



**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX



## QUARTERLY MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa  
January – March 2020

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**

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Website: <https://dtm.iom.int> / <https://displacement.iom.int> / <https://migration.iom.int>

DTM ACTIVITIES IN  
THE REGION ARE  
SUPPORTED BY:



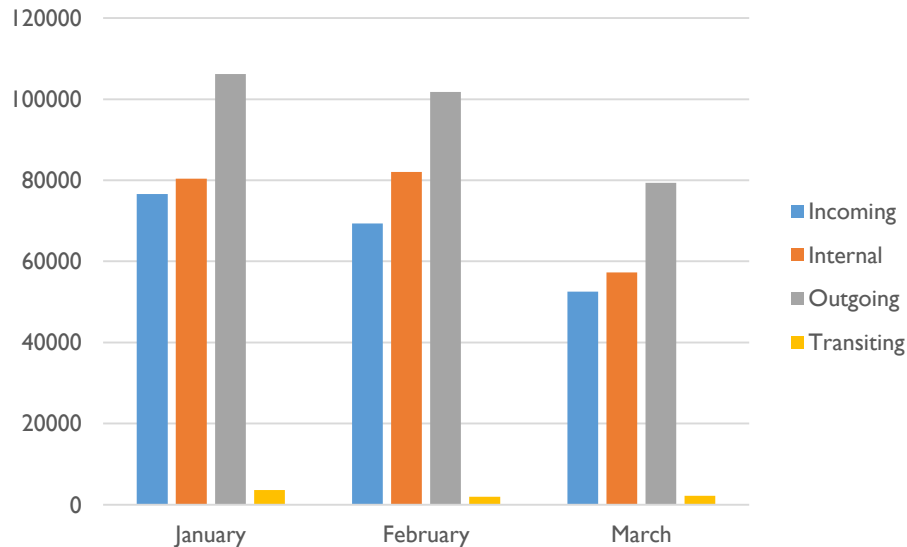
During this first quarter (January-March) of 2020, flows increased by 10% when compared to the final quarter (October-December) of 2019. However, flows witnessed a significant drop between February and March 2020 (decrease of 30%), as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic taking hold in the region and of governments adopting restrictive measures on mobility in order to prevent the spread of the coronavirus.

Niger (25% of flows), Guinea (17%), Burkina Faso (16%), Nigeria (15%), Chad (11%) and Cameroon (7%) were the countries with the largest flows.

During this period, Nigerien (32%), Guinean (16%), Burkinabe (15%), Nigerian (12%), Chadian (9%) nationals were the largest nationality groups observed transiting through FMPs.

Long-term economic migration (43%), short-term local movements (38%) and seasonal migration (14%) were the main reasons of movements observed at overall FMPs in the region during this first quarter of 2020.

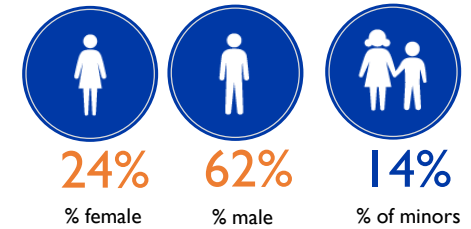
## NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED MONTHLY AT FMPs IN WCA



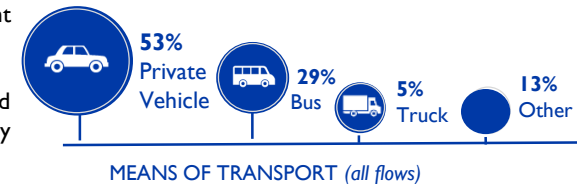
## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA



The majority of travellers (62%) were adult males, while 24 per cent were adult females during this first quarter of 2020. Minors accounted for 14 per cent of travellers.

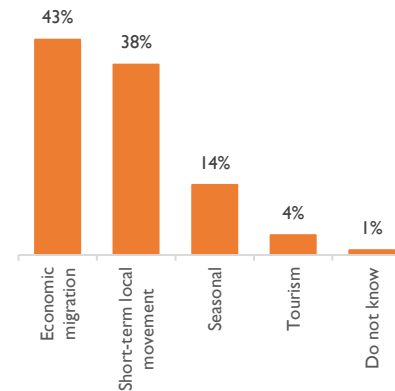


During that period, individuals travelled mainly by car or taxi (57%), followed by bus (29%).

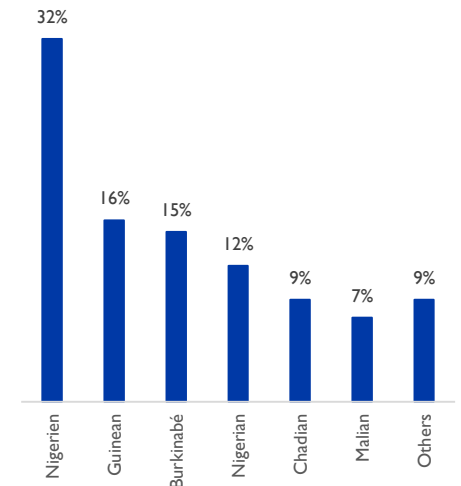


MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

## TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



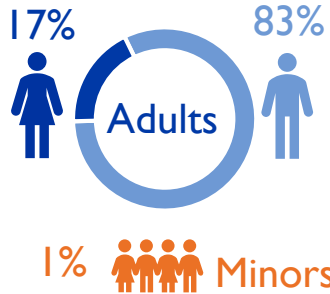
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

**20,587**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

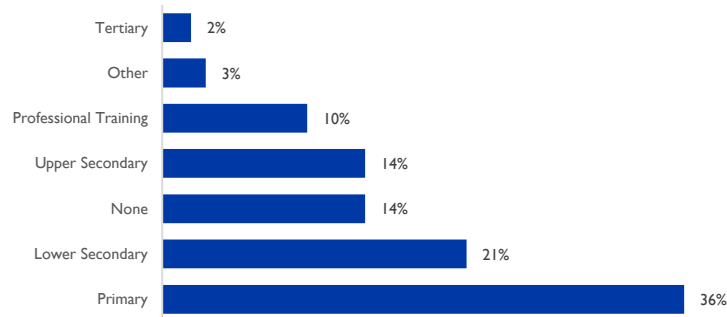


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

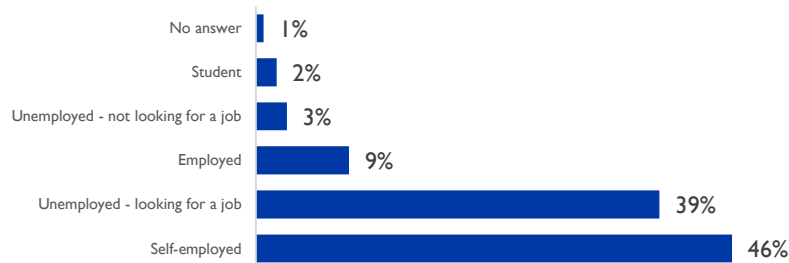


**Cross-border travel:** the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

## EDUCATION

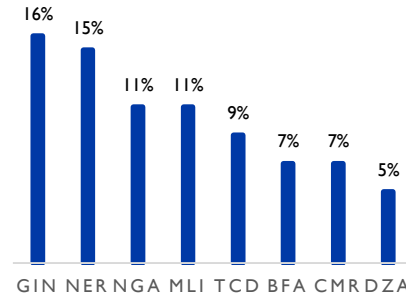


## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*

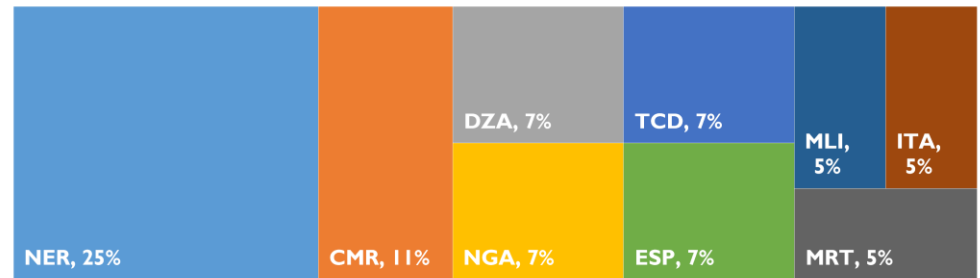
Main departure countries



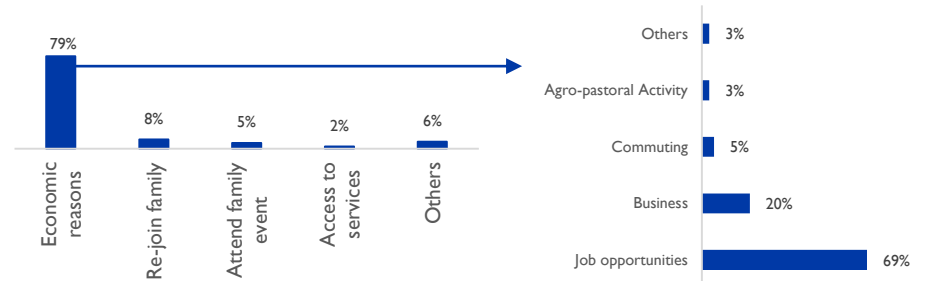
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



## Main destination countries



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



\* 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).



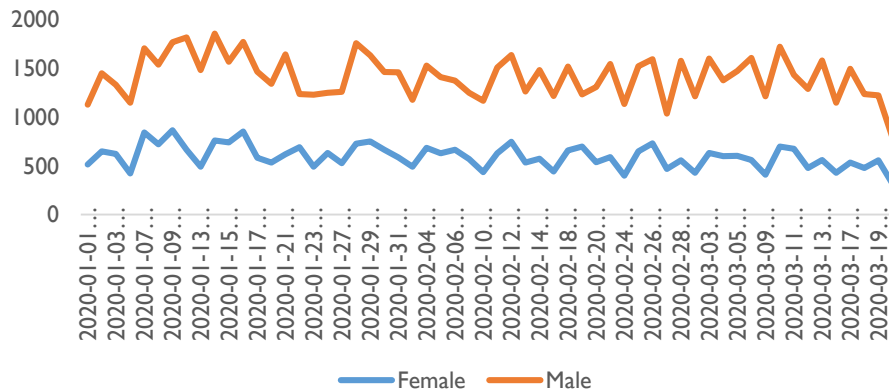
Five FMPs are currently active in Ouagadougou, Yendere on the border with Côte d'Ivoire, Faramana on the border with Mali, and Dori and Kantchari, both close to the border with Niger.

During this first quarter of 2020, Côte d'Ivoire (39%) and Niger (27%) were the main countries of destination of travellers crossing FMPs.

The two main nationalities observed were Burkinabe (63%) and Nigerien (27%) nationals. The flows remains diversified in Burkina Faso as seasonal movements (35%), short-term local movements (33%) and long-term economic migration (33%) were the main types of movement observed.

## 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 January and March 2020. We noted that the suspension of FMP activities in Burkina due to Covid-19 during the last week end of March 2020.



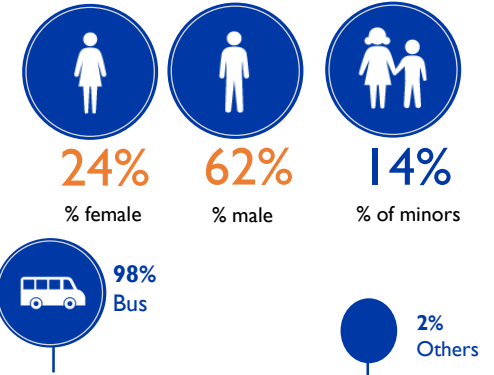
## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

**2,010** DAILY AVERAGE  
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED +9% ↑

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

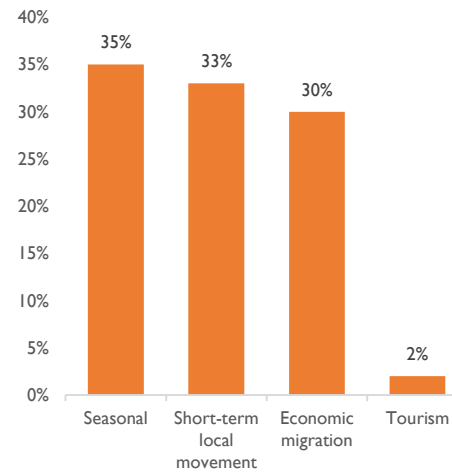
Buses (accounting for 98% of travel) were the main means of transport used for travel.

During this quarter, 62 per cent of travellers were male, while 24 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 14 per cent of travellers, representing a higher proportion than that observed in other countries.

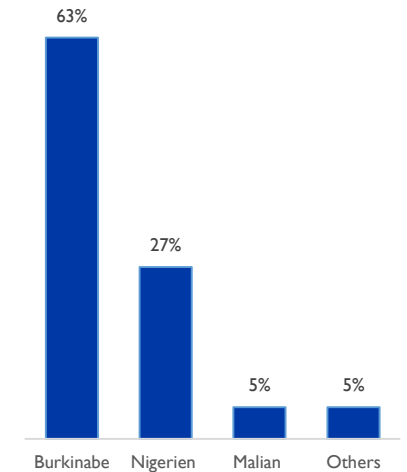


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



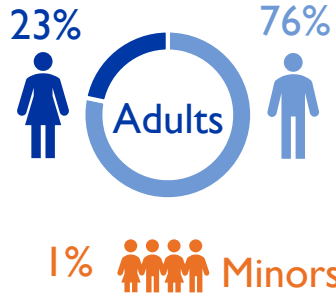
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

**1,949**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

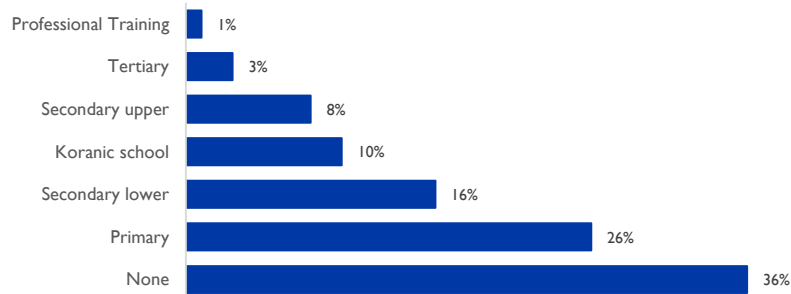


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

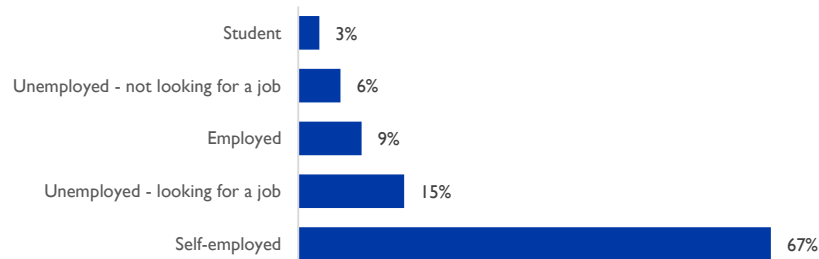


**Cross-border travel:** the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

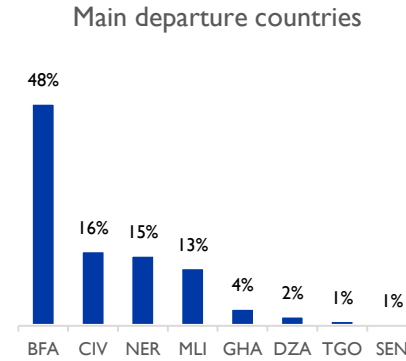
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



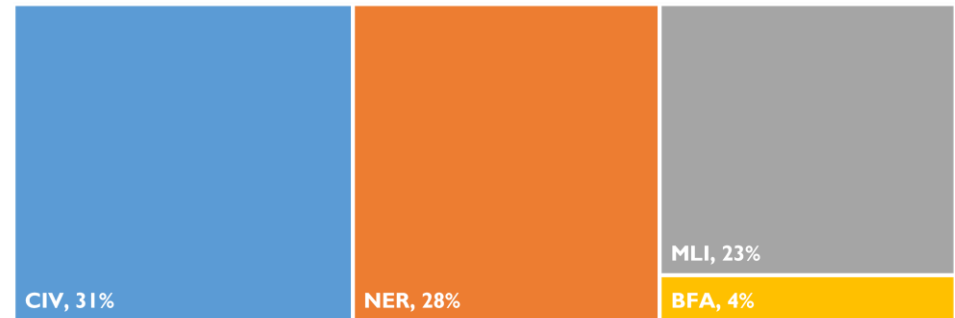
## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



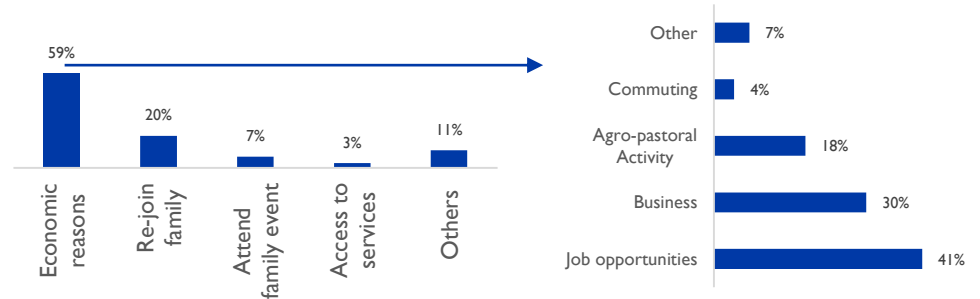
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



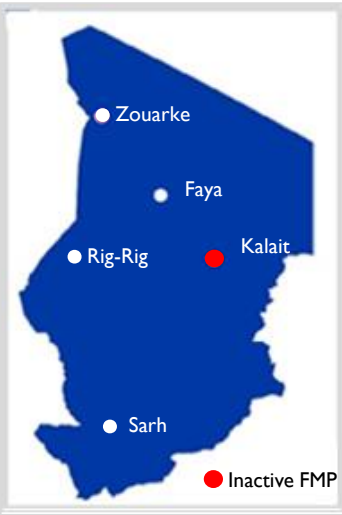
## Main destination countries



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



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



As the last quarter, the majority of flows observed were headed towards an internal destination (97% of all flows in Chad), followed by destinations in Libya (2%) and Niger (1%) during this first quarter of 2020.

Short-term local movements (53%), economic migration (32%), seasonal migration (5%) and tourism (9%) were the main reasons for movement observed in the first quarter of 2020.

As the previous quarter in 2019, Chadian nationals were the main nationality observed (99% of all flows).

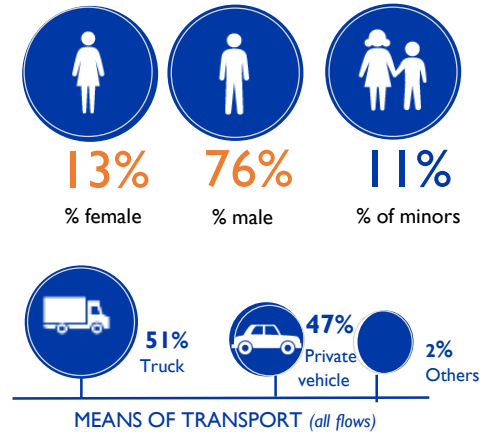
The majority of travellers were male (76%) while female represented 13 per cent of travellers. We noted also 11% of minors crossing FMPs.

## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD



The average daily number of travellers observed during this first quarter of 2020 has increased by 38 per cent compared to the previous quarter.

During this period, the main means of transport used by individuals observed were trucks (51%) followed by private vehicles (47%).

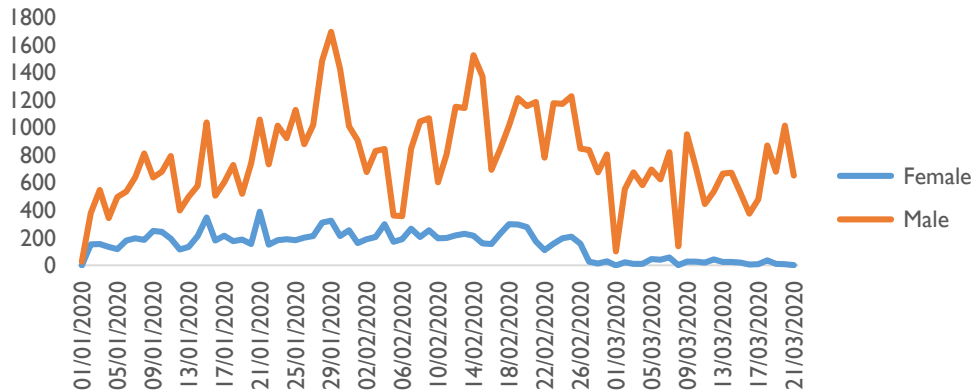


## DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN CHAD

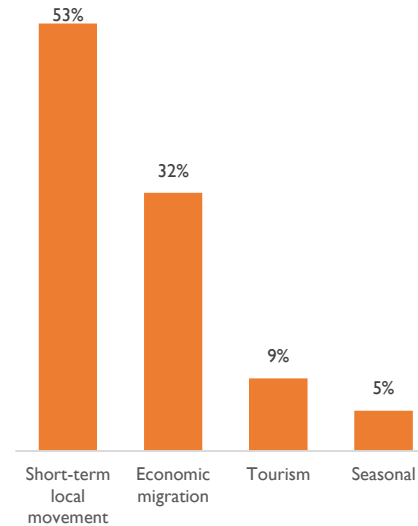
The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed in Chad during the first quarter of 2020.

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

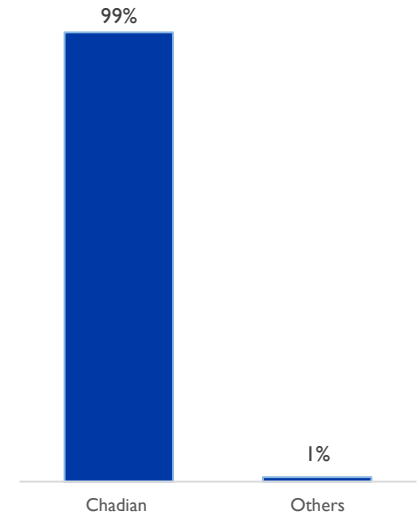
We noted that FMP activities have been suspended during the last week of March due to the closure of borders related to the first cases of Covid-19 in the country.



## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



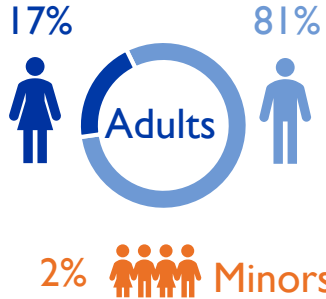
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

1,112  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

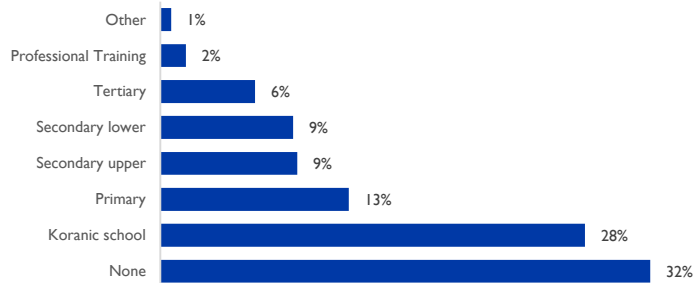


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

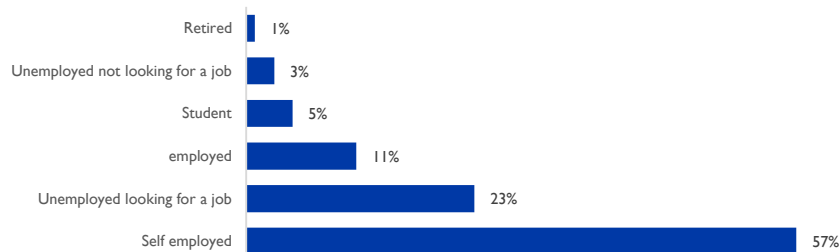


**Cross-border travel:** the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

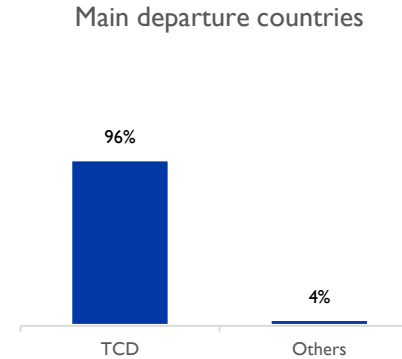
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



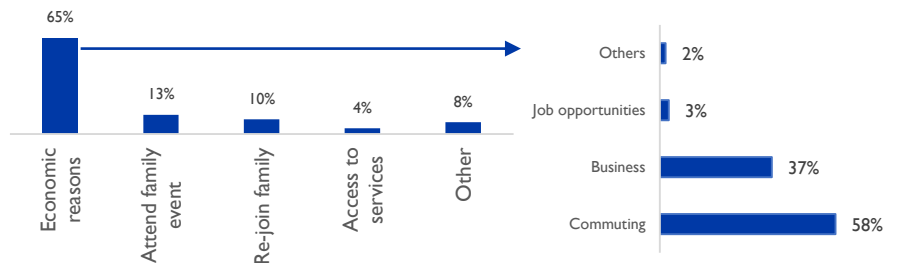
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



## Main departure country



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



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



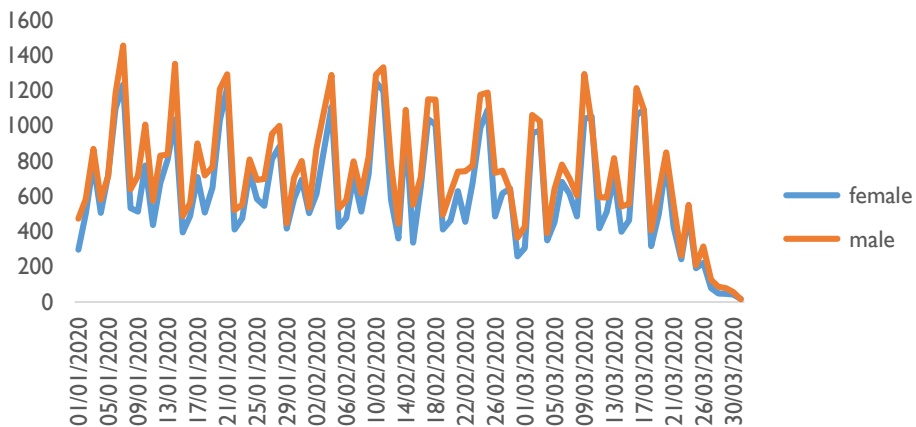
Three FMPs remain active in Guinea: Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). They primarily monitor flows between Guinea and neighbouring countries. During the first quarter, Bondoufourdou recorded the majority of flows observed (55% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (41%) and Nafadji (4%).

The main destinations of travellers were Guinea (49%), Senegal (24%), Mali (22%) and the Gambia (3%).

For this quarter, long-term economic migration (46%), short-term local movements (39%) and seasonal migration (13%) were the main reasons for which observed individuals were travelling. The majority of travellers transiting through the FMPs were Guinean nationals (67%).

## 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 January and March 2020. The number of people observed was stable with some spikes noted due to markets. We noted a substantial decrease of flows during the end of March due to the pandemic of Covid-19.



## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA



The average daily number of individuals observed during this first quarter of 2020 is quite similar to the previous quarter (a slight 4% of decrease).

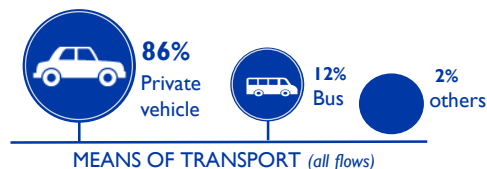
The majority of travellers (78%) identified were adults while children accounted for 22 per cent of total flows.

Over half of adult individuals (43%) were male while female travellers represented 35 per cent of flows observed.

The vast majority of travellers crossing FMPs were travelling by car or taxi (86%) or buses (12%).

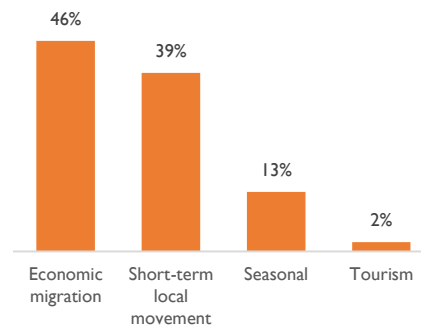


**35%** % female  
**43%** % male  
**22%** % of minors

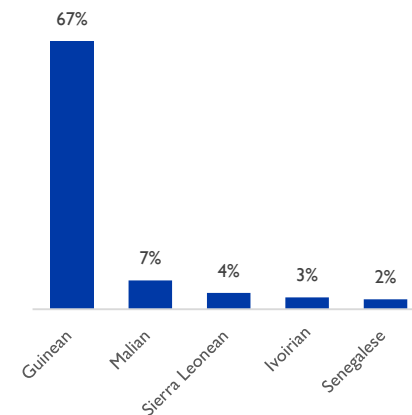


**MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)**

## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

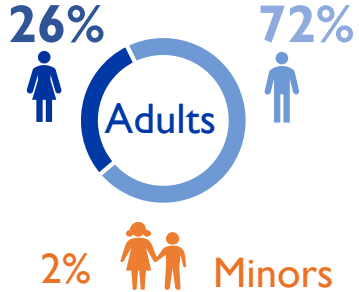




Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**2,877**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

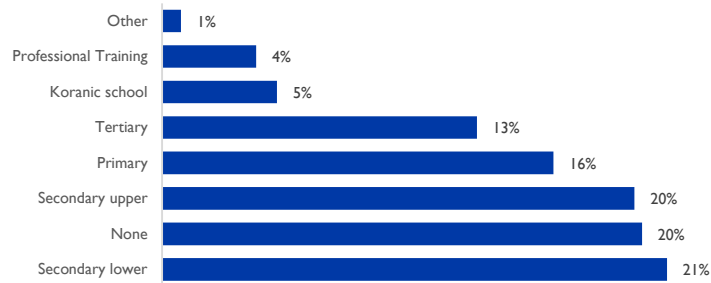


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

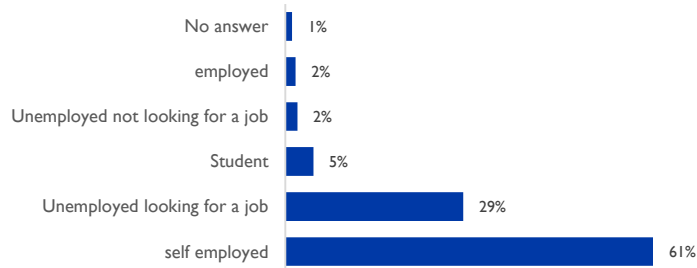


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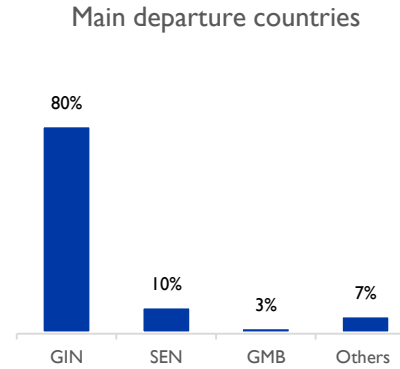
## EDUCATION



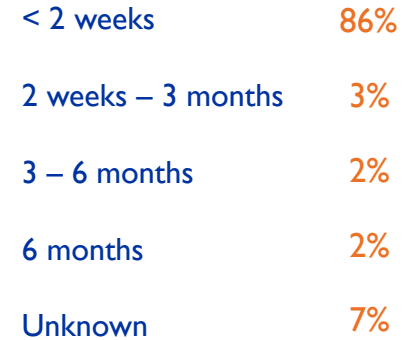
## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



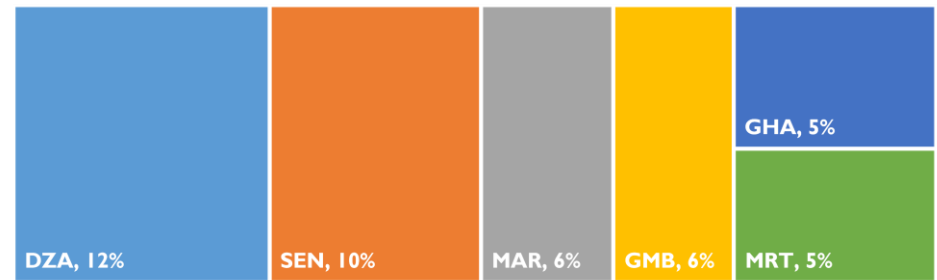
## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



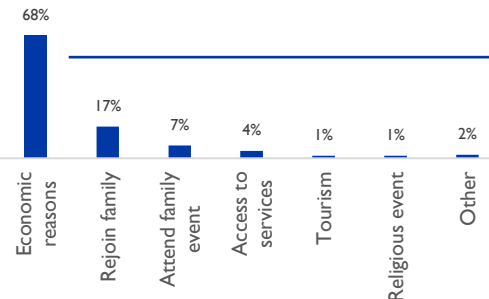
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE\*\*



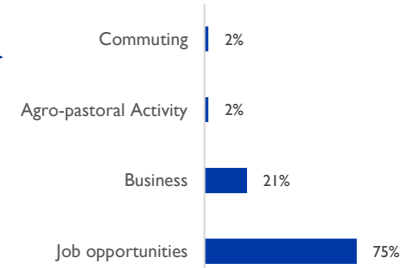
## Main destination countries



## 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



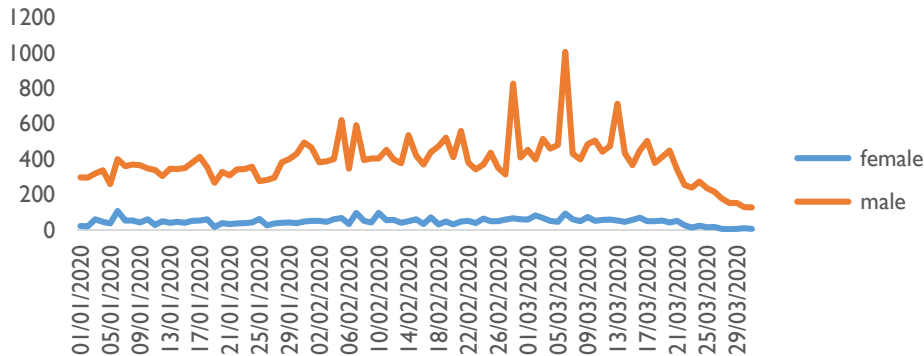
In Mali, ten FMPs are set up throughout the country to gain a better understanding of migration flows both within the country and between Mali and bordering countries like Niger and Algeria.

Malian (30%), Burkinabe (20%), Guinean (16%), Ivoirian (7%) and Senegalese (5%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed.

The vast majority of observed individuals were travelling for economic purposes (93%) and the majority of outgoing migrants were headed for Mali (66% of outgoing flows), Mauritania (12%), Burkina Faso (11%) and Algeria (7%). It shows 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.

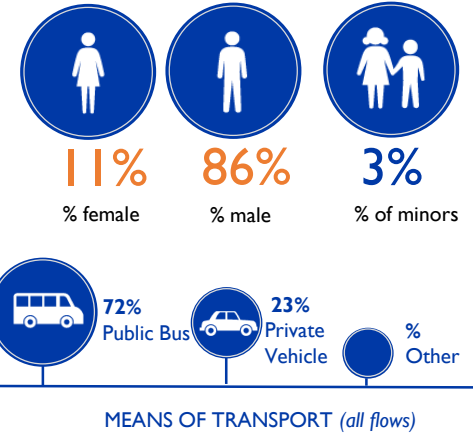


## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN MALI

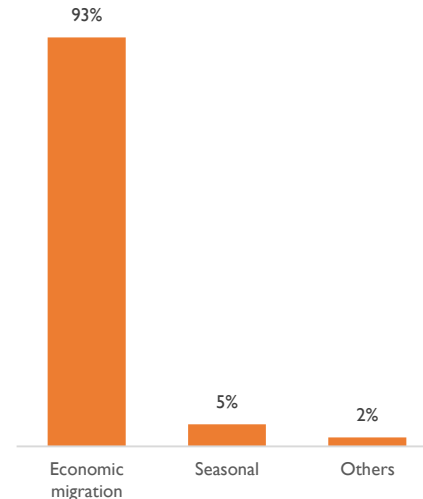


During the first quarter of 2020, the large majority of adults observed travellers were adult males (86%) while 11 per cent were adult females. Minors accounted for 3 per cent of the travellers.

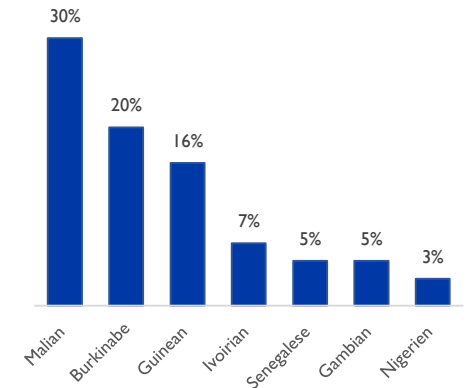
The main vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transit buses (72%), followed by private cars (23%).



## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



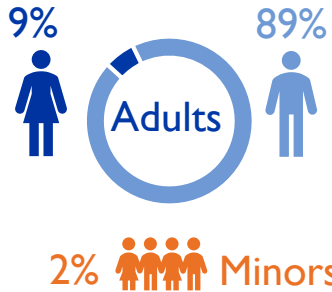
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

**4,084**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

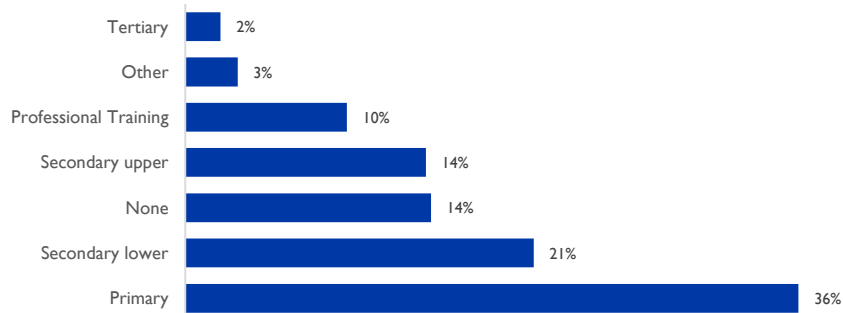


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

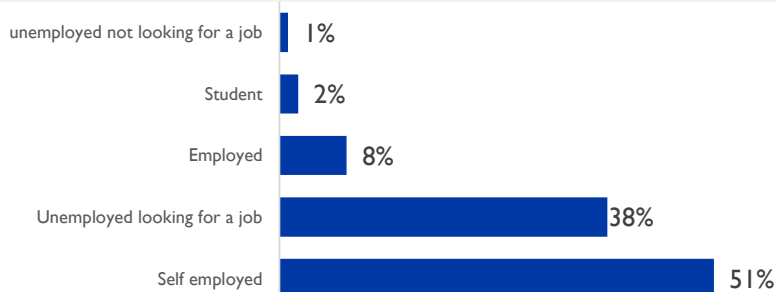


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## EDUCATION

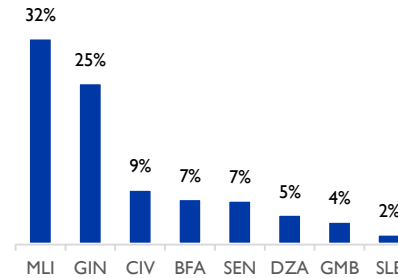


## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*

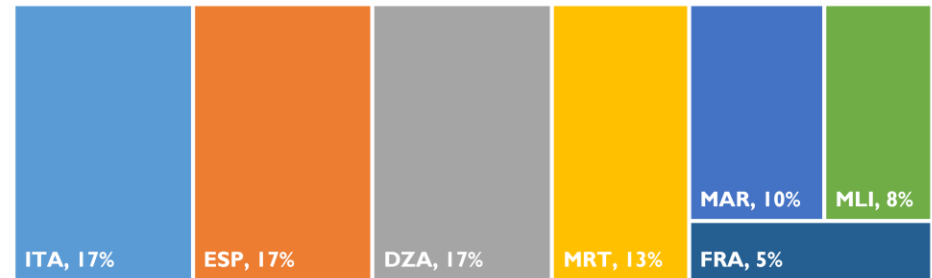
Main departure countries



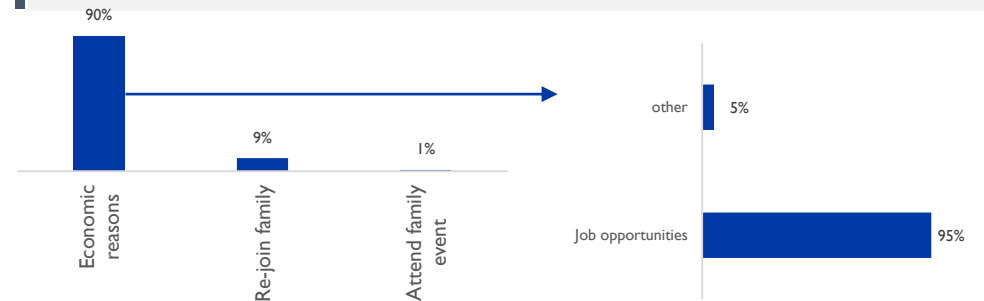
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



## Main destination countries



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



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



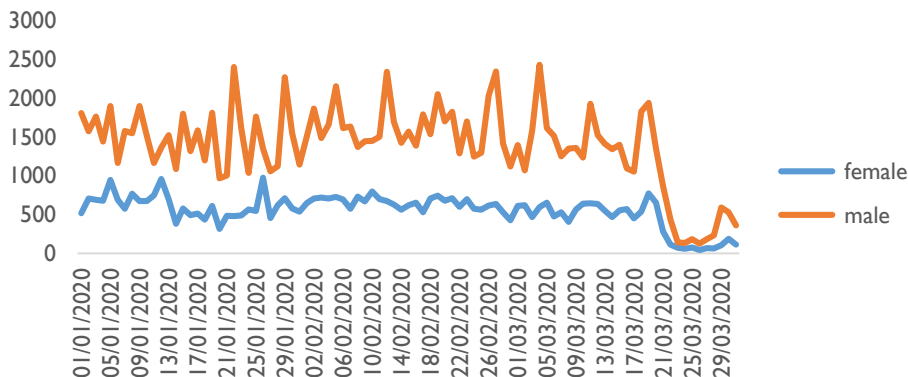
Niger has long been a staging point for migrants because of its border with Algeria and Libya. In this country, six FMPs are active: in Arlit and Seguedine, located in the northern region of Agadez, where the FMPs monitor flows between Niger and Algeria and Libya; in Dan Barto, Magaria and Dan Issa, 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.

Short-term local movements (34%) economic migration (32%) and seasonal migration (32%) remained the main motives of travel. During the reporting period, Nigerien (83%) and Nigerian (9%) citizens were the most represented nationalities amongst travellers. The travellers were mainly internal to Niger (77%). The others were heading to Nigeria (8%) and Libya (8%).

The main means of transport used by travellers during the reporting period were private vehicles (64%) followed by public transport (31%).

## 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 during the first quarter of 2020. The numbers observed throughout the quarter were quite fluctuating sometimes due to markets. The significant decrease observed in the end of March is due to the closure of borders related to Covid-19.

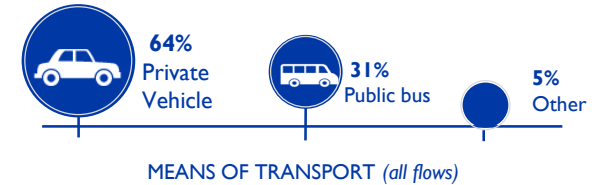
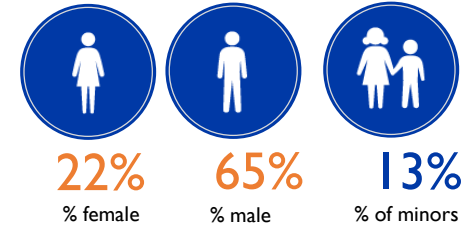


## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGER

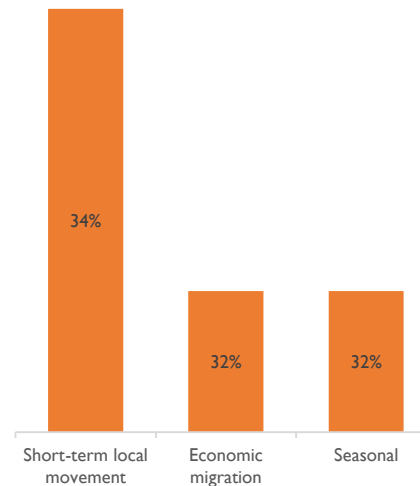


The number of individuals identified the FMPs increased by 16 per cent from the last quarter, a trend explained by the return of people from the festivity of the end of year.

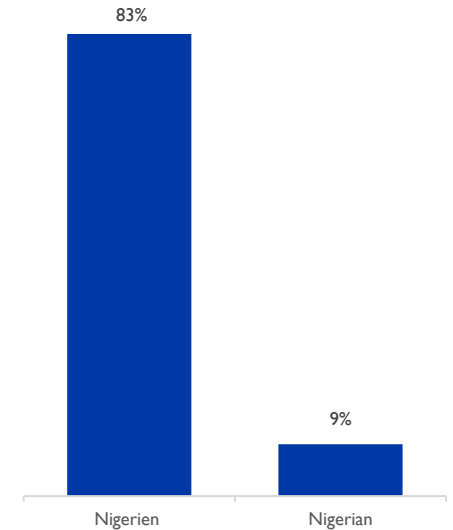
Sixty-five per cent of travellers observed were male, while 22 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 13 per cent of the total flows



## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



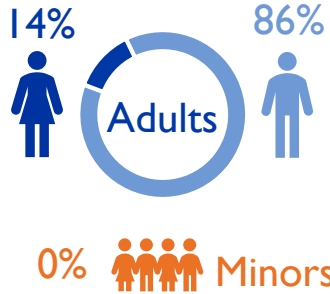
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

**5,608**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

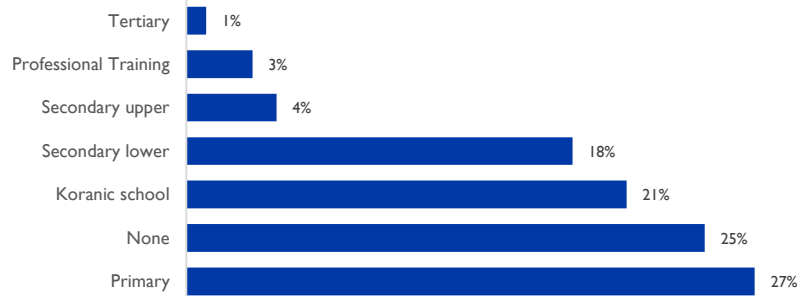


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

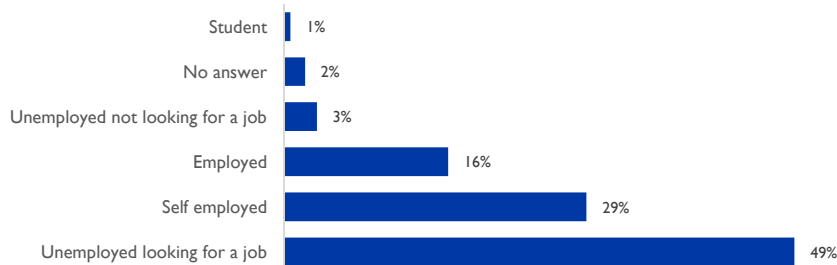


**Cross-border travel:** the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

## EDUCATION

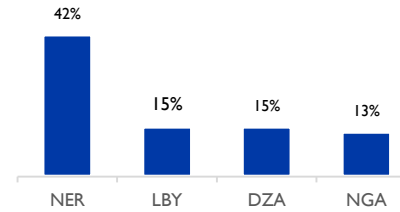


## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*

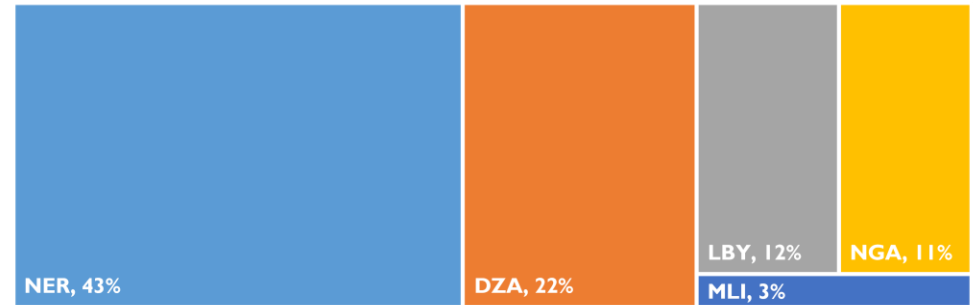
Main departure countries



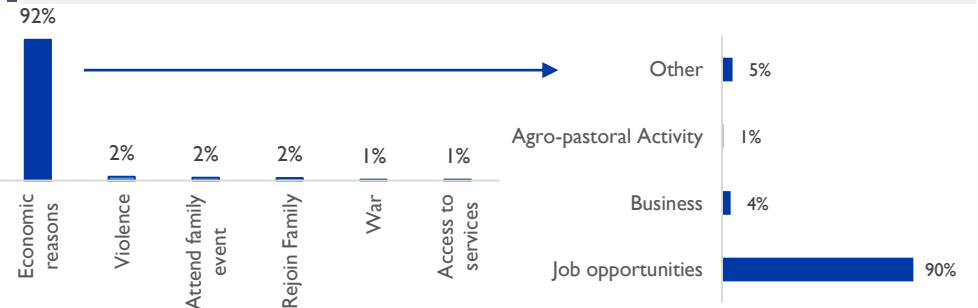
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



Main destination countries



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



\* 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.

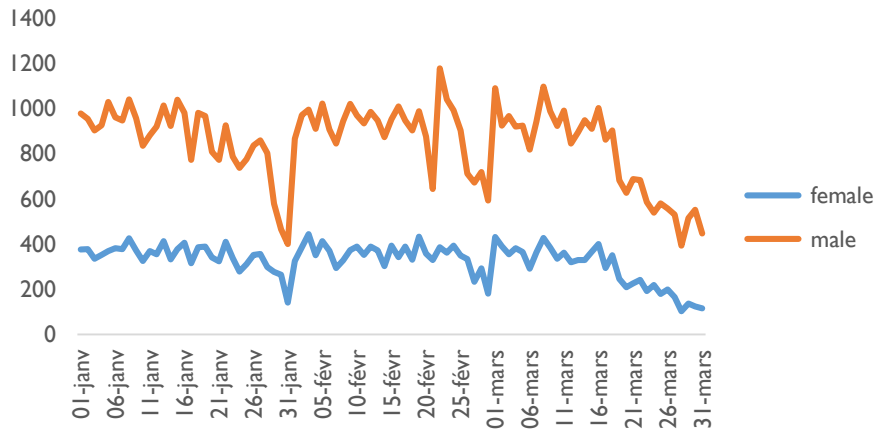
During the first quarter of 2020, the main destination of travellers at the two FMPs in Nigeria was Niger (67%) and Nigeria (31%). The main reasons for migration were short-term local movements (46%) and economic migration (41%). Tourism (8%) and seasonal migration (5%) were the other significant motives for travel.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (83%) and Nigerien (9%) 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

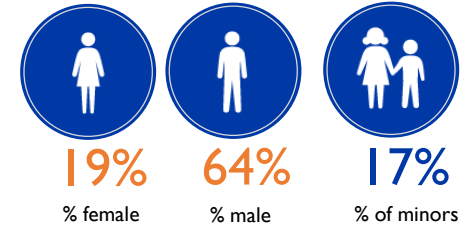
The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs during the first quarter of 2020. The flows remain quite stable during this period except some fluctuations due to markets. The decrease in flows noted during March is due to Covid-19 pandemic.



## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

**1,177** DAILY AVERAGE **-5%** ↓  
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

The average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs (1,177) decreased by 5 per cent since the last quarter.



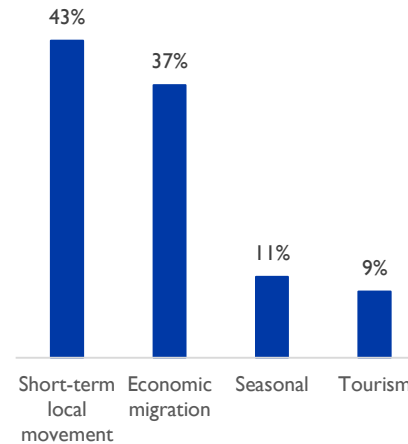
Sixty-four per cent of individuals were male, while 19 per cent were female. Moreover, 17 per cent were children.



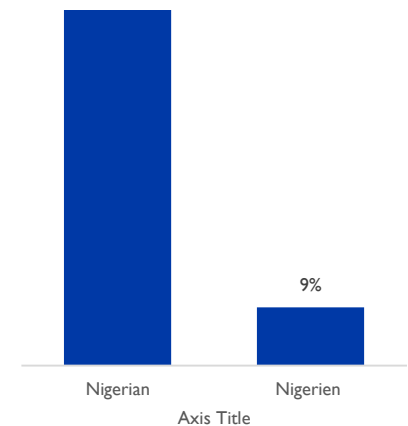
During the reporting period, the main means of transport were cars (54%) followed by public transport (29%).

MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

## MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



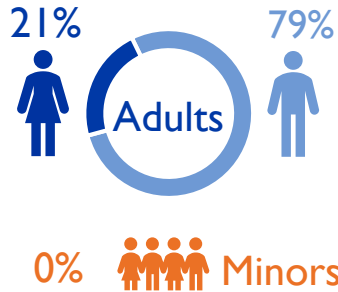
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

**1,612**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

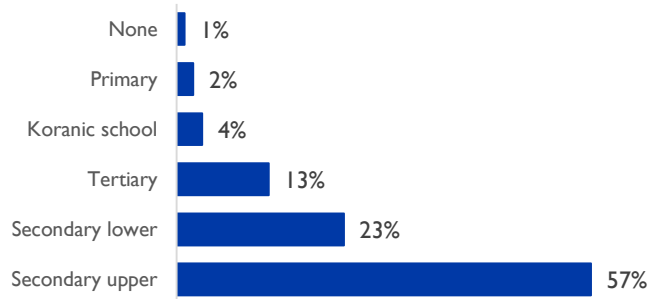


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

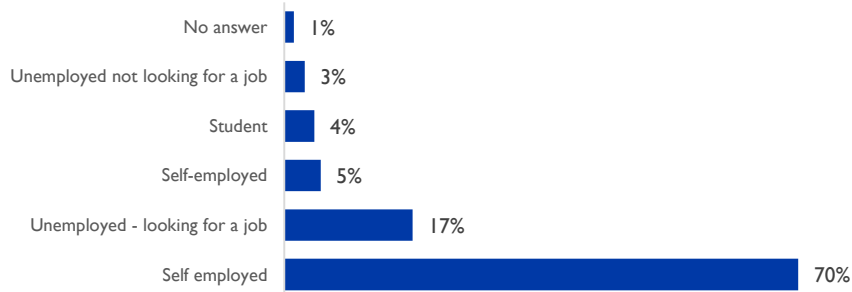


**Cross-border travel:** the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

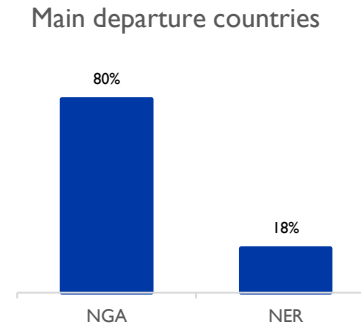
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



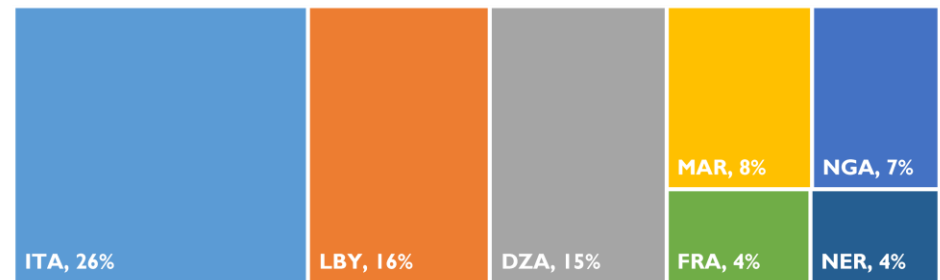
## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



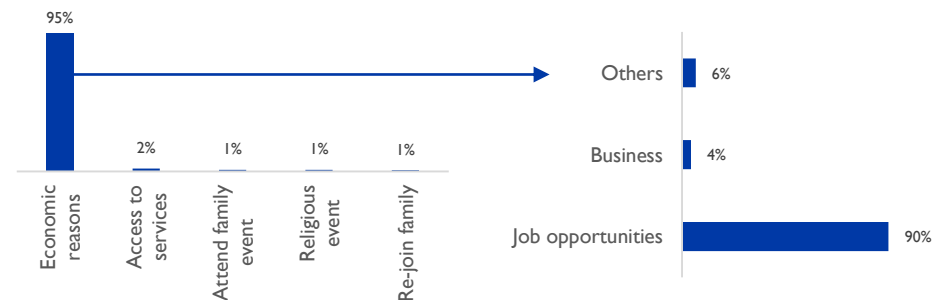
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



## Main destination countries



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



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



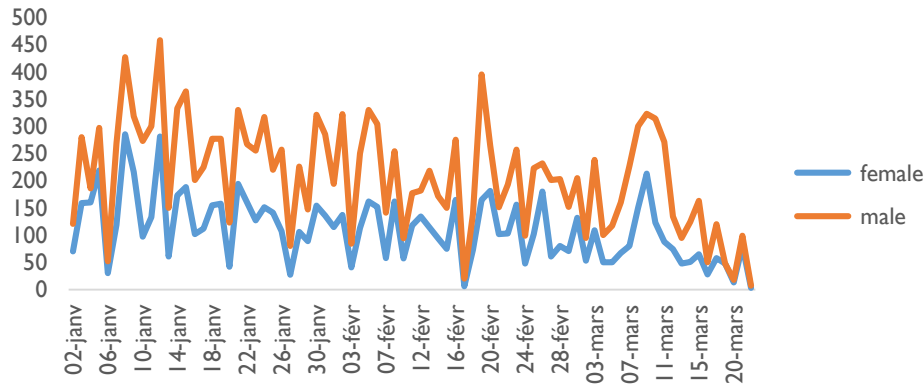
In Senegal, the FMP in Tambacounda was deactivated in mid-April 2019 and two new FMPs were set up in Kidira and Moussala (both located along the border with Mali), to better monitor flows of migrants entering or leaving Senegal.

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 (47%) and Senegalese (28%) nationals.

Economic migration (40%), short-term local movements (33%) and tourism (18%) were the main reasons for migration.

## 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 January and March 2020. We noted some regular fluctuations due to the markets in Diaoube. The significant decreases noted in late March were due to Covid-19 pandemic.



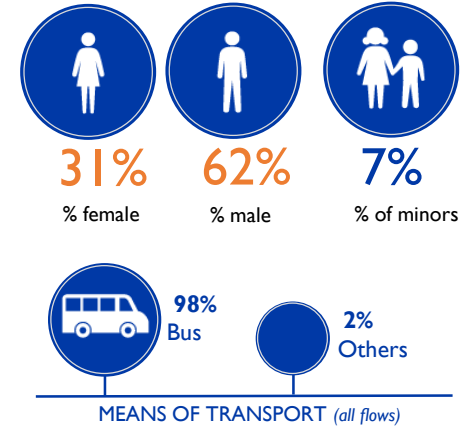
## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL



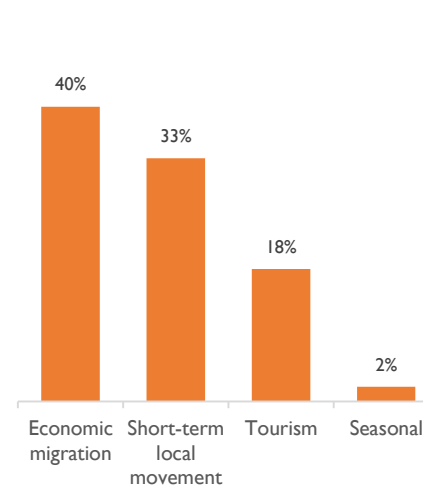
During the reporting period, a decrease by 19 per cent were observed compared to the last quarter explained by the closure of borders due to the covid-19 pandemic.

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

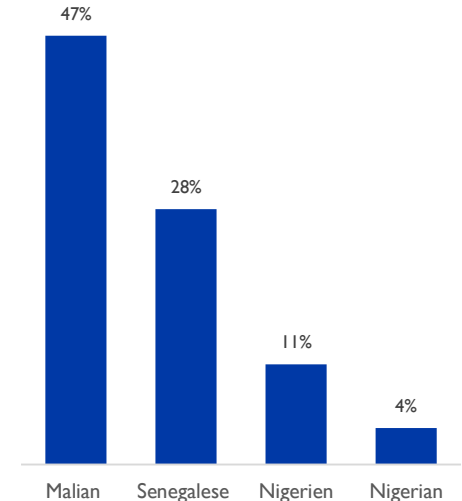
The majority of travellers (62%) were male, while 31 per cent were female.



## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

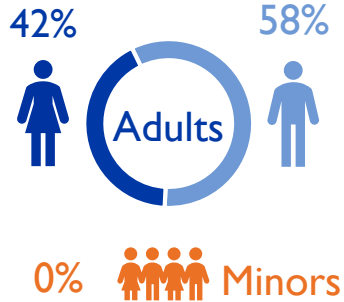




**Flow Monitoring Surveys** complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**1,027**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

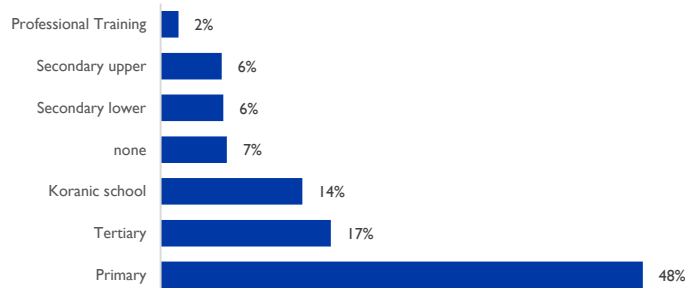


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

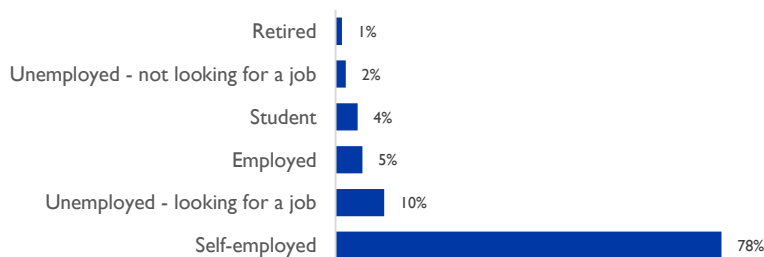


**Cross-border travel:** the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

## EDUCATION

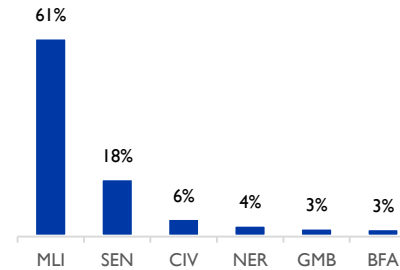


## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*

Main departure countries



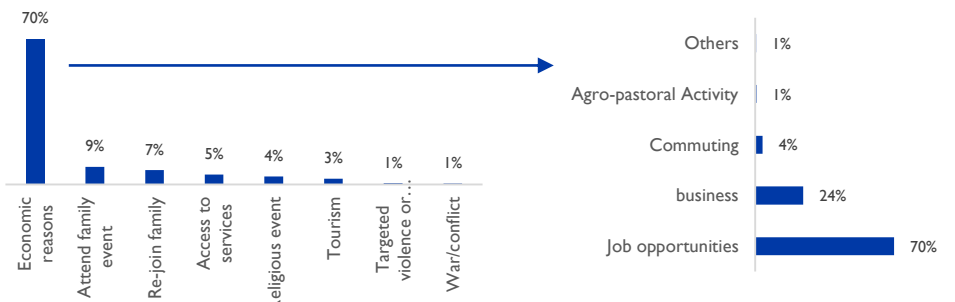
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



Main destination country



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



\* 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.

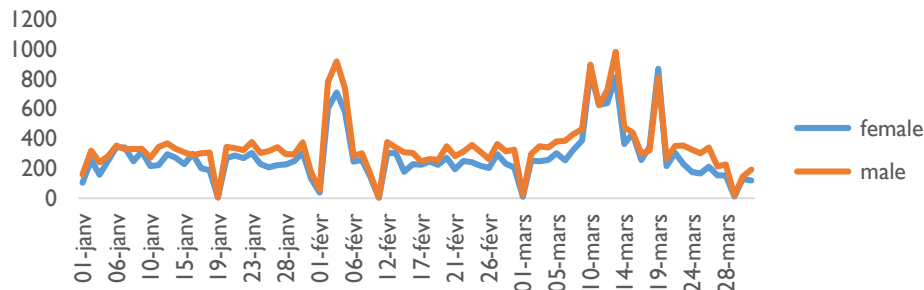
The majority of flows observed were internal flows in Cameroon (82%) while the others were heading to Chad (13%) and Nigeria (5%).

The main nationality groups observed during this quarter remain the same as the last quarter with 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 and Chad.

## DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at Kousseri FMPs between January and March 2020. The decreases noted in mid-february is due to legislative elections. We noted an increase of flows at the beginning of February due to a new road (Maiduguri Dikwa) opened and going to Benin. The significant increase noted in march is due to passage of Cameroonian students crossing the borders to go to Chad for the baccalaureat. The decrease noted in the last weeks of march is due to the covid-19 pandemic.

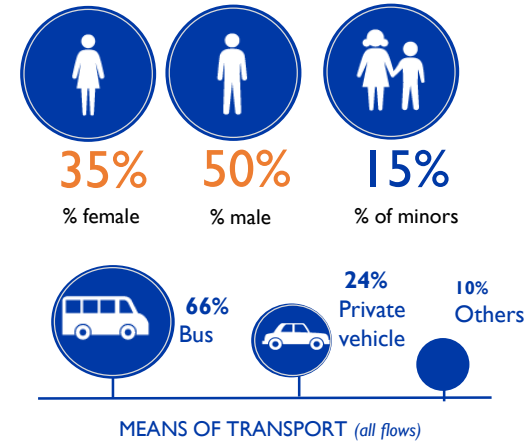


## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

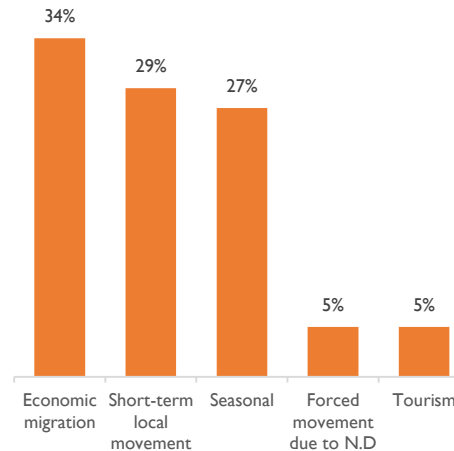
**620** DAILY AVERAGE  
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED -2% ↓

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

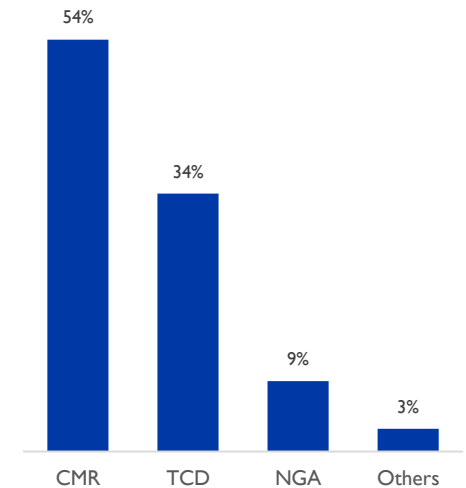
The majority of travellers (50%) were male, while 35 per cent were female. We noted some minors (15%) crossing the FMP in Kousseri.



## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



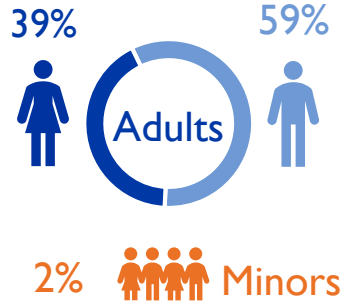
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

**2,070**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

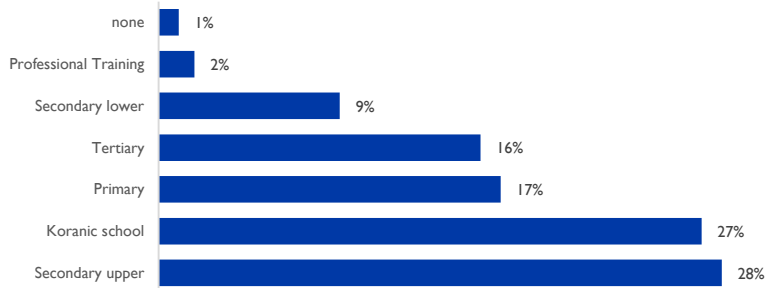


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

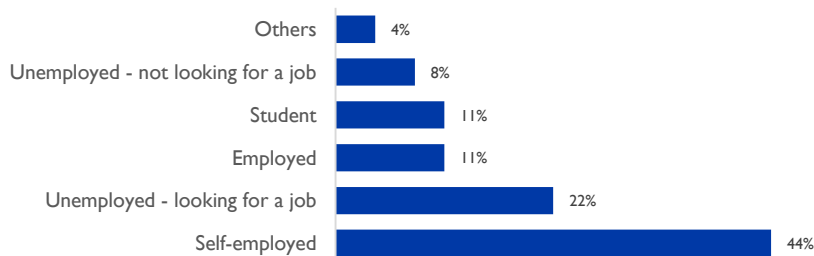


**Cross-border travel:** the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

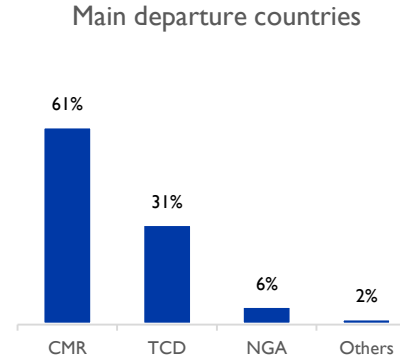
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



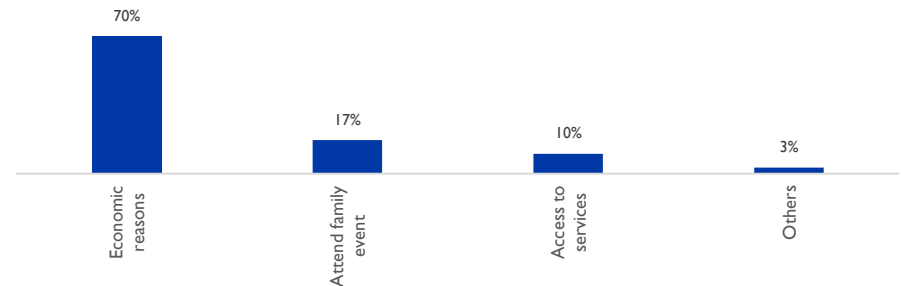
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



## Main destination country



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



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

## 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](mailto:RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int)

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**

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

Contact: [RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int](mailto:RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int)

Website: <https://www.dtm.iom.int> / [www.rodakar.iom.int](http://www.rodakar.iom.int)

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

