

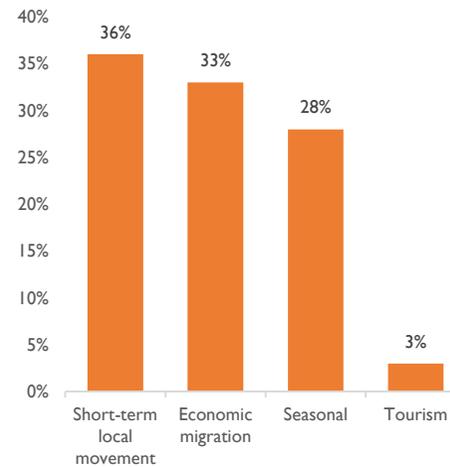
Buses (accounting for 99% of travel) were the main means of transport used for travel.

During this quarter, 61 per cent of travellers were male, while 24 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 15 per cent of travellers, representing a higher proportion than that observed in other countries.

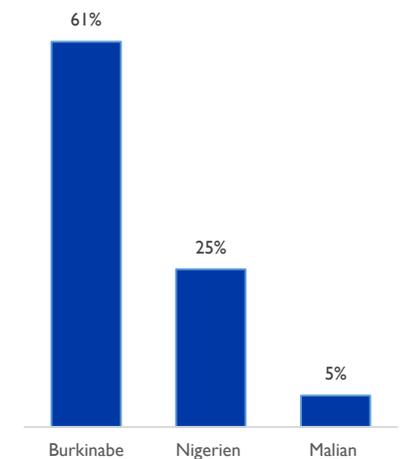


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



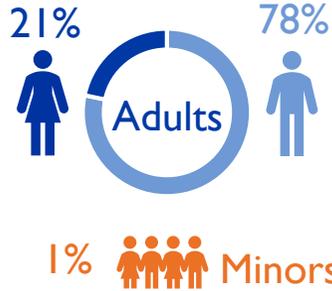
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

2,126
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

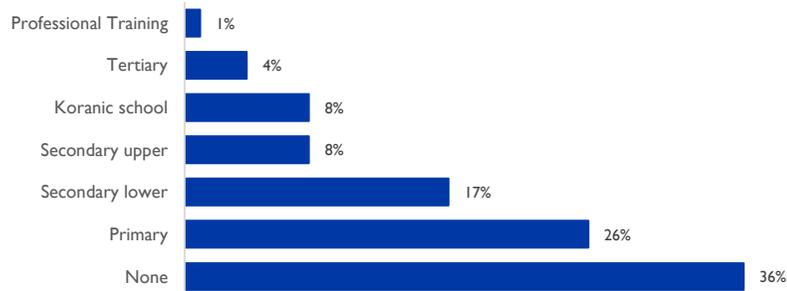


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

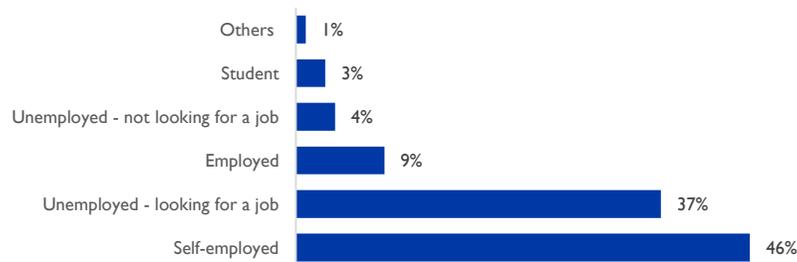


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

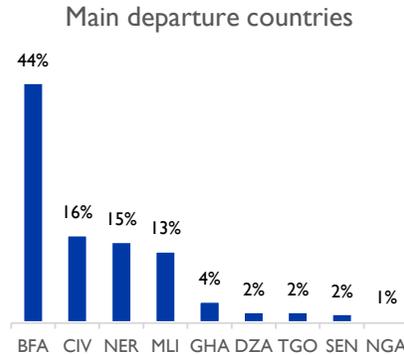
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



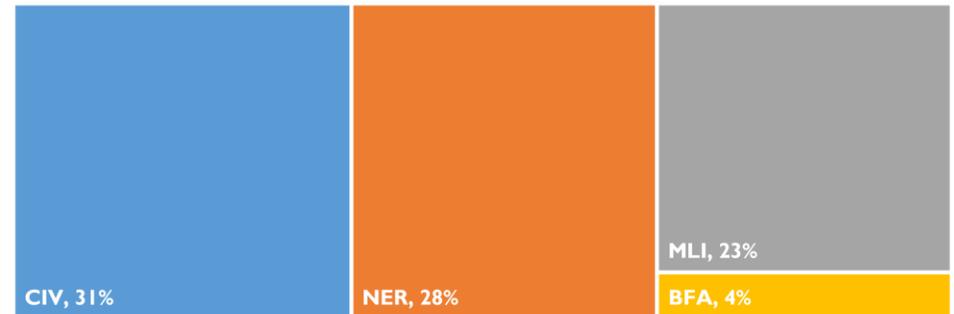
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



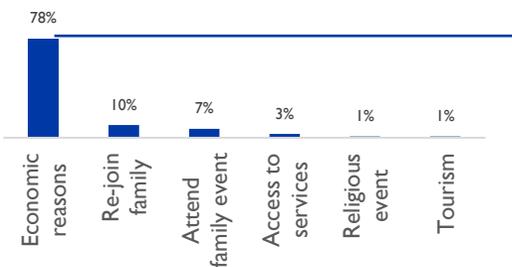
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



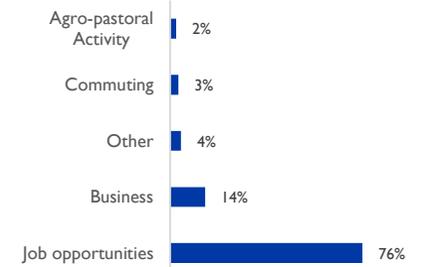
Main intended destination countries



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names



During this quarter, the FMP in Zouarke remain reactivated, after having been deactivated for nine months because of insecurity in the region, while the FMP in Kalait was definitively closed in order to focus on recording cross-border, rather than internal travel.

The majority of flows observed was internal (97% of all flows in Chad). The external flows were to Libya (2%), and Niger(1%).

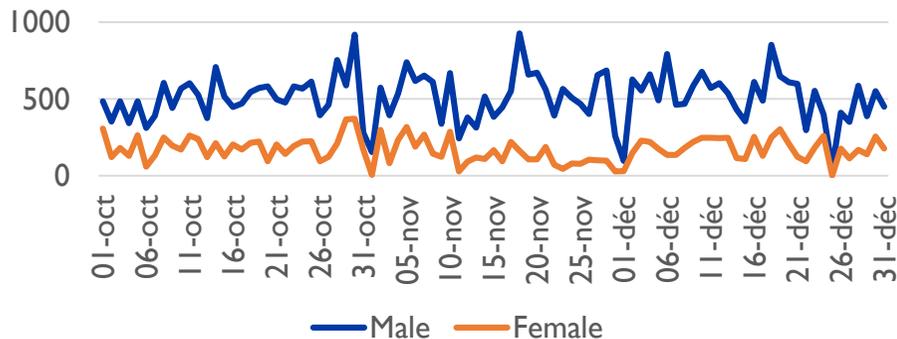
Short-term local movements (53%), economic migration (32%) and seasonal migration (5%) were the main movements observed in the last quarter of 2019.

As the previous quarter, Chadian nationals were the main nationality observed (98% of all flows).

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN CHAD

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed in Chad during the last quarter of 2019.

The significant decreases are due to the holidays of the enumerators.

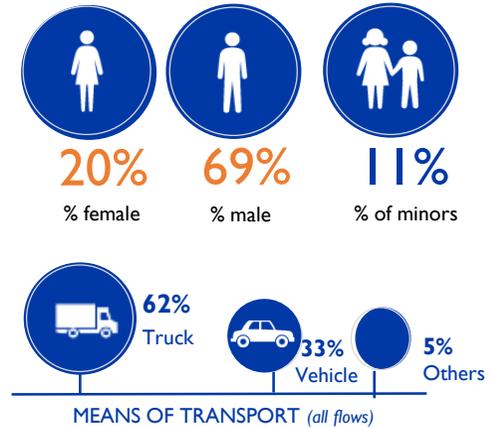


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD

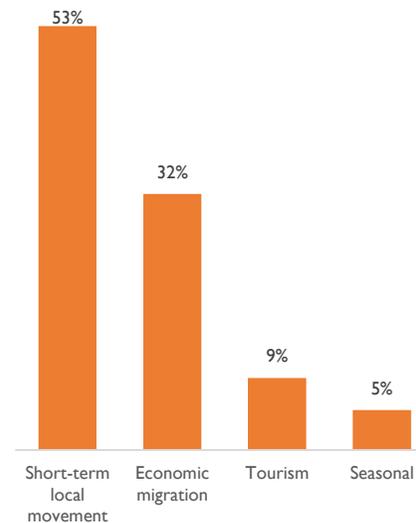


The average daily number of travellers observed during the last quarter (681) remain quite similar to the third quarter (679).

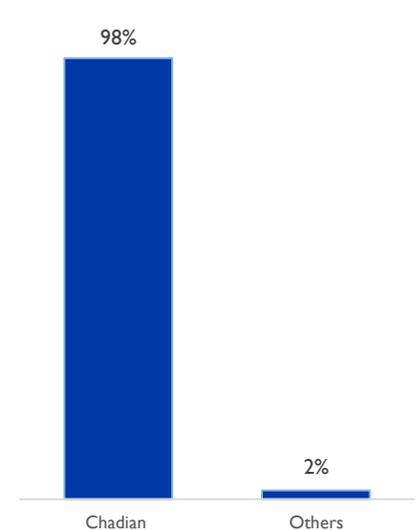
During this period, the main means of transport used by individuals observed were trucks (62%) and private vehicles (33%).



MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



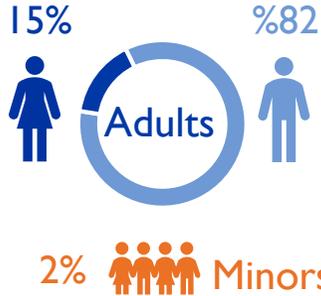
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

1,380
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

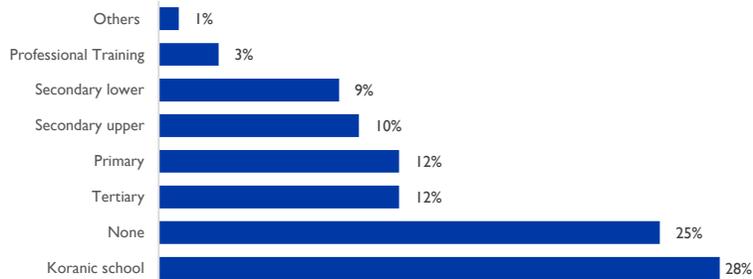


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

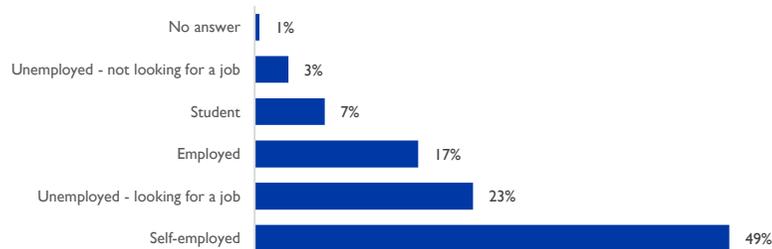


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

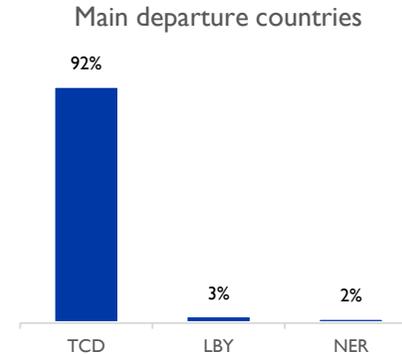
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



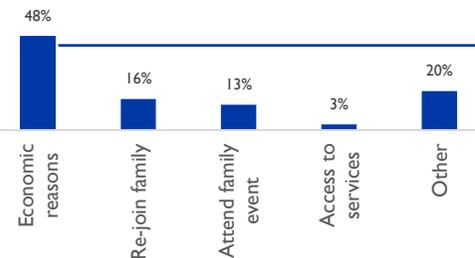
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



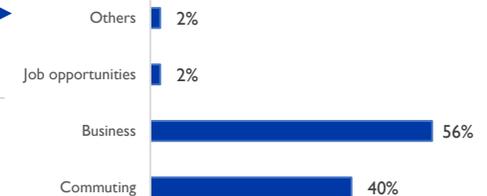
Main departure country



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names



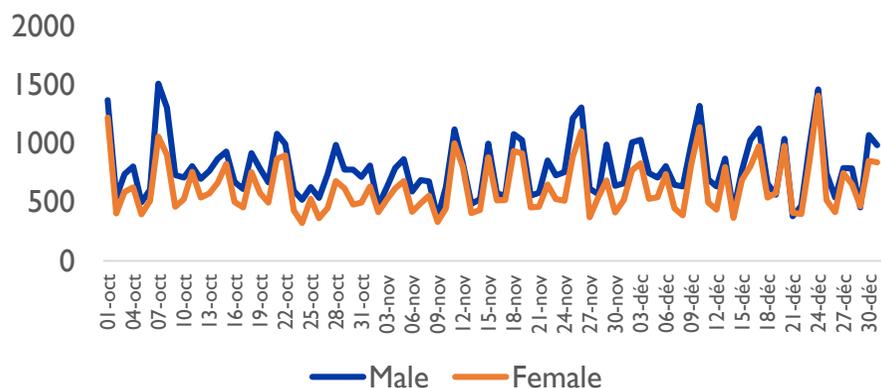
Three FMPs remain active in Guinea: Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). They primarily monitor flows between Guinea and neighbouring countries. During the third quarter, Bondoufourdou recorded the majority of flows observed (50% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (46%) and Nafadji (4%).

The main intended destinations of travellers were Guinea (46%), Senegal (24%), Mali (24%) and the Gambia (5%).

Long-term economic migration (44%) and short-term local movements (42%) were the main reasons for which observed individuals were travelling. In addition, 9 per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants. Guinean nationals (69%) made up the majority of travellers transiting through the FMPs.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the three FMPs of Guinea between October and December 2019. The number of people observed was stable with some spikes noted due to markets.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA



The average daily number of individuals observed during this quarter of 2019 is quite similar to the previous quarter (1% of increase).

The majority of travellers (77%) identified were adults while children accounted for 23 per cent of total flows.

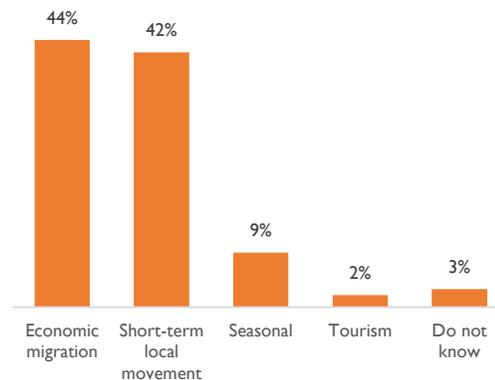
Forty-four per cent of travellers were female while male represented 33 per cent of flows observed.

The vast majority of travellers crossing FMPs were travelling by car or taxi (70%) or buses (29%).

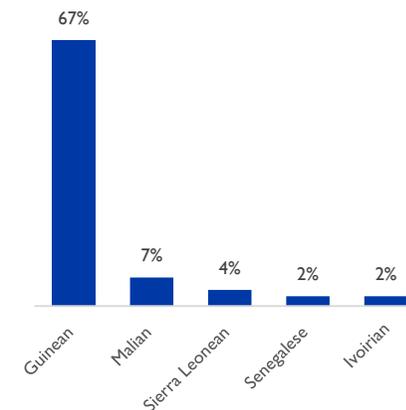


MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



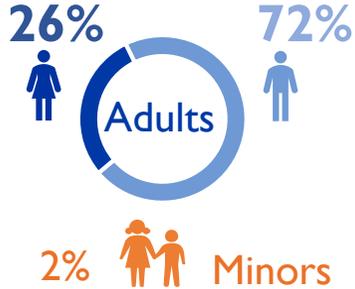
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

3,102 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS



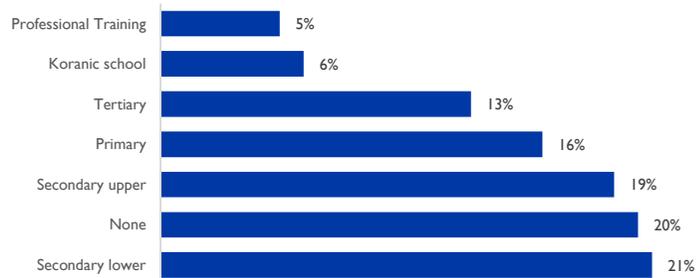
TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



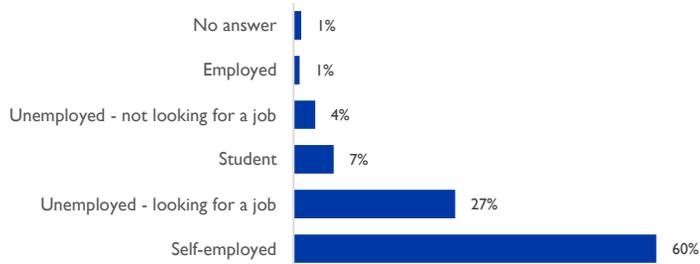
Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.

Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

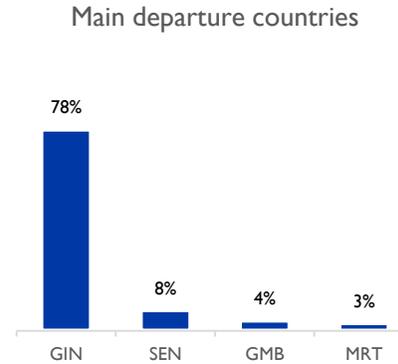
EDUCATION



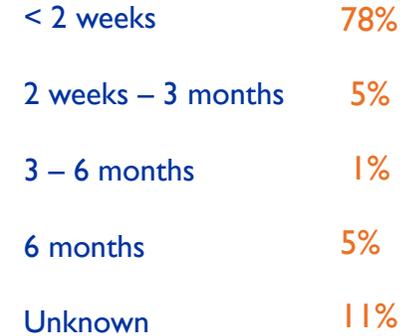
PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



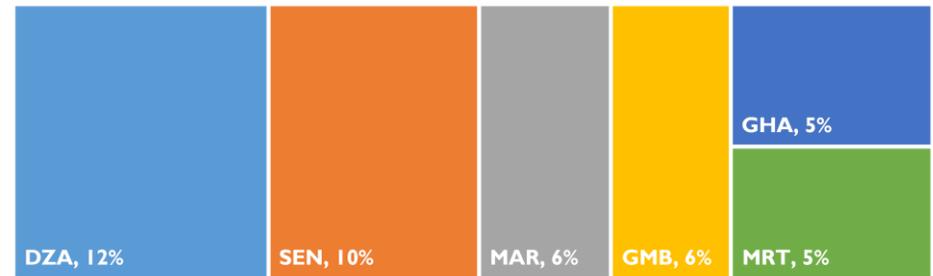
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



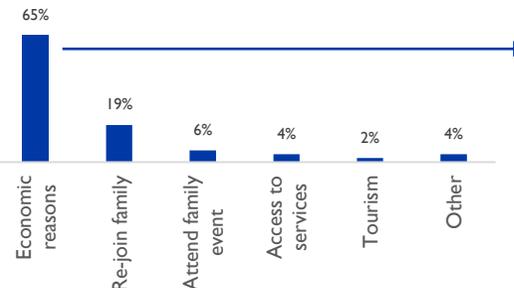
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**



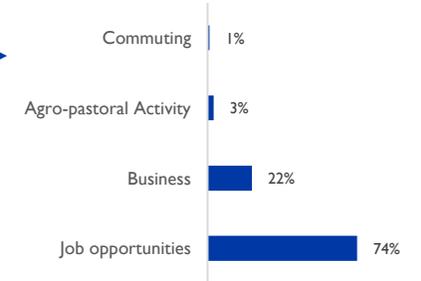
Main intended destination countries



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names



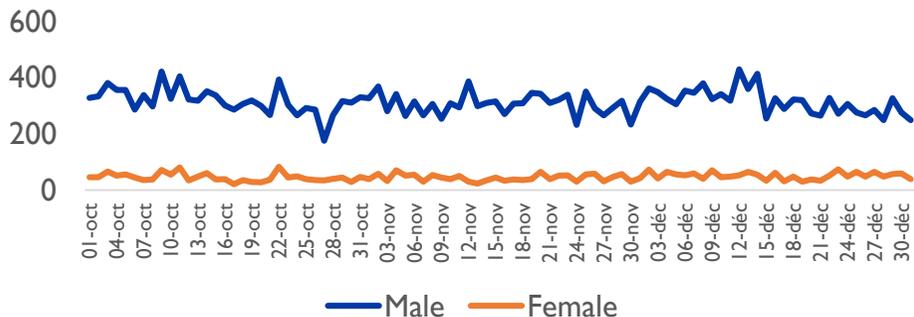
In Mali, ten FMPs are set up throughout the country to gain a better understanding of migration flows both within the country and between Mali and bordering countries like Niger and Algeria.

Malian (34%), Guinean (19%), Ivoirian (8%), Senegalese (6%), Burkinabe (6%), Gambian (5%), and Nigerien (4%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed.

The vast majority of observed individuals were travelling for economic purposes (95%) and the majority of outgoing migrants were headed for Mali (59% of outgoing flows), Burkina Faso (14%), Mauritania (13%) and Algeria (8%). This exemplifies the role of Mali as a hub for intra-regional and inter-regional migration.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN MALI

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Mali FMPs over the course of the last quarter of 2019. The number of travellers observed throughout the quarter was quite stable.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN MALI

359 DAILY AVERAGE **+ 3%**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

During the third quarter of 2019, the large majority of adults observed travellers were male (84%) while 12 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 4 per cent of the travellers.

The main vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transit buses (72%), followed by private cars (23%) and trucks (2%).

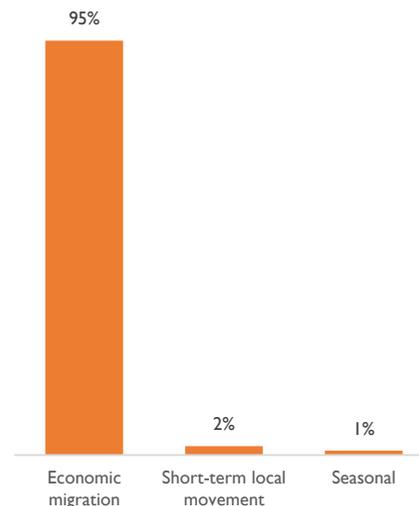


12% % female
84% % male
4% % of minors

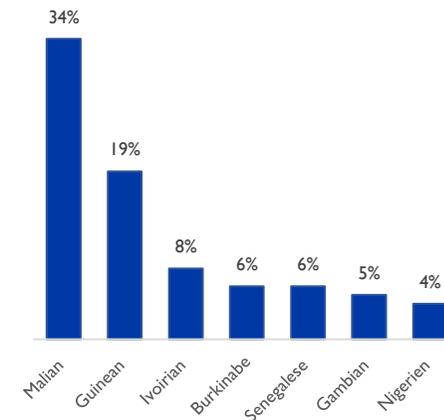


MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



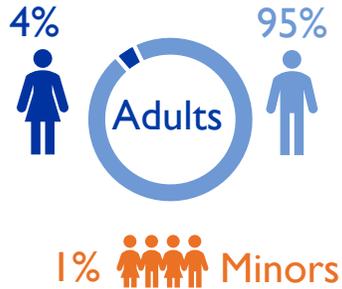
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

3,806
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

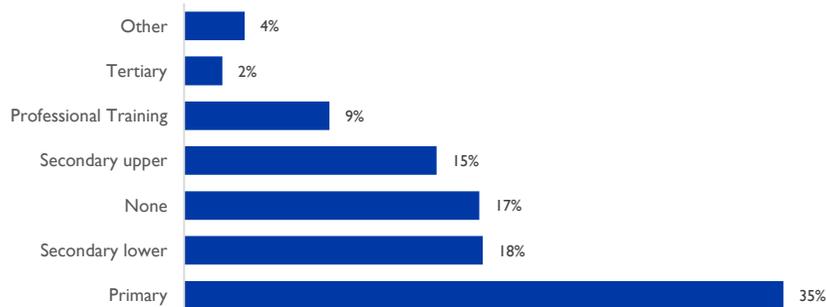


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

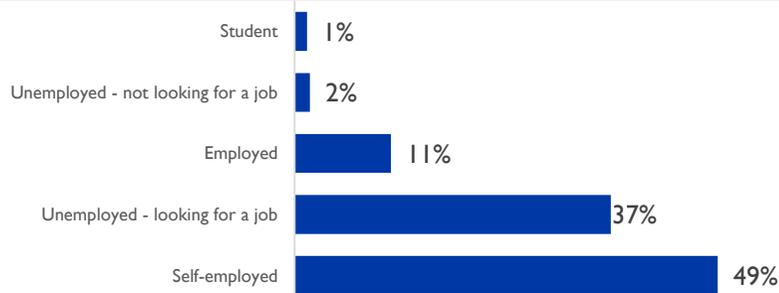


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

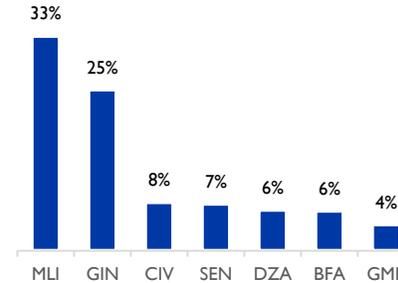


PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

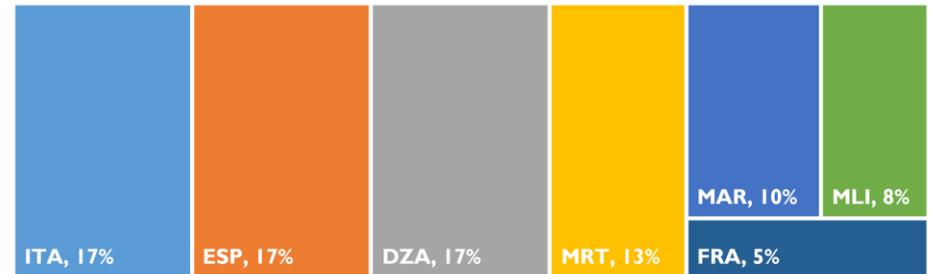
Main departure countries



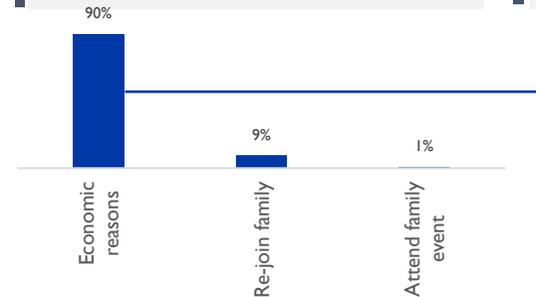
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



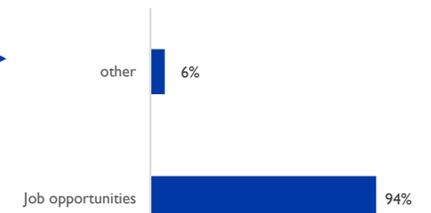
Main intended destination countries



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names



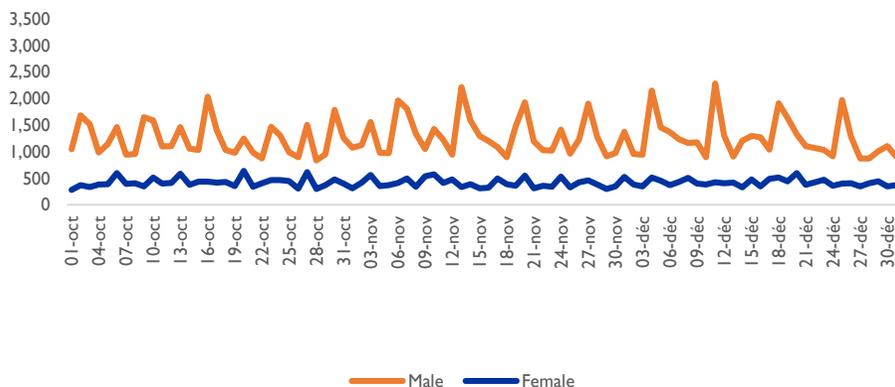
Niger has long been a staging point for migrants because of its border with Algeria and Libya. In this country, six FMPs are active: in Arlit and Seguedine, located in the northern region of Agadez, where the FMPs monitor flows between Niger and Algeria and Libya; in Dan Barto, Magaria and Dan Issa, where FMPs capture movements to and from Nigeria and seek to gain a better grasp of migration routes along the southern part of Niger; and Tahoua, which lies in the centre of the country, and where the FMP mostly monitors internal flows.

Economic migration (41%), seasonal migration (32%) and short-term local movements (26%) remained the main motives of travel. During the reporting period, Nigerien (79%) and Nigerian (14%) citizens were the most represented nationalities amongst travellers. The travellers were mainly internal to Niger (71%). The others were heading to Nigeria (10%) and Libya (10%).

The main means of transport used by travellers during the reporting period were private vehicles (57%) followed by public transport (40%).

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGER

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at the Niger FMPs between October and December 2019. The numbers observed throughout the quarter were quite fluctuating periodically due to local markets.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGER



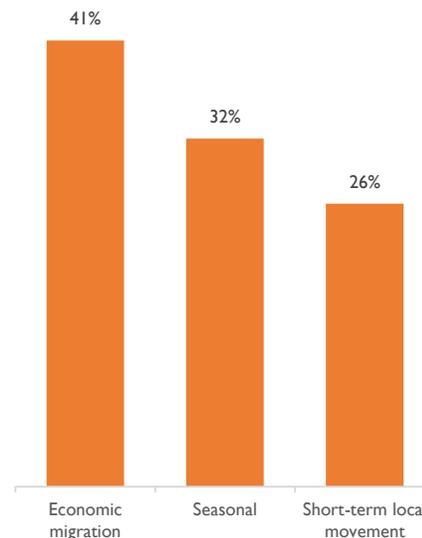
The number of individuals identified the FMPs decreased by 4 per cent from the last quarter, a trend explained by the return of seasonal migrants from the harvesting season.

Sixty-nine per cent of travellers observed were male, while 19 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 12 per cent of the total flows

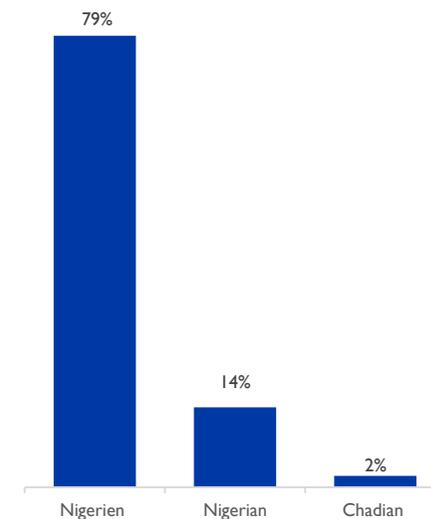


MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



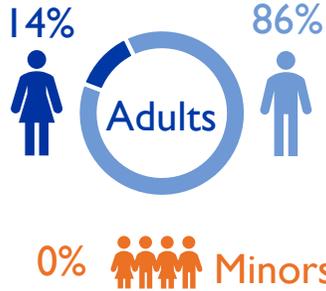
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

6,123
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

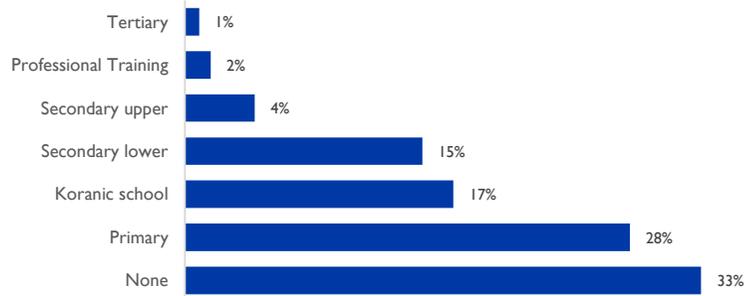


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

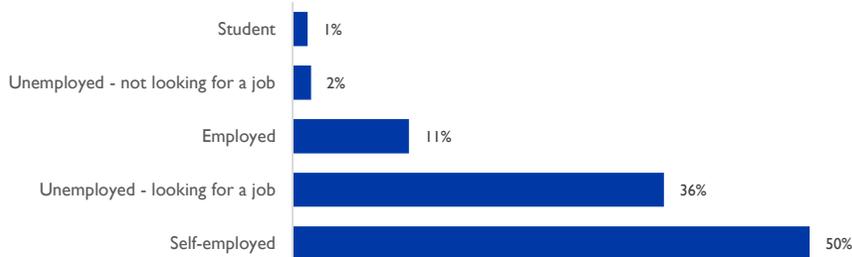


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

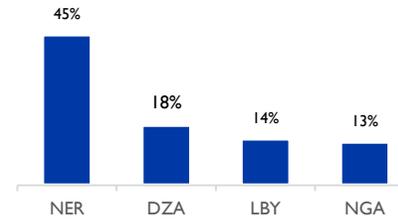


PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

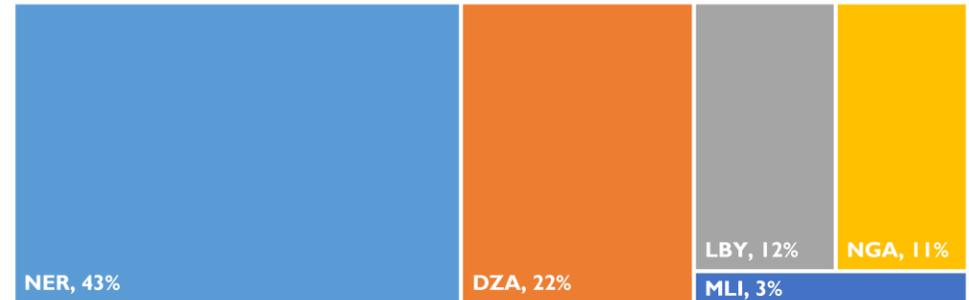
Main departure countries



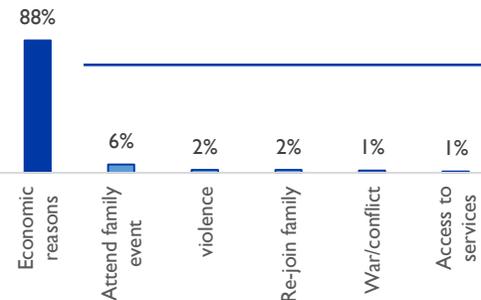
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



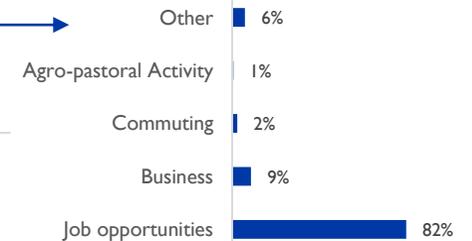
Main destination countries



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names



In Nigeria, two FMPs are set up in the towns of Sokoto and Kano and primarily record movements to and from Niger.

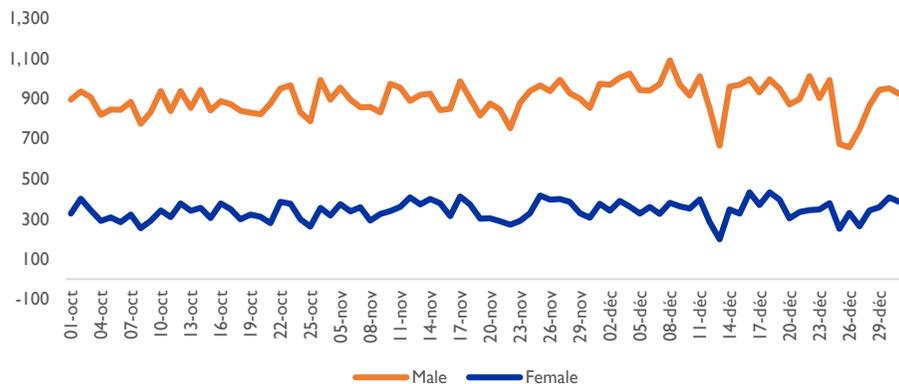
During the third quarter of 2019, the main intended destination of travellers at the two FMPs in Nigeria was Niger (67%) and Nigeria (31%). The main reasons for migration were short-term local movements (46%) and economic migration (41%). Tourism (8%) and seasonal migration (5%) were the other significant motives for travel.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (52%) and Nigerien (33%) nationals.

Kano recorded 88 per cent of all flows, while Sokoto captured 12 per cent of flows.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs during the last quarter of 2019. The flows remain quite stable during this period.

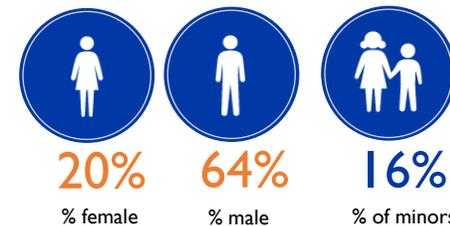


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

1,238 DAILY AVERAGE **-9%** ↓
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

The average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs (1,238) decreased by 9 per cent since the last quarter.

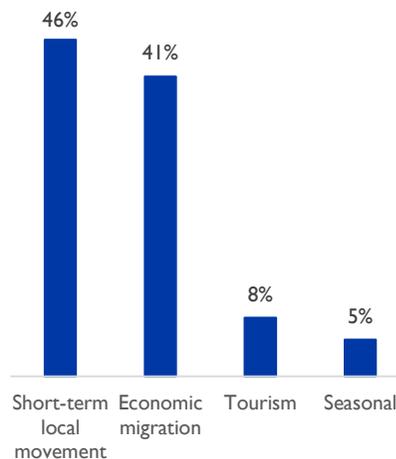
Three-quarters of individuals (64%) were male, while 20 per cent were female. Moreover, 16 per cent were children.



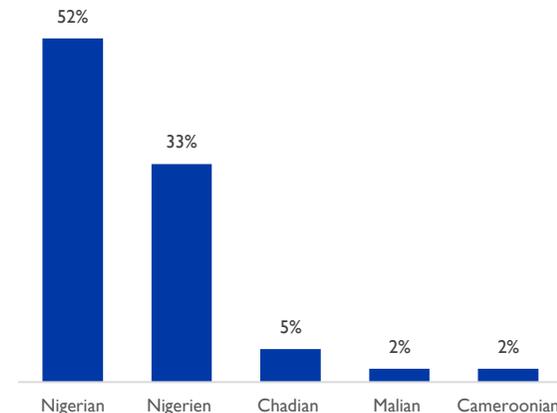
MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

The main means of transport for passing through FMPs in this quarter were cars (53%) followed by public transport (39%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



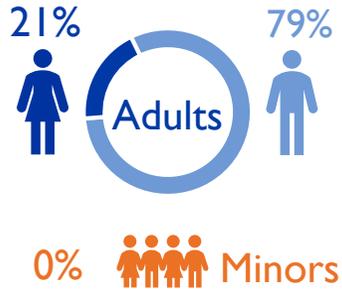
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**1,060
SURVEYS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

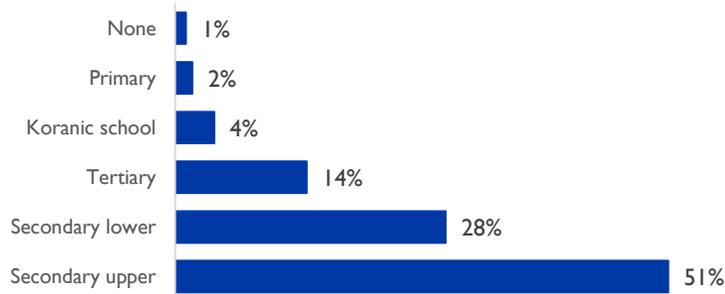


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

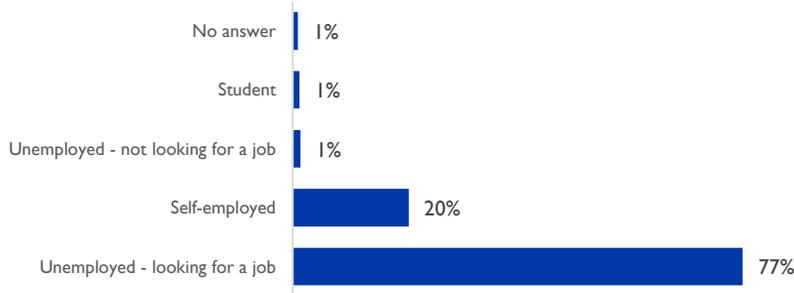


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

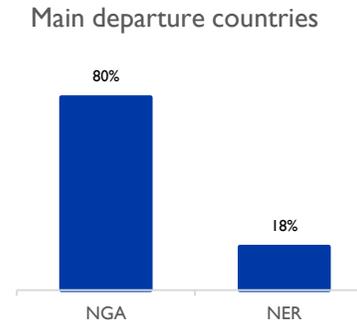
EDUCATION



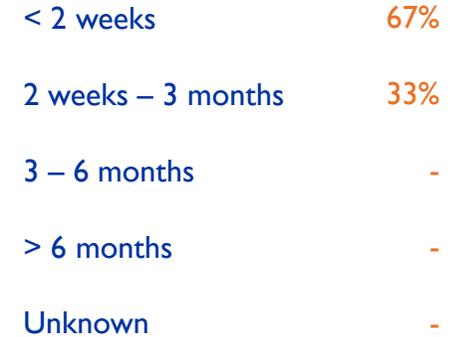
PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



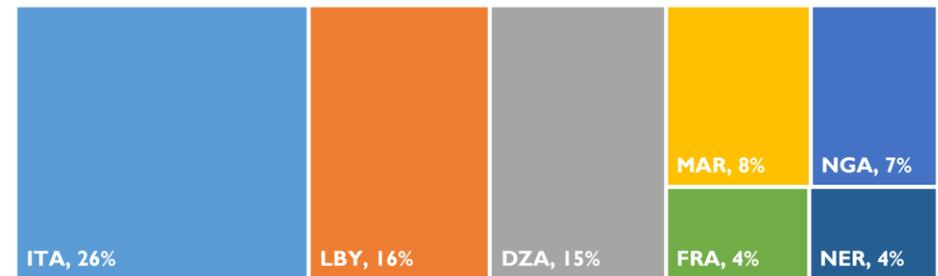
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



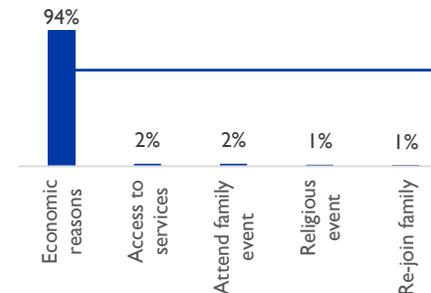
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



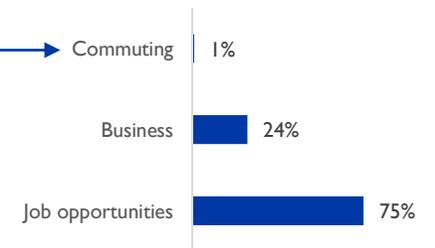
Main intended destination countries



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names



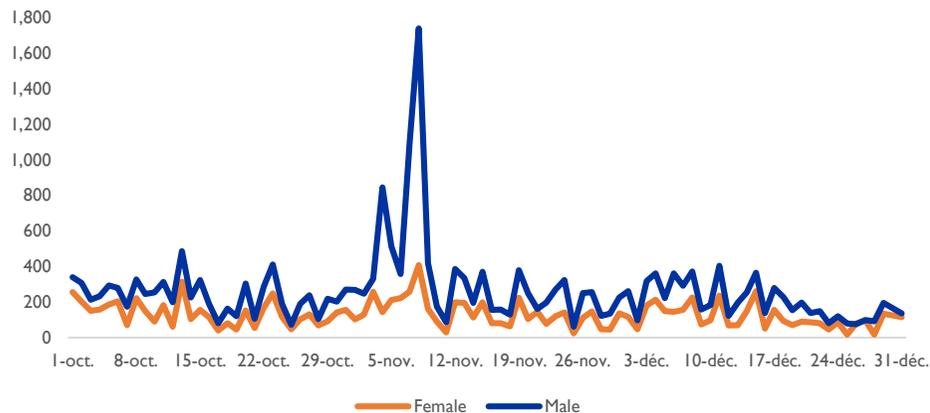
In Senegal, the FMP in Tambacounda was deactivated in mid-April 2019 and two new FMPs were set up in Kidira and Moussala (both located along the border with Mali), to better monitor flows of migrants entering or leaving Senegal.

The main flows were internal flows in Senegal (79%) while the others were heading to Mali (15%) and Gambia (4%). The main nationality groups observed during this quarter were Malian (43%) and Senegalese (29%) nationals.

Short-term local movements (55%) and economic migration (21%) and tourism (17%) were the main reasons for migration. Travellers were primarily from Mali (72%) and Senegal (13%).

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at Kidira and Moussala FMPs between October and December 2019. The flows remain quite stable with significant spikes noted between 07 November and 08 November due to important markets (Diabé and Louma).



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

393 DAILY AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED **+52%** ↑

Most of travellers observed (68%) were travelling by bus, while 32 per cent were using private vehicle.

The majority of travellers (63%) were male, while 30 per cent were female. These ratios are widely different from other countries in the region, where a larger share of travellers are male and a smaller share were female.

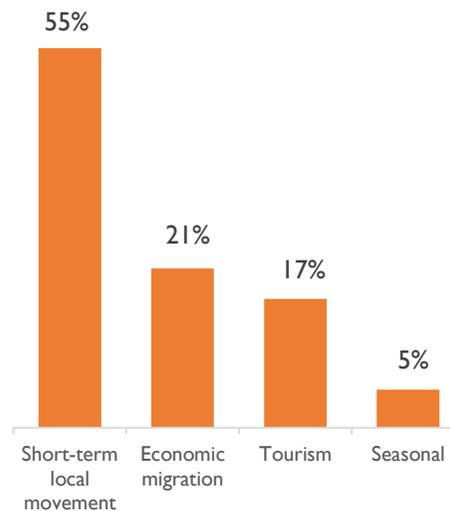


30% % female
63% % male
7% % of minors

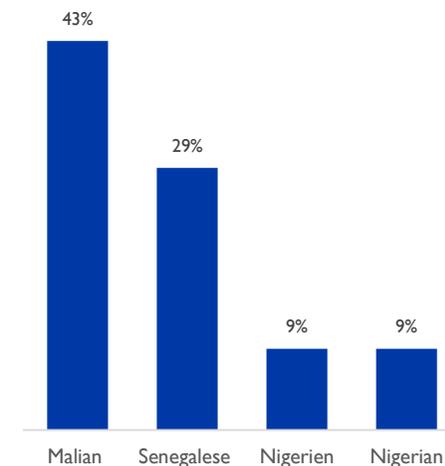


68% Bus
32% Private vehicle
MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



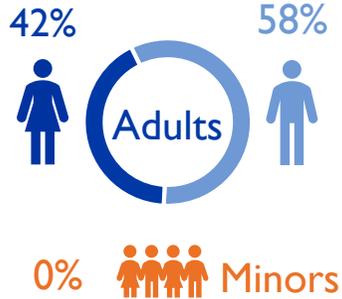
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

1122
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

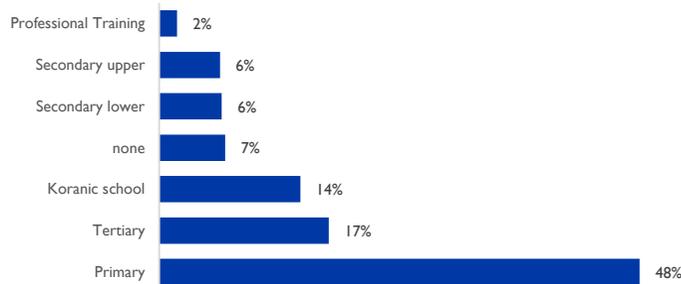


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

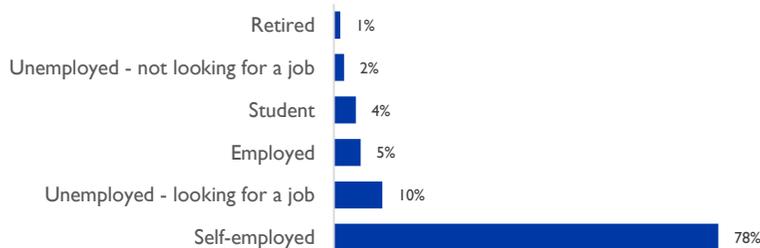


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

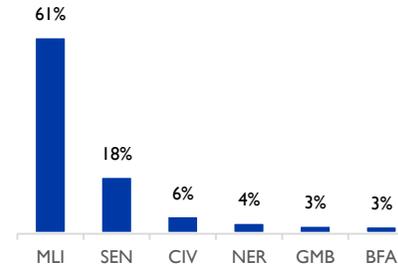


PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure countries



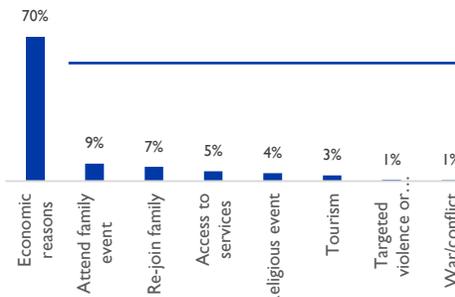
Main intended destination country



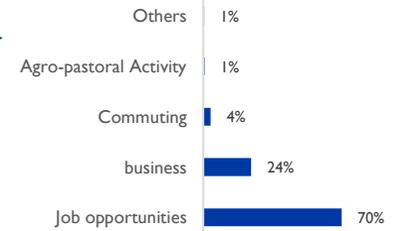
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names



In Cameroon, an FMP was set up in Kousseri (located along the border with Chad), to better monitor flows of migrants entering or leaving Cameroon.

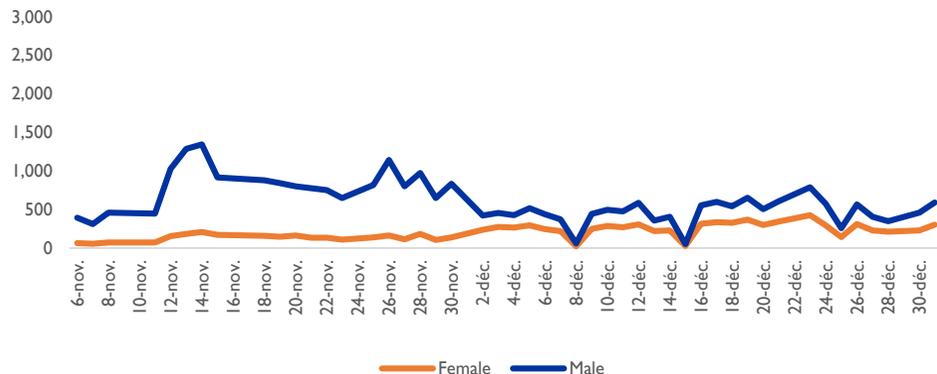
The main flows were internal flows in Cameroon (71%) while the others were heading to Chad (20%) and Nigeria (8%).

The main nationality groups observed during this quarter were Cameroonian (54%) and Chadian (34%) nationals.

Economic migration (34%), short-term local movements (29%), seasonal migration (27%) were the main reasons for migration. Travellers were primarily from Cameroon (77%) and Chad (21%).

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at Kousseri FMPs between October and December 2019. The increase noted in November is due to a massive movement of students going back to university and also a movement of populations for gardening and fishing activity.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

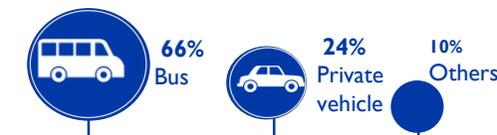
606 DAILY AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

Most of travellers observed (66%) were travelling by bus, while 24 per cent were using private vehicle.

The majority of travellers (58%) were male, while 28 per cent were female. We noted some minors (14%) crossing the FMP in Kousseri.

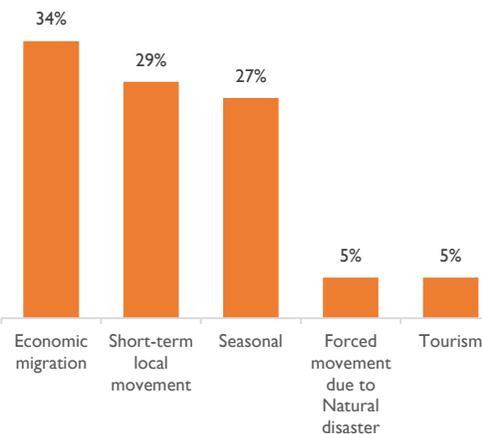


28% % female
58% % male
14% % of minors

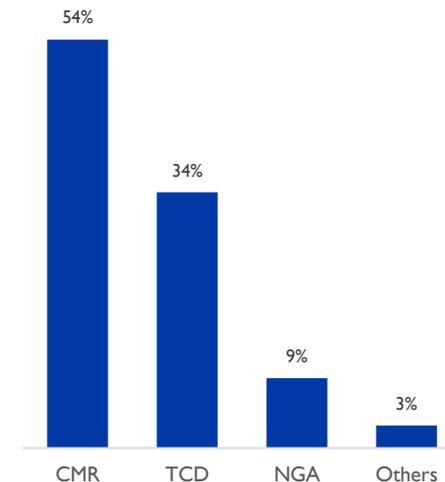


MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



Code Country

AGO	Angola	GRC	Greece
AUS	Australia	ITA	Italy
BEL	Belgium	LBR	Liberia
BEN	Benin	LBY	Libya
BFA	Burkina Faso	MAR	Morocco
BGR	Bulgaria	MLI	Mali
CAN	Canada	MOZ	Mozambique
CHE	Czechia	MRT	Mauritania
		NER	Niger
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	NGA	Nigeria
CMR	Cameroon	NLD	Netherlands
COD/COG	the Democratic Republic of Congo	NOR	Norway
		POL	Poland
CPV	Cabo Verde	PRT	Portugal
CYP	Cyprus	QAT	Qatar
DEU	Germany	ROU	Romania
DZA	Algeria	SDN	Sudan
EGY	Egypt	SEN	Senegal
ESP	Spain	SLE	Sierra Leone
ETH	Ethiopia	SWE	Sweden
FRA	France	TCD	Chad
GAB	Gabon	TGO	Togo
GBR	Great Britain	TUN	Tunisia
GHA	Ghana	TUR	Turkey
GIN	Guinea	UKR	Ukraine
GMB	Gambia	USA	United States
GNB	Guinea Bissau		
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea		

Glossary

Country of departure: The country that respondents departed from at the beginning of their journey. This may be their country of nationality, country of residence (if they had been living there for at least one year prior to departure), or a third country that they are departing to return to their country of habitual residence.

Country of intended destination: The country that respondents intend to reach at the end of their journey.

Cross-border travel: Travel where the intended destination country of respondents was different than their country of departure (please note, this relates to respondents' intentions, and not their current location when surveyed).

Economic reasons: Those who selected "economic reasons" as their main reason for departure were asked to provide more details on the type of economic reason motivating them to travel.

Education: The highest level of formal education completed prior to departure.

Flow Monitoring Point (FMP): Points set up by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in high-mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes).

Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR): Data collection tool gathering data on the numbers, demographics, and locations of departure and destination for travellers observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). Data is collected on a daily basis through direct observation of travellers and key informant (KI) interviews.

Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS): Data collection tool gathering data directly from migrants on their backgrounds, their journey, and their intentions.

Internal travel: The departure and intended destination countries of respondents are the same, and the survey with those individuals was conducted in the same country.

Minor: Only minors aged 14 and over were surveyed; the proportion of minors provided therefore only represents survey respondents and understates the proportion of minors present among travellers.

Employment Status: The employment status of respondents prior to departure.

Reason for departure: The main reason for departure for migrants on their journey.



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IOM DTM AND FMP
IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA:**

<https://displacement.iom.int/>

<https://migration.iom.int>

<http://www.dtm.iom.int>

Regional Office - CONTACT:

RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Author: Information Management Unit, Regional Office for West and Central Africa

Contact: RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int

Website: www.globaldtm.info / www.rodakar.iom.int

**DTM ACTIVITIES IN
THE REGION ARE
SUPPORTED BY:**

