



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

REGIONAL MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

October – December 2017

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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IOM DATA COLLECTION ON MIGRATION IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has established **Flow Monitoring Points (FMP)** as part of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in areas of significant migratory transit in West and Central Africa, Libya and Italy. Two tools are used as part of the FMP methodology: 1) the Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) collects data from *groups of people* to provide a better understanding of intra and interregional migration patterns and trends; 2) the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) collects *individual* data on a sample of migrants on their journey. Both tools are implemented in various locations across the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR). The narrative and map on this page provide details on data collection activities for the period between October and December 2017.

Burkina Faso: An FMP was established in Burkina Faso's capital city of Ouagadougou in April 2017. FMR reports can be found [here](#).

Chad: Since April 2017, IOM has been collecting FMR data in Chad. FMR reports can be found [here](#).

Guinea: Since May 2017, IOM has been collecting FMR data in multiple locations in Guinea. FMR reports can be found [here](#).

Libya: DTM has tracked the number of migrants in Libya since the start of 2016. Data collection has been conducted over the course of the year and the programme provides updates on a regular basis. Data and reports can be found [here](#).

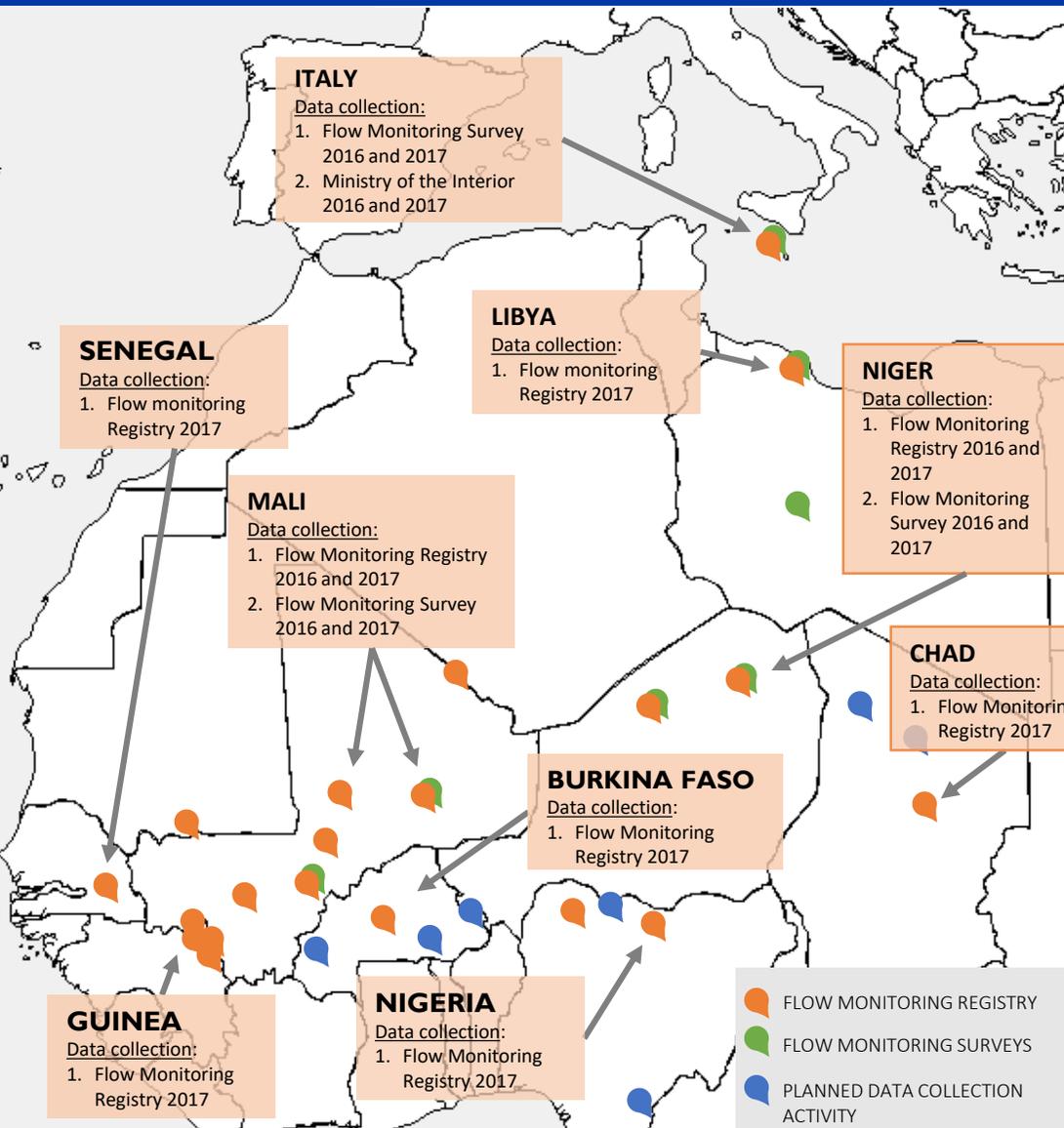
Italy: Beginning in October 2015, IOM has been conducting FMS in Sicily, Apulia and Calabria with the aim of tracking and monitoring populations on the move through the Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes to Europe. Data and analysis are available [here](#). Additional data on migrants from West and Central Africa, gathered by the Italian Ministry of the Interior, is available [here](#).

Mali: FMR and FMS have been conducted since the start of 2017 in main transit areas of Mali. Information on both trends and individual data is available. Dashboards and analysis are available [here](#).

Niger: FMR and FMS have been conducted since the start of the year in Séguédine and Arlit, two main transit points for migrants going to or coming back from Libya and Algeria. Information on both trends and individual data is available. Dashboards and analysis can be found [here](#).

Nigeria: Two FMRs were set up in northern Nigeria in main transit areas in Kano and Sokoto in Quarter 2 2017. FMR reports can be found [here](#).

Senegal: An FMR was established in Tambacounda, Senegal in April 2017. Data is available [here](#).



ROUTE-BASED ANALYSIS ALONG WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN MIGRATION ROADS

Background: IOM works with national and local authorities, as well as community-based organizations, to better understand migration movements in West and Central Africa and to support programming for safer and better informed migration movements.

Methodology: More than 25 teams of enumerators work in major transit areas to monitor intra and interregional migration movements by using two tools from the Displacement Tracking Matrix: the flow monitoring registry (FMR) and the flow monitoring survey (FMS). The locations of flow monitoring points are defined based on assessments previously conducted with national and local authorities along main migration routes.

The flow monitoring methodology includes direct observations in places of entry, transit or exit, as well as structured interviews with migrants and key stakeholders in transit points (including transportation workers, housing workers and migration officials) to assess movement trends, routes and countries of origin and destination. This methodology has been developed to track movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination.

The purpose of flow monitoring is to regularly provide updated information on the scale and profile of population movements. The information and analysis provided by flow monitoring aims to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/migratory routes.

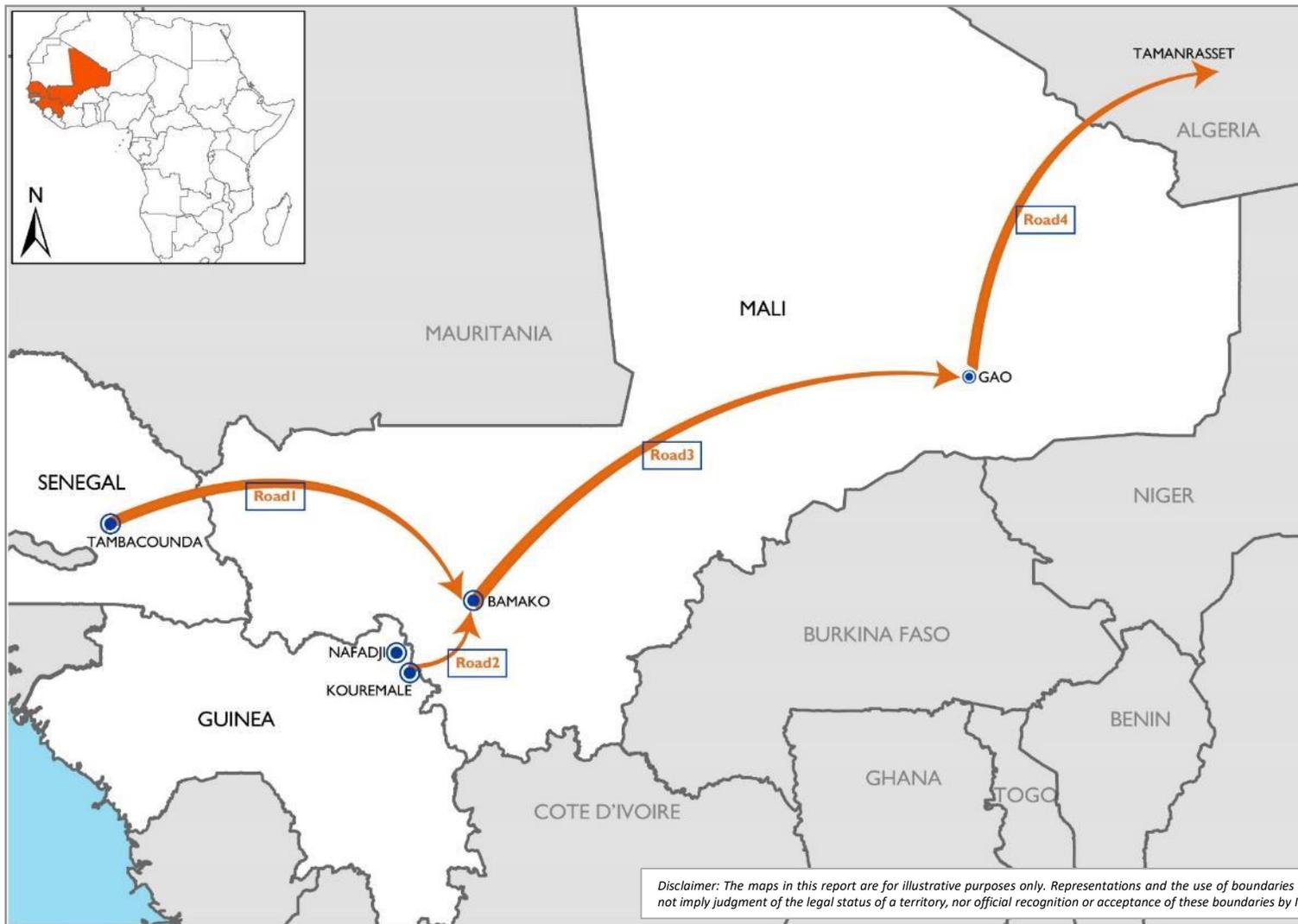
Analysis: This section presents an analysis of some of the major migration routes in the region, and it is based on data collected at the various Flow Monitoring Points in the region and the Flow Monitoring Registry questionnaire.

To perform this analytical work, the data is sorted by direction to and from a location. For example, for the route going from Tambacounda, Senegal to Bamako, Mali, only the data collected at Tambacounda were considered to avoid duplication of data collected. In a next step, only the individuals going to Bamako and transiting Tambacounda were selected. Thus, the travel considered did not automatically start in Tambacounda, but transited through Tambacounda.

The following routes are described in this document:

1. **TAMBACOUNDA** (Senegal) to **BAMAKO** (Mali)
2. **NAFADJI & KOUREMALE** (Guinea) to **BAMAKO** (Mali)
3. **BAMAKO** (Mali) to **GAO** (Mali)
4. **GAO** (Mali) to **TAMANRASSET** (Algeria)

ROUTE-BASED ANALYSIS ALONG WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN MIGRATION ROADS



- OVERVIEW OF ROUTES ANALYSED IN THIS REPORT:**
- 1. TAMBACOUNDA** (Senegal) to **BAMA KO** (Mali)
 - 2. NAFADJI & KOUREMALE** (Guinea) to **BAMA KO** (Mali)
 - 3. BAMA KO** (Mali) to **GAO** (Mali)
 - 4. GAO** (Mali) to **TAMANRASSET** (Algeria)

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.

ROUTE I: TAMBACOUNDA to BAMAKO

The FMP in Tambacounda is located at a major international crossroads connecting several countries to Senegal. Specifically, this FMP observes the flows between Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau and in particular the flows on the Tambacounda-Kedougou axis, which is very much used by international travellers.

The results of the analysis carried out on the Tambacounda FMP indicate that the main destination country is **Senegal** (for 92% of individuals), **Mali** (4%) and **The Gambia** (4%), and the main destination cities outside of Senegal are **Bamako** and **Banjul** (the main cities of destination in Senegal are **Dakar, Kidira, Kedougou, Manda, Madina Gounass** and **Diaobe**).

Between October and December 2017, 1,628 flows to Bamako were observed at the Tambacounda FMP by three IOM enumerators.

52% of flows observed passing through Tambacounda and heading to Bamako were **Malian** nationals, 30% were **Senegalese** and 11% were **Gambian**.

64% of individuals travelling were male.

75% of the individuals observed passing through Tambacounda and bound for Bamako, came from Senegal, 23% from The Gambia and the rest from Guinea Bissau (2%).

The observed nationalities of 75% of all departures from Senegal were mainly Malians returning to Bamako and Senegalese traveling to Mali, highlighting the importance of economic exchange between the two countries.



ROUTE I: TAMBACOUNDA to BAMAKO

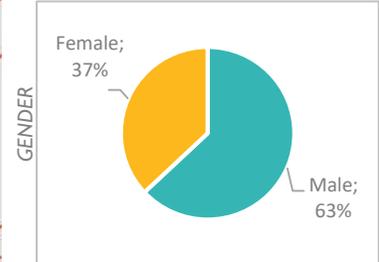
This infographic presents the profile of individuals that were observed at the **IOM Flow Monitoring Point in Tambacounda in Senegal** from **October to December 2017**, and it focuses on individuals travelling to Bamako, Mali. 4% of travellers observed at the Tambacounda FMP headed to Bamako and 92% to other locations in Senegal (particularly Dakar). Most individuals heading to Bamako through Tambacounda were Malian nationals (94%). 63% of individual observed going to Bamako from Tambacounda over that same period were male.



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Individuals going from TAMBACOUNDA to BAMAKO

NATIONALITY	
52%	MALIANS
30%	SENEGALESE
11%	GAMBIANS
3%	GUINEANS
4%	OTHERS



DEPARTING FROM

75%	SENEGAL (Dakar, Thies, Kaolack)
23%	GAMBIA (Banjul)
2%	GUINEA BISSAU (Bissau)

ROUTE 2: NAFADJI & KOUREMALE (Guinea) to BAMAKO (Mali)

Guinea is an important departure country for migrants to other countries in the region and to Europe. To conduct this analysis, the data collected in Nafadji and Kourémalé over the last three months was extracted and further filtered to exclusively look at individuals going from (or passing through) Nafadji, Guinea or Kourémalé, Guinea to Bamako, Mali.

The results show that the main destination for 54% of individuals from these two FMPs in Guinea are other places in Guinea (Siguiri, Conakry, Kankan). 44% of flows are heading to Mali (Bamako) and less than 1% to Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal.

Between October and December 2017, 2,042 flows to Bamako were observed by 3 IOM enumerators at the FMP in Nafadji and Kouremale. 93% of the people observed at the two FMPs in Guinea and going to Bamako are of Guinean nationality and 3% of Sierra Leonean nationality.

64% of individuals travelling are male.

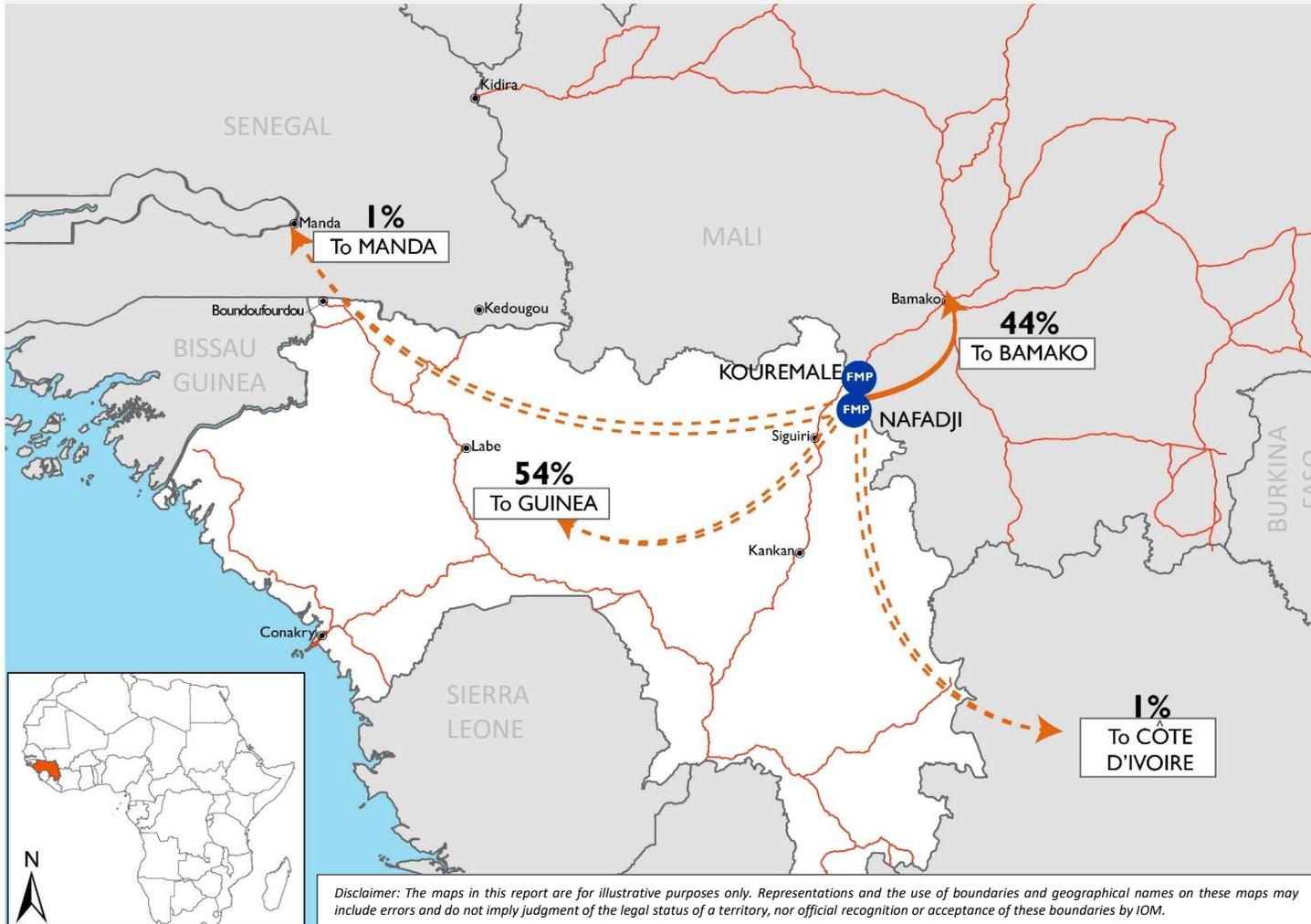
The flows going to Bamako and passing through Guinea are essentially all (more than 99%) directly from Guinea. Guinea is a country of departure for regional and international migration, and it is not a major transit country.

99% of the flows from Guinea to Bamako depart from Siguiri (32%), Conakry (29%) and Kankan (22%).



ROUTE 2: NAFADJI & KOUREMALE to BAMAKO

This infographic presents the profile of individuals that were observed at the IOM Flow Monitoring Point in Nafadji and Kourémalé in Guinea from October to December 2017, and it focuses on individuals travelling to Bamako, Mali. 44% of travellers observed in Nafadji and Kourémalé FMPs headed to Bamako and 54% to other locations in Guinea. Most heading to Bamako through Nafadji and Kourémalé were Guinean nationals (94%). 71% of individuals observed going to Bamako from Nafadji and Kourémalé over that same period were male.

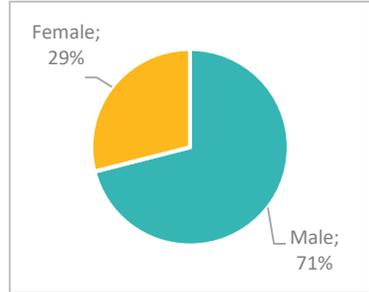


Individuals going from NAFADJI/KOUREMALE to BAMAKO

NATIONALITY

94%	GUINEANS
3%	SIERRA LEONESE
1%	LIBERIANS
<1%	MALIANS

GENDER



DEPARTING FROM

99%	GUINEA (Conakry, Siguiri, Kankan, Labé)
<1%	GAMBIA (Banjul)
<1%	MALI (XXX)

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ROUTE 3: BAMAKO (Mali) to GAO (Mali)

Of all the individuals observed at the various FMPs from October to December 2017, Bamako is the main city of destination. Bamako is a point of interest in terms of migration in the region. The following analysis is done using only Bamako's FMP.

One important note for the FMP in Mali: unlike other points in the region, only long-term migrants are observed and captured by our enumerators using a combination of key informant interviews and direct observations.

The city of Gao constitutes the main city of destination for the individuals observed by our enumerators (77% of individuals) at the Bamako FMP, 10% were heading to Mopti (a city on the road to Gao), 3% to Conarky and 1% to Agadez.

A total of 5,408 individuals were observed by IOM Mali enumerators during the October-December 2017 period going from Bamako to Gao.

Of all the individuals going to Gao from the Bamako FMP, 60% were Guinean nationals, 15% Gambian nationals, 7% Malian nationals and 5% Senegalese nationals.

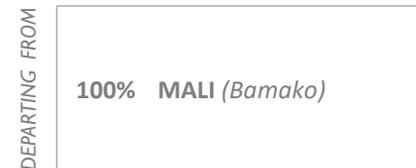
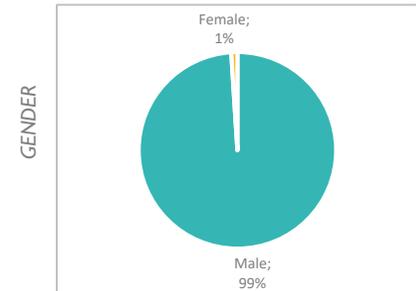
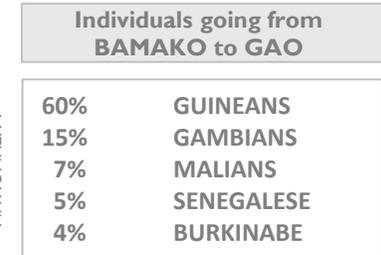
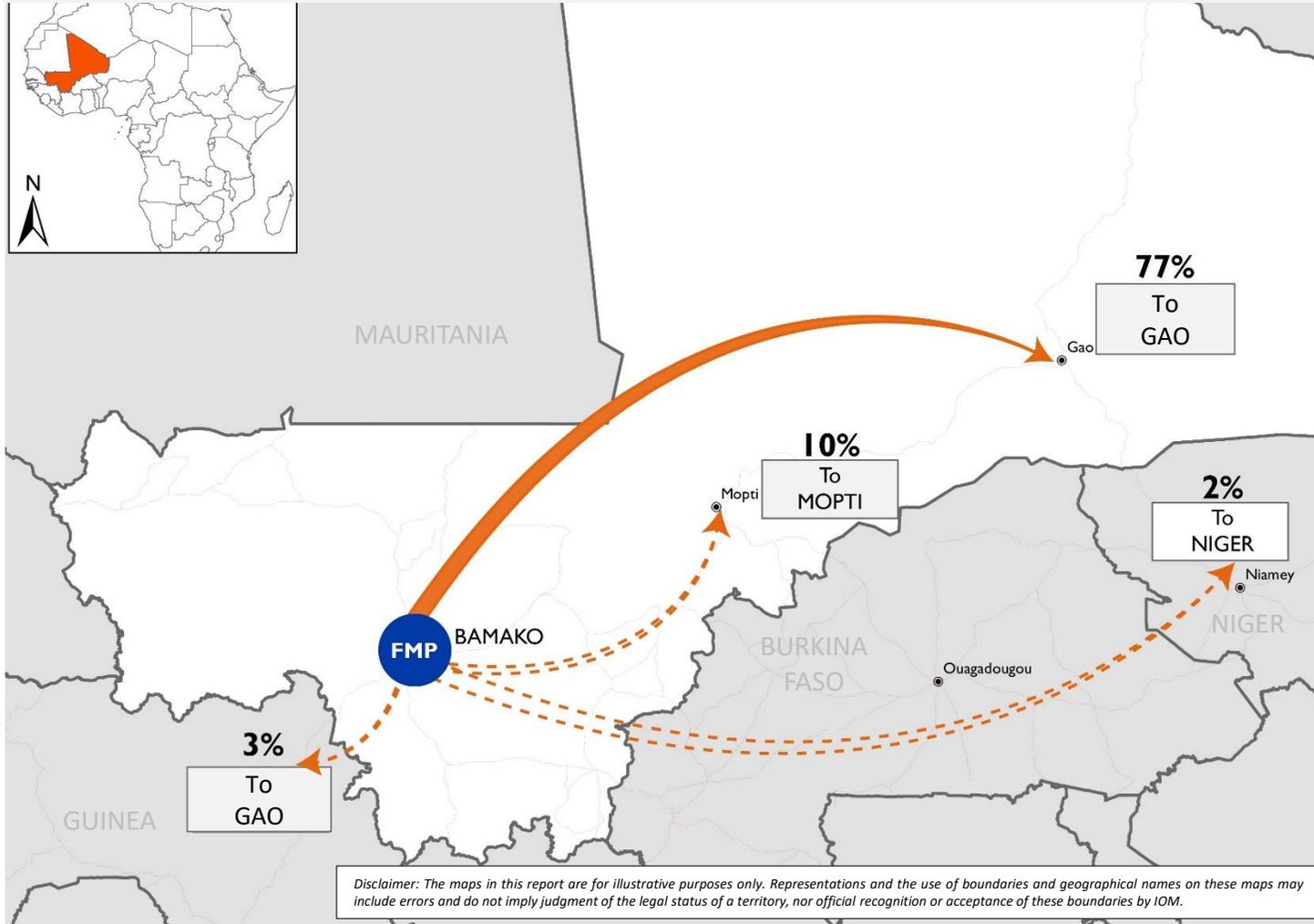
99% of individuals travelling are male.

All individuals identified in Bamako and going to Gao departed directly from Bamako. This likely shows that migrants observed in Bamako have stopped in Mali for a little while before continuing their journey.



ROUTE 3: BAMAKO to GAO

This infographic presents the profile of individuals that were observed at the IOM Flow Monitoring Point in Bamako in Mali from October to December 2017, and it focuses on individuals travelling to Gao, Mali. 77% of travellers observed in Bamako’s FMP headed to Gao and 10% to Mopti, Mali. Most heading to Gao through Bamako were Guinean nationals (60%). 99% of individuals observed going to Gao from Bamako over that same period were male.



ROUTE 4: GAO (Mali) to ALGERIA

The analysis below describes the characteristics of the flows observed in two locations in Gao (**Place Kidal** and **Wabaria**) going to Algeria or representing movements internal to Mali. As previously noted, unlike other points in the region, in Mali only long-term migrants are observed and captured by our enumerators using a combination of key informant interviews and direct observations.

Given the complexity of the situation (security, access, etc.), flows for the two FMPs in Gao are only observed when going northwards and composed of long-term migrants. These FMPs are therefore not representative of the other flows in the city. Therefore, 97% of individual flows observed in Gao are heading to Algeria and only 3% are heading to Mali.

Over the October – December 2017 period, a total of 8,764 individuals were observed going from Gao to Algeria, most heading toward Tamanrasset (60%), Bordj (29%) or Hallil (6%).

It should be noted that the proportion of female travellers reaches 5% of the total individuals going to Algeria from Gao, which is much higher than the proportion of females observed going from Bamako to Gao (1%). It is possible that alternative routes are used for such movements to Gao.

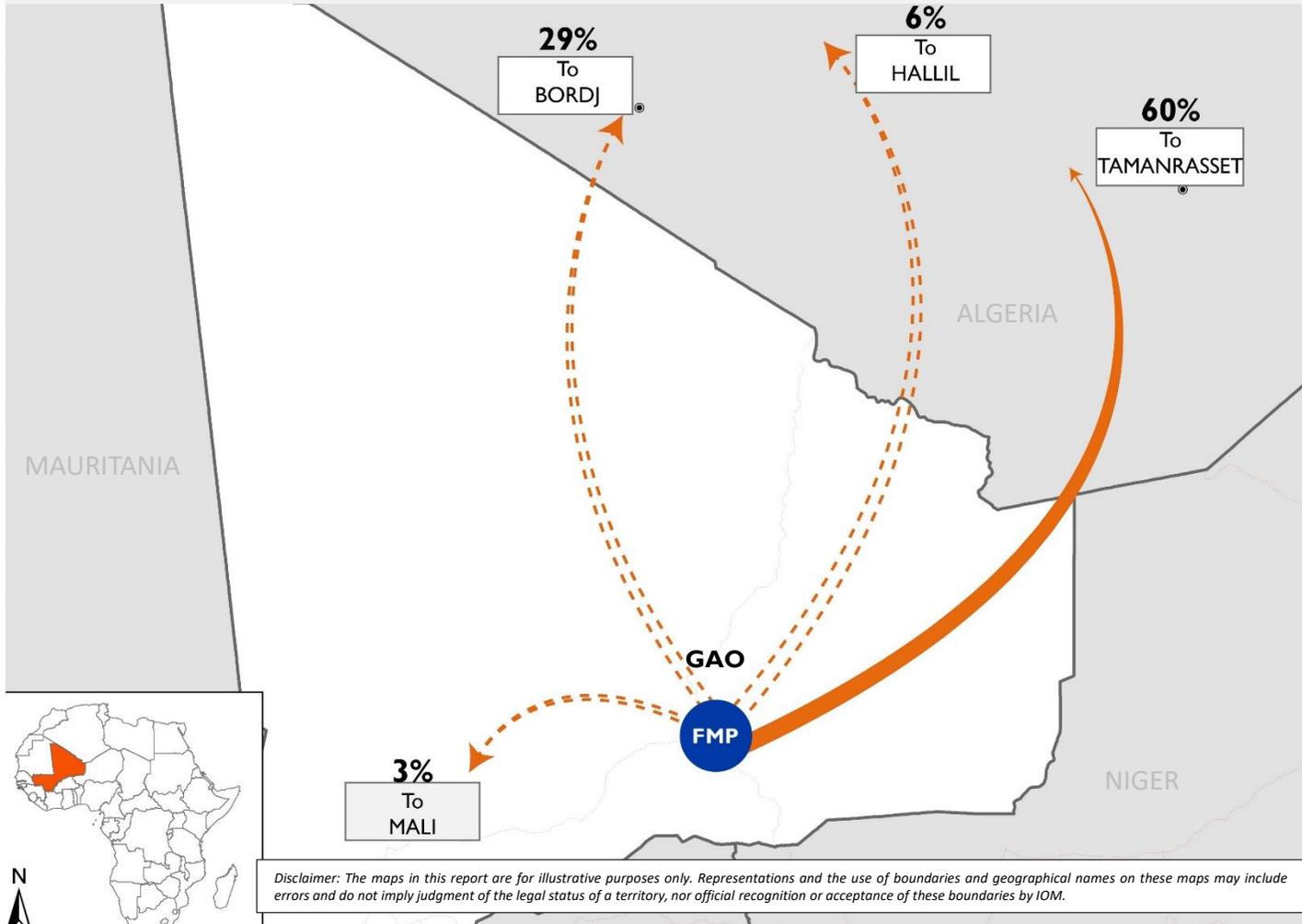
Of the movements heading to Algeria and passing through Gao, the main place of departure is Bamako (for 99% of flows observed in Gao). Less used routes have been identified departing from Niamey, Niger (less than 1%) and Sévaré, Mali (less than 1%).

In terms of nationalities of individuals going through Gao and heading to Algeria, 38% of individuals observed were Guinean nationals, 24% Malian nationals, 11% Ivoirian nationals and 8% Senegalese nationals. Other nationalities identified were Gambian, Sierra Leone, Liberian and Burkinabe nationals.



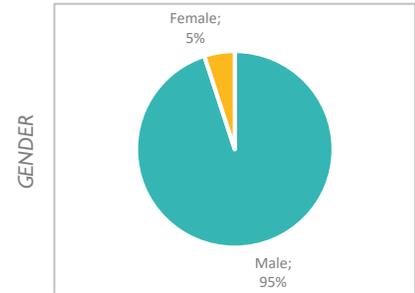
ROUTE 4: GAO to TAMANRASSET

This infographic presents the profile of individuals that were observed at the IOM Flow Monitoring Points in Gao in Mali from October to December 2017, and it focuses on individuals travelling to Tamanrasset, Algeria. 60% of travellers observed in Gao FMPs headed to Tamanrasset and 29% to Bordj, Algeria. Most heading to Tamanrasset through Gao were Guinean Nationals (38%). 95% of individuals observed going to Tamanrasset from Gao over that same period were male.



Individuals going from GAO to TAMANRASSET

NATIONALITY	Percentage
GUINEANS	39%
MALIANS	25%
IVOIRIANS	10%
SENEGALESE	9%
GAMBIANS	5%
SIERRA LEONESE	4%



DEPARTING FROM
100% MALI (Bamako and Sévaré)

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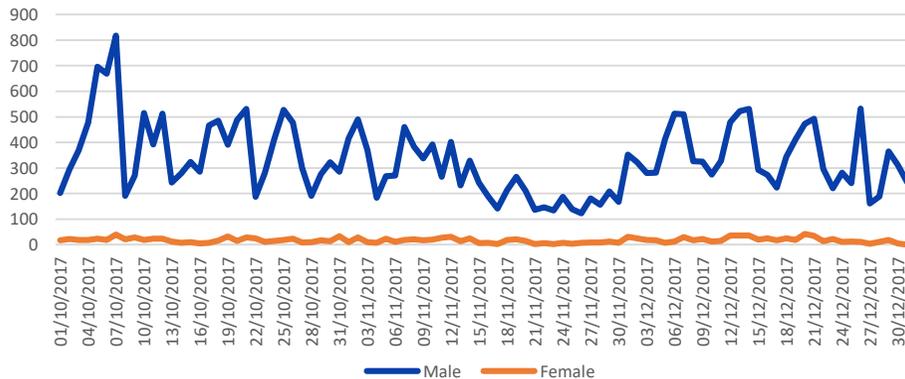
Since February 2016, flow monitoring of individuals has been conducted in two locations in the region of Agadez, Niger.

During this quarter, the main locations of departure of flows were Agadez and Gatron, including mainly Nigerien, Nigerian, Malian, Guinean and Cameroonian nationals. The majority of flows taking place in Niger were individuals traveling within the country.

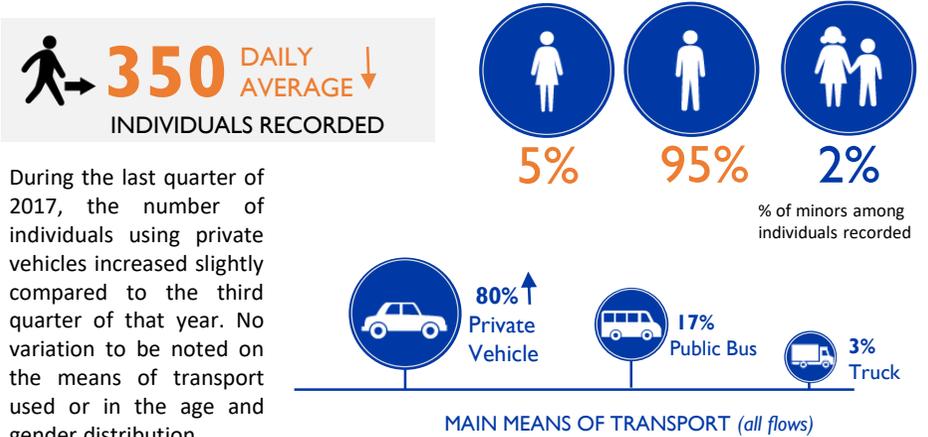
Between October and December, a decrease in flows at Niger’s FMPs was observed. In the wake of the last quarter of 2017, the daily average fell slightly compared to the third quarter. Further surveys (FMS) conducted in early January 2018, will provide detailed information on the profile and socio-demographic characteristics of the population followed at the level of the various FMPs in Niger.

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGER

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at Niger’s FMPs. This does not reflect the totality of individuals passing through these points, but rather an overview of mobility observed from October to December 2017. For this period, a peak was observed in early October 2017 with 818 male and 40 female individuals observed.

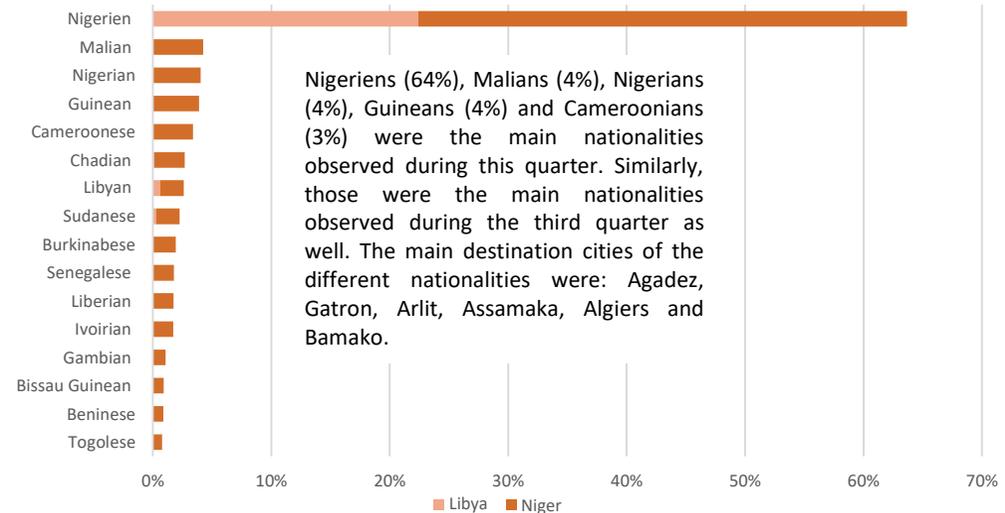


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGER



During the last quarter of 2017, the number of individuals using private vehicles increased slightly compared to the third quarter of that year. No variation to be noted on the means of transport used or in the age and gender distribution.

NATIONALITY AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN NIGER





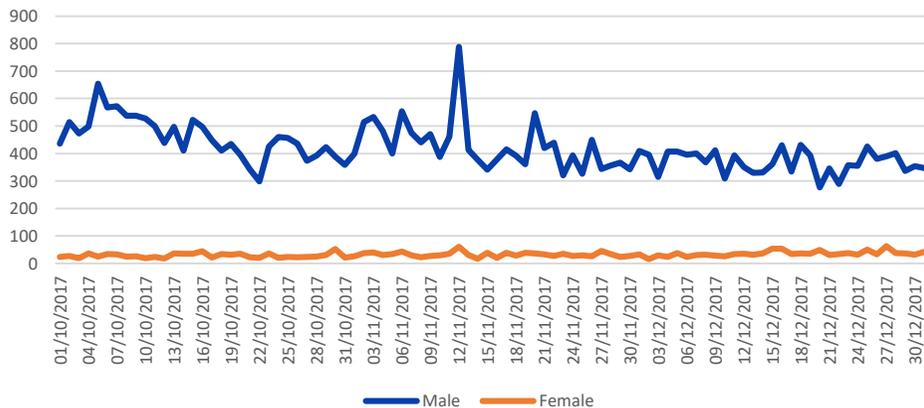
Since June 2016, IOM Mali has captured the movement of individuals in the regions of Gao and Segou (in Benena).

In the third quarter of 2017, Mali added 8 more flow monitoring points around the country to better observe migration flows. Though the total number of observations increased, the daily average flows has not been impacted by these additional points (448 individuals were recorded over the third quarter of 2017) against 451 during the fourth quarter.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, the main migration flows in Mali were comprised mainly of Guinean, Malian, Senegalese, Ivoirian and Gambian nationals (same as in the third quarter). The majority of flows taking place in Mali were individuals traveling within the country or in other countries in the region (Niger, Mauritania, etc.).

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN MALI

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the level of the FMPs of Mali between October and December 2017. The lines fluctuate very little except for a peak, especially in the number of male travellers, in November 2017.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN MALI



451 DAILY AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED



7%



93%



6%

% of minors among individuals recorded

A slight increase in the proportion of women in the population counted at the Mali FMPs was observed over the fourth quarter of 2017 (compared to the third quarter).



67% ↑
Public Bus



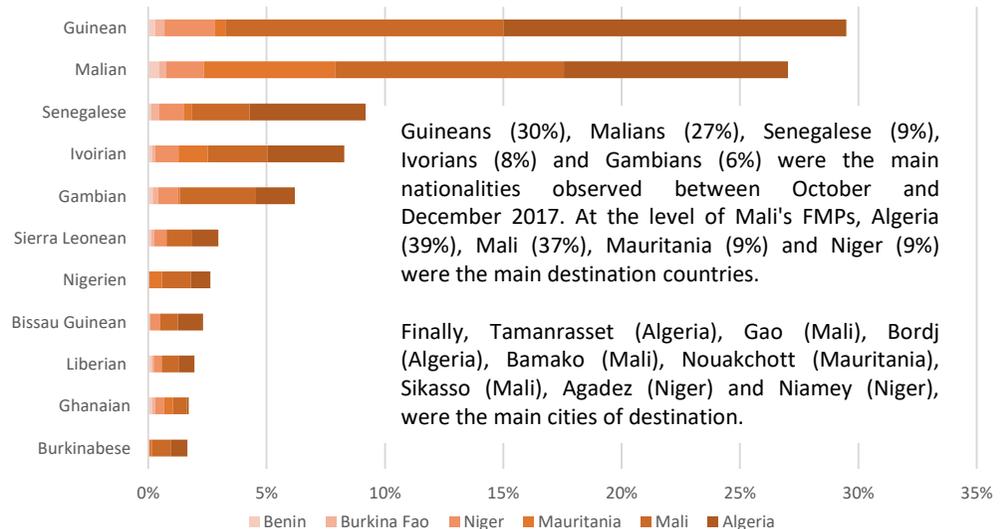
25%
Private Vehicle



7%
Truck

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

NATIONALITY AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN MALI



Guineans (30%), Malians (27%), Senegalese (9%), Ivoirians (8%) and Gambians (6%) were the main nationalities observed between October and December 2017. At the level of Mali's FMPs, Algeria (39%), Mali (37%), Mauritania (9%) and Niger (9%) were the main destination countries.

Finally, Tamanrasset (Algeria), Gao (Mali), Bordj (Algeria), Bamako (Mali), Nouakchott (Mauritania), Sikasso (Mali), Agadez (Niger) and Niamey (Niger), were the main cities of destination.



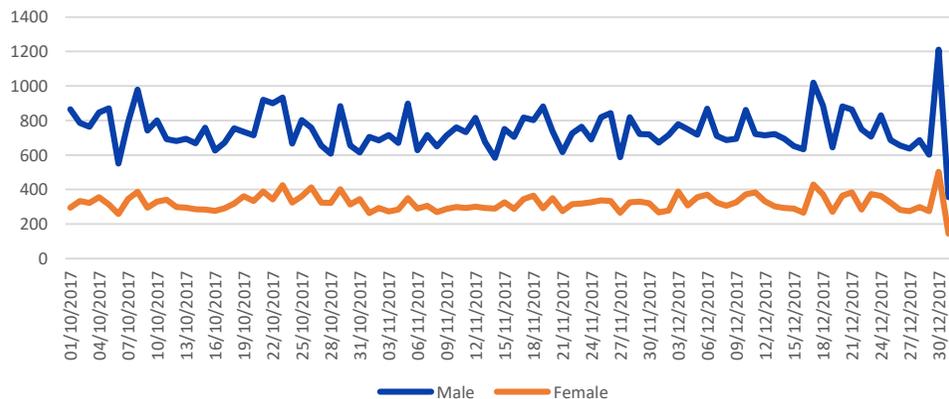
In March 2017, two FMPs were established in Kano and Sokoto, Nigeria, where significant flows of individuals of different nationalities were observed. As part of intraregional migration flows, individuals travel back and forth between Nigeria and neighboring countries, mostly for economic and family reasons.

The daily average number of individuals recorded at these two FMPs in Nigeria (1,065 individuals) increased by more than 100 compared to the third quarter of 2017 (954 individuals).

During the fourth quarter of 2017, the number of women among the observed individuals continued to increase compared to the first three quarters of 2017. The FMS 2018 will better understand and have a more in-depth idea of this type of migration profile.

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the level of the Nigerian FMPs between October and December 2017. During this trimester an increase in flows is noted as compared to the 3rd quarter of the year 2017, leading to an increase also of the daily average.



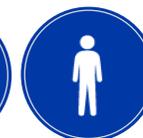
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA



1,065 DAILY AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED



30%



70%



21%

% of minors among individuals recorded

Between October and December 2017, the proportion of minors and women observed at the level of the Nigerian FMPs, continued to increase compared to the 3rd quarter of the same year.



52%
Car



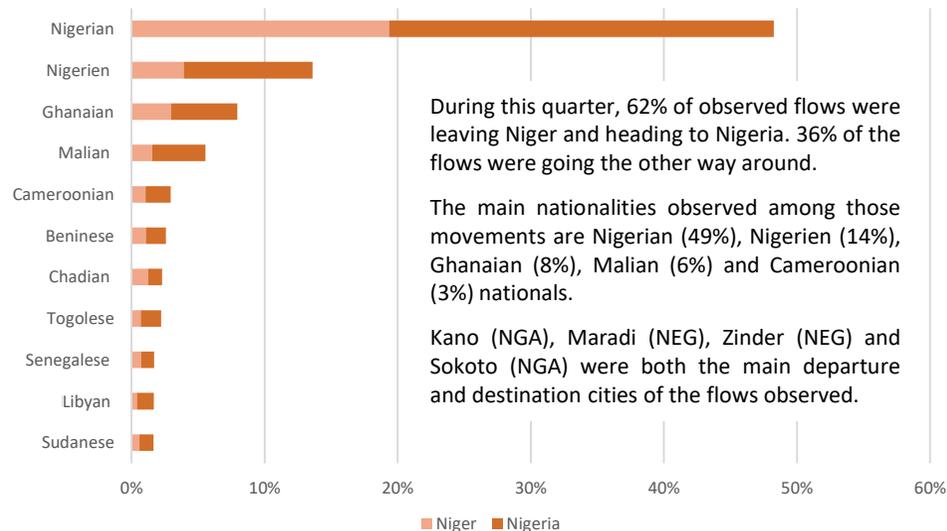
39%
Public Bus



3%
Truck

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

NATIONALITY AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN NIGERIA



During this quarter, 62% of observed flows were leaving Niger and heading to Nigeria. 36% of the flows were going the other way around.

The main nationalities observed among those movements are Nigerian (49%), Nigerien (14%), Ghanaian (8%), Malian (6%) and Cameroonian (3%) nationals.

Kano (NGA), Maradi (NEG), Zinder (NEG) and Sokoto (NGA) were both the main departure and destination cities of the flows observed.



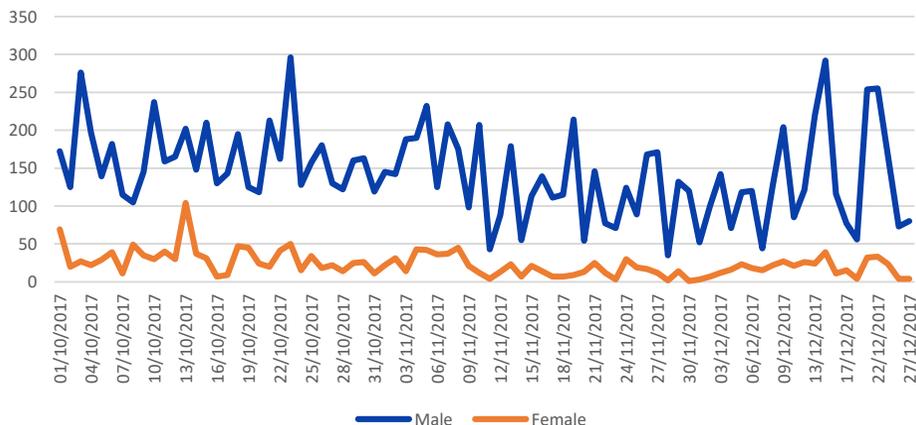
In Chad, the FMP is located in Kalait in the north of the country, which borders Sudan, Libya and Niger. From July to September 2017, most individuals transiting Kalait were Chadian nationals. A small number of Sudanese, Libyan and Togolese nationals were also observed (not significant enough to be included in the chart below).

The main town of destination for Chadian nationals leaving Kalait was Abeche — a town close to the Sudanese border with a direct route to both Sudan and N'Djamena.

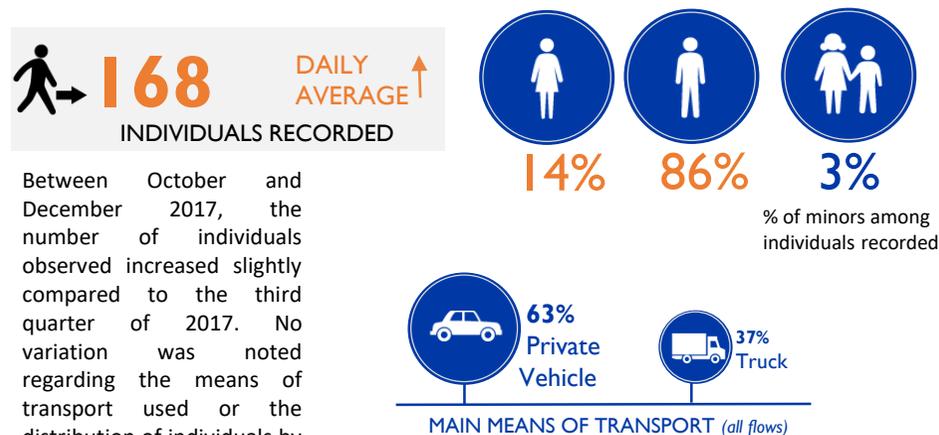
The daily average of individuals traveling through the FMPs has slightly increased this quarter (from a daily average of 148 in the third quarter of 2017 to 168 for the fourth quarter).

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN CHAD

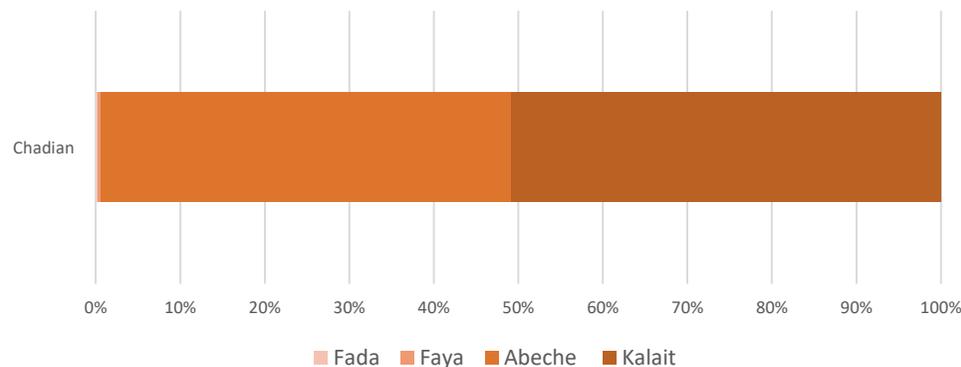
The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Kalait FMP between October and December 2017. The movements captured are much more erratic than the flows observed during the third quarter. The more erratic movement of the flows reflects changes in regular traffic to and from this FMP.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD



NATIONALITY AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN CHAD



In Kalait, Chadian travellers are the main nationality observed during this quarter. Other nationalities such as Sudanese and Cameroonians have been identified in Kalait, but in very low numbers. The set-up of the two new FMPs in Chad will provide more information on the different nationalities transiting north.



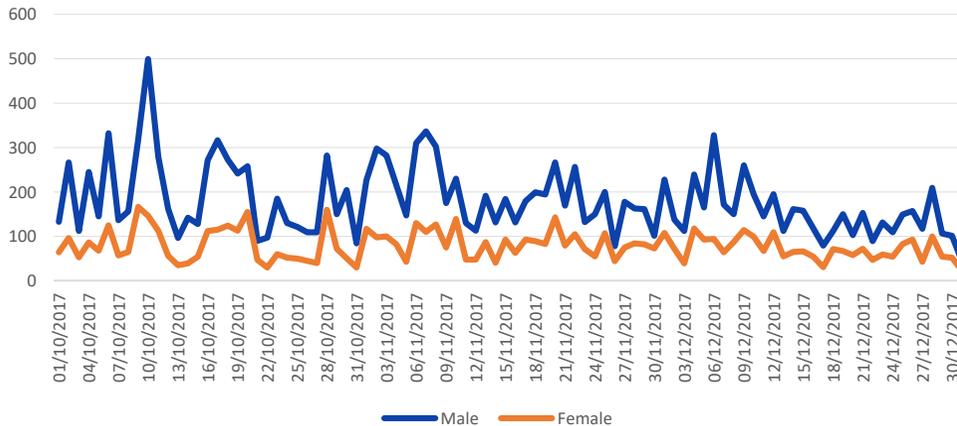
Since March 2017, flow monitoring of individuals has been conducted in Ouagadougou. Most of the flows are between Burkina Faso and the neighboring countries of Mali, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Based on data captured by interviewing bus/taxi terminal managers, the daily flows of travellers in Ouagadougou have increased between October and December (266) compared to the third quarter of 2017 (223).

A new FMP will be installed in January 2018, in Dori (border with Niger) for a better understanding of the migration situation in Burkina Faso.

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Ouagadougou FMP between October and December 2017. While there has been a peak in individual movements around the 10th of October, the movements captured have stabilized over the course of this quarter. Similar to the previous slide, these movements reflect changes in regular traffic to and from this FMP.



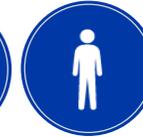
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO



266 DAILY AVERAGE ↑
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED



30%



70%



12%

% of minors among individuals recorded

The proportion of women among the travellers observed at the Ouagadougou FMP decreased slightly during this quarter but remains well above the national averages in the other countries observed in this report (Niger, Senegal, Mali, etc.).

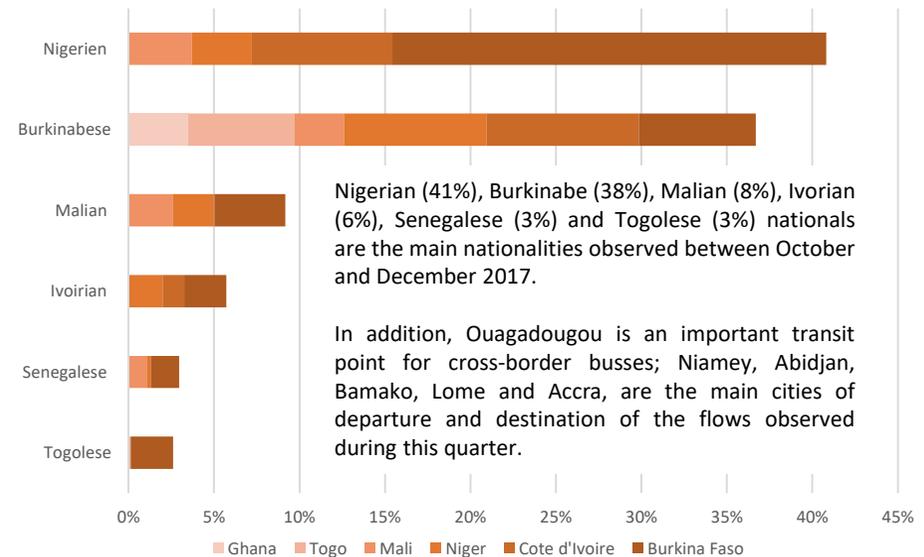


99%
Bus

* All flows

MAIN MEAN OF TRANSPORT*

NATIONALITY AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN BURKINA FASO



Nigerian (41%), Burkinabe (38%), Malian (8%), Ivorian (6%), Senegalese (3%) and Togolese (3%) nationals are the main nationalities observed between October and December 2017.

In addition, Ouagadougou is an important transit point for cross-border busses; Niamey, Abidjan, Bamako, Lome and Accra, are the main cities of departure and destination of the flows observed during this quarter.



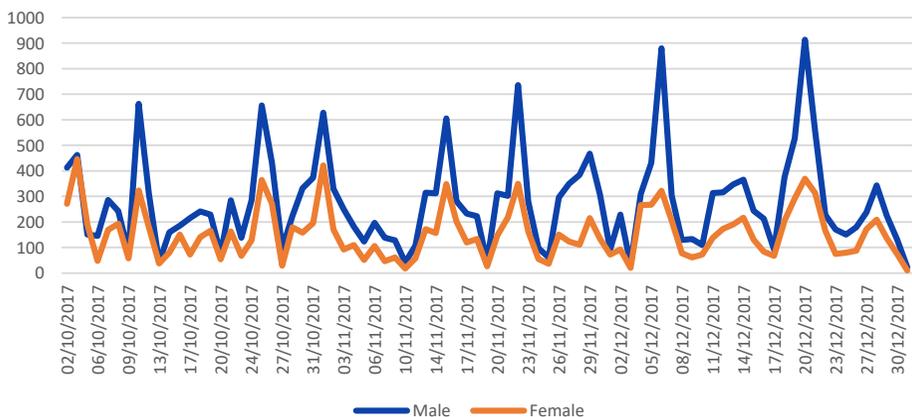
Since April 2017, flow monitoring data has been collected in Tambacounda, a main transit town in Senegal.

During the period observed, mainly Senegalese, Malian, Guinean and Gambian nationals we Tambacounda FMP reflecting the role played by Tambacounda in regional migration. re identified at the

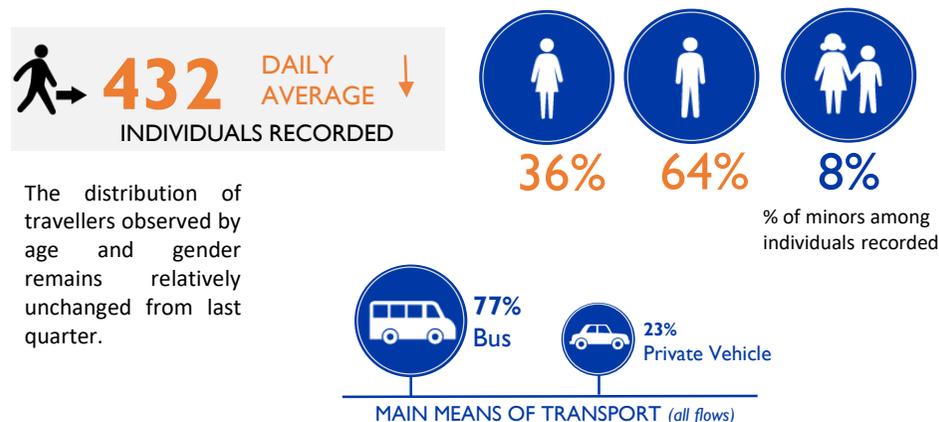
The majority of the flows are internal with individuals heading to border towns, including Bakel, Kedougou, Diaobe, Manda, and Kidira. The daily average flow for the fourth quarter (432) has sharply decreased in comparison to the third quarter (805) of 2017. The third quarter had seen a couple of religious events that increased the daily average.

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between October and December 2017. As for the previous quarters, regular peaks are noted almost every week which account for important bus arrivals on given days mostly from Mali.

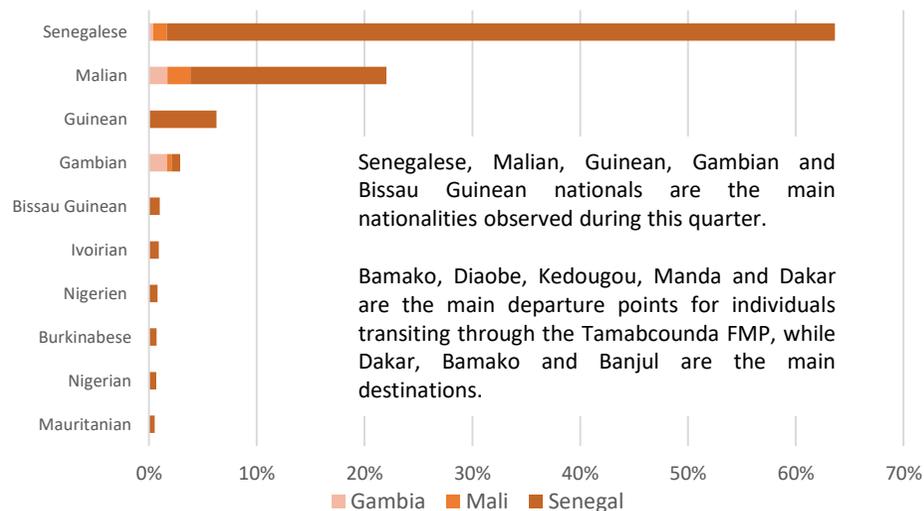


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL



The distribution of travellers observed by age and gender remains relatively unchanged from last quarter.

NATIONALITY AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN SENEGAL



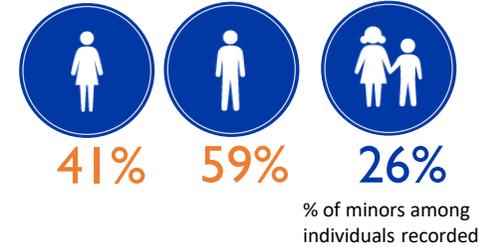


In Guinea, since April 2017, five flow monitoring points have been installed in the border areas with Senegal and Mali.

During the fourth quarter of 2017, three of these points were active, in Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal).

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

921 DAILY AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

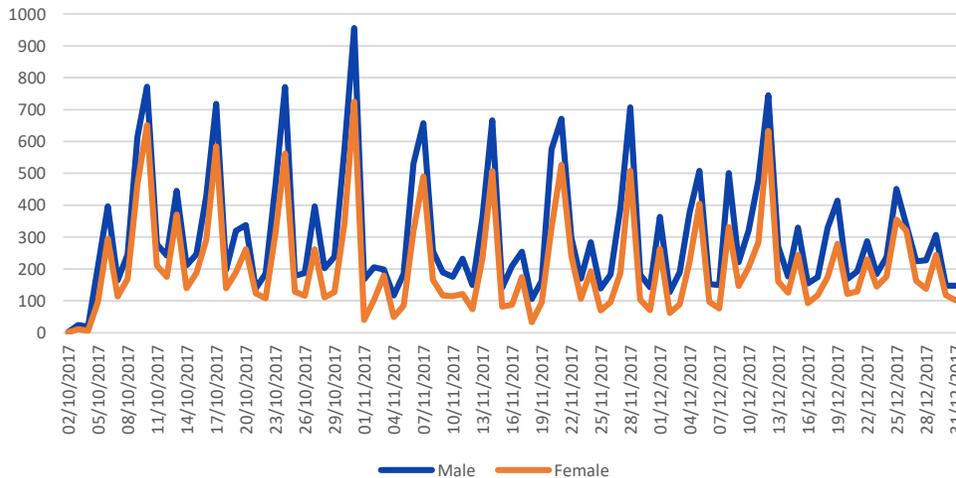


During the fourth quarter of 2017, women and minors accounted for a large share of observed flows. Compared to other FMPs in the region, in Guinea, the private vehicle (taxi) is the main means of transport used by the individuals observed.

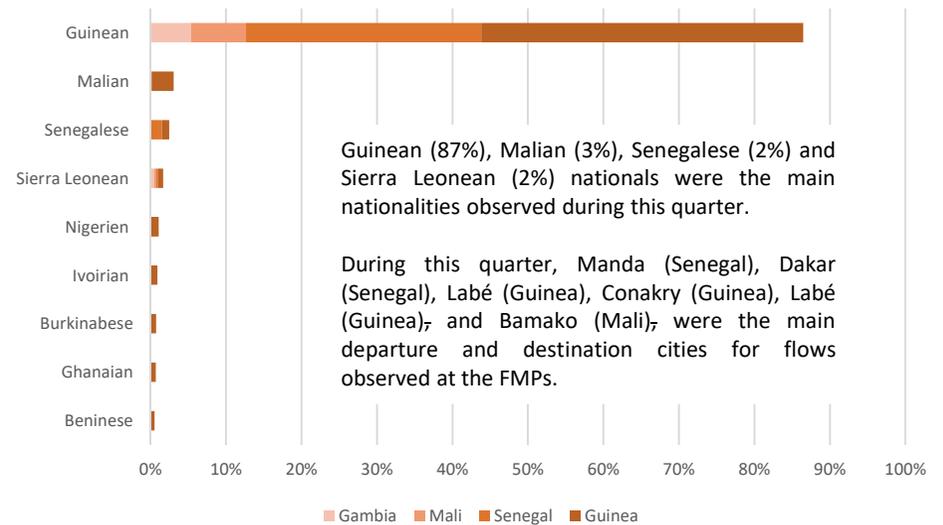


DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed in the three FMPs of Guinea (Kouremale, Nafadji and Bondoufourdou) between October and December 2017.



NATIONALITY AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN GUINEA



Guinean (87%), Malian (3%), Senegalese (2%) and Sierra Leonean (2%) nationalities were the main nationalities observed during this quarter.

During this quarter, Manda (Senegal), Dakar (Senegal), Labé (Guinea), Conakry (Guinea), Labé (Guinea), and Bamako (Mali), were the main departure and destination cities for flows observed at the FMPs.

Flow Monitoring Methodology

IOM works with national and local authorities, as well as community-based organizations, to better understand migration movements in West and Central Africa.

Using tools from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the flow monitoring registry (FMR) and survey (FMS) teams of enumerators work in major transit areas to monitor intra and interregional migration movements. The locations of flow monitoring points are defined based on entry, exit and transit point assessments conducted with national and local authorities along main migration routes.

The flow monitoring methodology includes direct observations in places of entry, transit or exit, as well as structured interviews with migrants and key stakeholders in transit points (including transportation workers, housing workers and migration officials) to assess movement trends, routes and countries of origin and destination. This methodology has been developed to track movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination.

The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale and profile of population movements. The information and analysis provided by flow monitoring aims to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along displacement/migratory routes.

This tool collects information on the number and frequency of individuals transiting or moving through a particular location. Several techniques of flow monitoring and population movement tracking are available, and are deployed, depending on the context and volume of flows identified.

Limitations:

Migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they encounter along their journey, so their intended transit and destination locations are often subject to change. This renders the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa more complex. Therefore, data collected in destination locations may not always accurately reflect flows detected in transit locations. Data variations depends on migratory movements, FM methodology and the number of staff deployed in each FMP and their capacity to capture all movements.



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IOM DTM AND FMP
IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA:**

<http://displacement.iom.int/>

<http://migration.iom.int>

<http://www.nigermigrationresponse.org>

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

