



Introduction and Methodology:

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected mobility in West and Central Africa in the form of various travel disruptions, restrictions and bans, which often leave migrants stranded. This report provides key information on the magnitude and types of changes to mobility observed in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.

The Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) is a tool of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which records movements crossing areas of high density mobility (areas of departure, transit and destination). FMR gathers data on the numbers, profiles of travellers crossing these strategic transit points. To better understand the ways and the extent to which the COVID-19 crisis is impacting mobility in the region, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been working to analyse Flow Monitoring data collected at key transit points in West and Central Africa between January to March 2020 (using 2018 and 2019 data as barometers of comparison). Due to mobility restriction and the pandemic spread, FMPs in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Senegal have been put on hold. This report focuses on Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria data only as these FMPs were open in May 2020 and compared with 2019 data only these countries.

Volume of flows: The volume of travellers registered across the West and Central Africa region witnessed a **39 per cent decrease** between **2019 and 2020 (Month of May)** in Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. Chart I. illustrates the drop in daily flows observed at FMPs in Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria against a daily average taken from daily flows in March and June 2019 and shows a sharp decrease of flows on March 21st. However, compared with April 2020, flows this month (May) have sharply increased (+65%, see Flow types for explanation)

Weekly flows: A weekly analysis (chart II) of registered movements shows a striking acceleration in the decrease in flows over the second half of the month of March: between Week 12 and Week 13, the number of travellers observed weekly dropped by 69 per cent. This coincides with the period during which countries in the region started imposing travel bans and enacting border closure measures. From Week 13 to Week 18 (March, April), the number of individuals observed at Flow Monitoring Points in stabilizes. From Week 19 to 22, the number of individuals observed at FMP have consistently risen.

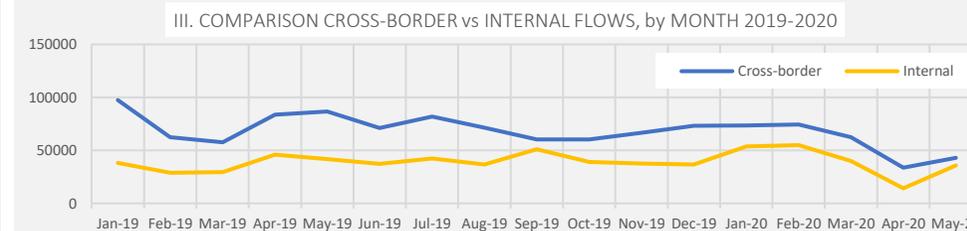
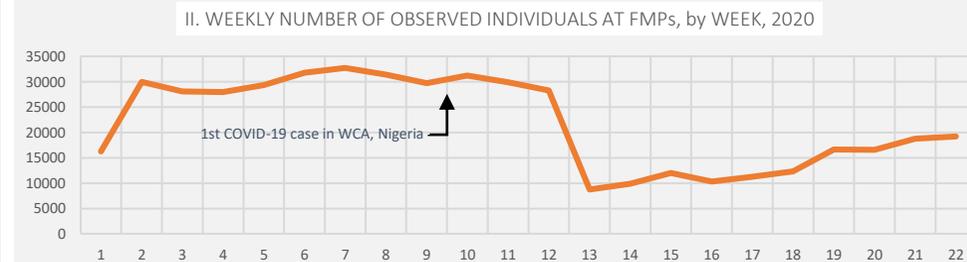
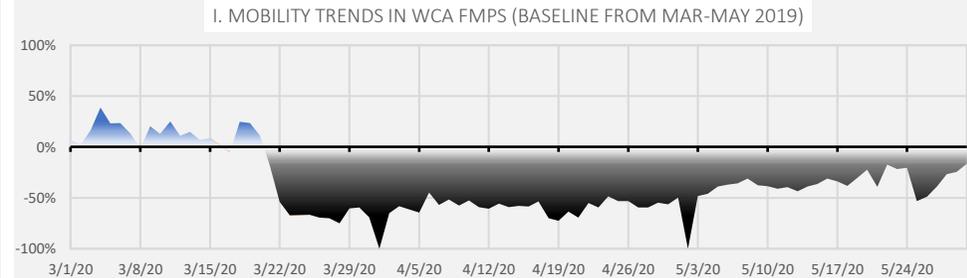
Types of flows: Cross-border movements and internal movements observed have been heavily affected by the COVID-19 mobility restriction measures. Data collection in April and May 2020 show a rapid resurgence in internal flows (+153% between April and May 2020) while cross-border movements increased only slightly over the same period (+28%). This may be due to the fact that international borders remained shut in May, while restrictions to internal mobility were progressively lifted

-39%

CHANGE IN FLOWS OBSERVED BETWEEN 2019 (MAY) AND 2020 (MAY)

+65%

CHANGE IN FLOWS OBSERVED BETWEEN APRIL 2020 AND MAY 2020





COVID-19 — FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY

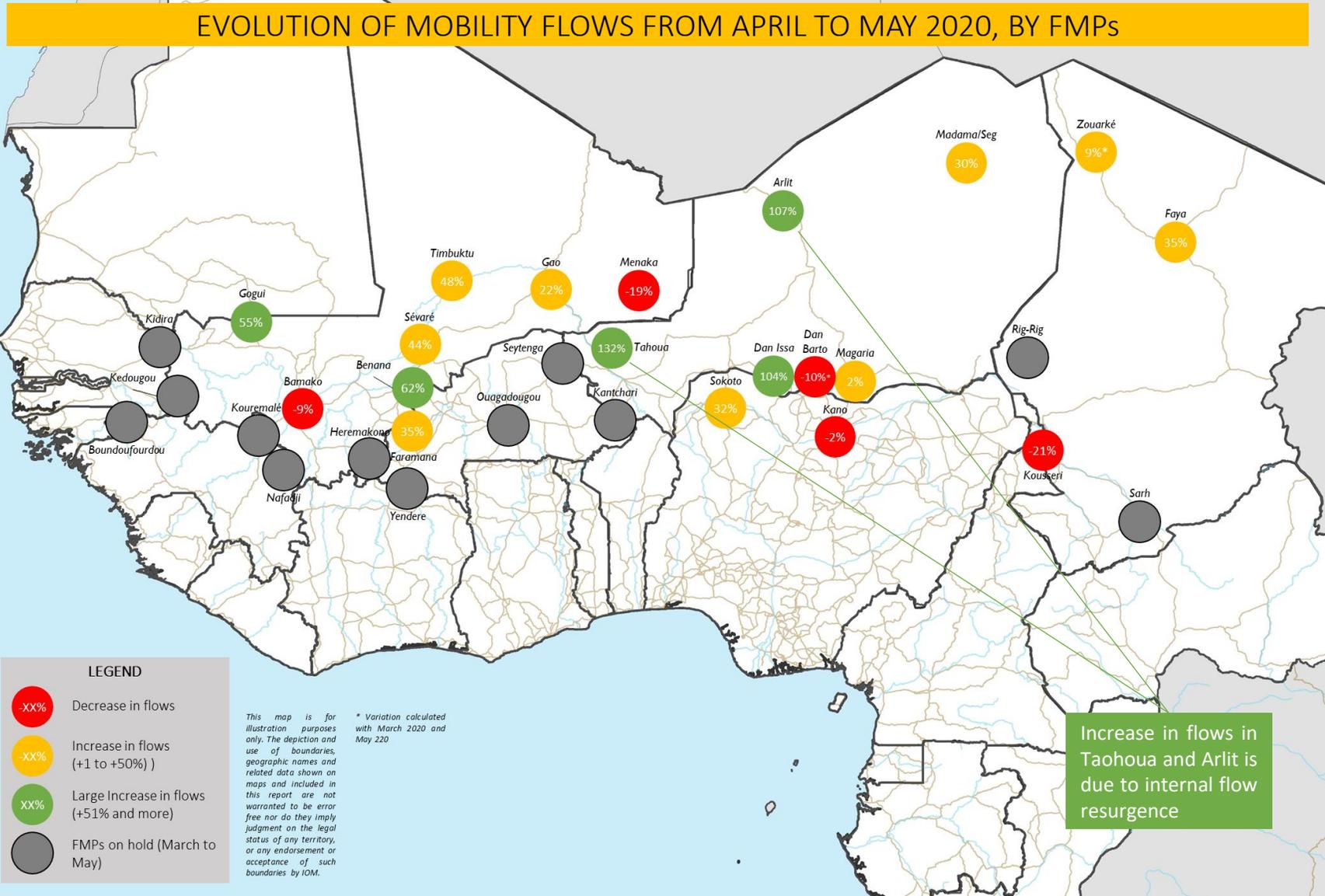
Publication date: 17 June 2020

Mobility Trends – January - June 2020 – West & Central Africa

This map illustrates the variation in volume of flows between April and May 2020 at Flow Monitoring Points across West and Central Africa (WCA).

This map should be reviewed along with the [Mobility Restriction](#) overview provided by DTM on the migration.iom.int website, which provides a daily update of mobility restriction measures. Further decrease in cross-border flows is expected as most countries in WCA have closed their borders and restricted internal movements.

This situation has led to an estimated **50,000 migrants being stranded** while attempting to cross borders from one country to another, or being quarantined after entering a country. Stranded migrants are in a difficult situation with nowhere to go and anxiously waiting for borders to re-open in order to go reach their destination. Events reported by DTM can be found at the following address: migration.iom.int



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Website: <https://migration.iom.int>
<https://displacement.iom.int/>
Contact: RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int

When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)"

This report is produced by DTM Regional Support team for West and Central Africa through funding support from:





COVID-19 — FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY

Publication date: 17 June 2020

Mobility Trends – January - June 2020 – West & Central Africa

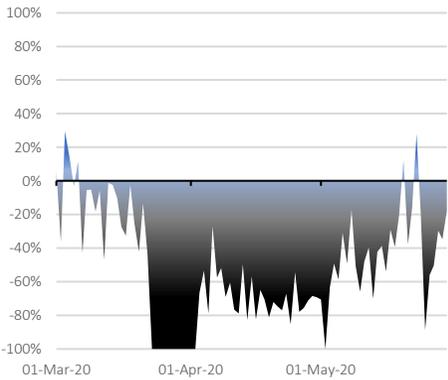
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

This section highlights individual mobility trends at key flow monitoring points still open in March - May 2020 compared with average daily flows over the same period in 2019.

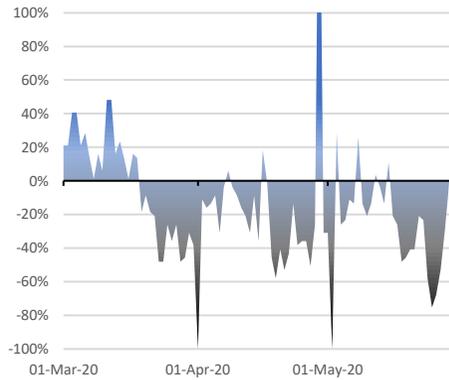
With the exception of Dan Barto (Niger) and Bamako (Mali), most Flow Monitoring Point

witnessed large decreases in flows between 2019 and 2020. On the contrary, some FMPs have also shown sign of stabilization or increase in individual flows. Dan Barto in Niger has seen a large increase in flow. The FMP mainly captures internal flows within Niger. Flow in the FMP in Bamako have been very inconsistent with high volumes of season movements captured.

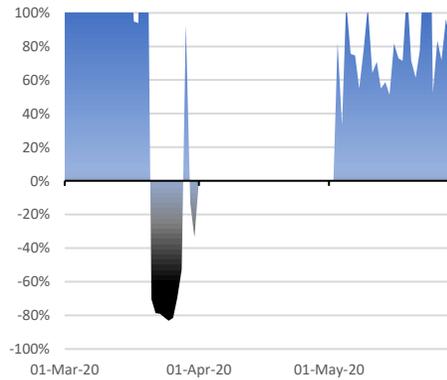
Mobility Trends in WCA FMPs (baseline from Mar-May 2019) – ARLIT, NER



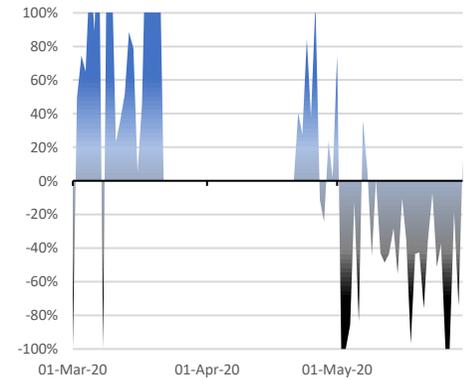
Mobility Trends in WCA FMPs (baseline from Mar-May 2019) – BAMAKO, MLI



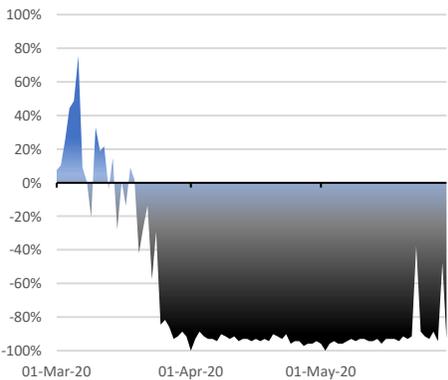
Mobility Trends in WCA FMPs (baseline from Mar-May 2019) – DAN BARTO, NER



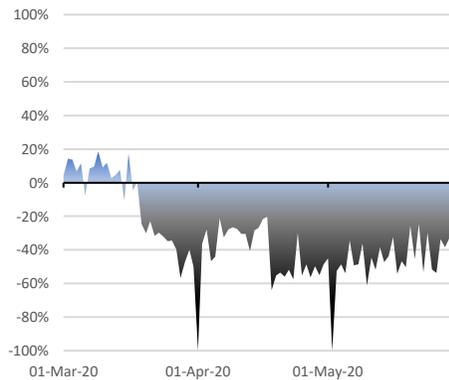
Mobility Trends in WCA FMPs (baseline from Mar-May 2019), FAYA, CHA



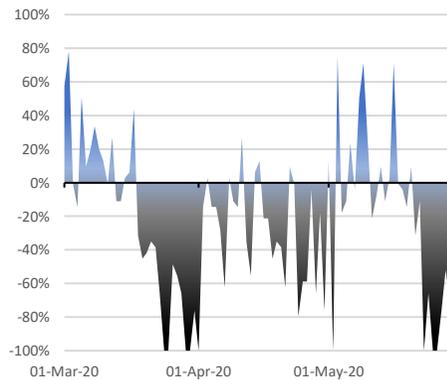
Mobility Trends in WCA FMPs (baseline from Mar-May 2019), GOGUI, MLI



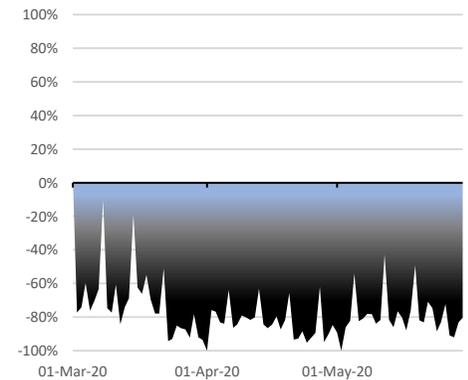
Mobility Trends in WCA FMPs (baseline from Mar-May 2019), KANO, NGA



Mobility Trends in WCA FMPs (baseline from Mar-May 2019), GAO, MLI



Mobility Trends in WCA FMPs (baseline from Mar-May 2019), SOKOTO, NGA



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Website: <https://migration.iom.int>
<https://displacement.iom.int/>
Contact: RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int

When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)"

This report is produced by DTM Regional Support team for West and Central Africa through funding support from:



This project is funded by the European Union



from the British people