

REGIONAL MOBILITY MAPPING

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
JUNE 2020



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Photo credit: Young gold minor, Guinea, 2019 © IOM Bérénice Boukaré

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INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The development and implementation of policies and programmes in West and Central Africa promoting safe, orderly and humane migration require a better understanding of human mobility in the region.

Human mobility in the region take many different forms. Transhumance, seasonal migration conducted during the harvesting season, travel during religious festivities, tourism, economic migration to North Africa and Europe, the search for employment in the mining industry, forced displacements due to conflict, natural disasters or climate-related migration, rural exodus, are all examples of movements observes in West and Central Africa and show the many faceted nature of mobility in the region.

This document is an attempt to provide a dynamic and regularly updated portrait of mobility within, from and to West and Central Africa region, using data collected by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The maps contained in this document are not only meant to inform on ongoing mobility patterns, but also provide information to support direct programming (protection of migrants, management of transhumance flows, support to safe returns of displaced people) and policy.

DATA SOURCES

Data sources for the information displayed in this document are provided at the bottom of each page. When reference is made to IOM data, the data was collected from: 1) Flow Monitoring, 2) Mobility Tracking, 3) Interviews with individuals who benefited from voluntary returns and reintegration programs (AVRR), 4) Search and Rescue activities conducted in Niger and 5) Interviews with IOM Key Informants, 6) Missing Migrants Project

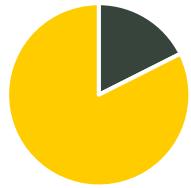
Further information on the data collection methodologies and on the activities referenced throughout the report is available in the following documents:

- Migration Data collection activities in West and Central Africa – [Factsheet](#)
- Internal displacement Data collection in West and Central Africa – [Factsheet](#)
- Products and Publication activities in West and Central Africa - [Factsheet](#)
- Assistance to Voluntary Return and Reintegration – [Factsheet](#)
- DTM Monthly Regional Report - [Report](#)

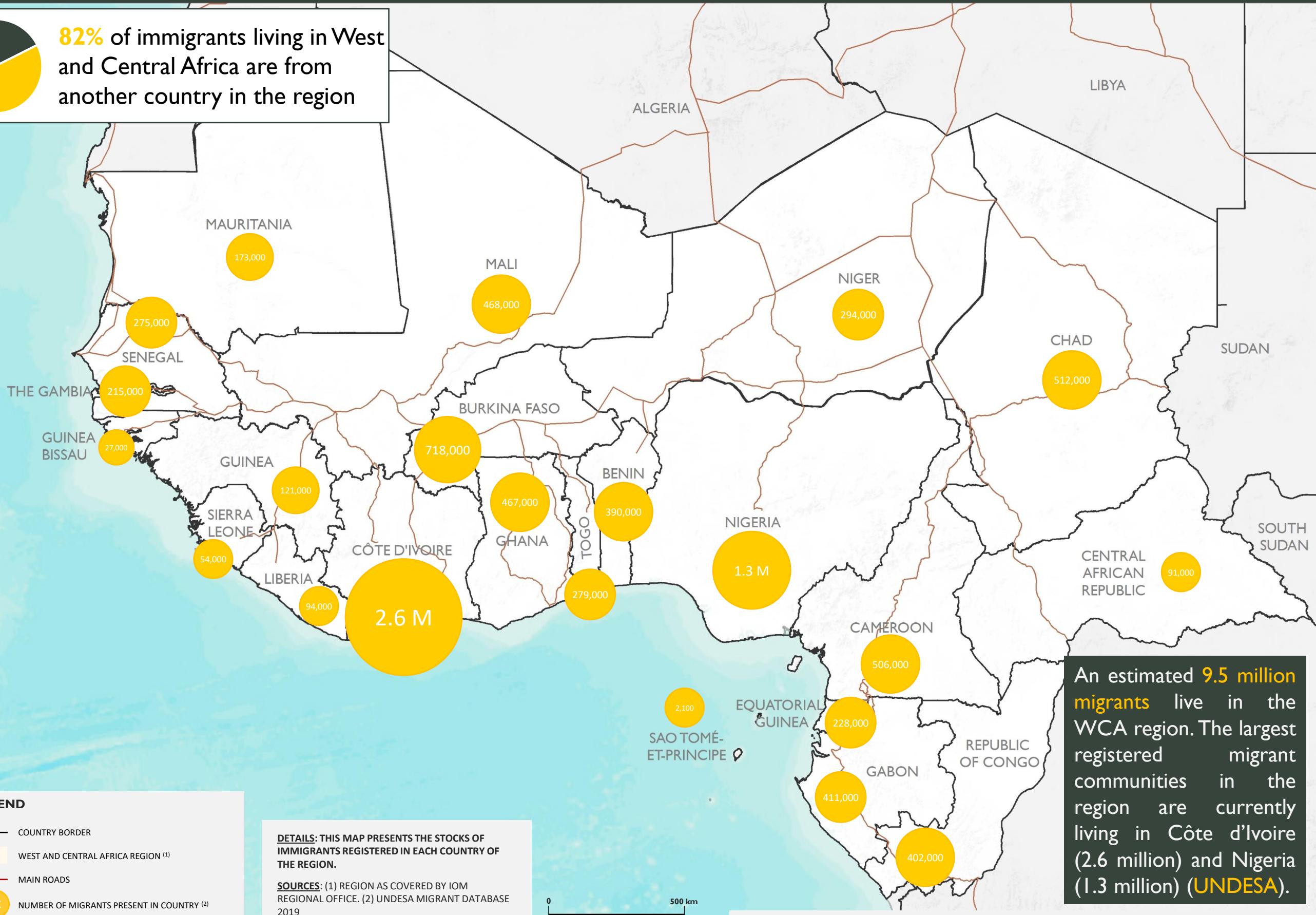
Other data presented in this document is provided by the Ministries of the Interior of Spain, Italy and Greece, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

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82% of immigrants living in West and Central Africa are from another country in the region



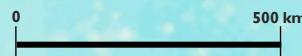
An estimated **9.5 million migrants** live in the WCA region. The largest registered migrant communities in the region are currently living in Côte d'Ivoire (2.6 million) and Nigeria (1.3 million) (**UNDESA**).

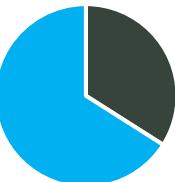
LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- XX NUMBER OF MIGRANTS PRESENT IN COUNTRY ⁽²⁾

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE STOCKS OF IMMIGRANTS REGISTERED IN EACH COUNTRY OF THE REGION.

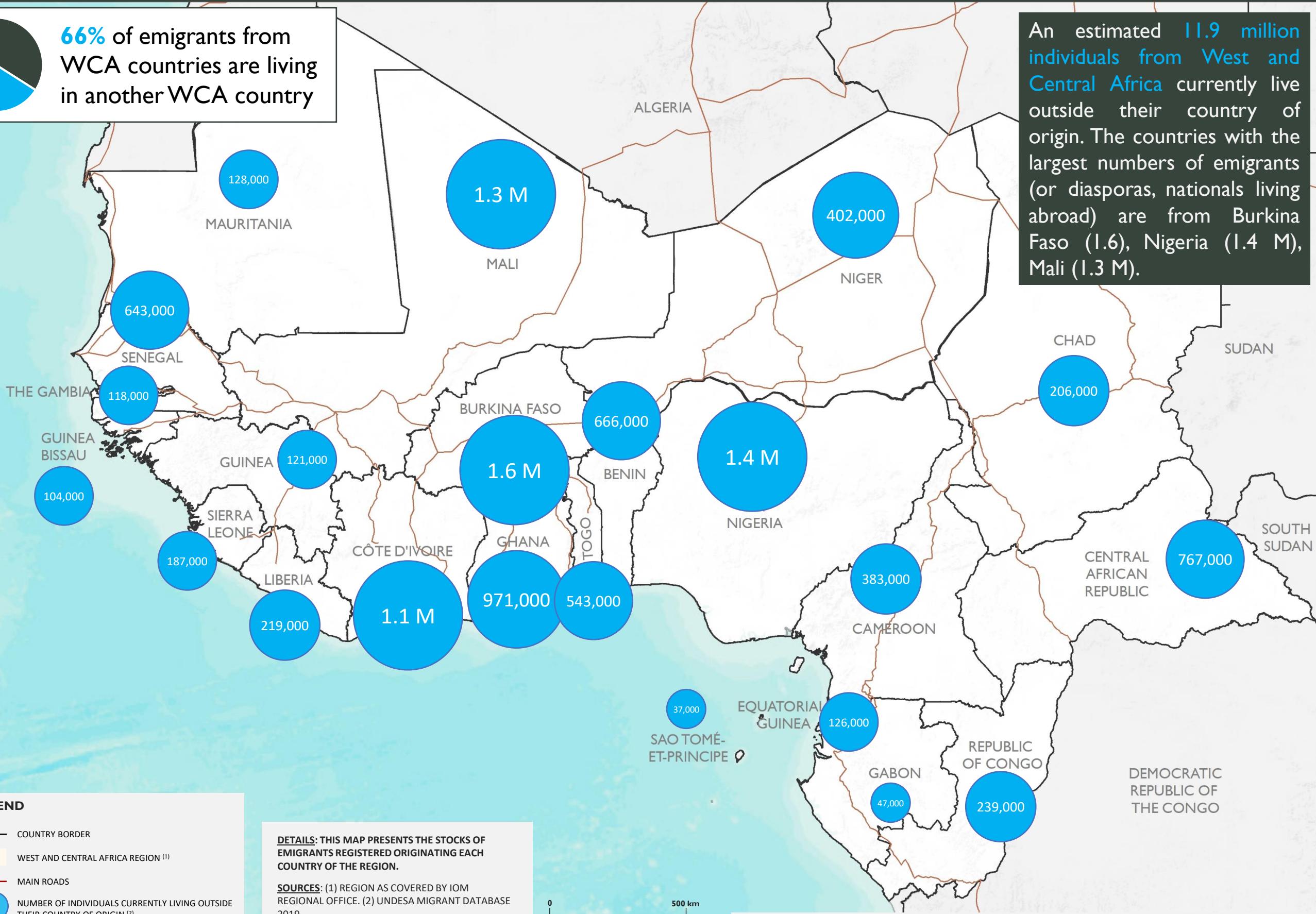
SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) UNDESA MIGRANT DATABASE 2019





66% of emigrants from WCA countries are living in another WCA country

An estimated **11.9 million** individuals from West and Central Africa currently live outside their country of origin. The countries with the largest numbers of emigrants (or diasporas, nationals living abroad) are from Burkina Faso (1.6), Nigeria (1.4 M), Mali (1.3 M).



LEGEND

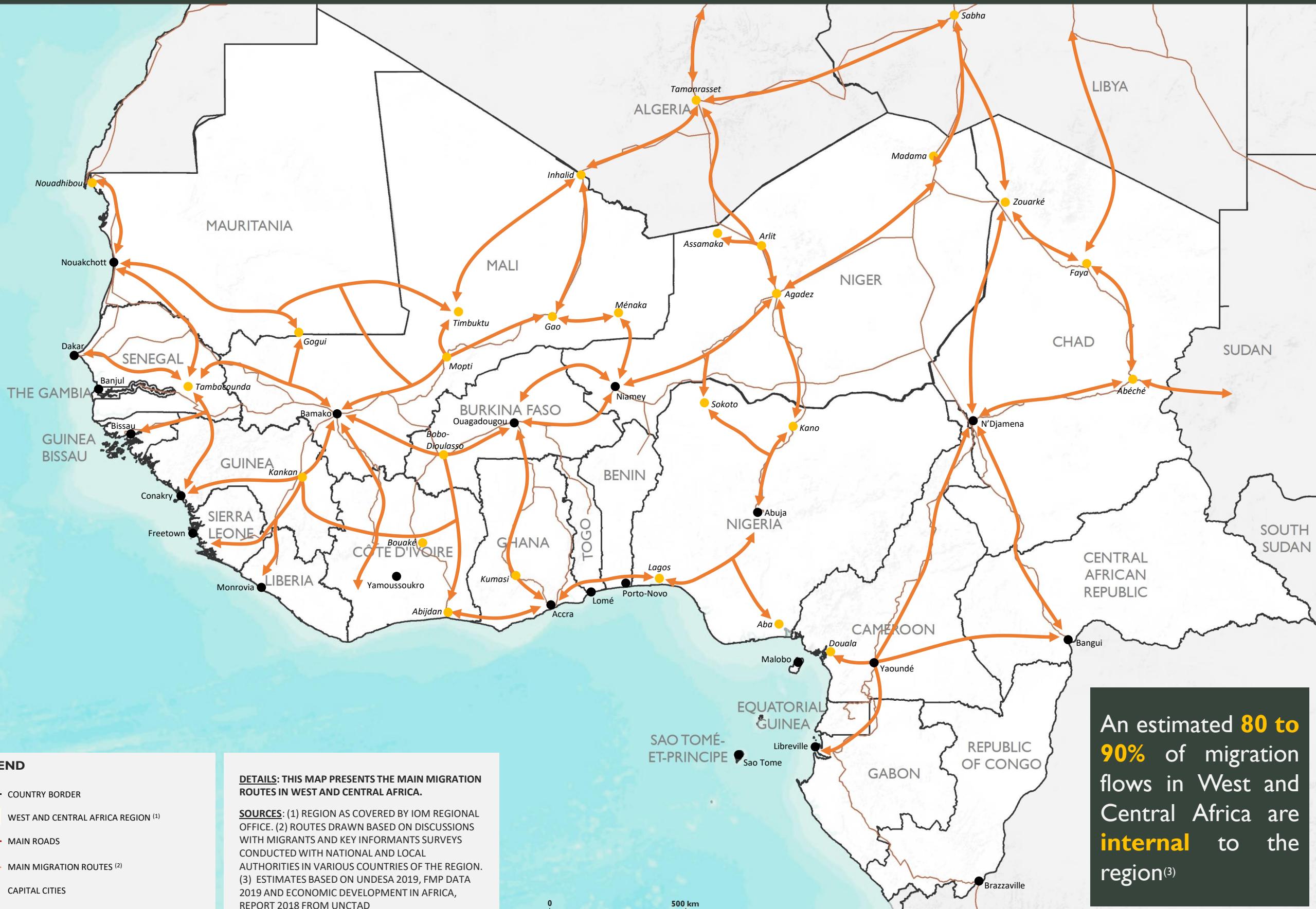
- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- XX NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY LIVING OUTSIDE THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ⁽²⁾

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE STOCKS OF EMIGRANTS REGISTERED ORIGINATING EACH COUNTRY OF THE REGION.

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) UNDESA MIGRANT DATABASE 2019



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LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- ↔ MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES ⁽²⁾
- CAPITAL CITIES
- OTHER CITIES

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) ROUTES DRAWN BASED ON DISCUSSIONS WITH MIGRANTS AND KEY INFORMANTS SURVEYS CONDUCTED WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE REGION. (3) ESTIMATES BASED ON UNDESA 2019, FMP DATA 2019 AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA, REPORT 2018 FROM UNCTAD

An estimated **80 to 90%** of migration flows in West and Central Africa are **internal** to the region⁽³⁾

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LEGEND

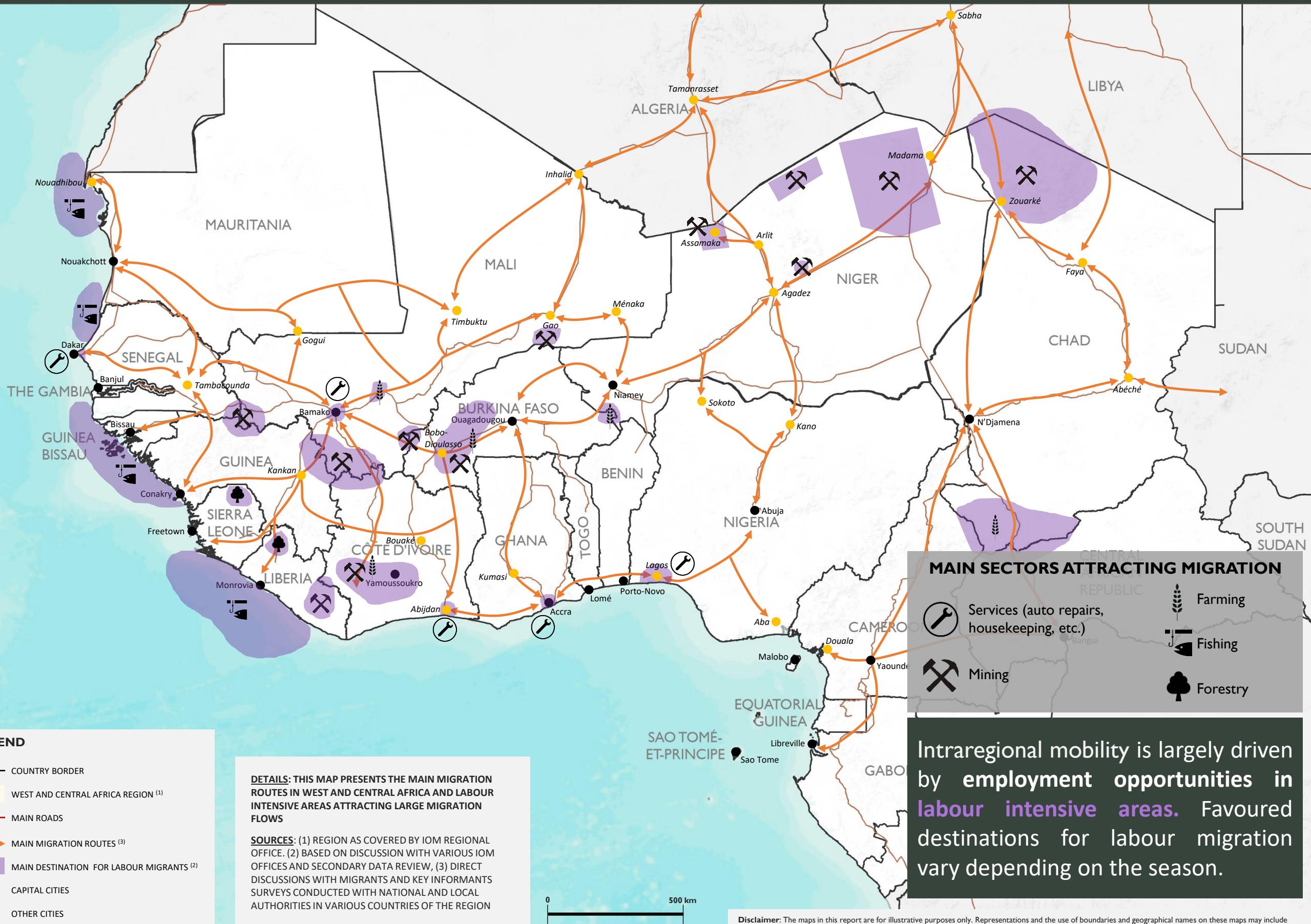
- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- ↔ MAIN AXES ⁽²⁾
- ↔ OTHER AXIS ⁽²⁾
- CAPITAL CITIES
- OTHER CITIES

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES AND AXES IN THE WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION.

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) ROUTES DRAWNS BASED ON DIRECT DISCUSSIONS WITH MIGRANTS AND KEY INFORMANTS SURVEYS CONDUCTED WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE REGION.

Intraregional mobility mainly takes place along two **MAIN EAST-WEST AXES** and are then distributed over **ancillary routes.**

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LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES ⁽³⁾
- MAIN DESTINATION FOR LABOUR MIGRANTS ⁽²⁾
- CAPITAL CITIES
- OTHER CITIES

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA AND LABOUR INTENSIVE AREAS ATTRACTING LARGE MIGRATION FLOWS

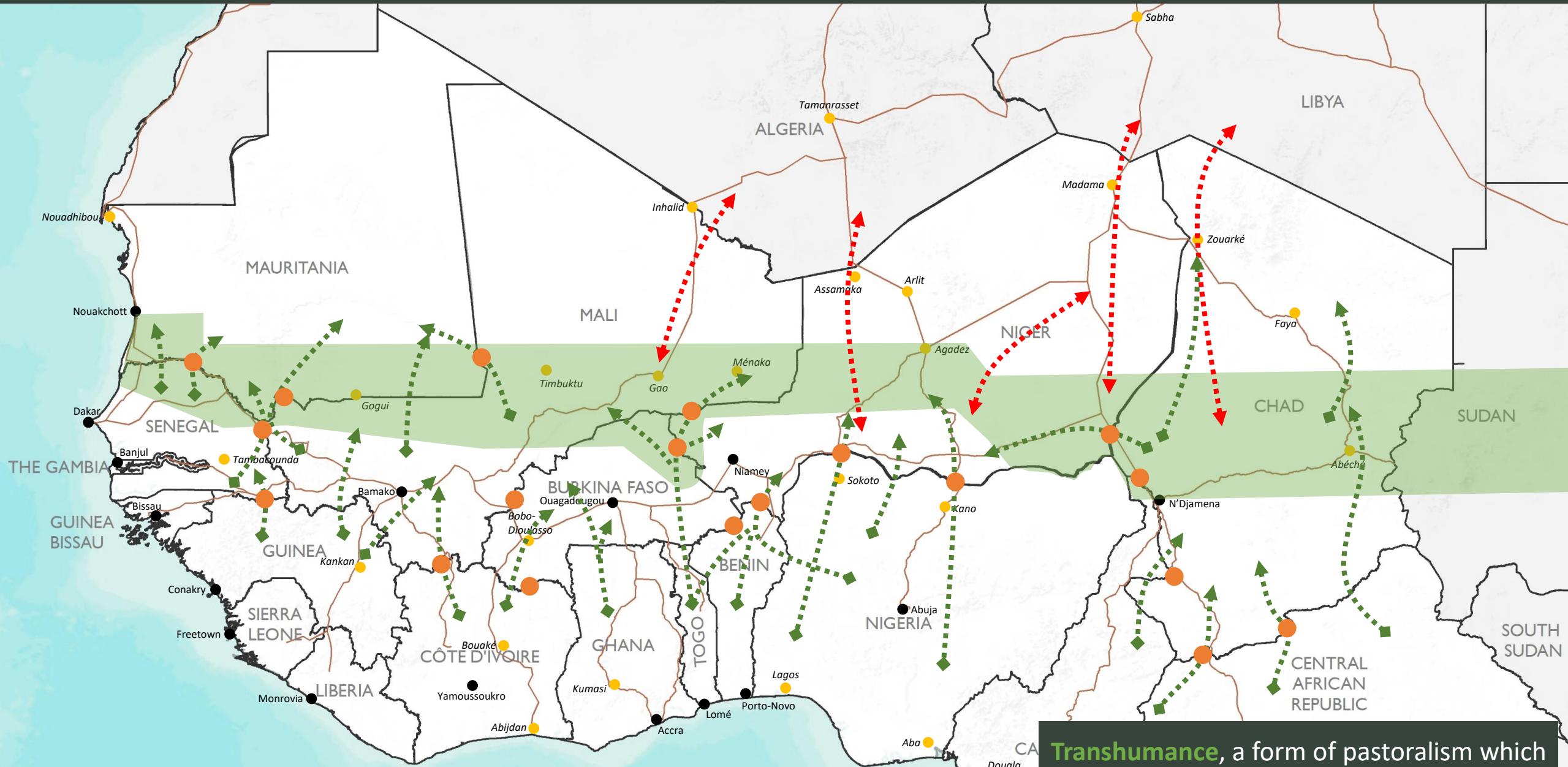
SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) BASED ON DISCUSSION WITH VARIOUS IOM OFFICES AND SECONDARY DATA REVIEW, (3) DIRECT DISCUSSIONS WITH MIGRANTS AND KEY INFORMANTS SURVEYS CONDUCTED WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

MAIN SECTORS ATTRACTING MIGRATION

- Services (auto repairs, housekeeping, etc.)
- Farming
- Fishing
- Mining
- Forestry

Intraregional mobility is largely driven by employment opportunities in labour intensive areas. Favoured destinations for labour migration vary depending on the season.

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LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- PASTORAL ZONE ⁽²⁾
- ⋯ TRANSBOUNDARY TRANSHUMANCE ROUTE ⁽²⁾
- ◆ DIRECTION DURING DRY SEASON ⁽²⁾
- ▶ DIRECTION DURING WET SEASON ⁽²⁾
- ⋯ ROUTE TAKEN BY NOMADIC CARAVANS ⁽²⁾
- KEY TRANSIT POINTS FOR TRANSHUMANT HERDERS ⁽²⁾
- CAPITAL CITIES
- OTHER CITIES

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN TRANSHUMANCE AND NOMADIC ROUTES IN THE WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION.

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) ROUTES ARE TAKEN FROM FAO-CIRAD, SYSTEME D'INFORMATON SUR LE PASTORALISME AU SAHEL, 2012 AND IOM TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (MAURITANIA, BURKINA FASO, CHAD, CAR).

Transhumance, a form of pastoralism which sees herders and their livestock migrate on a seasonal basis between complementary ecological areas, from areas with scarce grazing lands and water sources to areas with more abundant pastures and water, is a common occupation across West and Central Africa which contributes significantly to human mobility in the region

WESTERN AFRICAN ROUTE

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE



Inter-regional migration routes taken by migrants regularly shift according to changes in migration legislation, policies and controls. However, the routes themselves do not evolve much.

Migrants heading to North Africa or Europe travel along three main migration routes:

1. Western African
2. Western Mediterranean
3. Central Mediterranean

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA AND INTER-REGIONAL ROUTES

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) DIRECT DISCUSSIONS WITH MIGRANTS AND KEY INFORMANTS SURVEYS CONDUCTED WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE REGION. (3) IOM NIGER DATA (4) FMP MALI AND NIGER DASHBOARDS

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INTENDED DESTINATION

EUROPE

AGE (average)

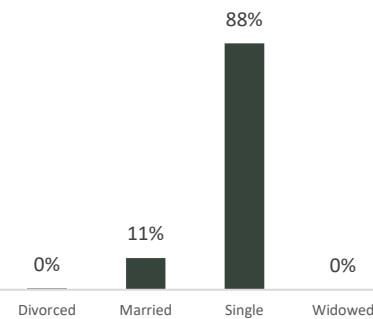
26.4

Gender (distribution)

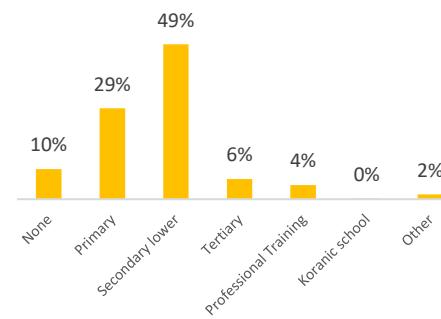
Male: 92%

Female: 8%

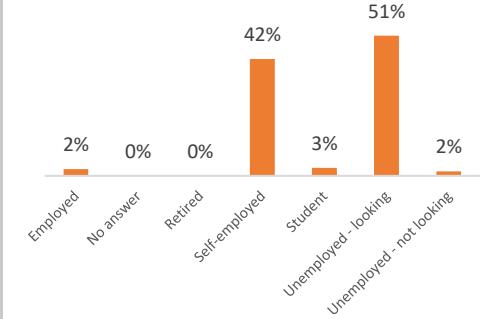
MARITAL STATUS



EDUCATION LEVEL



EDUCATION LEVEL



NORTH
AFRICA

AGE (average)

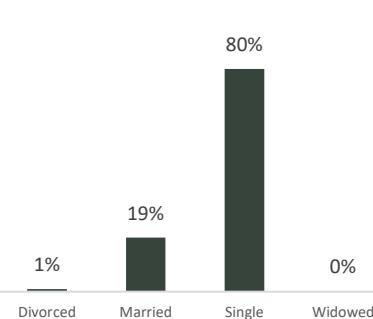
26.9

Gender (distribution)

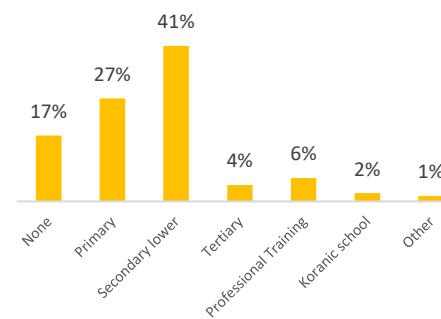
Male: 90%

Female: 10%

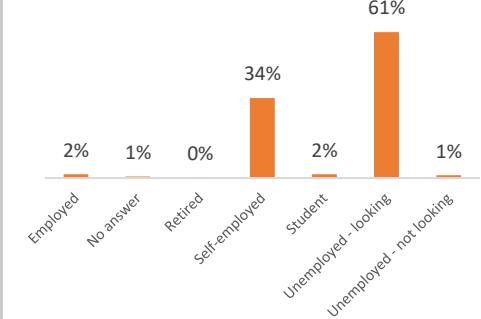
MARITAL STATUS



EDUCATION LEVEL



EDUCATION LEVEL



WCA

AGE (average)

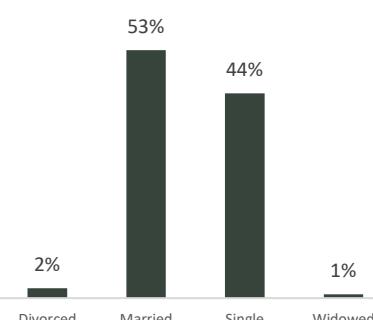
30.2

Gender (distribution)

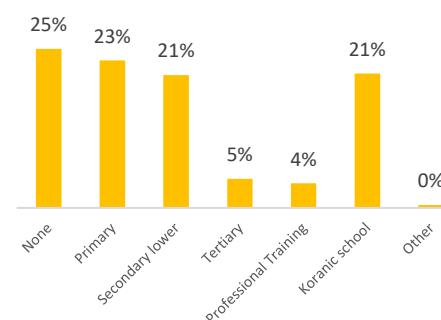
Male: 82%

Female: 18%

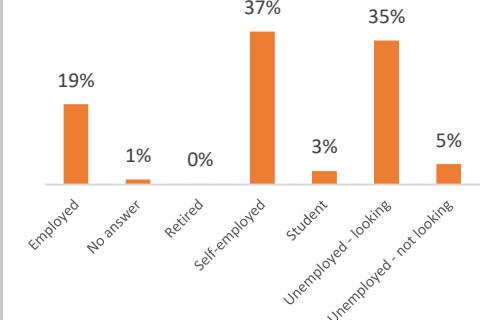
MARITAL STATUS



EDUCATION LEVEL



EDUCATION LEVEL



Travellers moving within West and Central Africa, headed for North Africa, and migrating to Europe showcase significant differences in age, marital status, education level and employment status prior to travel (in their country of habitual residence). The unemployment rate of travellers also varies according to the nature of the movements and the intended destination: migration to a country in West and Central Africa is more likely to be conducted in response to concrete job opportunities than migration to Europe or North Africa. *The profile of travellers (individuals crossing IOM Flow Monitoring Points) by intended destination presented on this page is based on data collected during Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted with over 27,000 travellers across the region between January and June 2020. Further information on methodology is available at the end of this document.*

SPAIN ⁽³⁾

8,546 ARRIVALS IN 2020 (JAN-JUNE)

2014 – XXXX	2017 – 28,707
2015 – 5,309	2018 – 65,325
2016 – 14,558	2019 – 32,513

Including **3,328 ARRIVALS FROM WCA (39%)**

<u>Main WCA nationalities:</u>	NAT 3: Mali (18%)
NAT 1: Unidentified Sub-Saharan (26%)	NAT 4: Côte d'Ivoire (17%)
NAT 2: Guinea (22%)	NAT 5: Senegal (11%)

ITALY ⁽³⁾

6,950 ARRIVALS IN 2020 (JAN-JUNE)

2014 – 170,100	2017 – 119,369
2015 – 153,842	2018 – 23,370
2016 – 181,436	2019 – 11,471

Including **899 ARRIVALS FROM WCA (13%)**

<u>Main WCA nationalities:</u>	NAT 3: Mali (14%)
NAT 1: Côte d'Ivoire (34%)	NAT 4: Nigeria (8%)
NAT 2: Guinea (14%)	NAT 5: Senegal (7%)

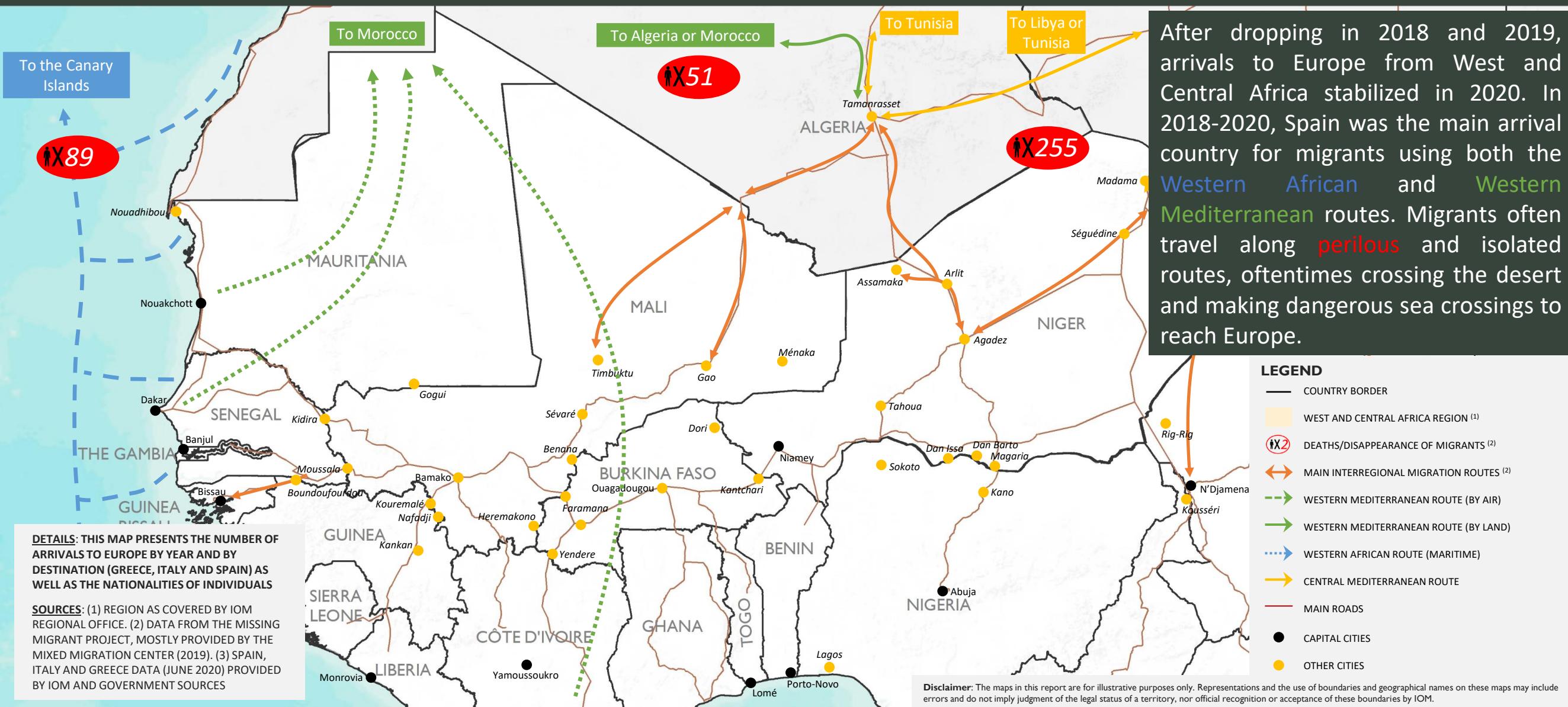
GREECE ⁽³⁾

9,628 ARRIVALS IN 2020 (JAN-JUNE)

2014 – XX,XXX	2017 – 35,052
2015 – 857,363	2018 – 50,125
2016 – 176,906	2019 – 70,651

Including **690 ARRIVALS FROM WCA (7%)**

<u>Main WCA nationalities:</u>	NAT 3: The Gambia (8%)
NAT 1: Rep of Congo (39%)	NAT 4: Nigeria (6%)
NAT 2: Cameroon (21%)	NAT 5: Ghana (6%)

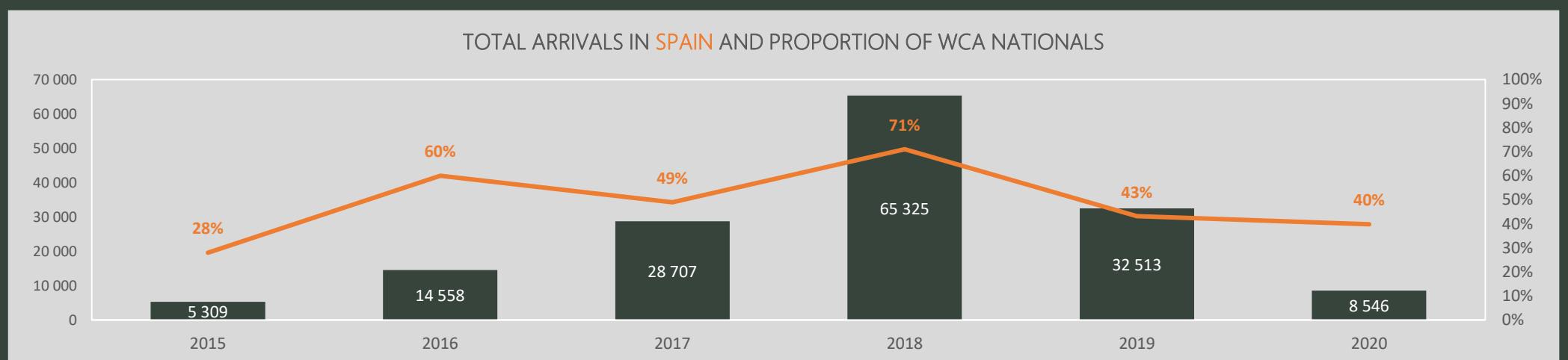
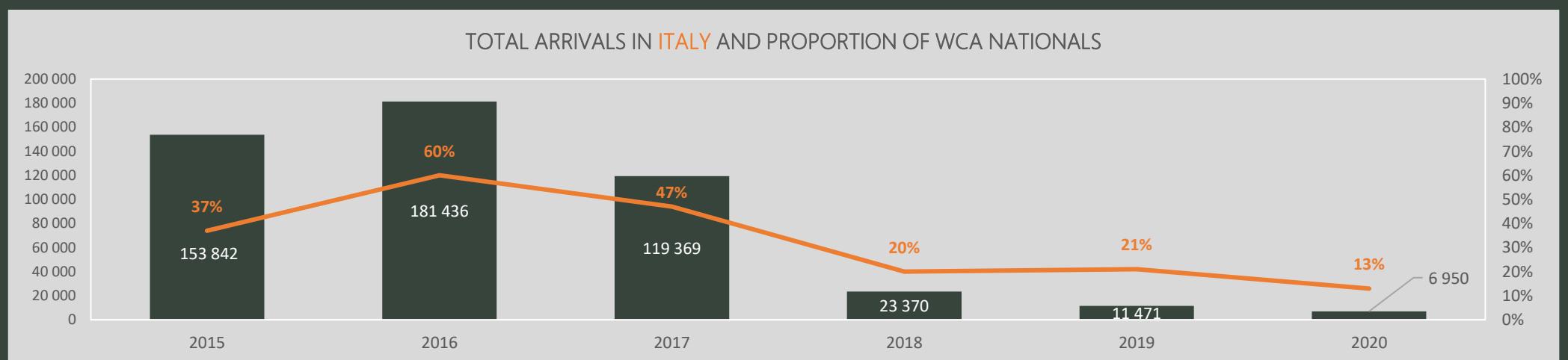
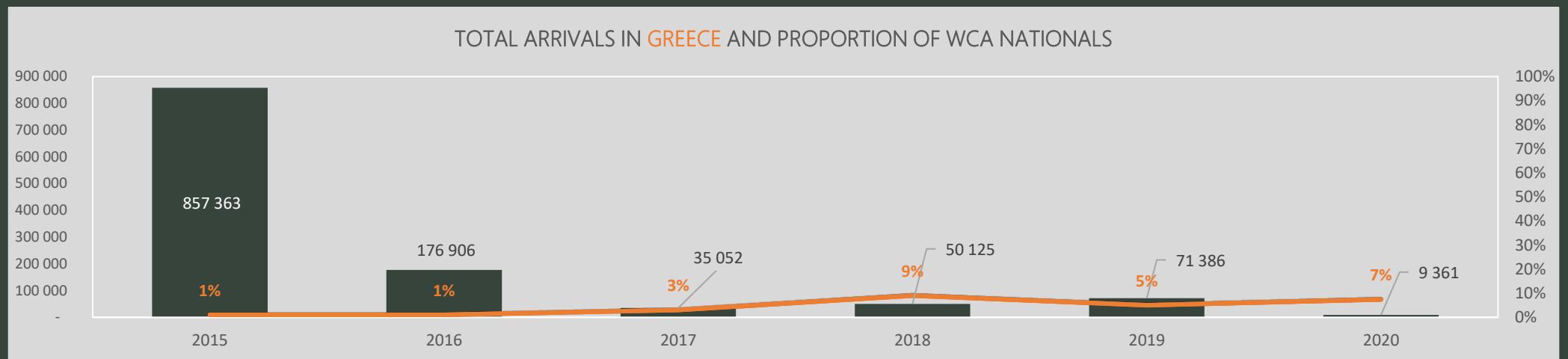


After dropping in 2018 and 2019, arrivals to Europe from West and Central Africa stabilized in 2020. In 2018-2020, Spain was the main arrival country for migrants using both the **Western African** and **Western Mediterranean** routes. Migrants often travel along **perilous** and isolated routes, oftentimes crossing the desert and making dangerous sea crossings to reach Europe.

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE NUMBER OF ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY YEAR AND BY DESTINATION (GREECE, ITALY AND SPAIN) AS WELL AS THE NATIONALITIES OF INDIVIDUALS

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) DATA FROM THE MISSING MIGRANT PROJECT, MOSTLY PROVIDED BY THE MIXED MIGRATION CENTER (2019). (3) SPAIN, ITALY AND GREECE DATA (JUNE 2020) PROVIDED BY IOM AND GOVERNMENT SOURCES

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LEGEND:

- XX # OF ARRIVALS
- X% % OF ARRIVALS OF WCA NATIONALS

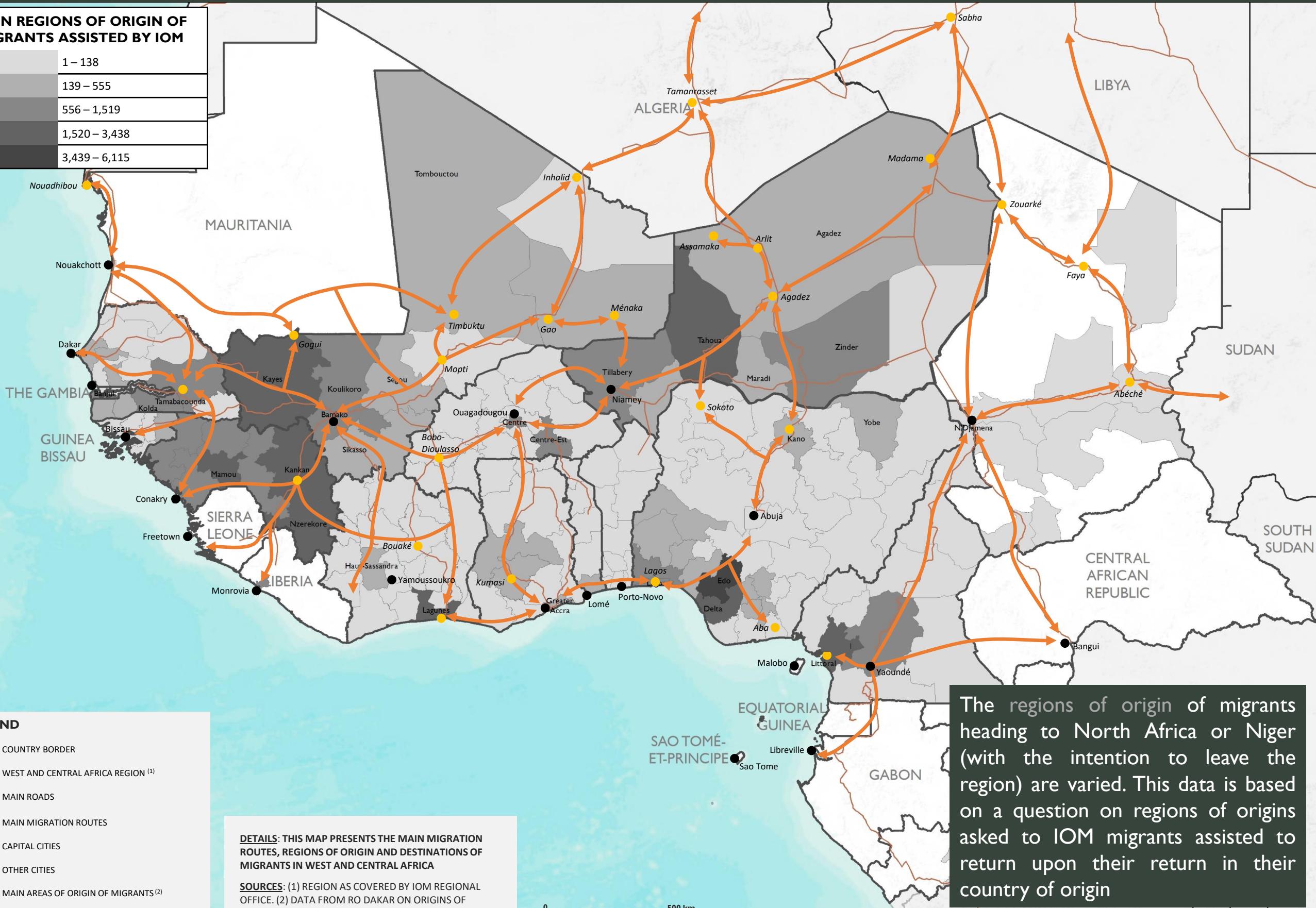
DETAILS: THIS PAGE PRESENTS THE NUMBERS OF ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY MAIN COUNTRY OF ARRIVAL (GREECE, ITALY, SPAIN), YEAR, AND PROPORTION OF WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN NATIONALS

SOURCES: National Government of Spain, Italy and Greece as well as IOM and UNHCR data were used for this infographic.

Migrant and refugee arrivals to Europe have changed significantly between 2015 and 2020. In 2015, an estimated 857,363 migrants and refugees reached Greece, with only 1% originating from West and Central Africa (WCA). The share of migrants from WCA amongst arrivals to Greece then steadily increased, reaching 9% in 2018, before dropping back to 5% in 2019. Arrivals of WCA nationals in Italy were stable in 2018-2019 (respectively 20% and 21%) but have dropped significantly since 2016 (60% of arrivals in 2016 were WCA nationals). The share of WCA nationals amongst migrant and refugee arrivals to Spain witnessed some fluctuations between 2015 and 2020, and witnessed a sharp decreased between 2018 (71% of all arrivals in Spain, the highest observed in the 2015-2019 time period) and 2019 (43%) and 2020 (40%).

MAIN REGIONS OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS ASSISTED BY IOM

1 – 138
139 – 555
556 – 1,519
1,520 – 3,438
3,439 – 6,115



LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- ↔ MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES
- CAPITAL CITIES
- OTHER CITIES
- MAIN AREAS OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS ⁽²⁾

Admin ADMIN LEVEL OF AREA OF ORIGIN ⁽²⁾

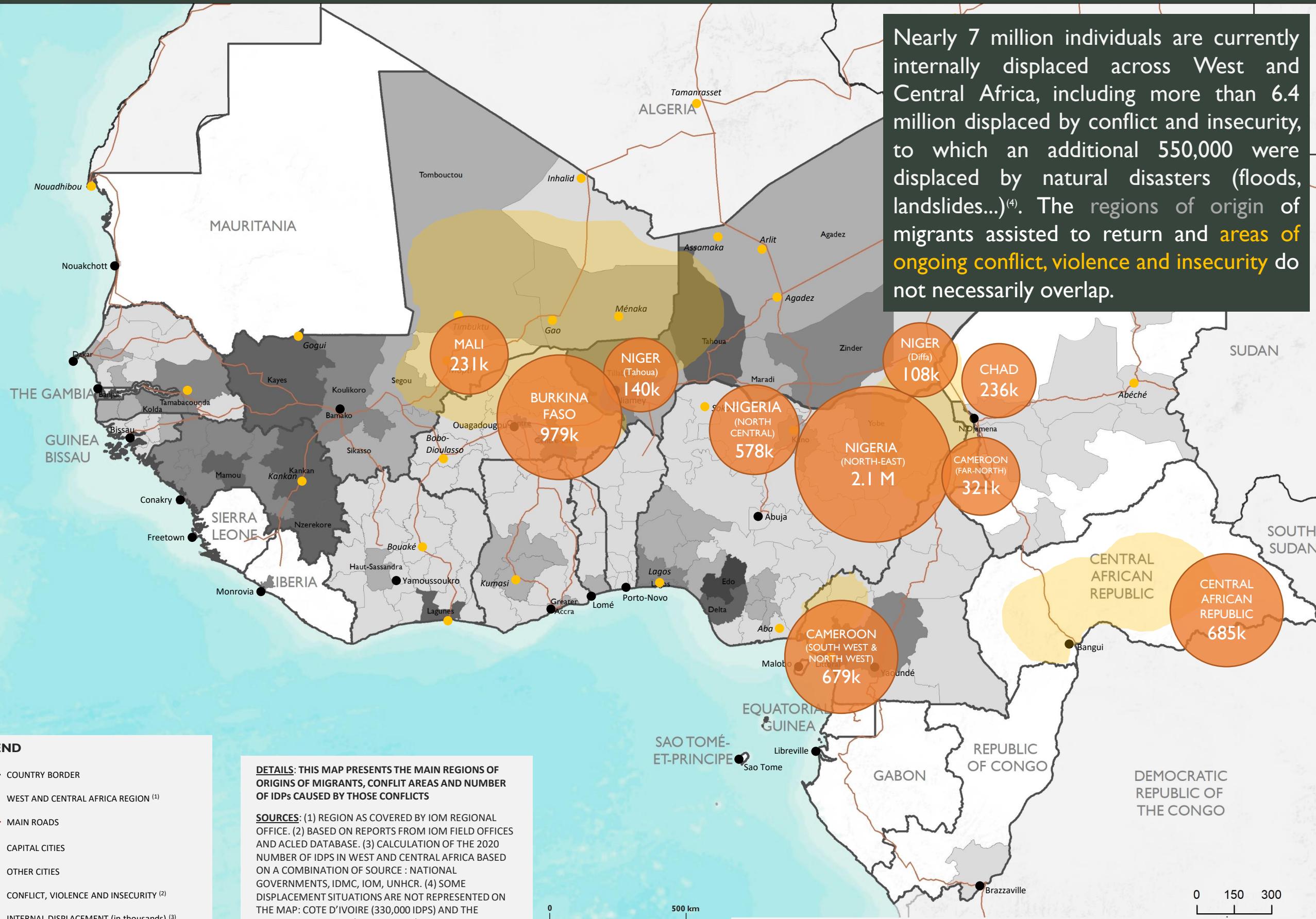
DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES, REGIONS OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATIONS OF MIGRANTS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) DATA FROM RO DAKAR ON ORIGINS OF MIGRANTS ASSISTED TO RETURN 2017-2020 (AVRR).

The regions of origin of migrants heading to North Africa or Niger (with the intention to leave the region) are varied. This data is based on a question on regions of origins asked to IOM migrants assisted to return upon their return in their country of origin



Nearly 7 million individuals are currently internally displaced across West and Central Africa, including more than 6.4 million displaced by conflict and insecurity, to which an additional 550,000 were displaced by natural disasters (floods, landslides...)⁽⁴⁾. The regions of origin of migrants assisted to return and **areas of ongoing conflict, violence and insecurity** do not necessarily overlap.



LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- CAPITAL CITIES
- OTHER CITIES
- CONFLICT, VIOLENCE AND INSECURITY ⁽²⁾
- INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (in thousands) ⁽³⁾

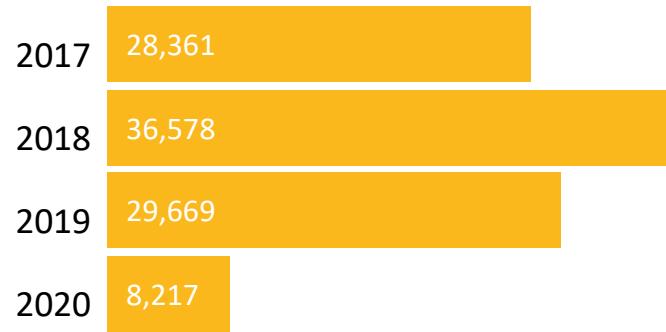
DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN REGIONS OF ORIGINS OF MIGRANTS, CONFLICT AREAS AND NUMBER OF IDPs CAUSED BY THOSE CONFLICTS

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) BASED ON REPORTS FROM IOM FIELD OFFICES AND ACLED DATABASE. (3) CALCULATION OF THE 2020 NUMBER OF IDPS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA BASED ON A COMBINATION OF SOURCE : NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, IDMC, IOM, UNHCR. (4) SOME DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS ARE NOT REPRESENTED ON THE MAP: COTE D'IVOIRE (330,000 IDPS) AND THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO (134,000 IDPS)

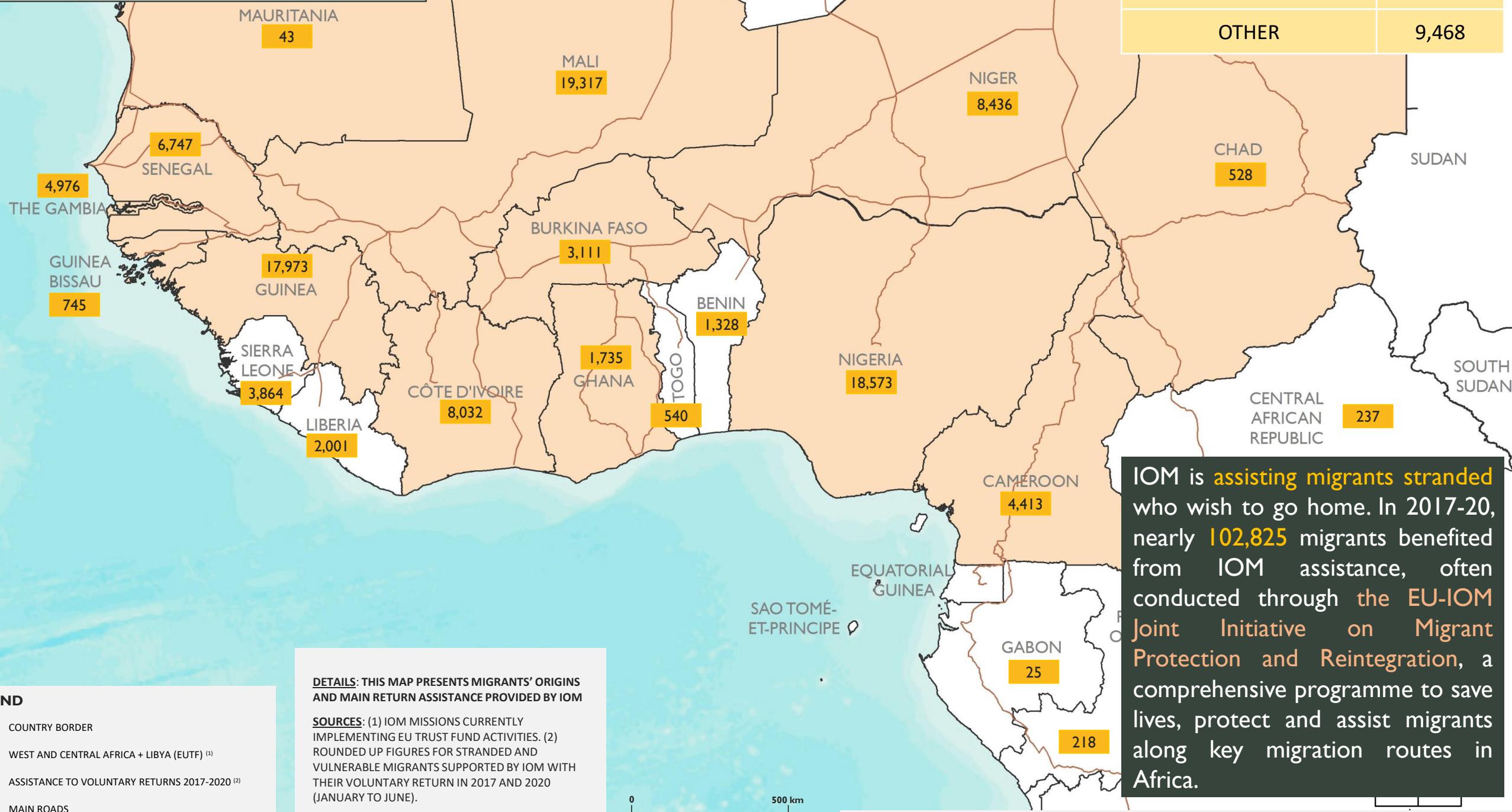


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Individuals assisted in their voluntary return (AVR) to WCA



MAIN SENDING COUNTRIES (2017-2020)	
NIGER	42,889
LIBYA	42,659
MOROCCO	4,377
MALI	3,432
OTHER	9,468



IOM is assisting migrants stranded who wish to go home. In 2017-20, nearly 102,825 migrants benefited from IOM assistance, often conducted through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative on Migrant Protection and Reintegration, a comprehensive programme to save lives, protect and assist migrants along key migration routes in Africa.

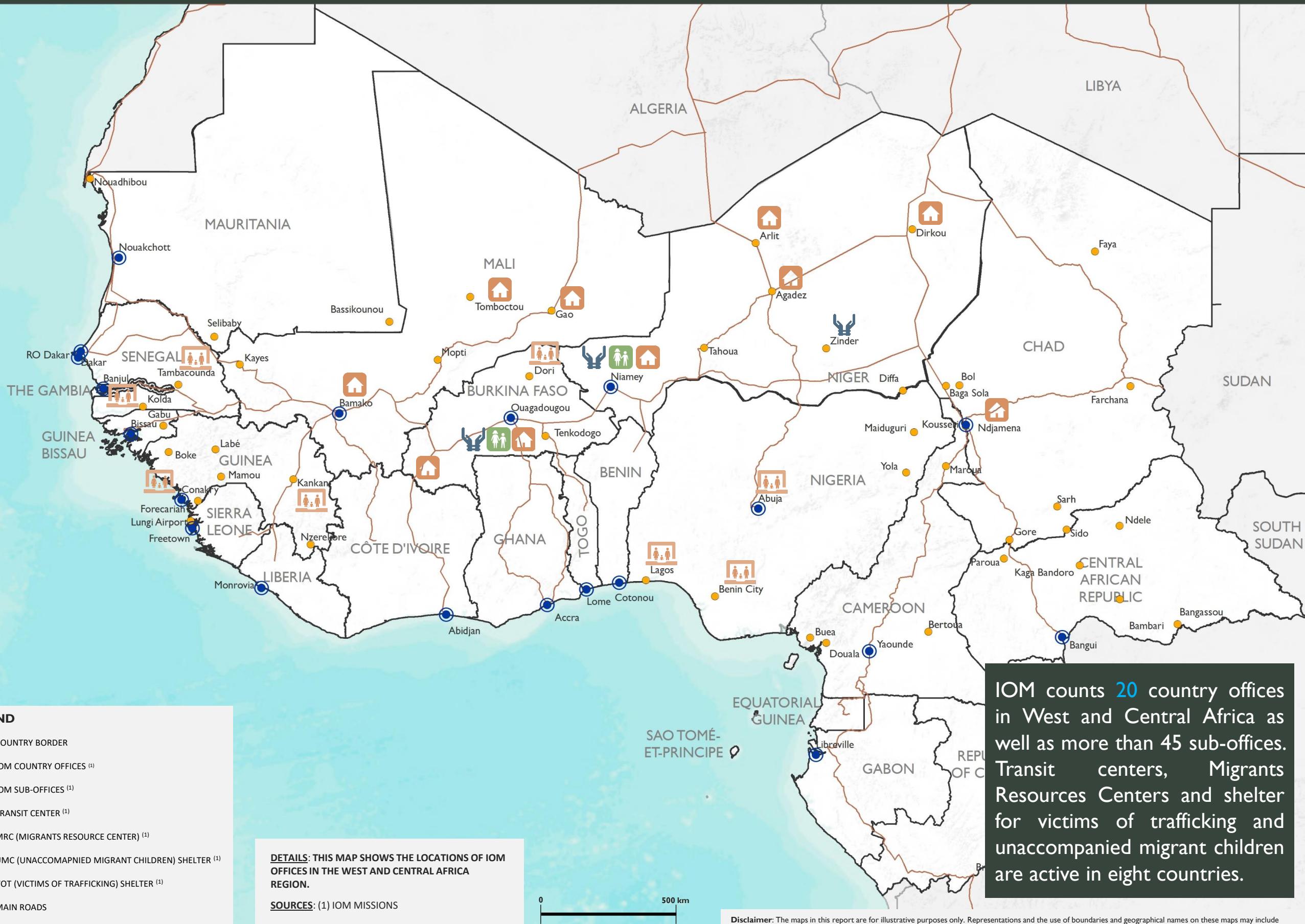
LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA + LIBYA (EUTF) ⁽¹⁾
- ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY RETURNS 2017-2020 ⁽²⁾
- MAIN ROADS

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS MIGRANTS' ORIGINS AND MAIN RETURN ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY IOM

SOURCES: (1) IOM MISSIONS CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTING EU TRUST FUND ACTIVITIES. (2) ROUNDED UP FIGURES FOR STRANDED AND VULNERABLE MIGRANTS SUPPORTED BY IOM WITH THEIR VOLUNTARY RETURN IN 2017 AND 2020 (JANUARY TO JUNE).





LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- IOM COUNTRY OFFICES ⁽¹⁾
- IOM SUB-OFFICES ⁽¹⁾
- 🏠 TRANSIT CENTER ⁽¹⁾
- 👨👩👧 MRC (MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTER) ⁽¹⁾
- 👨👩👧 UMC (UNACCOMPANIED MIGRANT CHILDREN) SHELTER ⁽¹⁾
- 👨👩👧 VOT (VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING) SHELTER ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS

DETAILS: THIS MAP SHOWS THE LOCATIONS OF IOM OFFICES IN THE WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION.

SOURCES: (1) IOM MISSIONS

IOM counts 20 country offices in West and Central Africa as well as more than 45 sub-offices. Transit centers, Migrants Resources Centers and shelter for victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children are active in eight countries.

Disclaimer: The maps in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on these maps may include errors and do not imply judgment of the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

This section provides additional details on data sources used in this report

FLOW MONITORING METHODOLOGY

This report presents an analysis of 27,000 surveys conducted with mobile populations in the West and Central Africa region between January and June 2020. These surveys are part of IOM DTM's Flow Monitoring activities, which gather information on the numbers and characteristics of travellers observed in high mobility areas of origin, transit and destination. Surveys are conducted at Flow Monitoring Points on a sample of travellers on a daily basis (travellers may or may not be nationals). The purpose of these surveys is to collect more in-depth information on travellers, such as their nationalities, educational and vocational backgrounds, reasons for departure and intended destinations.

Page 10 presents cross-border movements based on the Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR); Page 11 presents a regional analysis of the intended destination of travellers as provided by respondents to Flow Monitoring Surveys.

METHODOLOGY: At Flow Monitoring Point (FMP), enumerators collect information on the number, frequency and defining features of individuals transiting through a particular location. Prior to the establishment of an FMP, areas of high mobility are identified following discussions with national and local actors. The locations at which FMPs are set up, key points of transit such as border points or coach stations, are then identified based on participatory mapping of main migration routes conducted in partnership with national and local authorities. As of 30 June 2020, more than 30 FMPs are active in eight countries of the West and Central Africa region (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and

Senegal).

Data is collected at FMPs using two main tools: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS). The FMR includes direct observations at places of entry, transit or exit, as well as interviews with key informants (including transportation workers, housing workers, and migration officials) to assess movement trends, routes, and countries of origin and destination. The FMS entails more detailed individual surveys to profile people on the move, including education levels and skills/employment; drivers of migrations; and needs, risks and vulnerabilities. This document presents an analysis of surveys conducted using the FMS tool. A similar methodology is used in other regions (Horn of Africa and Europe) to allow for comparative analysis of flows and individuals' characteristics.

LIMITS: The data presented on Page 11 is based on surveys conducted with travellers at FMPs in Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Niger and Chad during the timeframe indicated. The data should not be generalized and does not present a full picture of inter- and intra-regional migration, but rather a snapshot of migration flows at specific locations. For example, while IOM aims to establish Flow Monitoring Points at locations with high transit flows (based on information from key informants), flows are changing and FMPs can only provide a partial picture.

DATA ON RETURNS THROUGH ASSISTED VOLUNTARY AND HUMANITARIAN RETURN PROGRAMMES

Data collected on the regions of origin of migrants provides details on individuals assisted in voluntary or humanitarian return by IOM. It is based on databases from

Libya and Niger that have been aggregated and uses nearly 100,000 entries dating from 2016 to 2020.

It does not necessarily present the origins of all migrants moving in WCA and focuses on a very specific migrant population (those trying to move to other regions)

EXTERNAL SOURCES

ARRIVALS IN ITALY, GREECE AND SPAIN: data presented on arrivals to Europe is taken from figures provided by Greek, Italian and Spanish national authorities. However, the complete nationality breakdown of migrants is not available; only the top 10 nationalities of arriving migrants is provided. Therefore, nationality figures presented are likely fragmented.

IDMC: the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centers is the world's definitive source of data and analysis on internal displacement and provide regular data on internal displacement through its Global internal displacement database and report.

UNDESA: the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides regular update on its migrants' stocks. Data presented does not reflect all migration stocks in each country and are likely underestimating total migrants' population in the region.

DATA SOURCES

IOM FLOW MONITORING POINTS (migration.iom.int)

IOM (AVRR)

IOM NIGER (regions of origins)

IOM NIGER (Search & Rescue)

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS ON CAPTURING
DISPLACEMENT AND MOVEMENTS DATA (Capo Verde,
Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,
Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana,
Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and Benin)

IOM ITALY, IOM SPAIN, IOM GREECE

IOM COUNTRY OFFICES (labour intensive areas)

MINISTRIES OF INTERIOR (Spain, Italy, Greece, Niger)

UNDESA (migrant stock database)

ACLED (security incidents)

OECD (transhumance)



DATA COLLECTION OVERVIEW & METHODOLOGY

DISPLACEMENT

PUBLICATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

MIGRATION



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The UN Migration Agency

Regional Office for West and Central Africa

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