METHODOLOGY, ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION PRODUCTS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

INTRODUCTION A better understanding of mobility in West and Central Africa is critical to the development of programs and policies and decision making by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). To that end, DTM collects data on the flows, profiles, experiences, needs and vulnerabilities of migrants throughout the region. DTM has been collecting data since 2016 at strategic transit points throughout the region in order to monitor intra- and inter-regional mobility trends (Flow Monitoring) and conducts detailed assessments on the numbers and profiles of migrants present in specific locations (Migrants' Presence).

FLOW MONITORING

METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring (FM) is used to derive quantitative estimates of the flows and profiles of individuals crossing a transit point. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is to collect data on the movements and needs of travellers, identify the principal transit points and routes taken by migrants and define priority areas for migrant assistance along migration routes.

Data is collected at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) (key points of origin, transit and destination of migration flows), through **direct observation**, **interviews with key informants** (national and local authorities, train and coach station staff, bus drivers and taxi drivers), and **individual surveys** (conducted with travelers). The FM methodology is divided into three stages:

Step 1: Participatory mapping of major transit points, carried out at the national level in collaboration with national authorities and other local partners to identify the main areas of high mobility in a country. This mapping exercise also serves to identify the different types of flows (seasonal migration, circular migration, transhumance, forced displacement) observed in the country. Participatory mapping is then carried out with local authorities in the previously identified high mobility areas to determine the locations in which to set up FMPs.

Step 2: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR), which informs on the trends, volume, provenance and direction of flows transiting through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) set up in high mobility locations. Quantitative estimates of the number of individuals crossing an FMP and information on the sex, age, and vulnerabilities of travelers are collected through direct observation as well as interviews with key informants.

Step 3: Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), which consists of individual surveys conducted by IOM enumerators with a random sample of travellers transiting through an FMP, regardless of the travellers purpose of travel. These surveys gather detailed information on the profiles of individuals, including socio-economic profile, migratory route, challenges faced, as well as needs and vulnerabilities.

>34 FMPs | **8 COUNTRIES** | **110+ ENUMERATORS**

118,200 FMS
4,421,148 FMR | **10+ PRODUCTS**

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE

METHODOLOGY

The role of the Migrants' Presence tool is to identify the stock of migrants living in key transit and destination locations. Through Key Information interviews and interviews with a sample of individual migrants, data is collected on the number, characteristic, living conditions, experiences and intentions of the migrant population. The Migrants' Presence methodology is divided into three stages: the first stage is a **participatory mapping** with relevant authorities and representatives of civil society, to identify the neighborhoods where migrants reside and to obtain rough estimates of the number of migrants in each neighborhood. During the second stage, the **baseline assessment**, teams of enumerators gather information about the exact number and the basic profile of migrants in each of the identified neighborhoods. Finally, the third stage consists in **individual surveys** with a randomly selected sample of migrants, during which detailed information about the profile, migration journey, intentions and needs of migrants is collected.
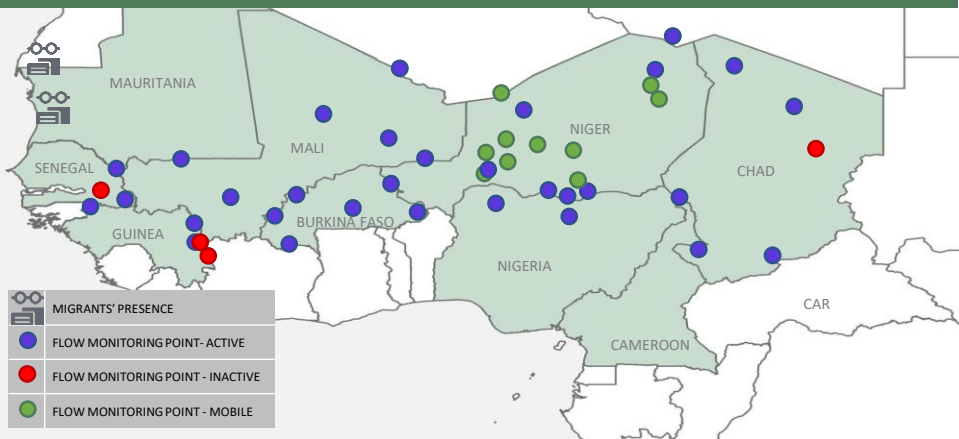
>110 ENUMERATORS

>120,000 Migrants identified | **2 CITIES**

PRODUCTS

REPORTS, DASHBOARDS AND MAPS AVAILABLE AT:
https://migration.iom.int   https://dtm.iom.int

LOCATION OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS AND MIGRANTS' PRESENCE EXERCISES IN WCA

MAURITANIA
MALI
SENEGAL
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
NIGER
NIGERIA
CHAD
CAR
CAMEROON

- MIGRANTS' PRESENCE
- FLOW MONITORING POINT - ACTIVE
- FLOW MONITORING POINT - INACTIVE
- FLOW MONITORING POINT - MOBILE

FUNDING

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