



**DTM**

IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

# REGIONAL MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

January – March 2018

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**

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Website: [www.globaldtm.info](http://www.globaldtm.info) / [www.displacement.iom.int](http://www.displacement.iom.int)

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



### 1. INTRODUCTION

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.

### 2. FLOW MONITORING METHODOLOGY

The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale and profile of population movements. 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 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.

The flow monitoring methodology includes direct observations at **Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** set up in places of entry, transit or exit in each country, 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. The locations of flow monitoring points are defined based on previously conducted entry, exit and transit point assessments conducted with national and local authorities along main migration routes.

Two main tools constitute the flow monitoring methodology:

- The **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR)** collects information on the number and frequency of individuals transiting a particular location, through direct observation and key informant interviews (e.g. with bus drivers, transport companies, etc.)
- The **Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)** are conducted on a regular basis with a sample of observed travelers, be they nationals or migrants in the country where they are surveyed. Flow Monitoring Surveys gather more detailed information about the educational and vocational backgrounds of travelers, their intended destinations, the routes they have taken, and difficulties they have faced along the way.

The location of each Flow Monitoring Point determines what type of traveler may be passing through it. Flow Monitoring Points located near borders or in large cities will be more likely to have cross-border travelers passing through (those who intend to continue to other countries). Flow Monitoring Points in other parts of each country may be more likely to capture information on internal travelers moving from one part of the country to another.

### 3. READING THIS REPORT

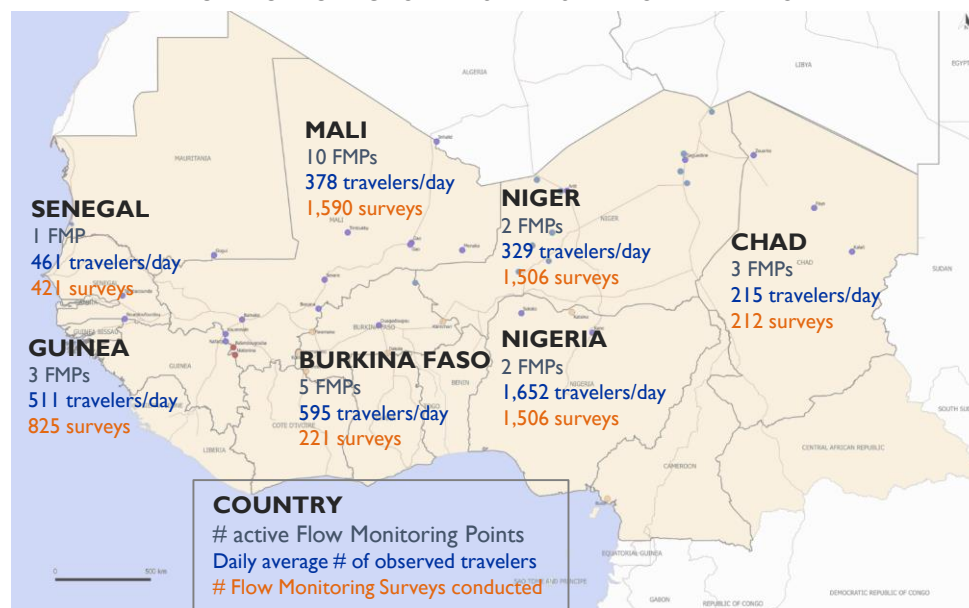
This reports presents two types of Flow Monitoring dashboards for each country. The **FMP dashboards** include information on general trends and types of travelers (age, gender, nationality, type of migration), while the **FMS dashboards** summarize the results of key indicators obtained from each country in which surveys were conducted, providing a more detailed profile of the observed travelers.

### 4. LIMITATION

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.

**5. GLOSSARY :** Available at the end of the report.

### FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA





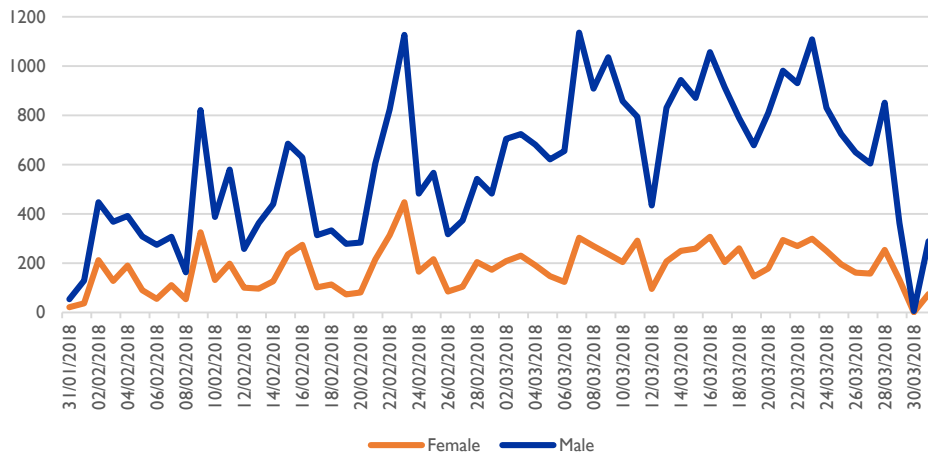
Since March 2017, flow monitoring of individuals has been conducted in Ouagadougou. Additional FMPs were added in late 2017 in Kantchari, Seytenga, Faramana and Yendere. Most of the flows are between Burkina Faso and the neighboring countries of Mali, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

The daily average number of individuals recorded at these three FMPs in Burkina Faso (595 individuals) increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2018 (266 individuals) due to the set-up of new FMPs.

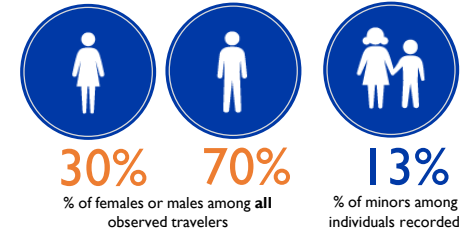
In the first quarter of 2018, the main migration flows in Burkina Faso were comprised of Burkinabe, Nigerian, and Malian nationals. The majority of flows observed in Burkina Faso included individuals traveling within Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Niger. Most flows are for economic reasons (short-term trade movements or long-term migration) as well as seasonal.

## DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

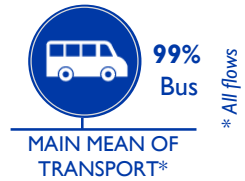
The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the FMPs in Burkina Faso between January and March 2018.



## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

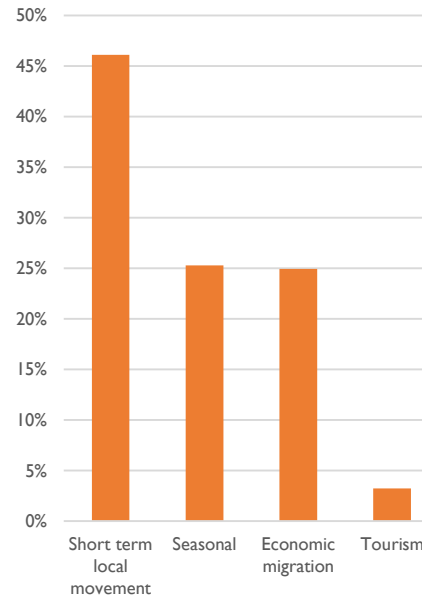


The proportion of women among the travelers observed at the Ouagadougou FMP decreased slightly during this quarter but remains well above the national averages in the other countries observed in this report (Niger, Senegal, Mali, among others).

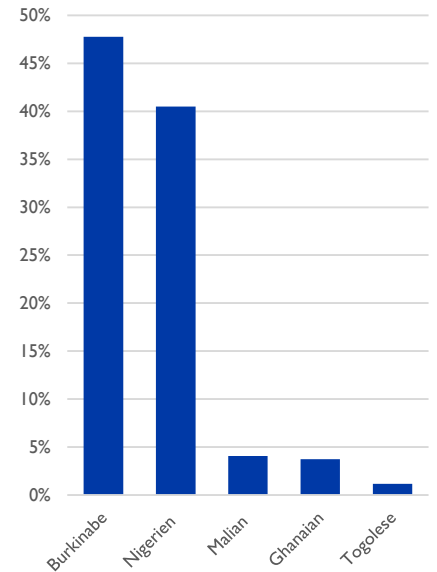


\* All flows

## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



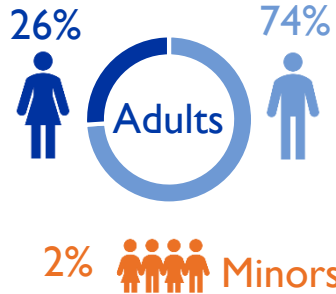
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Burkina Faso.

**221**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

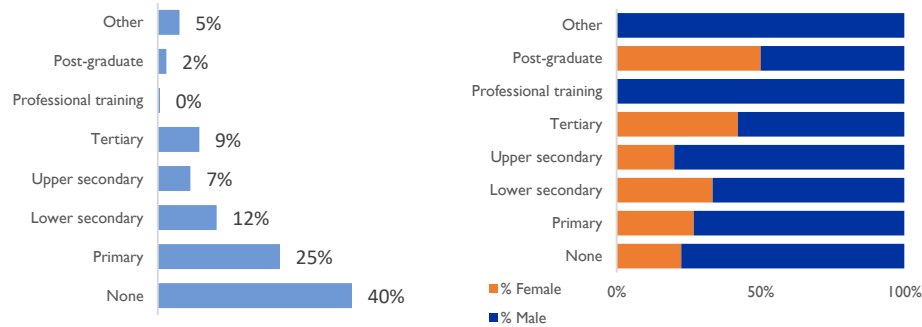


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

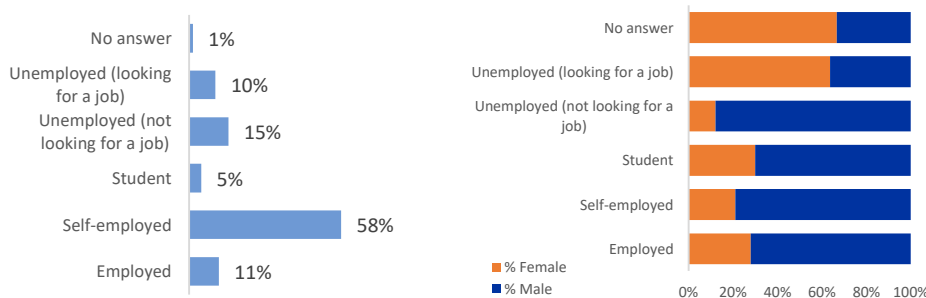


**Cross-border travel:** Respondents whose country of final intended destination is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** When respondents intend to travel within the same country.

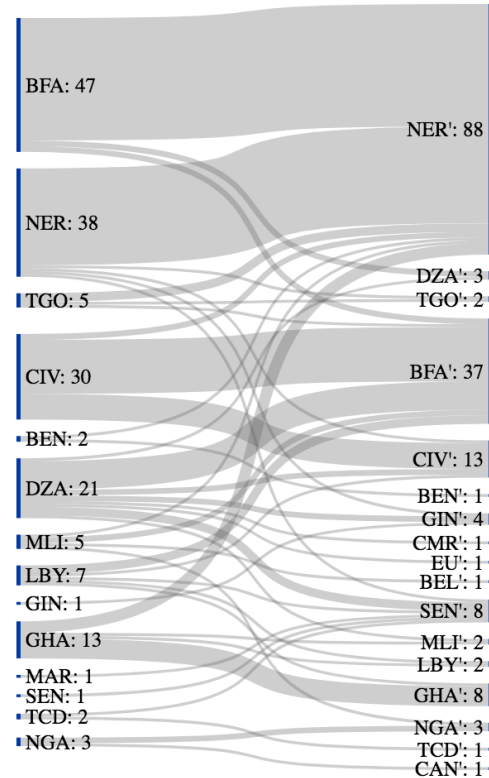
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



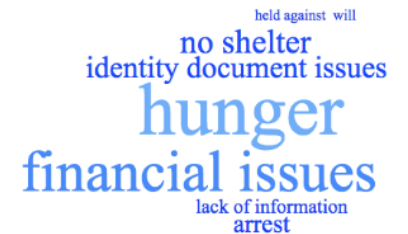
## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



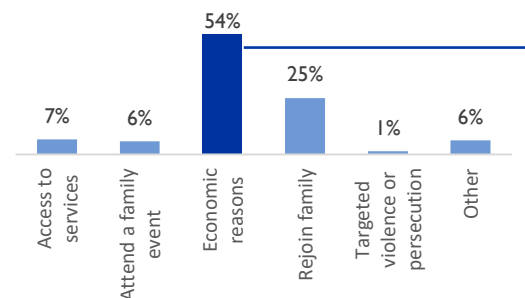
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE\*\*



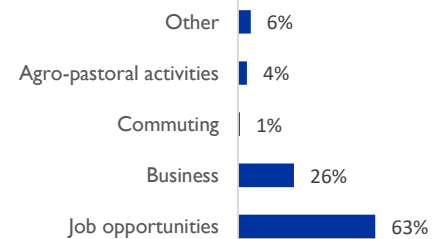
## REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



## ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



\* Numbers in chart refer to number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names  
\*\* Proportions have been rounded and can therefore may not always total to exactly 100%





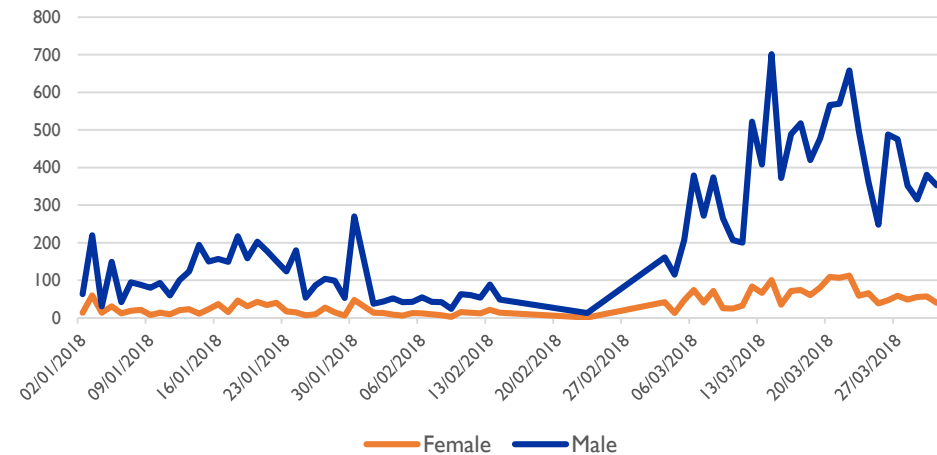
In Chad, three FMPs have been set-up in 2017 and are located in Kalait, Faya and Zouarke in the North of the country, bordering Sudan, Libya and Niger. These FMPs are observing both internal flows (mostly for Kalait FMP) as well as cross-border movements to Libya (FMP in Zouarke and Faya).

The daily average number of individuals recorded at these three FMPs in Chad (215 individuals) increased in comparison to the fourth quarter of 2018 (168 individuals).

In the first quarter of 2018, the main migration flows in Chad were comprised of Chadian and, to a much smaller extent, of Sudanese and Libyan nationals. The flows taking place in Chad included mostly individuals travelling internally, as well as a smaller percentage of individuals travelling to Sudan and Libya. Most flows are for economic reasons (short-term trade movements or long-term migration).

### DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN CHAD

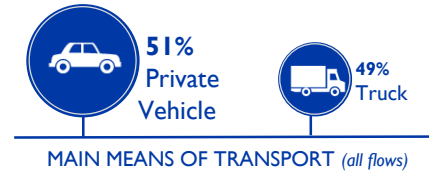
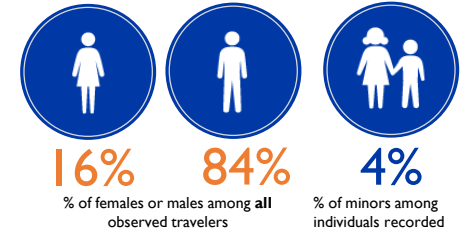
The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the three FMPs in Chad between January and March 2018. The movements captured are showing important variations mostly due to the set-up of the two FMPs in Faya and Zouarke.



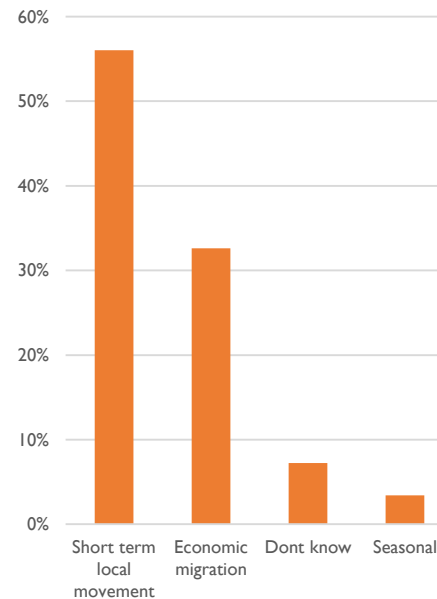
### PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD



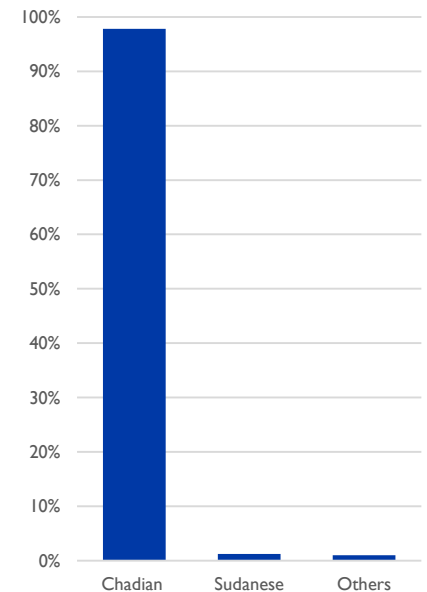
Between January and March 2018, the number of individuals observed increased slightly compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 (168 travelers/day). A slight variation is noted in the distribution of individuals by age and gender (increase of women and minors).



### MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



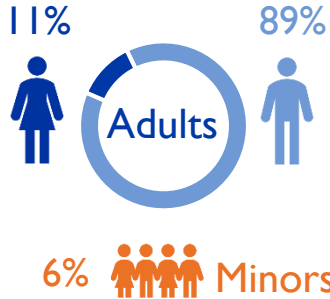
### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Chad.

**212**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

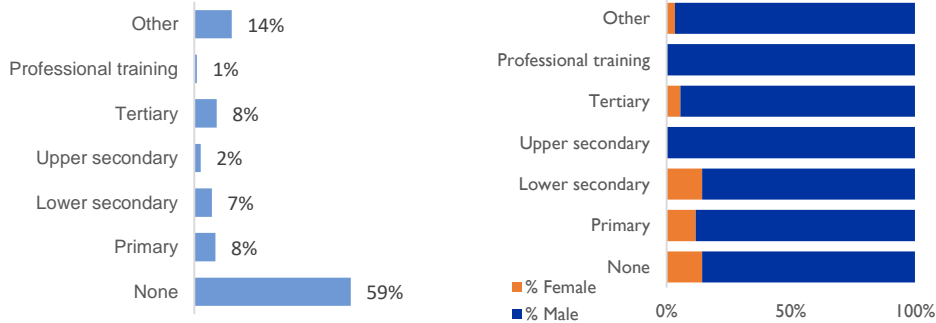


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

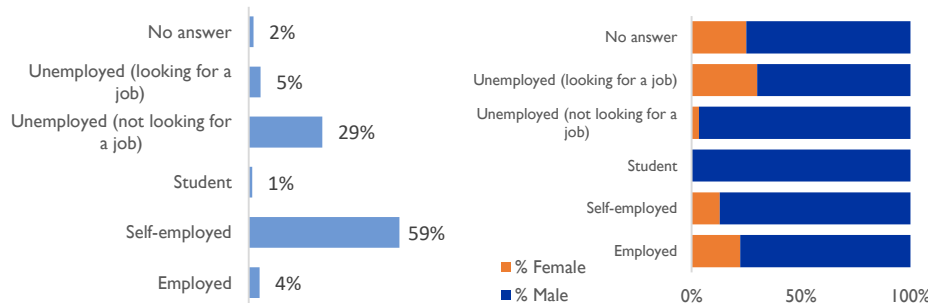


**Cross-border travel:** Respondents whose country of final intended destination is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** When respondents intend to travel within the same country.

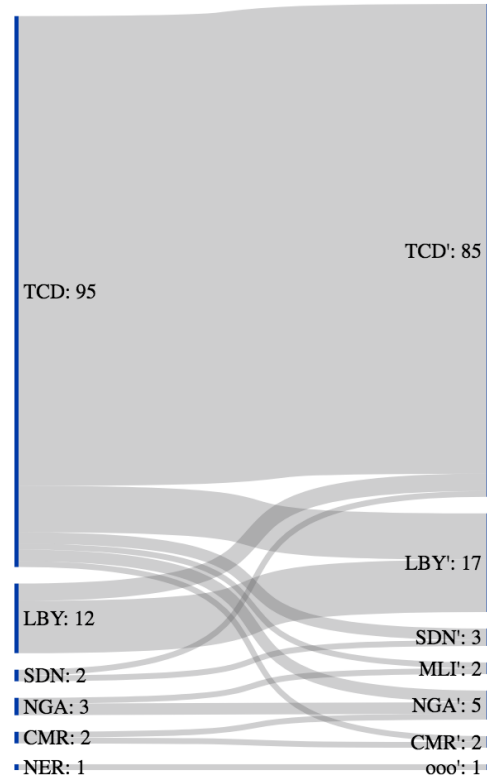
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



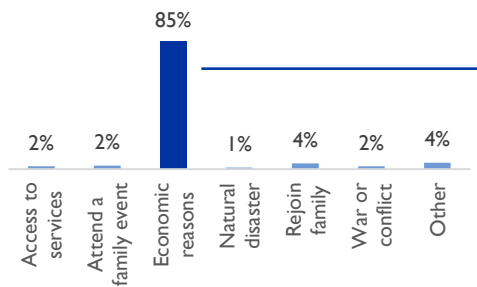
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE\*\*



## REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



## ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



\* Numbers in chart refer to number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names  
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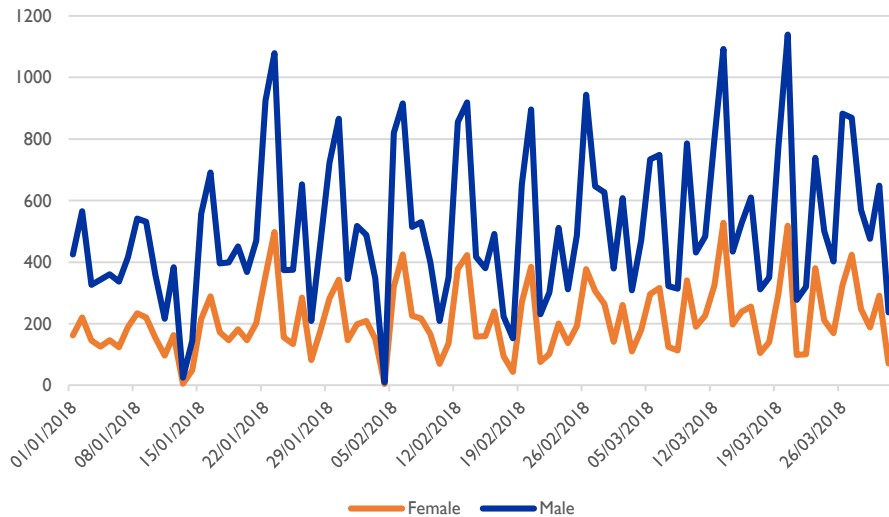
In Guinea, Flow Monitoring Points have been active since April 2017 at border areas with Senegal and Mali.

During the first quarter of 2018, three of these points were active (as compared to five in Q4 2017), in Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). Daily flows of individuals observed at the FMPs have decreased between the fourth quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2018 (from 921 individuals/day to 511 individuals/day), due to the reduction in the number of active FMPs.

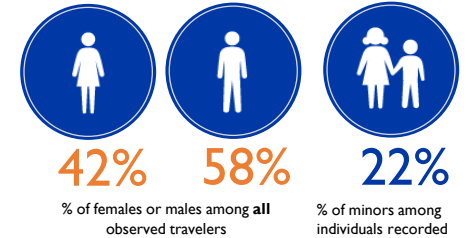
The majority of the flows were internal to the country, with individuals travelling within Guinea, in addition to persons moving to Senegal and Mali. During the period observed, mainly Guinean, Malian, Senegalese, Sierra Leonean and Ivoirian nationals were observed. The main movements observed were of long-term economic nature (more than 6 months).

## DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

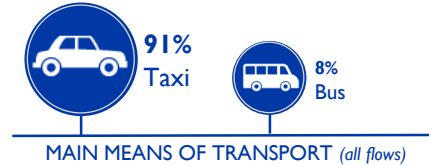
This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed in the three FMPs of Guinea (Kouremale, Nafadji and Bondoufourdou) between January and March 2018.



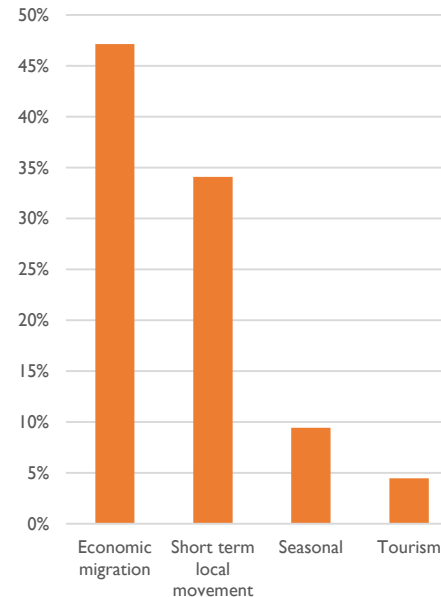
## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA



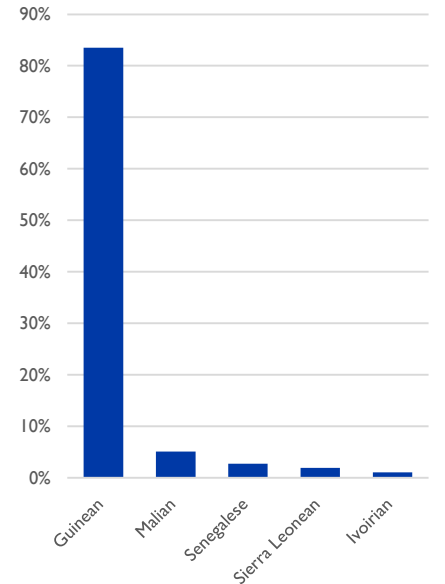
During the first quarter of 2018, women and minors accounted for a large share of observed flows. In contrast to information obtained at other FMPs in the region, in Guinea, private vehicles (taxi) are the main means of transport used by the individuals observed.



## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



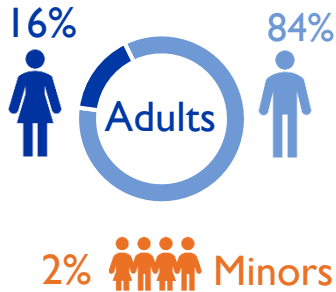
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Guinea.

**825**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

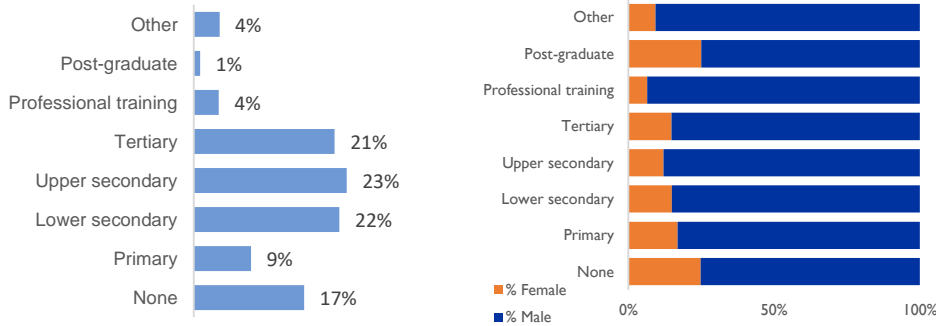


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



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

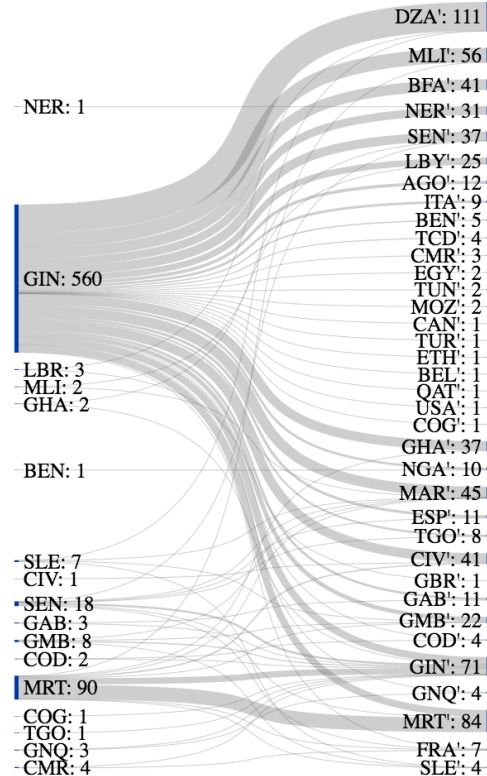
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



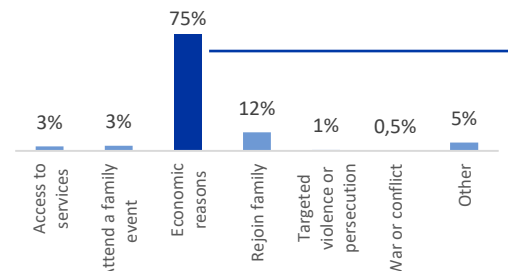
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE\*\*



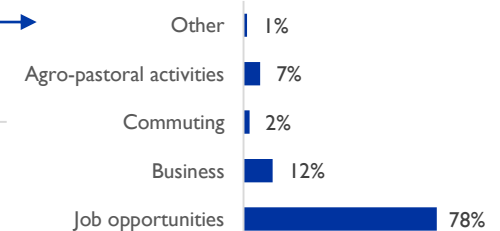
## REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



## ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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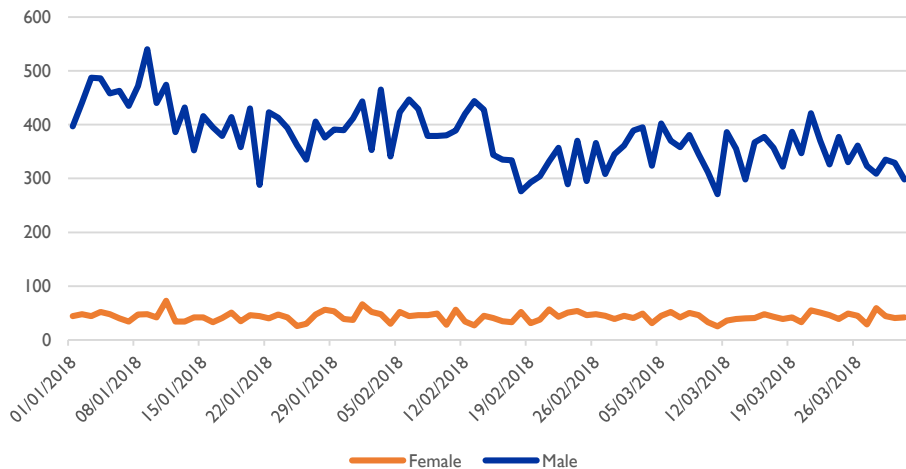
Since June 2016, IOM Mali has carried out Flow Monitoring activities in several regions in Mali, including Bamako, Benena, Gao, Gogui, Tombouctou, and others.

In the first quarter of 2018, IOM Mali observed a decrease in the individual flows compared to the last quarter of 2017 (451 daily flows observed late 2017 against 378 for the first quarter of 2018).

In the first quarter of 2018, the main migration flows in Mali were comprised of Malian, Guinean, Ivorian, Senegalese and Gambian nationals (same as in the fourth quarter but in varied proportions). The majority of flows taking place in Mali were individuals traveling within the country or to other countries in the region (Niger, Mauritania, etc.) An increase of movements from Algeria was also observed during this period.

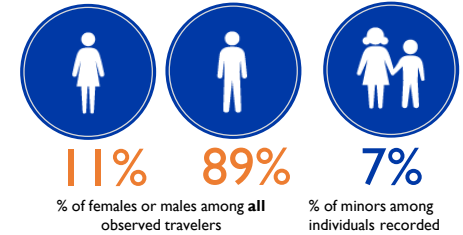
## DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN MALI

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the level of the FMPs of Mali between January and March 2018.



## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN MALI

**378** DAILY AVERAGE  
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

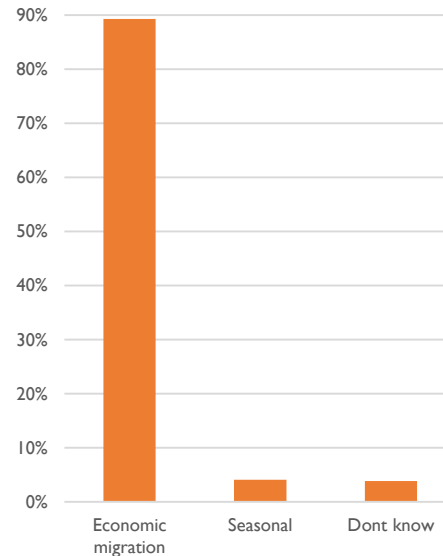


A decrease in the number of travelers was observed over the first quarter of 2018 (compared to the fourth quarter of 2017, where 451 daily travelers were observed). The composition of flows has also slightly changed, with the proportion of women having increased from 7% to 11%.

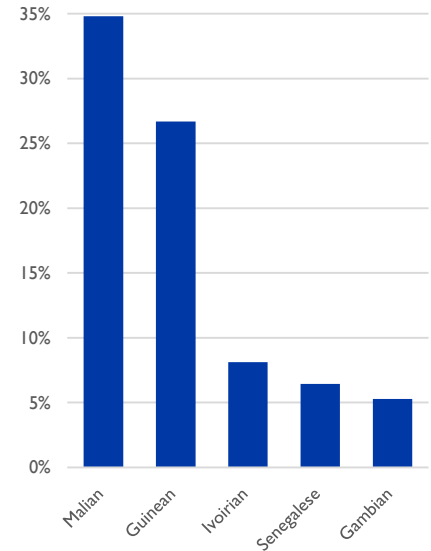


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



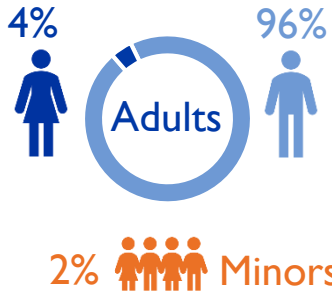
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Mali.

1,590  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

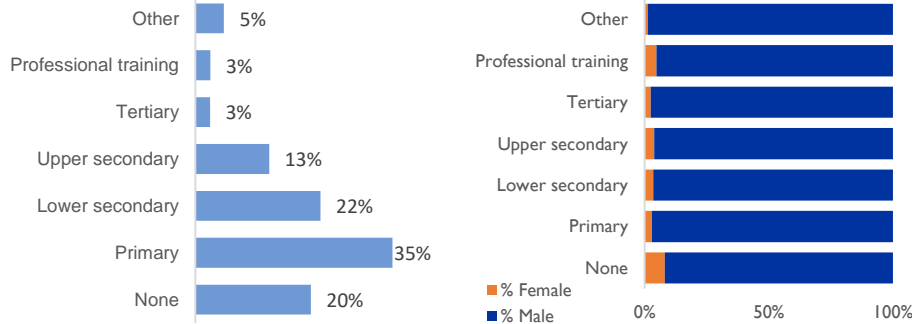


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

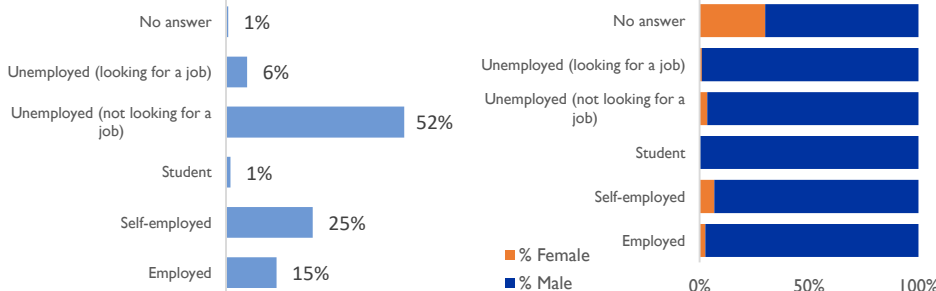


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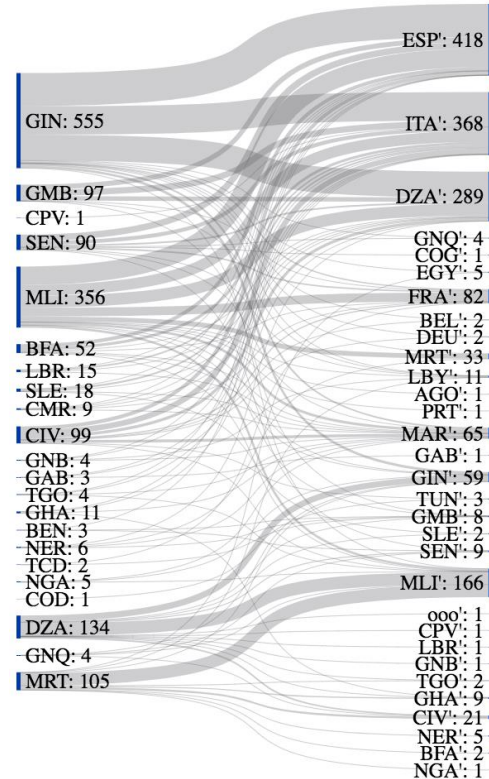
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



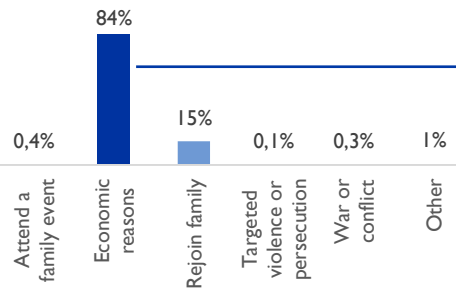
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE\*\*



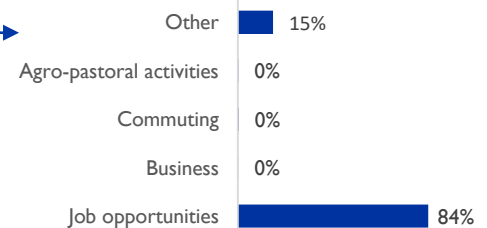
## REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



## ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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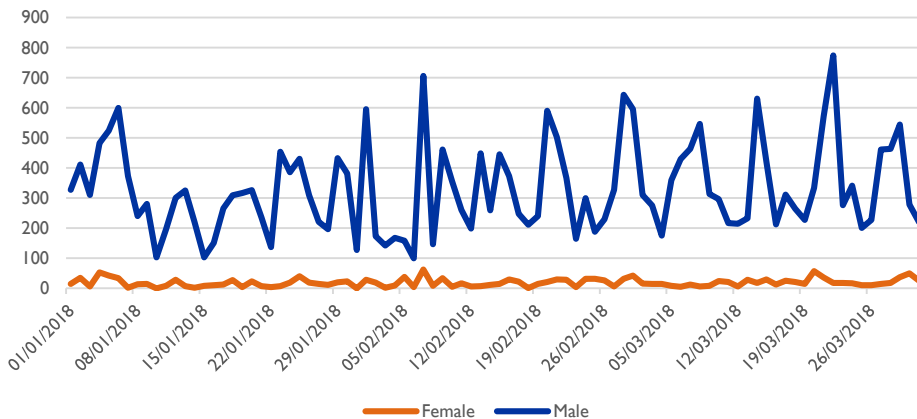
Since February 2016, Flow Monitoring activities have been conducted in two locations in the region of Agadez, Niger.

During this quarter, the majority of individuals observed crossing both FMPs were Nigerien, Nigerian, Libyan, Sudanese and Chadian nationals. The majority of flows (43%) observed in Niger were individuals exiting the country (mainly to Algeria and Libya).

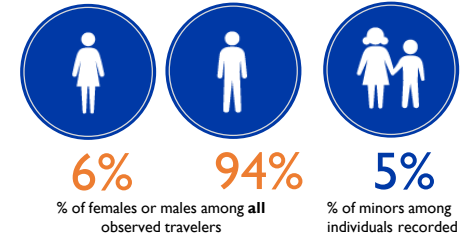
However, between January and March 2018, outgoing flows at Niger’s FMPs decreased compared to the last quarter of 2018 while incoming flows (coming to Niger) remained stable in comparison to flows observed in the previous quarter. Those movements observed were mainly (46%) short-term economic movements (less than 6 months) as well as seasonal movements (25%). A quarter of all flows observed were considered long-term economic migrants (more than 6 months).

### DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGER

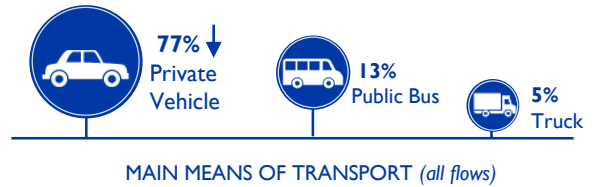
This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at Niger's FMPs. This gives an overview of mobility observed from January to March 2018. For this period, a peak was observed in March 2018.



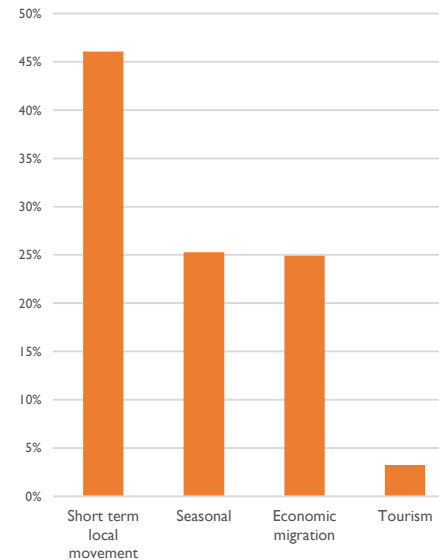
### PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGER



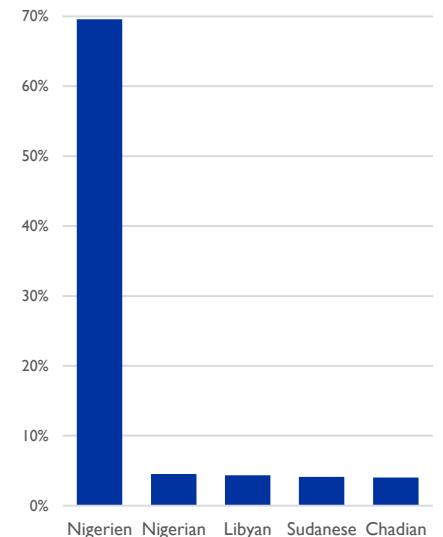
A slight decrease of the daily average was observed compared to the last quarter of 2017 (350 daily average). During the first quarter of 2018, the number of individuals using private vehicles decreased slightly compared to the fourth quarter of 2017.



### MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



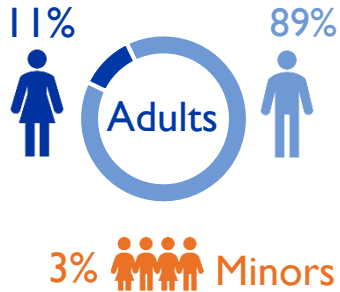
### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Niger.

**1,506**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

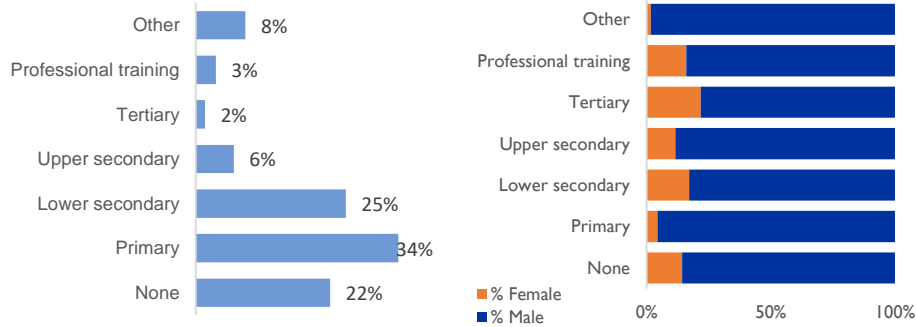


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

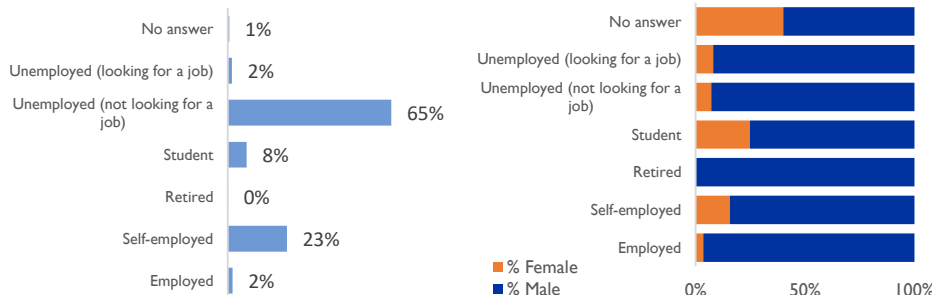


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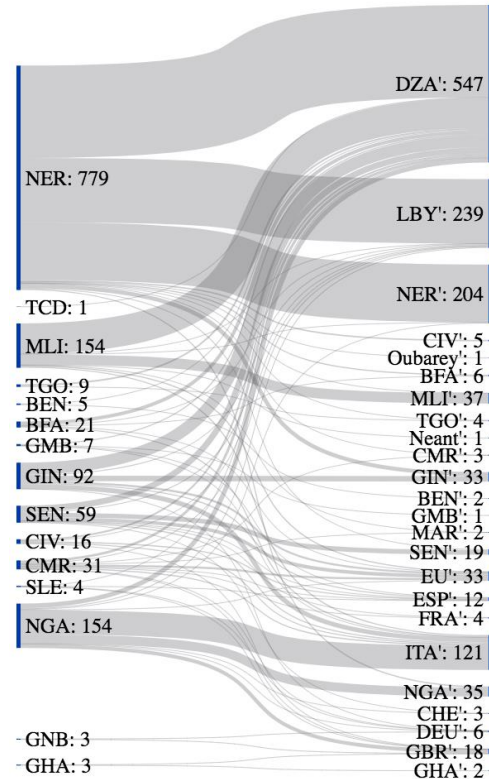
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



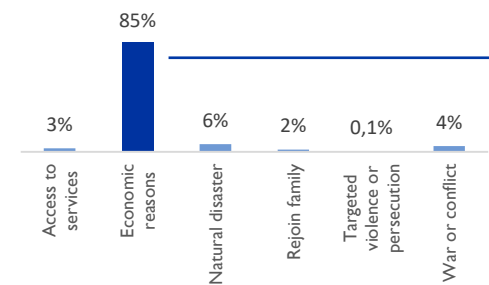
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE\*\*



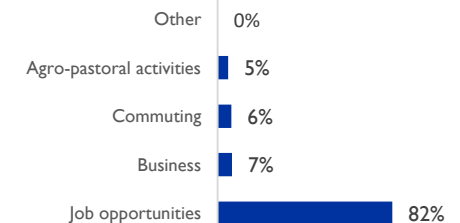
## REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



## ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



\* Numbers in chart refer to number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names  
\*\* Proportions have been rounded and can therefore may not always total to exactly 100%



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

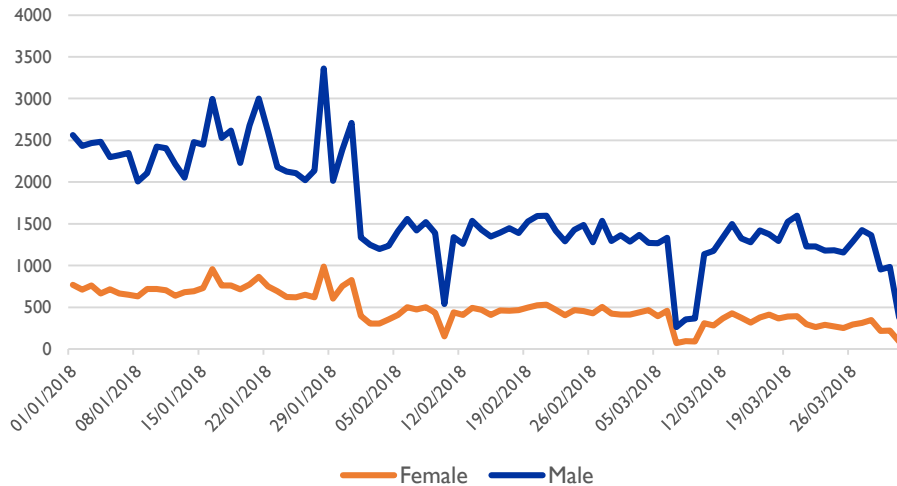
The daily average number of individuals recorded at these two FMPs in Nigeria (1,652 individuals) increased by nearly 600 travelers/day compared to the fourth quarter of 2018 (1,065 individuals).

This was mainly due to students returning to school, and the movement of others in search of casual work as an alternative to the low number of farming activities during this dry season.

During this period, the main migration flows in Nigeria were comprised of Nigerian, Nigerian, Chadian, Malian and Cameroonian nationals. The majority of flows taking place in Nigeria were individuals traveling to Niger or heading back to Nigeria from Niger. Most flows took place for economic reasons (long-term migration or short-term trade movements).

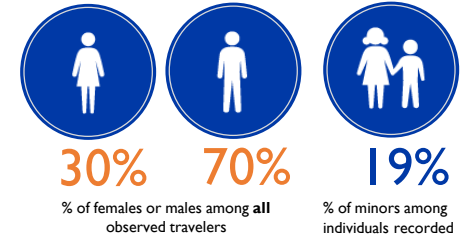
## DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the FMPs between January and March 2018.



## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

**1,652** DAILY AVERAGE  
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

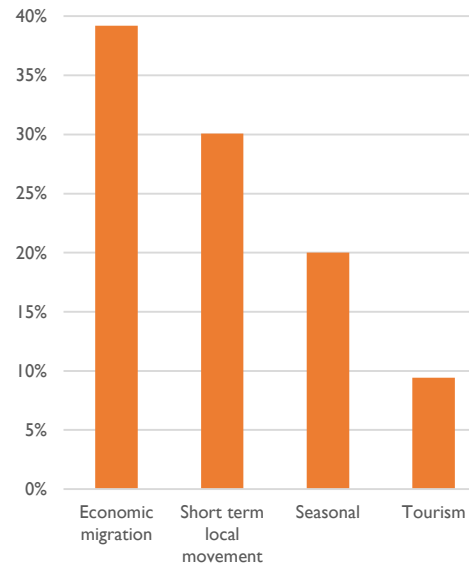


Between January and March 2018, the proportion of minors and women observed at the level of the Nigerian FMPs remained stable compared to the fourth quarter of the previous year.

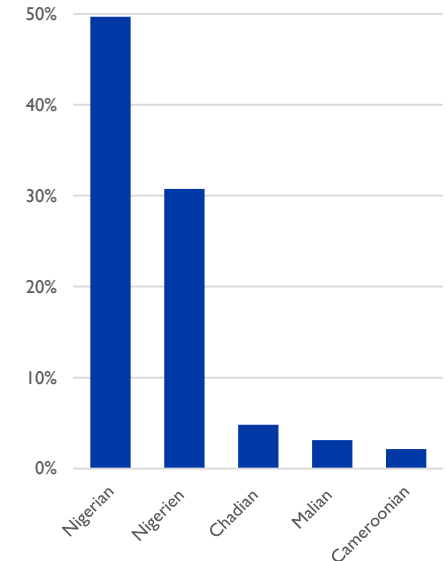


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

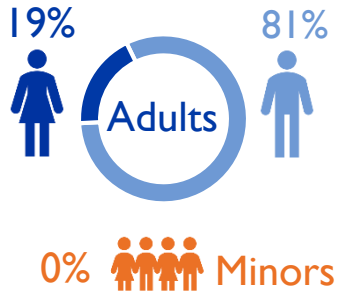




This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Nigeria.

1,059  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

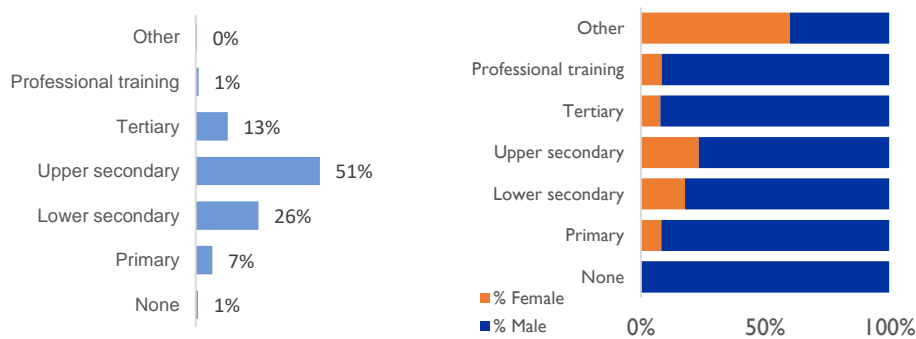


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



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

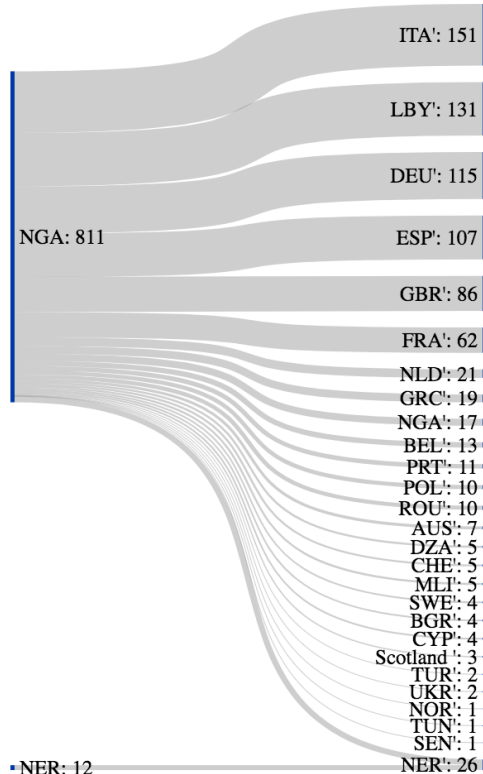
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



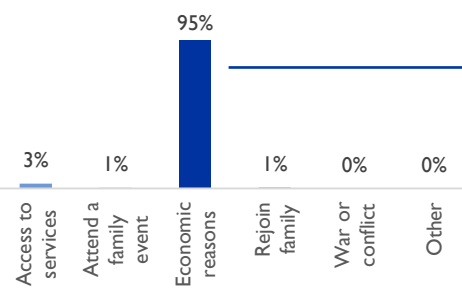
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE\*\*



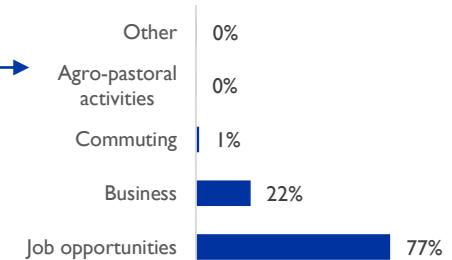
## REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



## ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



\* Numbers in chart refer to number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names  
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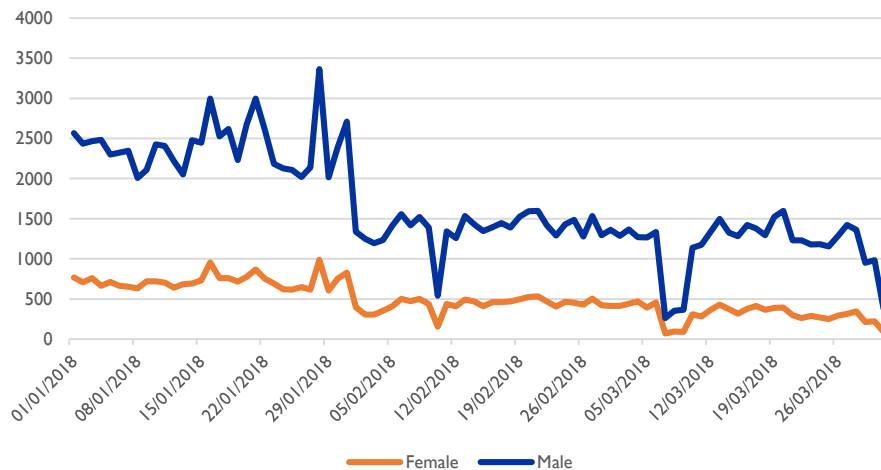
Since April 2017, flow monitoring data has been collected in Tambacounda, a main transit town in the region for all type of migrations.

Daily flows of individuals observed at the FMP in Tambacounda slightly increased in the first quarter of 2018 (461 individuals/day) compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 (432 individuals/day).

The majority of the flows are internal to the country with individuals heading to Dakar or Tambacounda. During the period covered, mostly Senegalese, Malian, Guinean and Gambian nationals were observed in Tambacounda FMP reflecting the role played by Tambacounda in regional migration. Main movements observed were of short-term economic nature (less than 6 months).

## DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

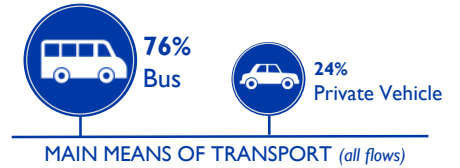
The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between January and March 2018. Similar to previous months, regular peaks are noted almost every week which account for bus arrivals on certain days, arriving mostly from Mali.



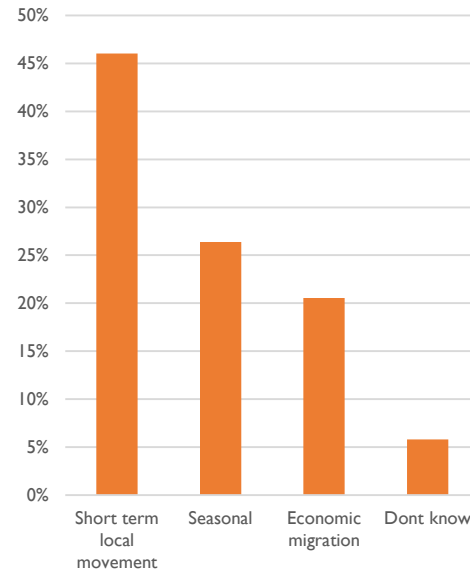
## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

**461** DAILY AVERAGE  
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

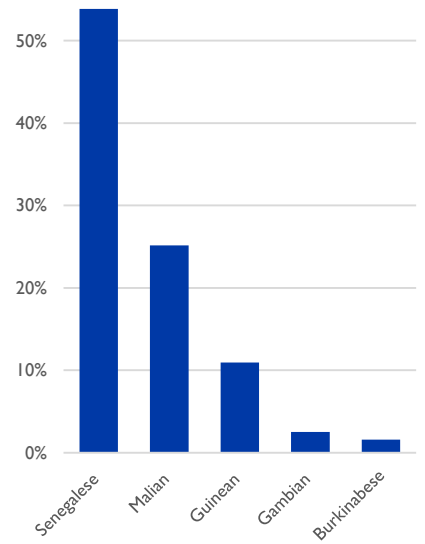
The distribution of travelers observed by age and gender remains relatively unchanged from last quarter of 2017. Minors observed at the FMP slightly increased.



## MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



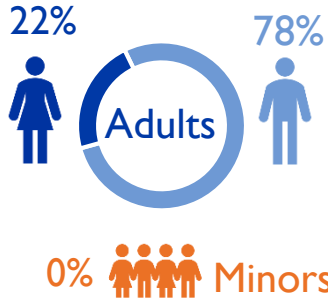
## MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Senegal.

**421**  
SURVEYS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

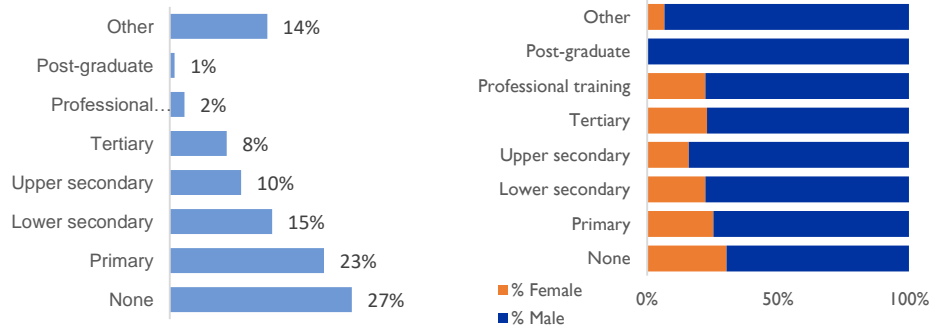


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

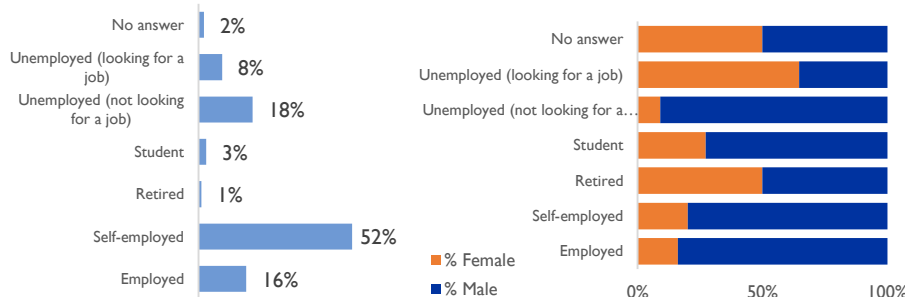


**Cross-border travel:** Respondents whose country of final intended destination is different from their country of departure.  
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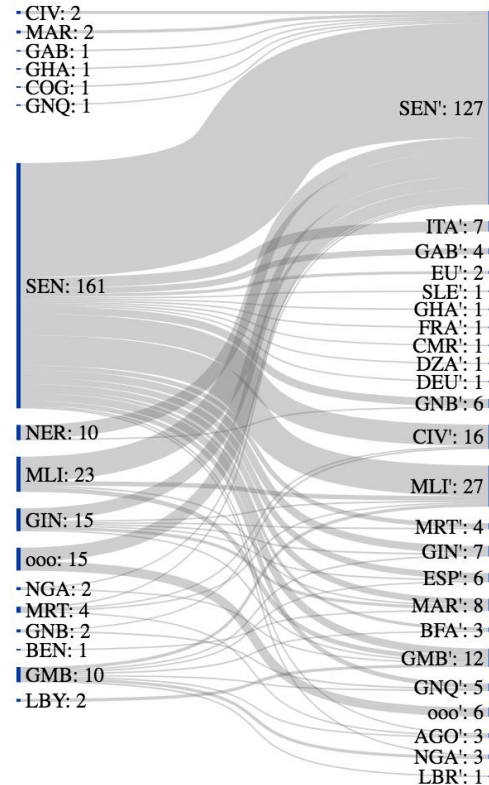
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES\*



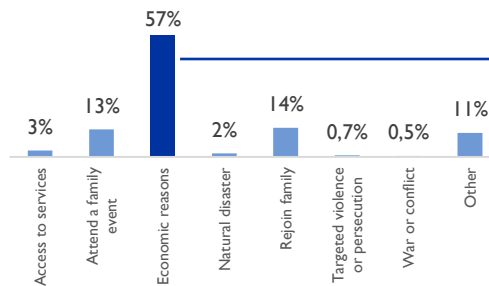
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE\*\*



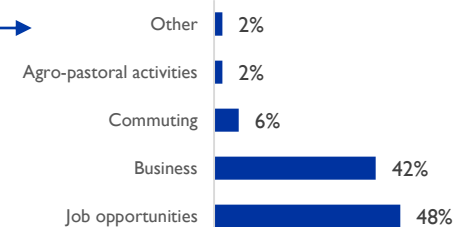
## REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



## ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



\* Numbers in chart refer to number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names  
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## Code      Country

AGO	Angola	GRC	Greece
AUS	Australia	ITA	Italy
BEL	Belgium	LBR	Liberia
BEN	Benin	LBY	Libya
BFA	Burkina Faso	MAR	Morocco
BGR	Bulgaria	MLI	Mali
CAN	Canada	MOZ	Mozambique
CHE	Czechia	MRT	Mauritania
		NER	Niger
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	NGA	Nigeria
CMR	Cameroon	NLD	Netherlands
COD/COG	the Democratic Republic of Congo	NOR	Norway
		POL	Poland
CPV	Cabo Verde	PRT	Portugal
CYP	Cyprus	QAT	Qatar
DEU	Germany	ROU	Romania
DZA	Algeria	SDN	Sudan
EGY	Egypt	SEN	Senegal
ESP	Spain	SLE	Sierra Leone
ETH	Ethiopia	SWE	Sweden
FRA	France	TCD	Chad
GAB	Gabon	TGO	Togo
GBR	Great Britain	TUN	Tunisia
GHA	Ghana	TUR	Turkey
GIN	Guinea	UKR	Ukraine
GMB	Gambia	USA	United States
GNB	Guinea Bissau		
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea		

## Glossary

**Country of departure:** The country that respondents departed from at the beginning of their journey. This may be their country of nationality, country of residence (if they had been living there for at least one year prior to departure), or a third country that they are departing to return to their country of habitual residence.

**Country of intended destination:** The country that respondents intend to reach at the end of their journey.

**Cross-border travel:** Travel where the intended destination country of respondents was different than their country of departure (please note, this relates to respondents' intentions, and not their current location when surveyed).

**Economic reasons:** Those who selected "economic reasons" as their main reason for departure were asked to provide more details on the type of economic reason motivating them to travel.

**Education:** The highest level of formal education completed prior to departure.

**Flow Monitoring Point (FMP):** Points set up by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in high-mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes).

**Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR):** Data collection tool gathering data on the numbers, demographics, and locations of departure and destination for travelers observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). Data is collected on a daily basis through direct observation of travelers and key informant (KI) interviews.

**Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS):** Data collection tool gathering data directly from migrants on their backgrounds, their journey, and their intentions.

**Internal travel:** The departure and intended destination countries of respondents are the same, and the survey with those individuals was conducted in the same country.

**Minor:** Only minors aged 14 and over were surveyed; the proportion of minors provided therefore only represents survey respondents, and understates the proportion of minors present among travelers.

**Employment Status:** The employment status of respondents prior to departure.

**Reason for departure:** The main reason for departure for migrants on their journey.



**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>

Regional Office - CONTACT:

[rodakarepcteam@iom.int](mailto:rodakarepcteam@iom.int)

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**

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

Contact: [rodakarepcteam@iom.int](mailto:rodakarepcteam@iom.int)

Website: [www.globaldtm.info](http://www.globaldtm.info) / [www.rodakar.iom.int](http://www.rodakar.iom.int)

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

