

REGIONAL MOBILITY MAPPING

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
JANUARY 2021



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

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International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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 regionon 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, 7) Transhumance Tracking Tool

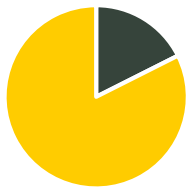
Further information on the data collection methodologies and on the activities referenced throughout the report is available in the following documents:

- Migration Data collection activities in West and Central Africa – [Factsheet](#)
- Internal Displacement Data collection activities in West and Central Africa – [Factsheet](#)
- Products and Publication in West and Central Africa - [Factsheet](#)
- Assistance to Voluntary Return and Reintegration – [Website](#)

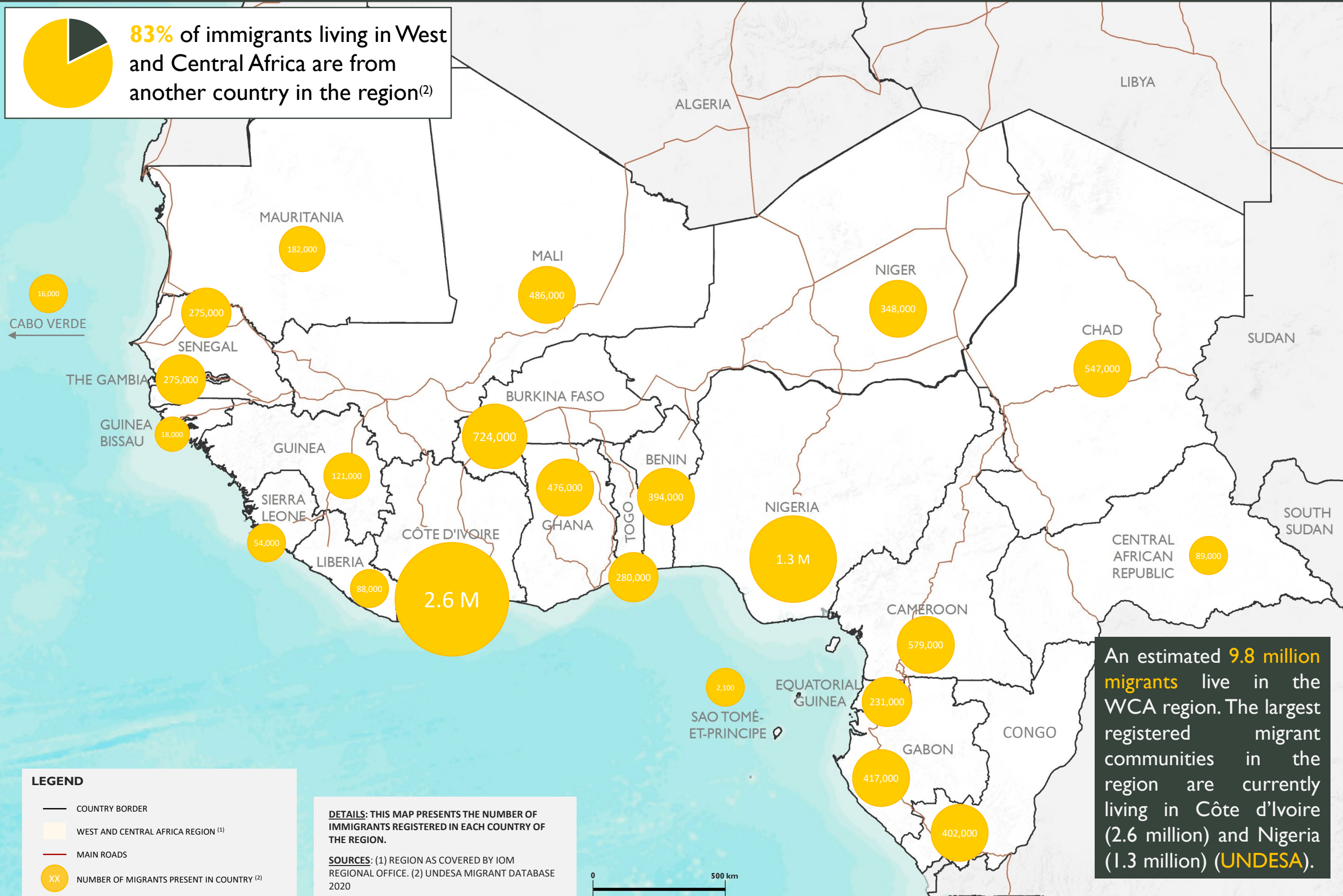
Other data presented in this document is provided by the Ministries of the Interior of Spain, Italy and Greece, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

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83% of immigrants living in West and Central Africa are from another country in the region⁽²⁾



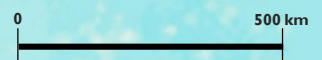
An estimated **9.8 million migrants** live in the WCA region. The largest registered migrant communities in the region are currently living in Côte d'Ivoire (2.6 million) and Nigeria (1.3 million) (**UNDESA**).

LEGEND

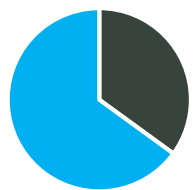
- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- XX NUMBER OF MIGRANTS PRESENT IN COUNTRY ⁽²⁾

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

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) UNDESA MIGRANT DATABASE 2020

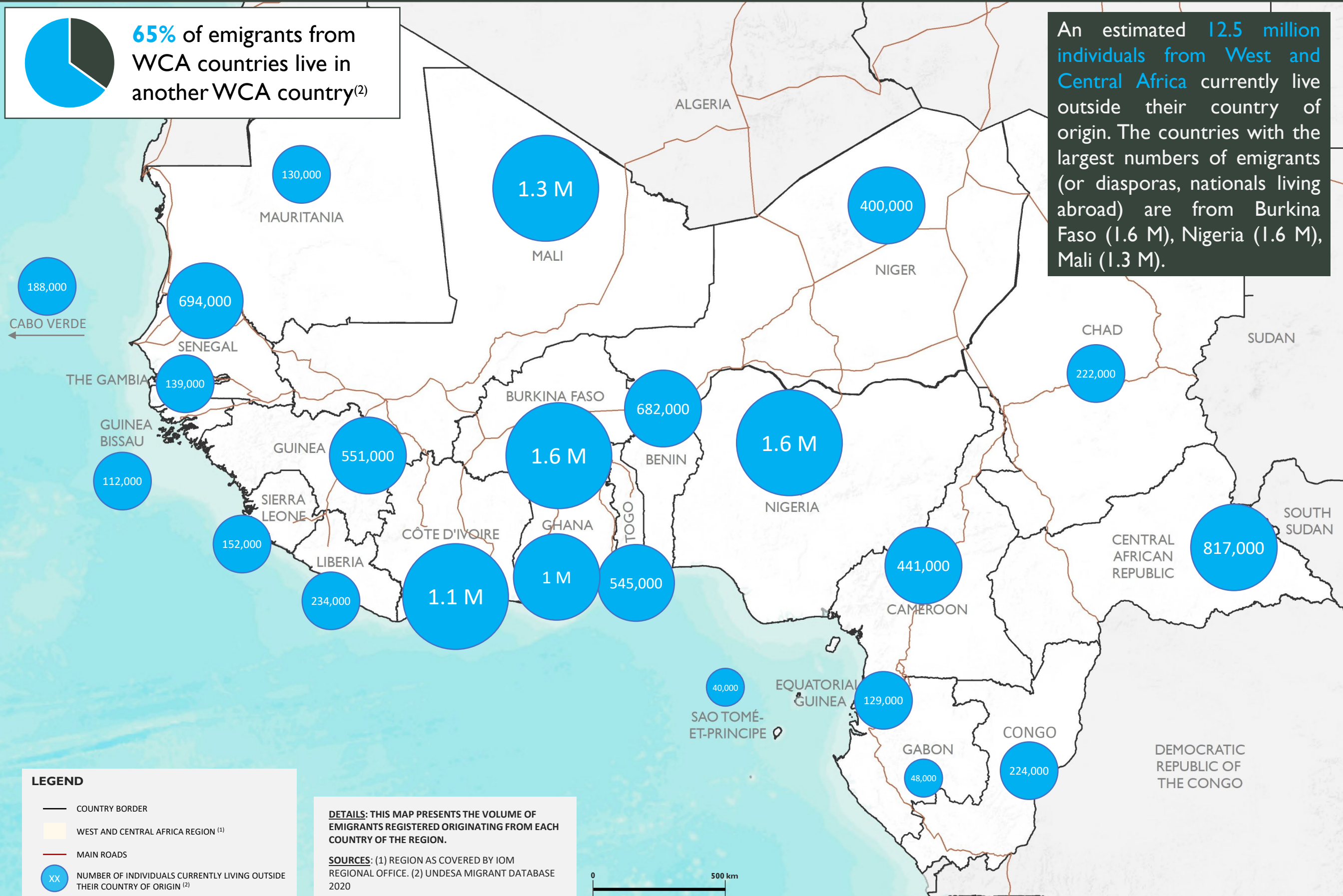


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



65% of emigrants from WCA countries live in another WCA country⁽²⁾

An estimated **12.5 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 M), Nigeria (1.6 M), Mali (1.3 M).

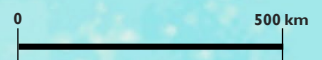


LEGEND

- 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 VOLUME OF EMIGRANTS REGISTERED ORIGINATING FROM EACH COUNTRY OF THE REGION.

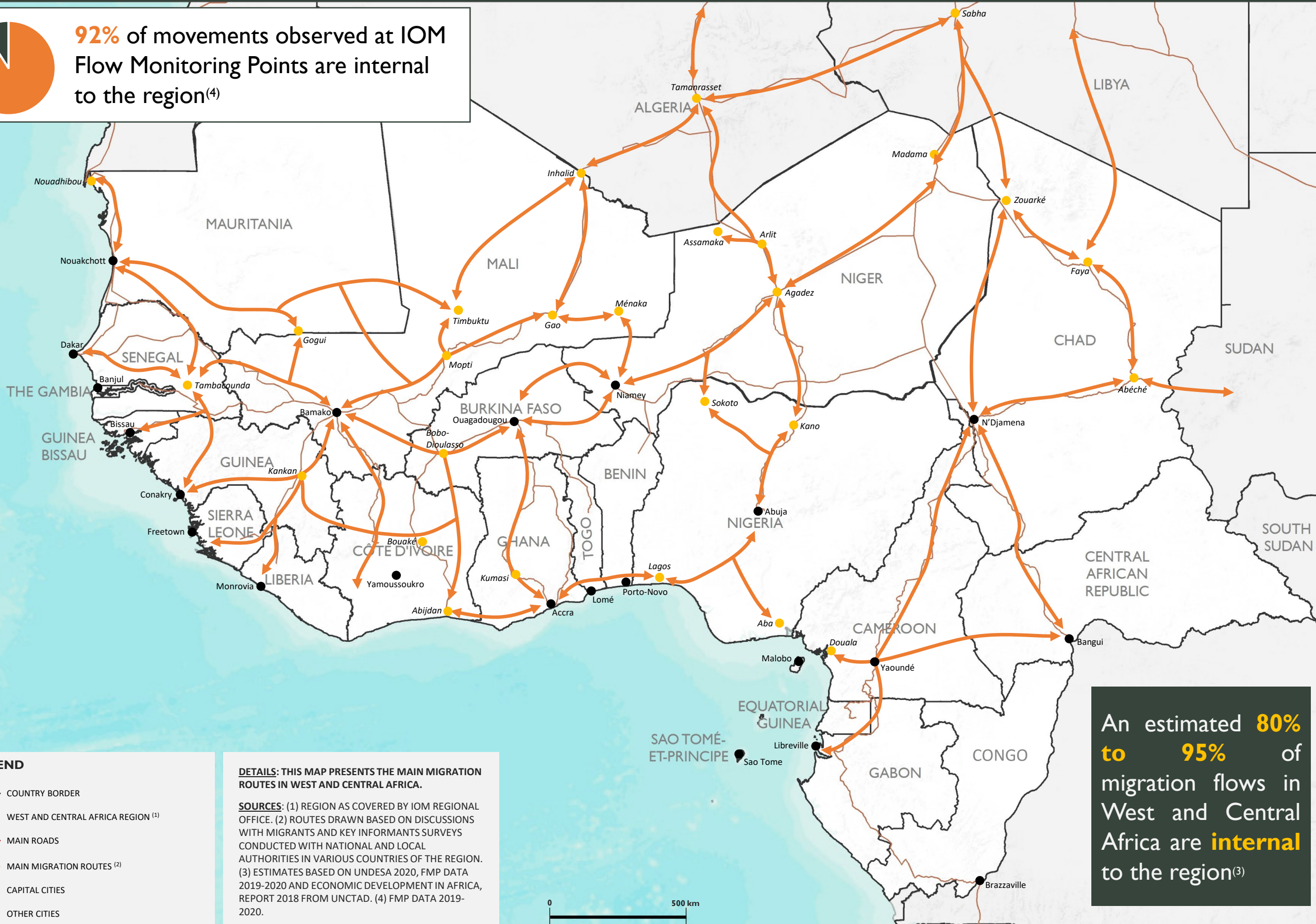
SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) UNDESA MIGRANT DATABASE 2020



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



92% of movements observed at IOM Flow Monitoring Points are internal to the region⁽⁴⁾



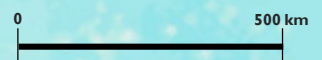
LEGEND

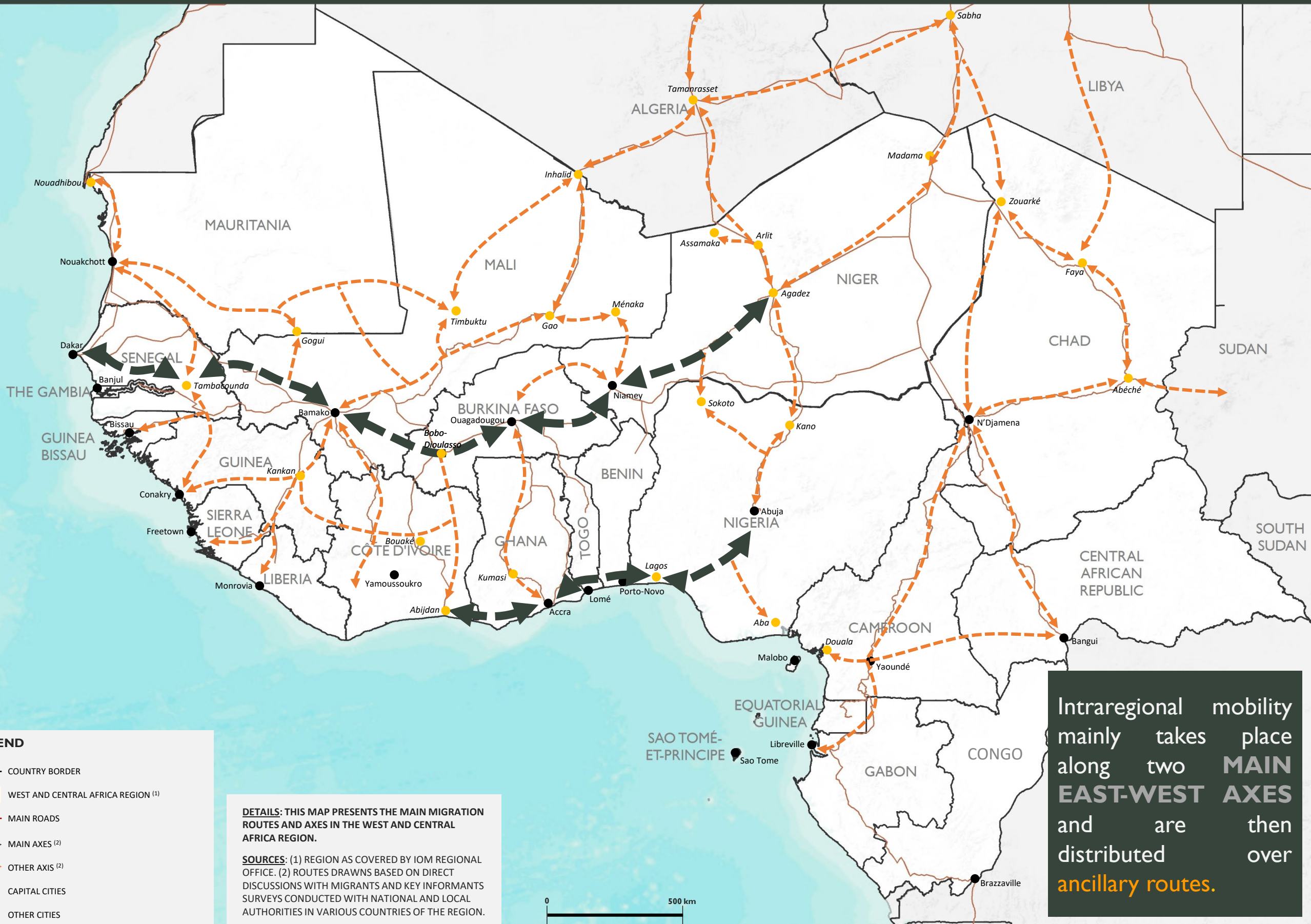
- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- ↔ MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES ⁽²⁾
- CAPITAL CITIES
- OTHER CITIES

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

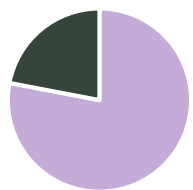
SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) ROUTES DRAWN BASED ON DISCUSSIONS WITH MIGRANTS AND KEY INFORMANTS SURVEYS CONDUCTED WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE REGION. (3) ESTIMATES BASED ON UNDESA 2020, FMP DATA 2019-2020 AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA, REPORT 2018 FROM UNCTAD. (4) FMP DATA 2019-2020.

An estimated **80% to 95%** of migration flows in West and Central Africa are **internal** to the region⁽³⁾

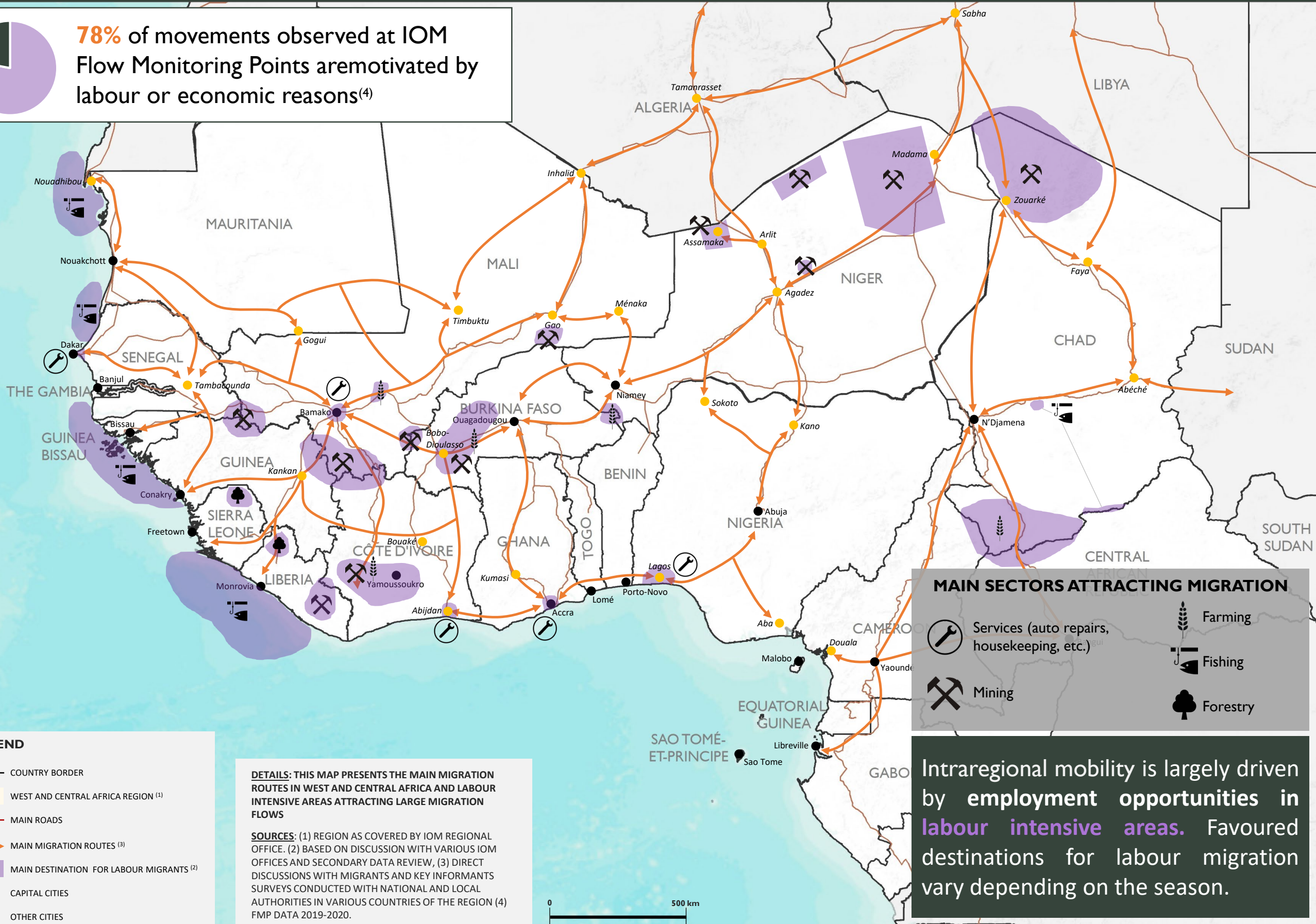




Intraregional mobility mainly takes place along two **MAIN EAST-WEST AXES** and are then distributed over **ancillary routes.**



78% of movements observed at IOM Flow Monitoring Points are motivated by labour or economic reasons⁽⁴⁾



MAIN SECTORS ATTRACTING MIGRATION

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

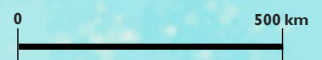
Intraregional mobility is largely driven by employment opportunities in labour intensive areas. Favoured destinations for labour migration vary depending on the season.

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

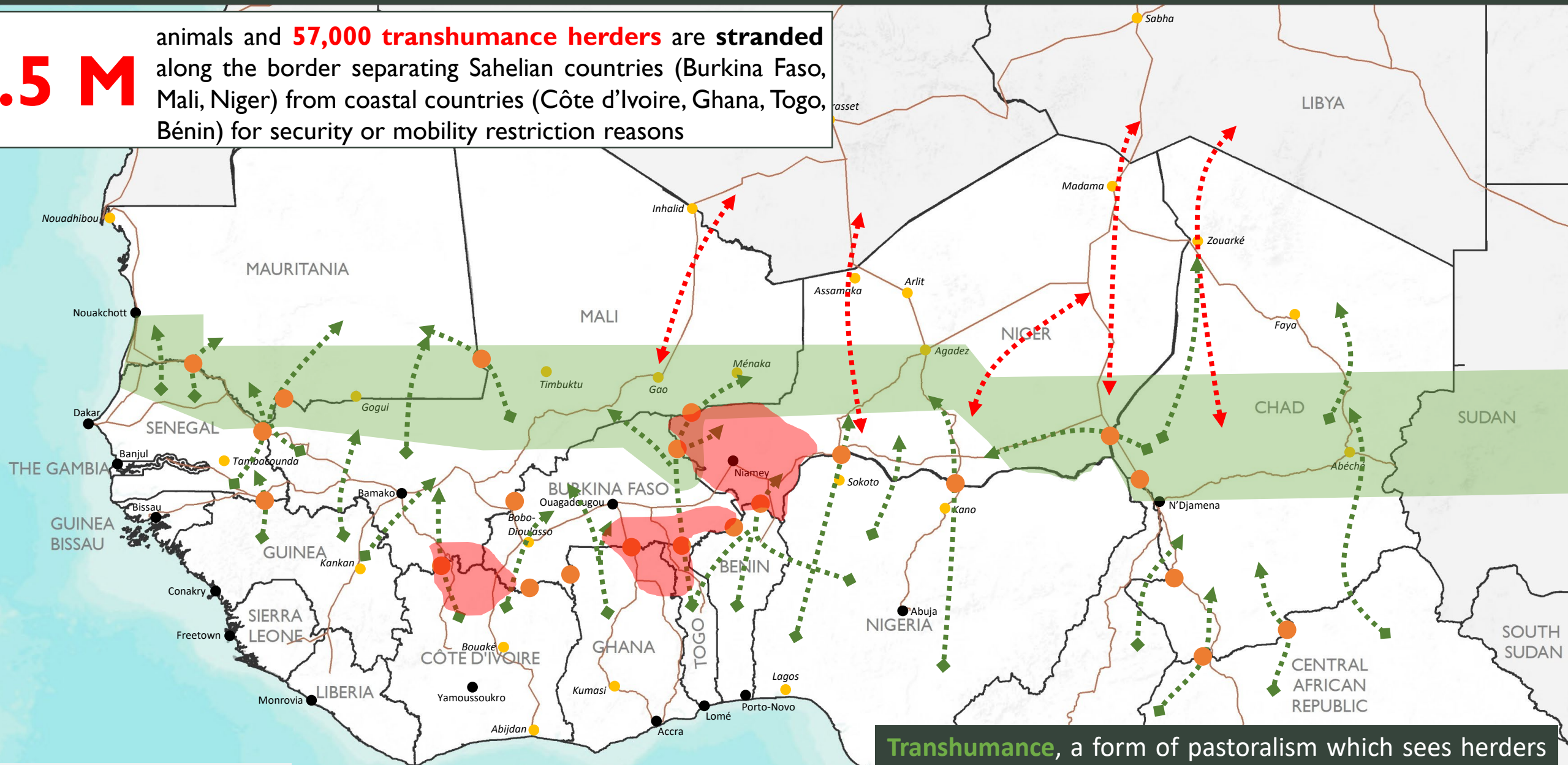
DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA AND LABOUR INTENSIVE AREAS ATTRACTING LARGE MIGRATION FLOWS

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 (4) FMP DATA 2019-2020.



1.5 M

animals and **57,000 transhumance herders** are stranded along the border separating Sahelian countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger) from coastal countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Bénin) for security or mobility restriction reasons



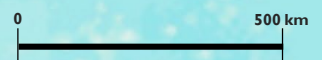
LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- PASTORAL ZONE ⁽²⁾
- CURRENT LOCATIONS OF STRANDED HERDERS ⁽³⁾
- 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 AS WELL AS THE CURRENT LOCATION OF OF HERDERS AND CATTLE STRANDED DUE TO INSECURITY AND MOBILITY RESTRICTION MEASURES

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). (3) TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL 2020

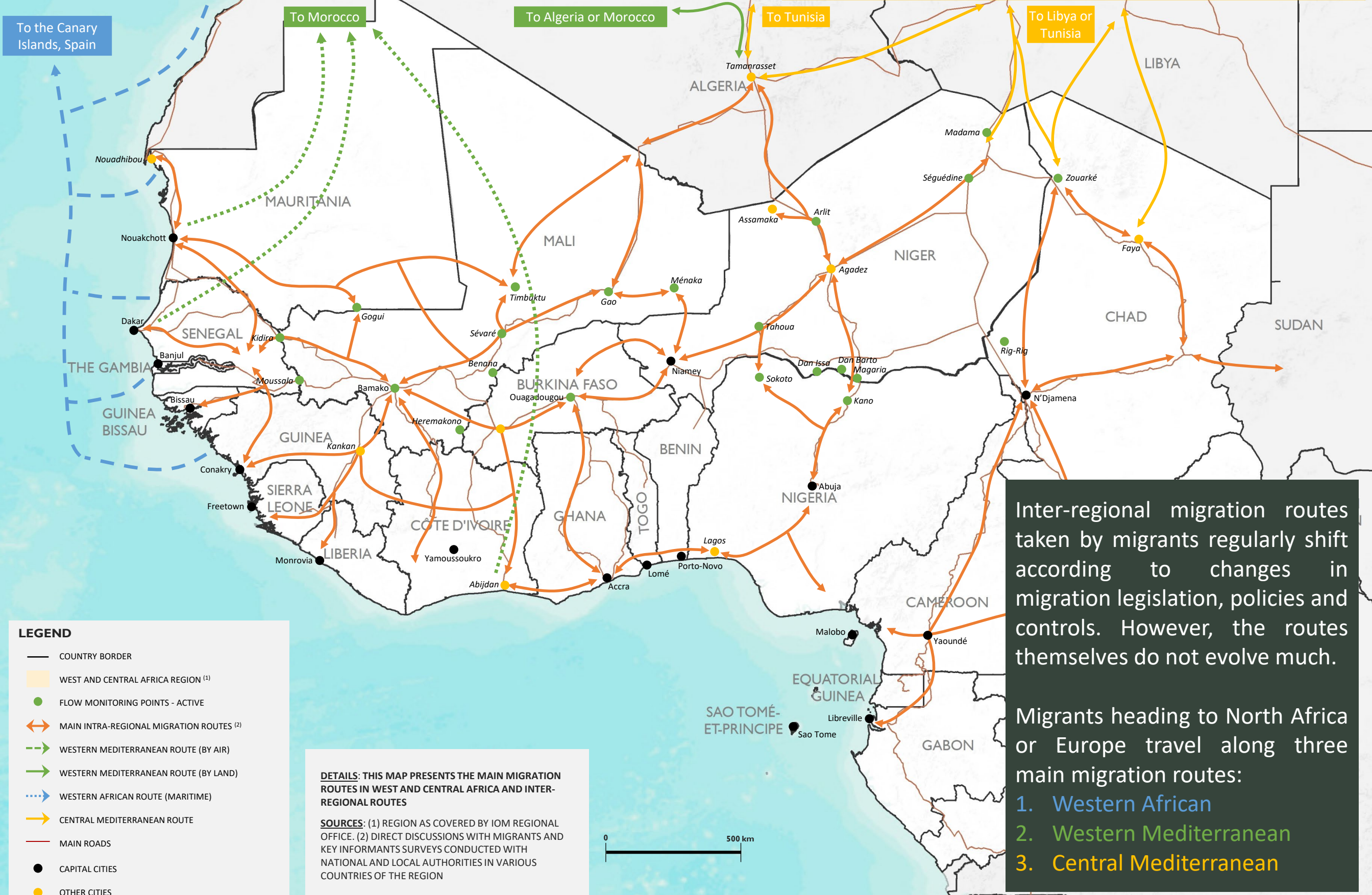
Transhumance, a form of pastoralism which sees herders and their livestock migrate on a seasonal basis between complementary ecological areas, from areas with scarce grazing lands and water sources to areas with more abundant pastures and water, is a common occupation across West and Central Africa which contributes significantly to human mobility in the region. The main transhumance routes link between Sahelian countries and coastal countries. COVID-19 mobility restrictions and insecurity **has left close to 60,000 herders stranded along transhumance corridors.**



WESTERN AFRICAN ROUTE

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

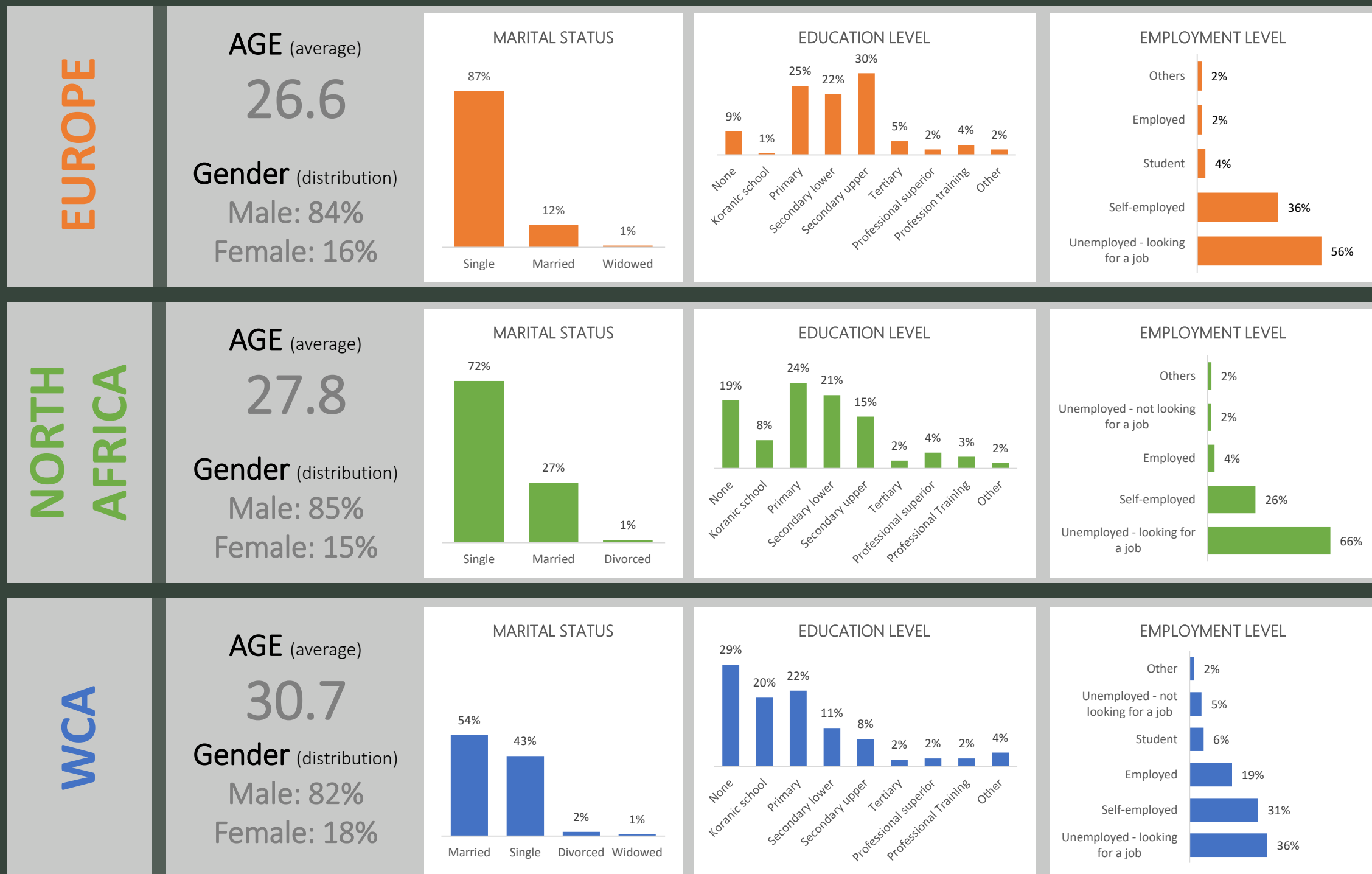


Inter-regional migration routes taken by migrants regularly shift according to changes in migration legislation, policies and controls. However, the routes themselves do not evolve much.

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

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

BY INTENDED DESTINATION



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 47,787 travellers across the region between January and December 2020. Further information on methodology is available at the end of this document.*

ARRIVAL TO
EUROPE IN 2020



**West African
Atlantic Route** ⁽¹⁾

Canary Islands (Spain)

**Western Mediterranean
Route** ⁽¹⁾

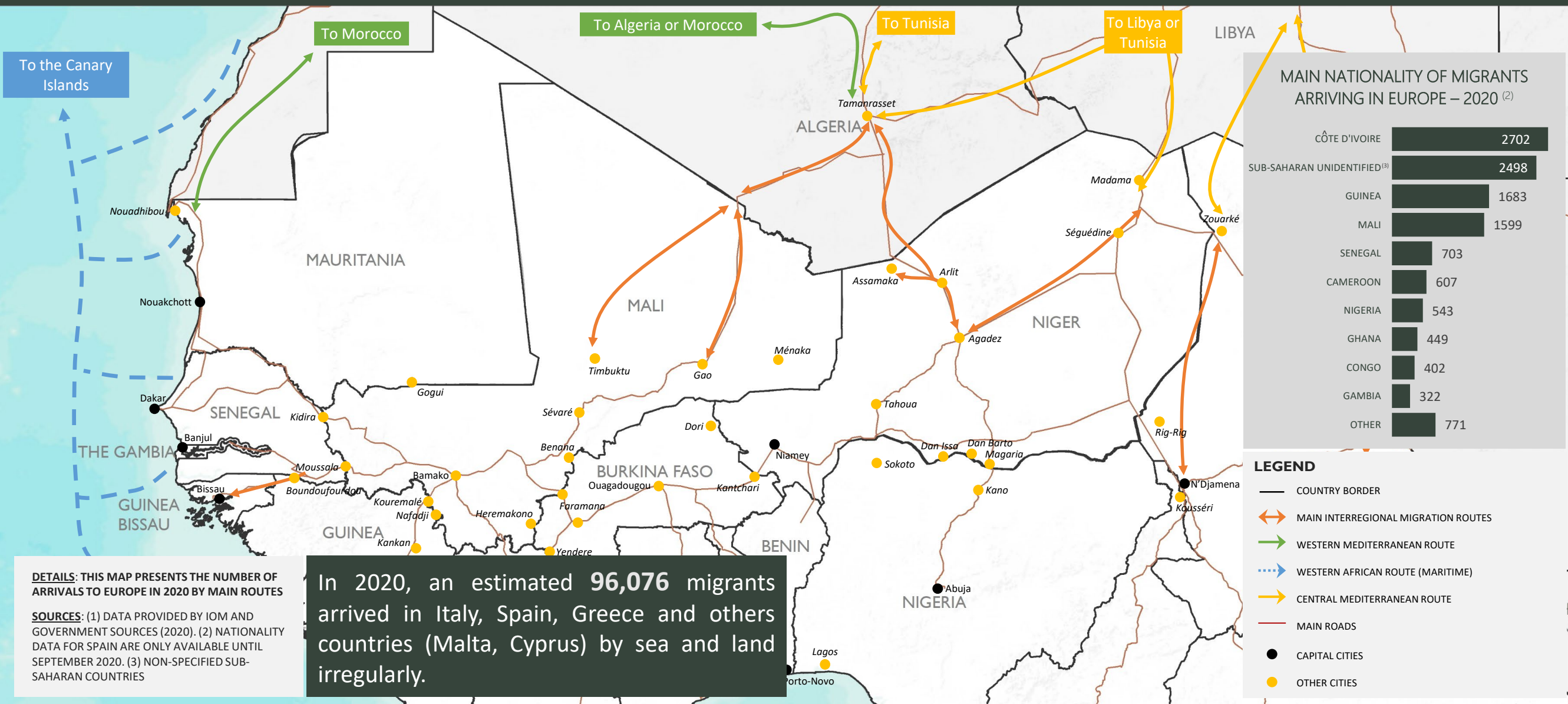
Spain (mainland)

**Central Mediterranean
Route** ⁽¹⁾

Italy, Malta

**Eastern Mediterranean
Route** ⁽¹⁾

Greece, Cyprus



**MAIN NATIONALITY OF MIGRANTS
ARRIVING IN EUROPE – 2020** ⁽²⁾

CÔTE D'IVOIRE	2702
SUB-SAHARAN UNIDENTIFIED ⁽³⁾	2498
GUINEA	1683
MALI	1599
SENEGAL	703
CAMEROON	607
NIGERIA	543
GHANA	449
CONGO	402
GAMBIA	322
OTHER	771

LEGEND

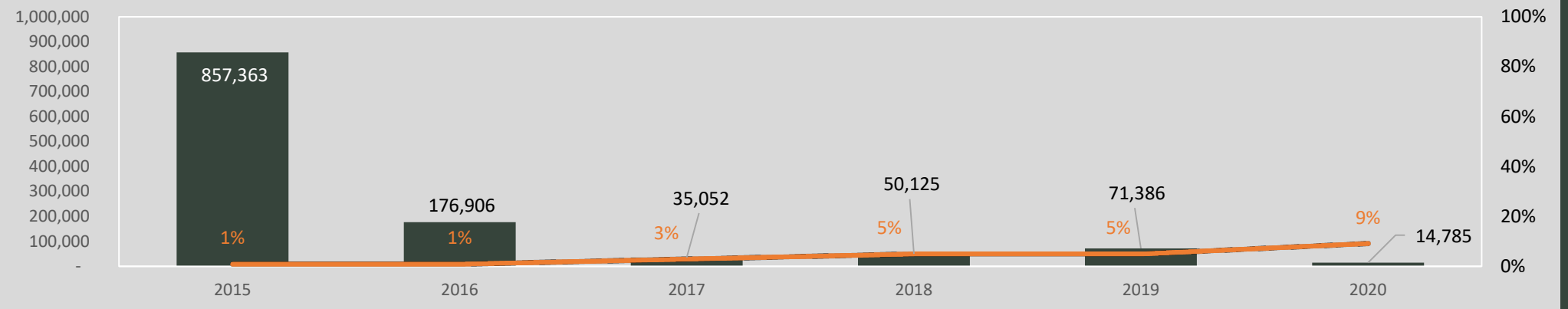
- COUNTRY BORDER
- MAIN INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION ROUTES
- WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE
- WESTERN AFRICAN ROUTE (MARITIME)
- CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE
- MAIN ROADS
- CAPITAL CITIES
- OTHER CITIES

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE NUMBER OF ARRIVALS TO EUROPE IN 2020 BY MAIN ROUTES

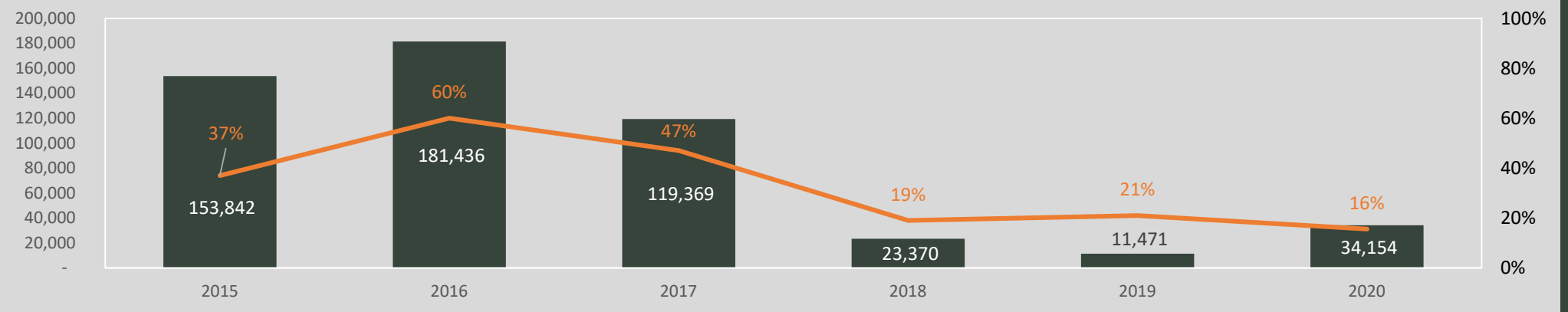
SOURCES: (1) DATA PROVIDED BY IOM AND GOVERNMENT SOURCES (2020). (2) NATIONALITY DATA FOR SPAIN ARE ONLY AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2020. (3) NON-SPECIFIED SUB-SAHARAN COUNTRIES

In 2020, an estimated **96,076** migrants arrived in Italy, Spain, Greece and others countries (Malta, Cyprus) by sea and land irregularly.

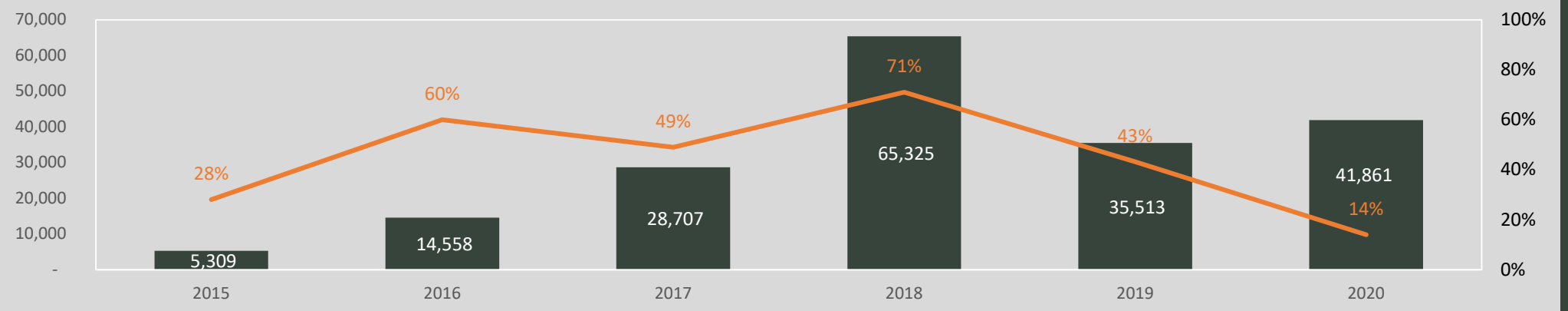
TOTAL ARRIVALS IN GREECE AND PROPORTION OF WCA NATIONALS



TOTAL ARRIVALS IN ITALY AND PROPORTION OF WCA NATIONALS



TOTAL ARRIVALS IN SPAIN AND PROPORTION OF WCA NATIONALS



LEGEND:

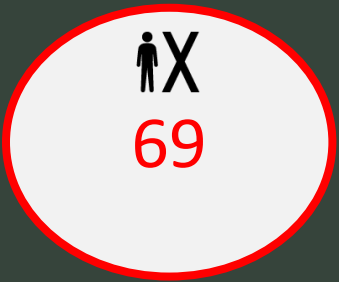
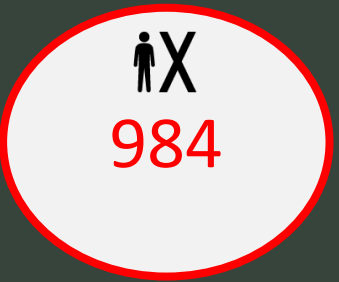
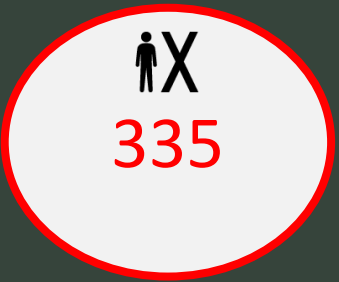
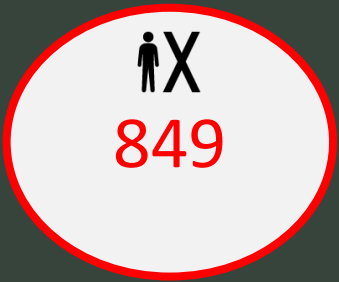
- XX # OF ARRIVALS
- X% % OF ARRIVALS OF WCA NATIONALS

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.
*Nationality data for Spain are only available until September 2020.

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 5% in 2018, and to 9% in 2020. Arrivals of WCA nationals in Italy slowly decrease in 2019-2020 (respectively 21% and 16%) and 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 decrease between 2018 (71% of all arrivals in Spain, the highest observed in the 2015-2020 time period) and 2020 (14%). The drop in the share of WCA nationals arriving in Spain between 2019 and 2020 is partially explained by the lack of nationality data for October-December 2020

MISSING
MIGRANTS 2020



**West African
Atlantic Route** ⁽¹⁾

Canary Islands (Spain)

**Western Mediterranean
Route** ⁽¹⁾

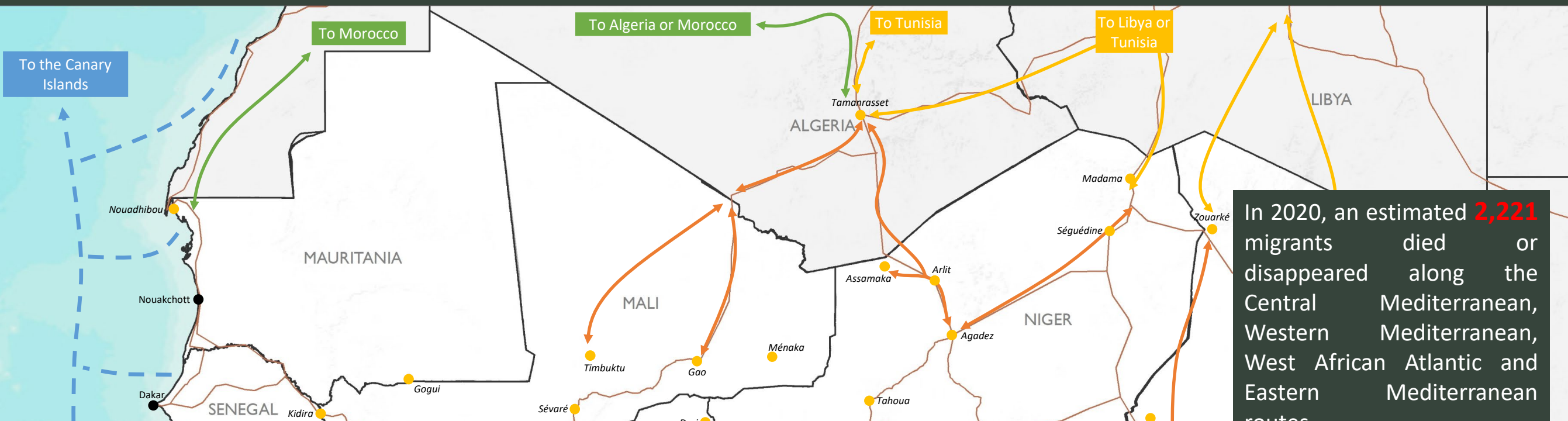
Spain (mainland)

**Central Mediterranean
Route** ⁽¹⁾

Italy, Malta

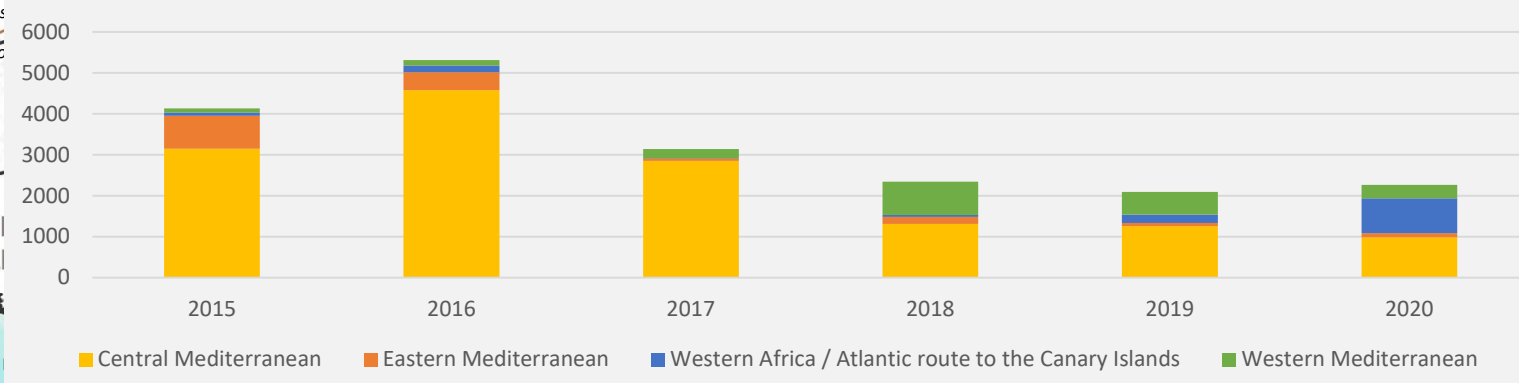
**Eastern Mediterranean
Route** ⁽¹⁾

Greece, Cyprus



In 2020, an estimated **2,221** migrants died or disappeared along the Central Mediterranean, Western Mediterranean, West African Atlantic and Eastern Mediterranean routes

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSING MIGRANTS BY MAIN MIGRATION ROUTE⁽¹⁾

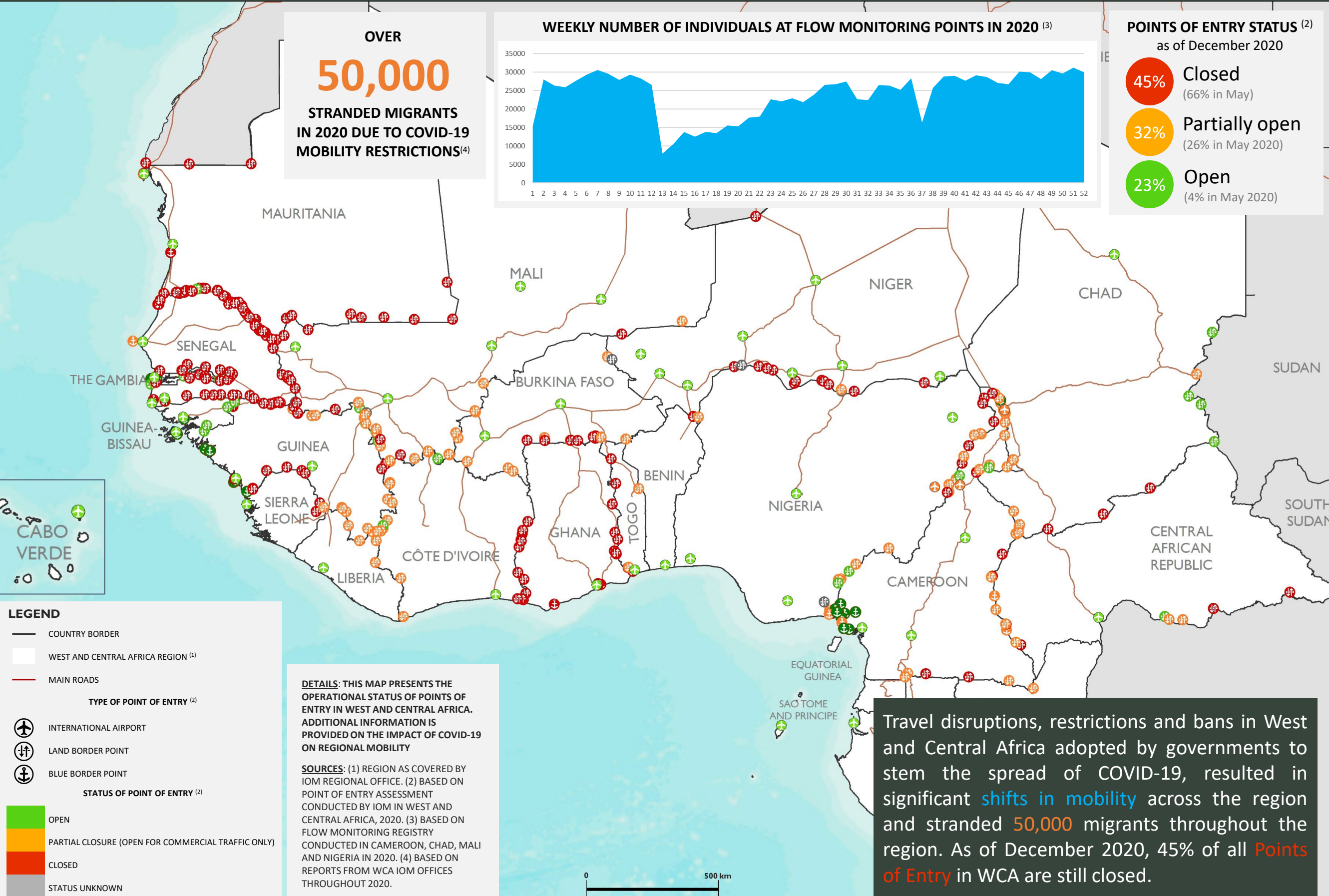
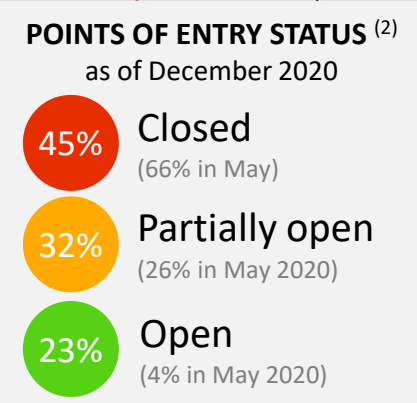
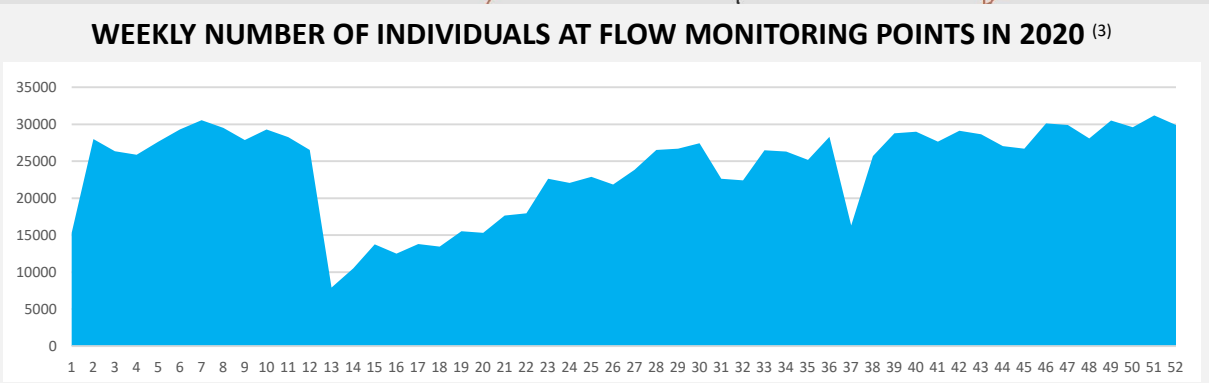


- LEGEND**
- COUNTRY BORDER
 - ↔ MAIN INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION ROUTES
 - WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE
 - WESTERN AFRICAN ROUTE (MARITIME)
 - CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE
 - MAIN ROADS
 - CAPITAL CITIES
 - OTHER CITIES

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE NUMBER OF MISSING MIGRANTS BY MIGRATION ROUTE AND BY YEAR

SOURCES: (1) DATA PROVIDED BY GMDAC MISSING MIGRANTS PROJECT, 2020

OVER
50,000
STRANDED MIGRANTS
IN 2020 DUE TO COVID-19
MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS⁽⁴⁾



LEGEND

- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS

TYPE OF POINT OF ENTRY⁽²⁾

- INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
- LAND BORDER POINT
- BLUE BORDER POINT

STATUS OF POINT OF ENTRY⁽²⁾

- OPEN
- PARTIAL CLOSURE (OPEN FOR COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC ONLY)
- CLOSED
- STATUS UNKNOWN

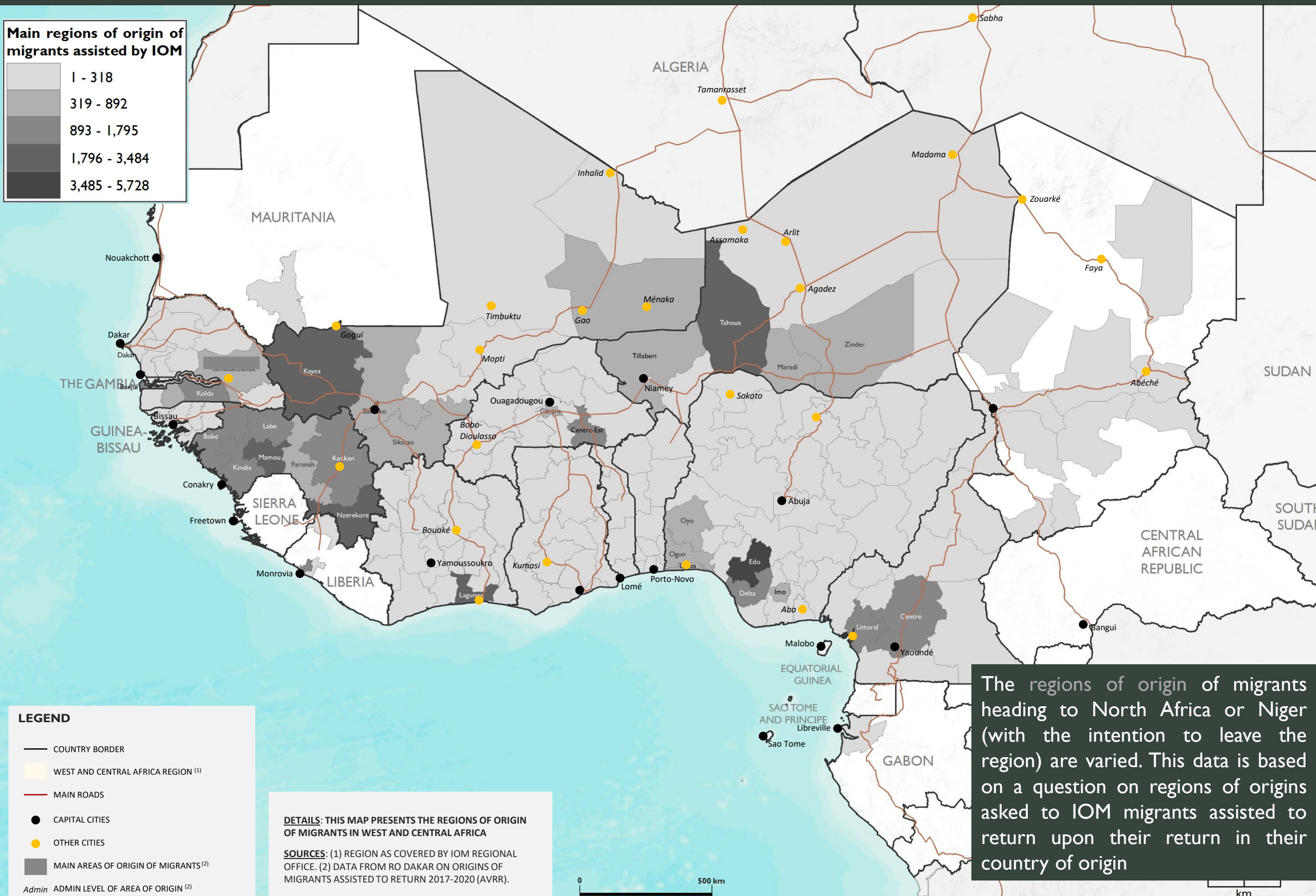
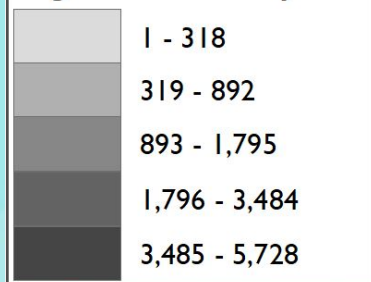
DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE OPERATIONAL STATUS OF POINTS OF ENTRY IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON REGIONAL MOBILITY

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) BASED ON POINT OF ENTRY ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED BY IOM IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2020. (3) BASED ON FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY CONDUCTED IN CAMEROON, CHAD, MALI AND NIGERIA IN 2020. (4) BASED ON REPORTS FROM WCA IOM OFFICES THROUGHOUT 2020.

Travel disruptions, restrictions and bans in West and Central Africa adopted by governments to stem the spread of COVID-19, resulted in significant **shifts in mobility** across the region and stranded **50,000** migrants throughout the region. As of December 2020, 45% of all **Points of Entry** in WCA are still closed.

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

Main regions of origin of migrants assisted by IOM



LEGEND

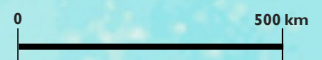
- COUNTRY BORDER
- WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS
- CAPITAL CITIES
- OTHER CITIES
- MAIN AREAS OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS ⁽²⁾

Admin ADMIN LEVEL OF AREA OF ORIGIN ⁽²⁾

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE REGIONS OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

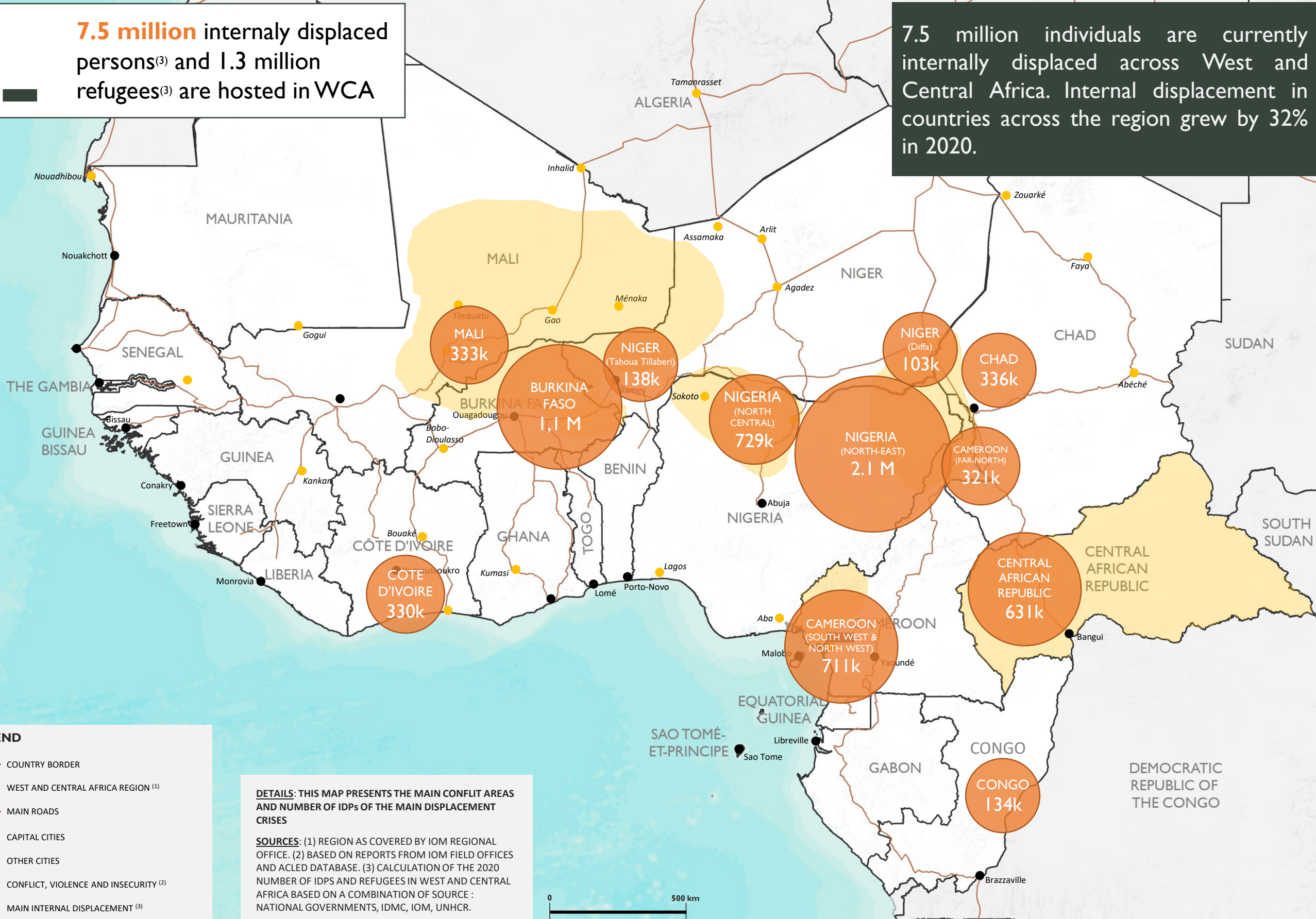
SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) DATA FROM RO DAKAR ON ORIGINS OF MIGRANTS ASSISTED TO RETURN 2017-2020 (AVRR).

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



7.5 million internally displaced persons⁽³⁾ and 1.3 million refugees⁽³⁾ are hosted in WCA

7.5 million individuals are currently internally displaced across West and Central Africa. Internal displacement in countries across the region grew by 32% in 2020.

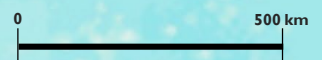


LEGEND

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

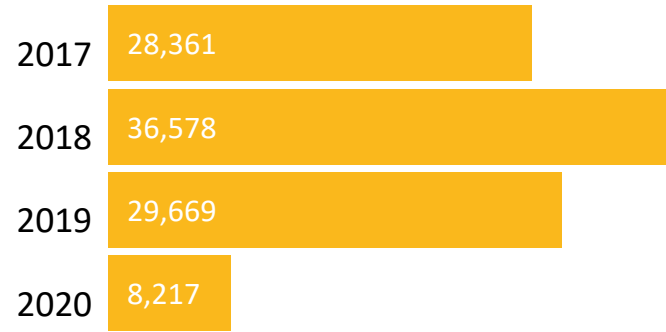
DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN CONFLICT AREAS AND NUMBER OF IDPs OF THE MAIN DISPLACEMENT CRISES

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 AND REFUGEES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA BASED ON A COMBINATION OF SOURCE : NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, IDMC, IOM, UNHCR.



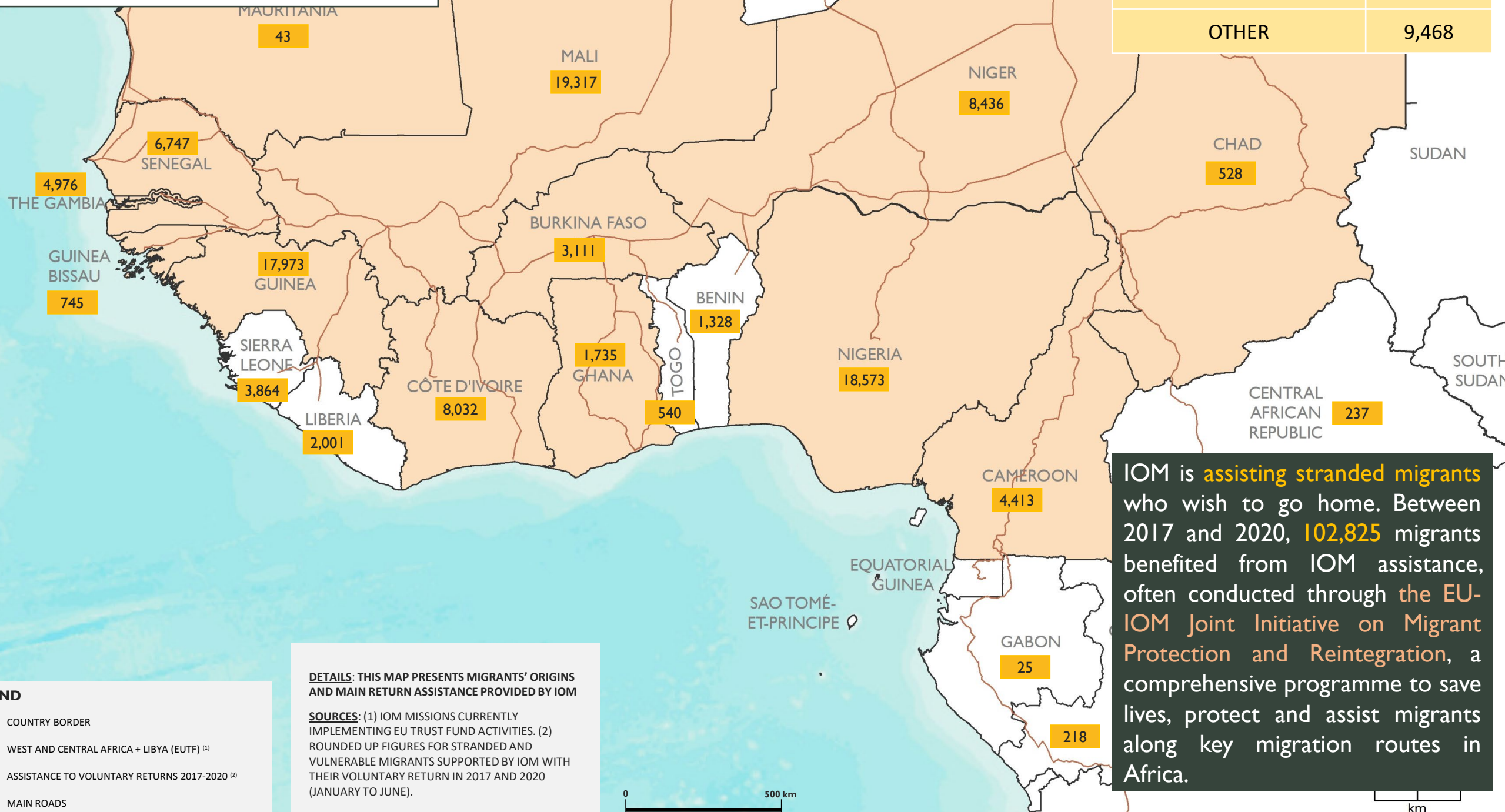
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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 stranded migrants who wish to go home. Between 2017 and 2020, 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.

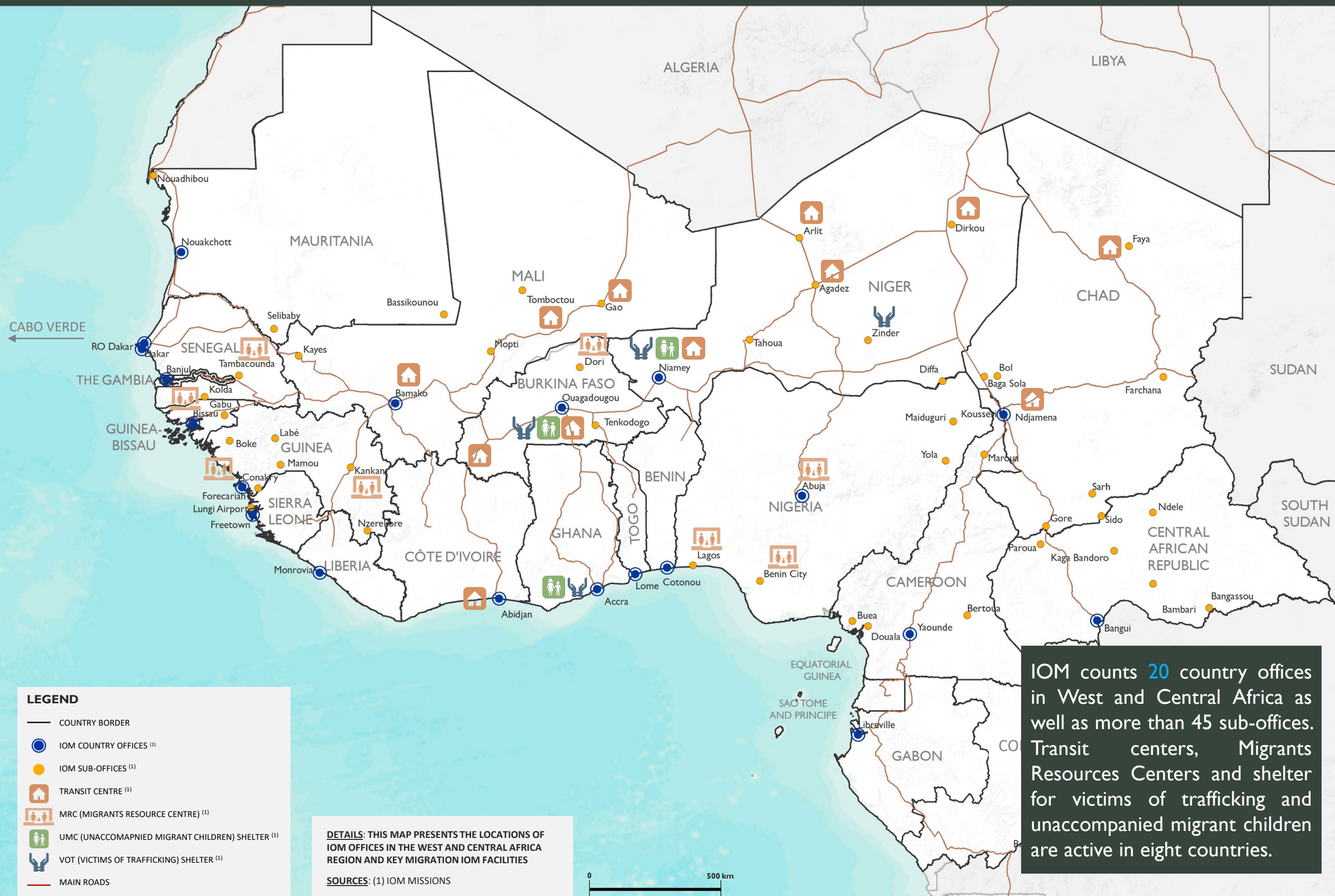
LEGEND

- 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 CENTRE ⁽¹⁾
- 👤 MRC (MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTRE) ⁽¹⁾
- 👤 UMC (UNACCOMPANIED MIGRANT CHILDREN) SHELTER ⁽¹⁾
- 👤 VOT (VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING) SHELTER ⁽¹⁾
- MAIN ROADS

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE LOCATIONS OF IOM OFFICES IN THE WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION AND KEY MIGRATION IOM FACILITIES

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.

NOTE ON METHODOLOGY I

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

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 110,000 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).

DTM FLOW MONITORING

COUNTRIES: BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHAD, GUINEA, MALI, NIGER, NIGERIA, SENEGAL

DESCRIPTION: 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. In 2020, more than 30 FMPs were 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.

DTM MOBILITY TRACKING

COUNTRIES: CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, MAURITANIA (MIGRANTS), NIGERIA.

DESCRIPTION: Mobility tracking aims to quantify presence of population categories, reasons for displacement, length of displacement and needs within defined locations, with a frequency that captures mobility dynamics. This component is well suited to quantifying groups of people, whether internally displaced, migrants in transit locations, stranded migrants or other populations of concern. Its approach is highly customizable: it can be light-touch or in-depth depending on the phase and requirements of the response, and often increases in depth and detail over successive rounds. Mobility tracking can be established quickly and is suitable for covering large areas, including for nationwide coverage. It is better suited for populations with some base level of stability and predictability of location, rather than highly mobile populations. However, in and out movement is routinely captured, and the event tracking tool can supplement to mitigate this limitation.

NOTE ON METHODOLOGY II

DTM TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL:

COUNTRIES: BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHAD, COTE D'IVOIRE, GHANA, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, TOGO

Transhumance is a farming method by which farmers accompany their herds in search of pasture and water points. It can be carried out internally in a country or cover several countries, and often extends over large distances. Climate variation, the economic situation and the reduction of pastures and water have accentuated the phenomenon of transhumance for twenty years, pushing transhumant pastoralists to travel longer distances.

Pastoral projects and programs help improve transhumance practices by establishing infrastructures along livestock corridors. However, these infrastructures are still insufficient. Although various actors are working on a pastoral monitoring system to support "the prevention of humanitarian crises, food and nutrition in the Sahelian pastoral", coverage geographically and resources are limited. National and regional partners do not have systematic monitoring systems of transhumance movements on a larger scale that would prevent and resolve potential conflicts. Furthermore, there is a glaring lack of data on the transhumance movement.

IOM has developed the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT). The TTT, with data collected through a network of key informants, collects key data on transhumance movements in West and Central Africa, with the aim of providing the information needed for the implementation of support programs for populations involved in transhumance.

This methodology aims to support, strengthen and harmonize transhumance monitoring within the West and Central Africa region implemented by various associations

linked to the Bilital Maroobé Network (RBM) which provide information to help implement programs for the population involved in transhumance and try to inform populations and authorities of the risks of conflicts linked to transhumance.

The methodology used in the context of the TTT, developed in collaboration with government partners and society civil, is based on an approach similar to the monitoring of populations (Flow Monitoring Points by IOM) and is based on three fundamental tools (the mapping, counting and alert).

IOM GMDAC MISSING MIGRANT PROJECT

COUNTRIES: BURKINA FASO, CHAD, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL

Missing Migrants Project counts migrants who have died at the external borders of states, or in the process of migration towards an international destination, regardless of their legal status. The Project records only those migrants who die during their journey to a country different from their country of residence.

Missing Migrants Project data include the deaths of migrants who die in transportation accidents, shipwrecks, violent attacks, or due to medical complications during their journeys. It also includes the number of corpses found at border crossings that are categorized as the bodies of migrants, on the basis of belongings and/or the characteristics of the death.

The Missing Migrants Project currently gathers information from diverse sources such as official records – including from coast guards and medical examiners – and other sources such as media reports, NGOs, and surveys and interviews of migrants. In the Mediterranean region,

data are relayed from relevant national authorities to IOM field missions, who then share it with the Missing Migrants Project team. Data are also obtained by IOM and other organizations that receive survivors at landing points in Italy and Greece. IOM and UNHCR also regularly coordinate to validate data on missing migrants in the Mediterranean.

There are some limitations to the data available on deaths and disappearances during migration in West and Central Africa. The information available is sparse and rarely contains information on sex, age, and places of disappearance or death. Moreover, there is no perfectly harmonized data on the number of migrants missing, nor information on the families who are still looking for those lost during their migration.

EXTERNAL SOURCES

ARRIVALS IN ITALY, GREECE AND SPAIN: data presented on arrivals to Europe is taken from figures provided by Greek, Italians 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.

