Populations On The Move

Flow Monitoring Survey Analysis in West and Central Africa
January – June 2018

INTENDED DESTINATIONS,
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND,
EMPLOYMENT STATUS,
AGE,
GENDER,
MARITAL STATUS
ORIGINS
NATIONALITY ANALYSIS

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

September 2018

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November 2018

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.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents an analysis of **17,628 surveys** conducted with mobile populations in the West and Central Africa region between **January and June 2018**. These surveys are part of IOM DTM's Flow Monitoring activities, which gather information on the numbers and characteristics of travellers observed in high mobility areas of origin, transit and destination. Surveys are conducted at Flow Monitoring Points on a sample of travellers on a daily basis (travellers may or may not be nationals). The purpose of these surveys is to collect more in-depth information on travellers, such as their nationalities, educational and vocational backgrounds, reasons for departure and intended destinations.

The **first section of this report presents a regional analysis by intended destinations** indicated by the respondents, the **second section present an analysis by nationality declared by the respondents**.

METHODOLOGY: A Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) collects information on the number, frequency and defining features of individuals transiting a particular location. Prior to the establishment of an FMP, it is essential to identify key migration-prone areas. These locations are identified based on assessments of main migration routes at national and local levels, conducted in partnership with national and local authorities. To date, more than **30 FMPs are active in seven countries of the West and Central Africa region (Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal)**. FMPs rely on two main tools: The Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and the 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.

LIMITATION: The data presented in this document is representative of surveys conducted with individuals 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 represent 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 fluid and FMPs can only provide a partial picture. The monitoring of flows in assessed locations should not lead to assumptions about flows in areas without flow monitoring points.

ANALYSIS: Respondents who participated in the survey did not have a uniform profile and exhibited a variety of characteristics. Nevertheless, by focusing on certain indicators, such as country of departure, country of intended destination, or nationality, it is possible to identify different profiles of travellers and to establish a typology of movements observed. Five categories of travel were identified, upon which the comparative analysis presented in the report was based. One category relates to internal travel, while the other four relate to cross-border travel.
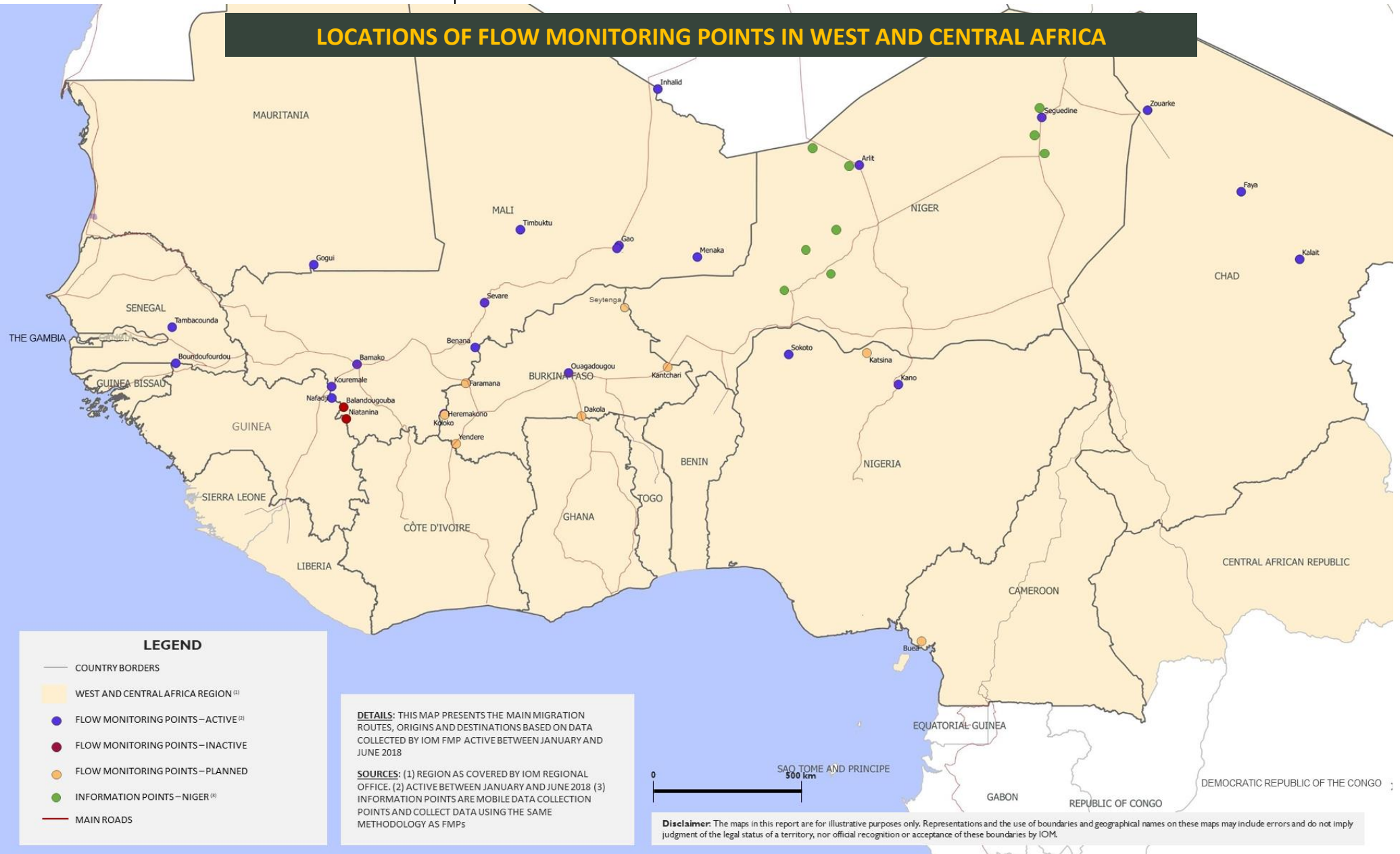
Internal Travel:
1. Domestic Travel: The country of departure and intended final destination of respondents is the same as their country of origin.

Cross-Border Travel:
2. Migration from country of nationality: Respondents departed from their country of nationality with the intention of travelling to a different country.
3. Migration from another country: Respondents departed from their country of habitual residence (not their country of nationality) with the intention of travelling to a different country that is neither their country of nationality or their country of habitual residence.
4. Return to country of nationality: Respondents departed from a different country to return to their country of nationality.
5. Other: Cross-border travel that does not correspond to any of the above categories.

In addition to categorizing travellers by type of travel, this report also provides an analysis of populations on the move on the basis of their final intended destinations, looking more specifically at final destination countries in EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA and WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA. This report first presents an overview of travellers surveyed in the region, to provide a general idea of respondents' nationalities and motivations for travel. It then presents a detailed analysis of the top nationalities surveyed and provides additional information on their socio-demographic characteristics.

LOCATIONS OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

LEGEND

— COUNTRY BORDERS

▢ WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION [1]

● FLOW MONITORING POINTS – ACTIVE [2]

● FLOW MONITORING POINTS – INACTIVE

● FLOW MONITORING POINTS – PLANNED

● INFORMATION POINTS – NIGER [3]

— MAIN ROADS

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES, ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS BASED ON DATA COLLECTED BY IOM FMP ACTIVE BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 2018

SOURCES: (1) REGION AS COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICE. (2) ACTIVE BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 2018 (3) INFORMATION POINTS ARE MOBILE DATA COLLECTION POINTS AND COLLECT DATA USING THE SAME METHODOLOGY AS FMPs

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.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The first section of this report presents an analysis of the data collected by regions of intended destination. West and Central Africa, North Africa and Europe were the three main destinations of travellers interviewed.

The following section summarizes the main findings in the body of this report.

INTENDED DESTINATION: The intended destinations mentioned by travellers vary depending on the location at which interviews took place. Respondents interviewed in Niger and Mali primarily mentioned North African or European countries as main intended destinations, whereas the proportion of respondents interviewed in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Senegal who intended to travel outside of West and Central Africa was low.

Final intended destinations vary significantly depending on the nationality of the respondents: Burkinabe nationals interviewed were mainly traveling within the WCA region (specifically to Côte d'Ivoire). Nigerien and Chadian nationals were both heading very much towards Libya and Algeria, although they frequently carry out circular migration related to farming or trade. Nigerian, Gambian, Senegalese, Ivorian and Sierra Leonese nationals have the highest proportion of travellers who intended to head to Europe.

AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: While travellers were predominantly male, regardless of the intended destination, the proportion of men was lower amongst travellers who intended to travel within WCA (86%) than amongst those who were headed for North Africa (90%) or Europe (91%). Similarly, the average age of respondents who intended to travel to North Africa was lower than that of respondents moving within WCA, and was lower still for migrants who wished to travel to Europe (28.6 years old for those who intend to travel in the WCA region, 26.4 for North Africa and 26.2 for Europe).

The marital status of travellers also varied depending on their intended destination: the proportion of married respondents was lower amongst travellers who intended to travel to North Africa (21%) or Europe (13%) than amongst those who were travelling within the WCA region (41%). The responses of single respondents exhibit a similar trend; more single responded intended to go to Europe (86%) or North Africa (78%) than to stay within the region (57%).

EMPLOYMENT: The employment status of the travellers interviewed differs depending on the intended destination. Of the respondents headed to countries in the WCA region, only 37% were unemployed (including 31% unemployed but looking for a job and 6% unemployed but not looking). The rate of unemployment rises for respondents who intended to travel to North Africa (59%) and reaches 70% among those who intend to go to Europe. "Self-employment" was the main employment of respondents travelling within WCA (49&), while only a small share of travellers headed to Europe were self-employed (20%).

EDUCATION: The education background of travellers is also a strong variable to cross with intended destination. Both travellers with no formal education (65%) and those who had completed a university degree (68%) were more likely to travel within the WCA region.

The analysis also shows that the level of education of respondents progressively increases as the country of intended destination moves away from the region. When 32 per cent of respondents travelling to the WCA had no formal education, this rate fell to 22 per cent for those who intended to head to North Africa and 7% for Europe. Concomitantly, the proportion of travellers with secondary education degree increases when the intended destination is outside of the region (32% among travellers in WCA, 38% for North Africa and 63% for Europe).
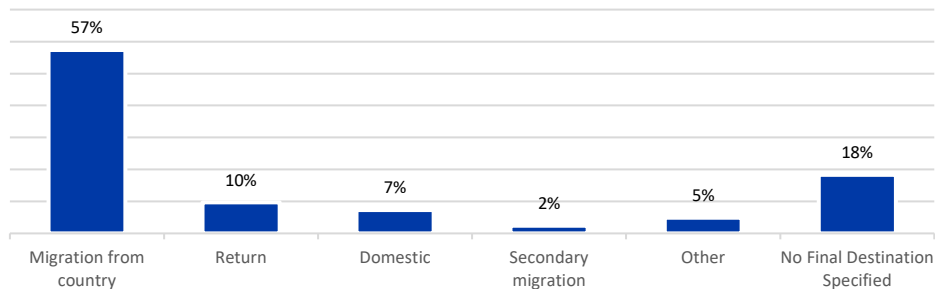
Combining together the education and employment variables based on intended destination shows that while the education level of respondents who seek to leave the WCA region increases, the unemployment rate of those same respondents grows as well, indicating a sense of frustration with the job market amongst young people with formal education degrees.

REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE - OVERVIEW

TYPE OF TRAVEL:

The majority of respondents interviewed (57%) were travelling from their country of nationality to a different country. However, while this indicates a desire to travel to another country, the motivations behind the decision to migrate and the timeline may have been different.
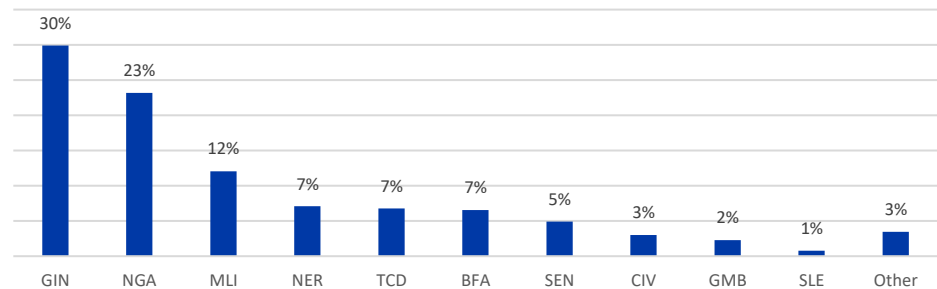
Distribution of respondents by travel type

Migration from country	Return	Domestic	Secondary migration	Other	No Final Destination Specified
57%	10%	7%	2%	5%	18%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OF INTERVIEWEES:

The top ten nationalities surveyed were Guinea (30%), Nigeria (23%), Mali (12%), Niger (7%), Chad (7%), Burkina Faso (7%), Senegal (5%), Côte d'Ivoire (3%), The Gambia (2%) and Sierra Leone (1%) which together accounted for 97% of all surveys conducted.

Distribution of respondents by nationality declared

GIN	NGA	MLI	NER	TCD	BFA	SEN	CIV	GMB	SLE	Other
30%	23%	12%	7%	7%	7%	5%	3%	2%	1%	3%

MAIN COUNTRIES OF INTERVIEWS:

The largest proportion of surveys was conducted in Mali (28% of all surveys), followed by Nigeria (23%), Guinea (20%), Burkina Faso and Niger (9% respectively), followed by Chad (7%) and Senegal (4%).

Distribution of respondents by country of interview

BFA	GIN	MLI	NER	NGA	SEN	TCD
9%	20%	28%	9%	23%	4%	7%
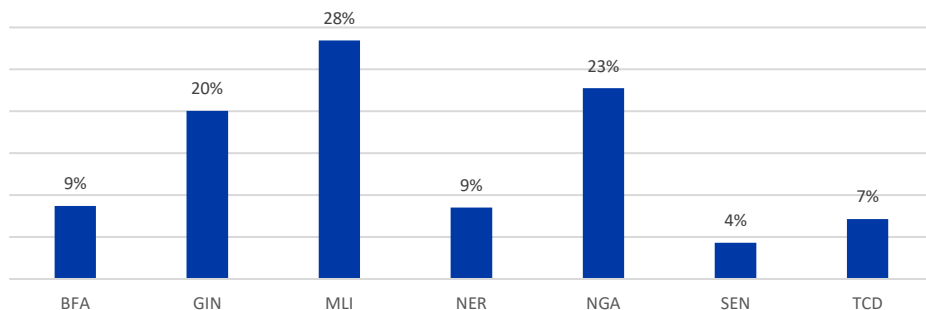
DESTINATIONS:

During the survey, respondents were asked to indicate their intended final destination countries for their journeys. Responses were aggregated into the three main destination regions cited: West and Central Africa, North Africa and Europe. Note: this does not represent the actual distribution of travel destination of migrants in the region, but only the destination of travellers interviewed. For a more accurate depiction of destinations of migrants in the region, please refer to the Regional Mobility Mapping.

Distribution of respondents by intended destination

West and Central Africa	North Africa	Europe
34%	26%	40%
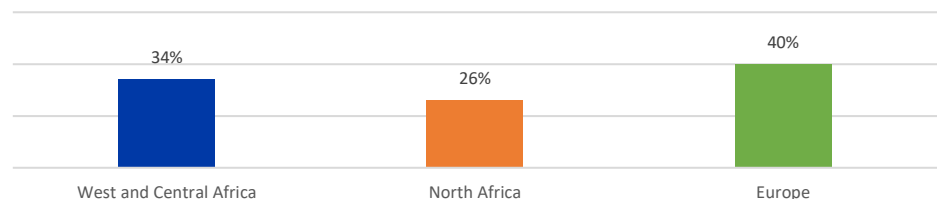
REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – BY DESTINATIONS

INTENDED DESTINATION BY GENDER AND NATIONALITY:

Crossing the intended destination of respondents with their gender and nationality shows that 54% of women intended to travel in the region, against 42% for male respondents. Europe was the intended destination of 35% of male respondents and of 27% of female respondents.
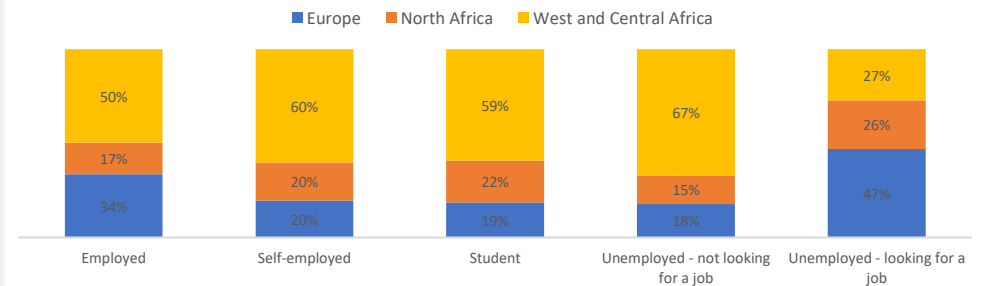

Distribution of respondents by gender, nationality and intended destination
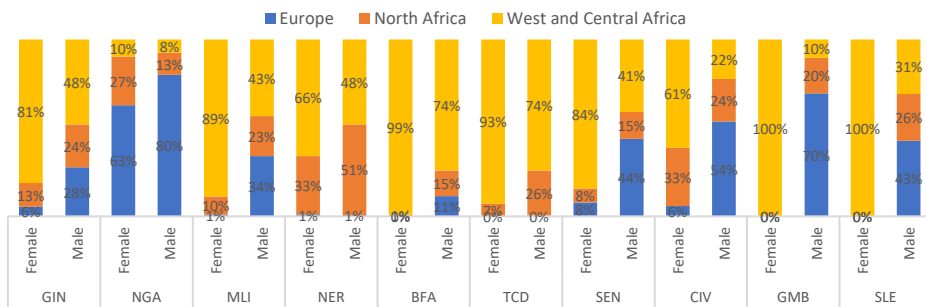
INTENDED DESTINATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS:

The intended destinations of respondents vary with the employment status declared at the time of the interview. While Europe was a less frequent intended destination for self-employed individuals, students and unemployed individuals not looking for a job, it was the main intended destination for unemployed persons actively looking for work.


Distribution of respondents by employment status and intended destination

INTENDED DESTINATION BY AVERAGE AGE AND NATIONALITY

The average age is also a variable that changes based on the intended destination of the respondents. Younger respondents tended to indicate Europe as their final intended destination. In contrast, older respondents are more likely to indicate travelling in the WCA region.


Distribution of respondents by average age, nationality and intended destination
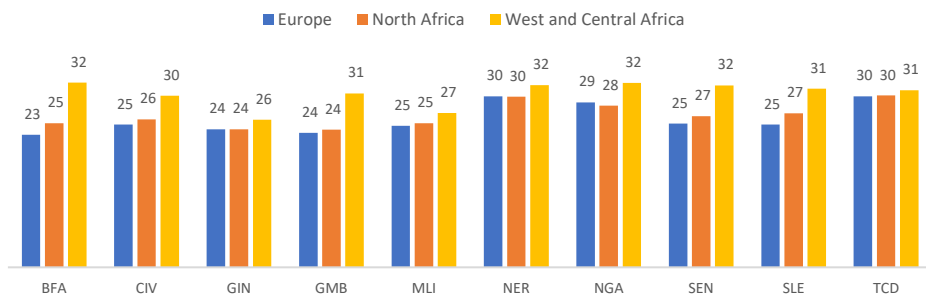
INTENDED DESTINATION BY EDUCATION LEVEL:

Crossing the intended destination of respondents with their level of education indicated at the time of the interview shows that respondents travelling within the WCA region had a diverse range of education levels: both respondents with the highest level of education and those with no formal education presented the highest proportions of individuals moving internally to the region.

Distribution of respondents by education level achieved and intended destination
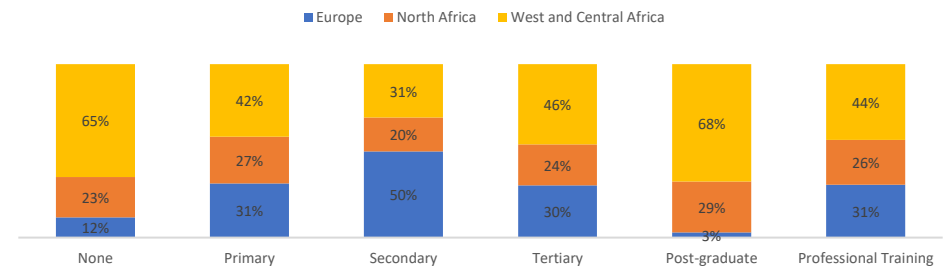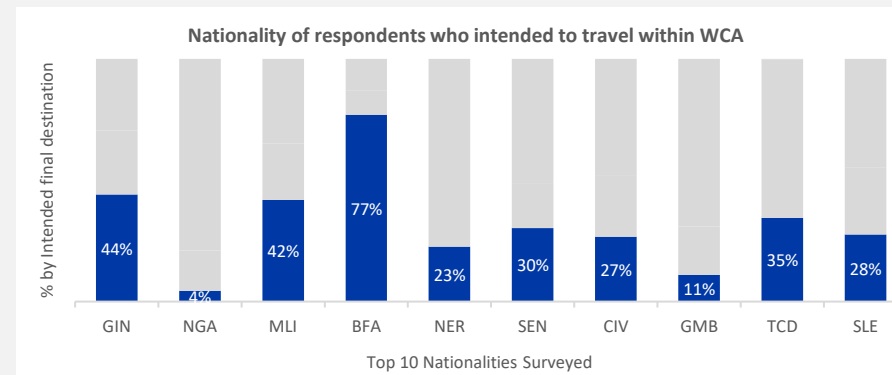
## REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – DESTINATION: WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

INTENDED DESTINATION: WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA BY COUNTRY OF SURVEY: When asked what their final intended destination, a large majority of interviewees in Burkina Faso (93%), Senegal (88%), Chad (75%) and Guinea (73%) mentioned destinations within West and Central Africa. The figures were much lower for people interviewed in Niger (25%), Mali (24%) and Nigeria (8%), mainly explained by the position of the FMPs in these countries
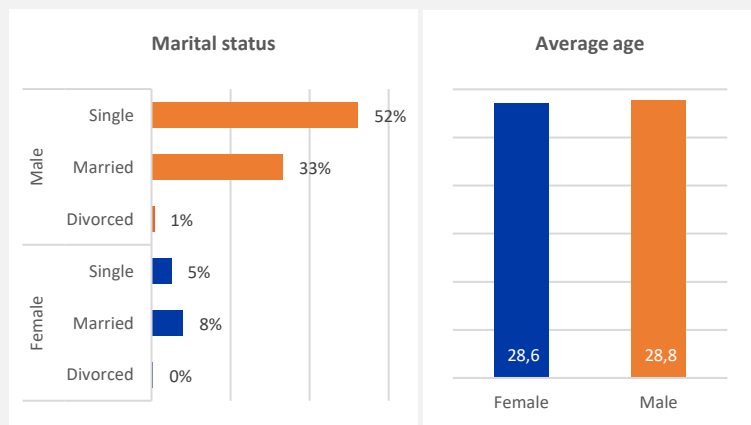
Country of survey for respondents travelling within WCA

	BFA	GIN	MLI	NER	NGA	SEN	TCD
	93%	73%	24%	25%	8%	88%	75%
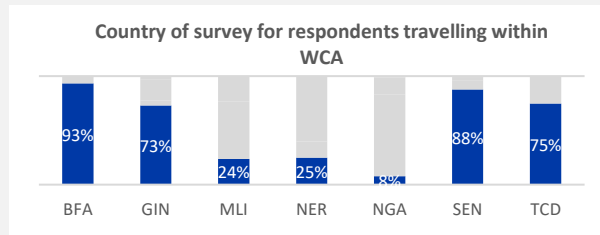
PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS TRAVELING IN WCA, BY NATIONALITY: Of the top nationalities who participated in the survey, the nationalities with the highest proportion of individuals who indicated travelling within the region were Burkina Faso (77%), Guinea (44%) and Mali (42%). In contrast, Nigerian (4%) and Gambian (11%) nationals were the least likely to declare a country in WCA as their intended destination.
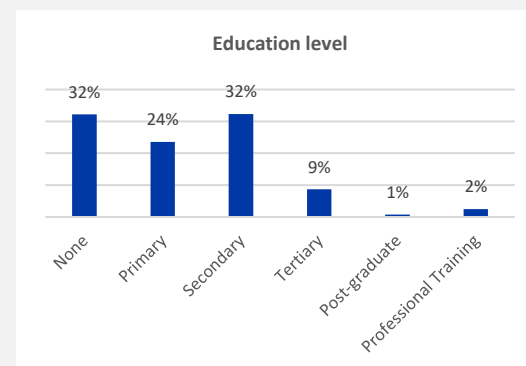
Nationality of respondents who intended to travel within WCA

% by Intended final destination

GIN	NGA	MLI	BFA	NER	SEN	CIV	GMB	TCD	SLE
44%	4%	42%	77%	23%	30%	27%	11%	35%	28%

Top 10 Nationalities Surveyed

EMPLOYMENT: The largest share of respondents traveling within WCA (49%) were self-employed.

Employment status of respondents travelling within WCA

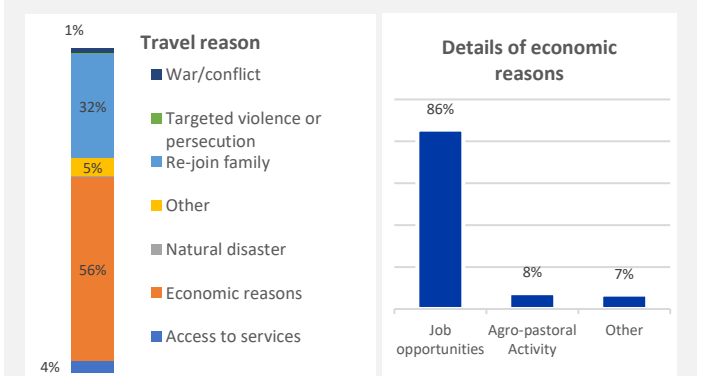|	
37%	Unemployed
6%	Student
49%	Self-employed
8%	Employed
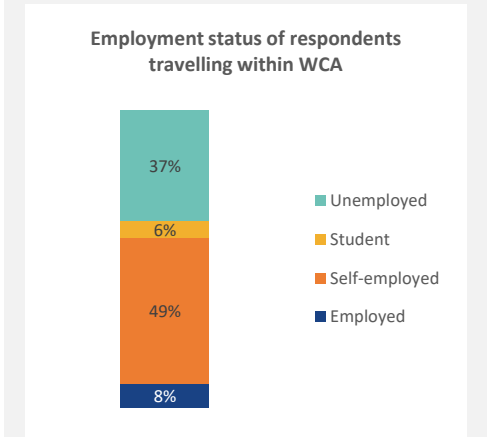
AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 86% of travellers who intended to travel within WCA were male and 14% were female. The average age for male and female travellers was similar (28.6 for female and 28.8 for male).

Marital status

	Male	
Single		52%
Married		33%
Divorced		1%

	Female	
Single		5%
Married		8%
Divorced		0%

Average age

Female	Male
28,6	28,8

EDUCATION: Respondents migrating within WCA had a diverse range of educational levels, with high proportions of respondents who completed primary or secondary education (56% combined) and a significant share of respondents with no formal education.

Education level

None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Post-graduate	Professional Training
32%	24%	32%	9%	1%	2%

REASONS OF TRAVEL: The main drivers of travels for respondents travelling in the WCA region were economic (56% of respondents migrating within WCA) and the wish to join family members (32%). Of the different economic reasons for migration, agropastoral movements represented 8% of economic movements.

Travel reason

1%	War/conflict
32%	Targeted violence or persecution
5%	Re-join family
56%	Other
4%	Natural disaster
	Economic reasons
	Access to services

Details of economic reasons

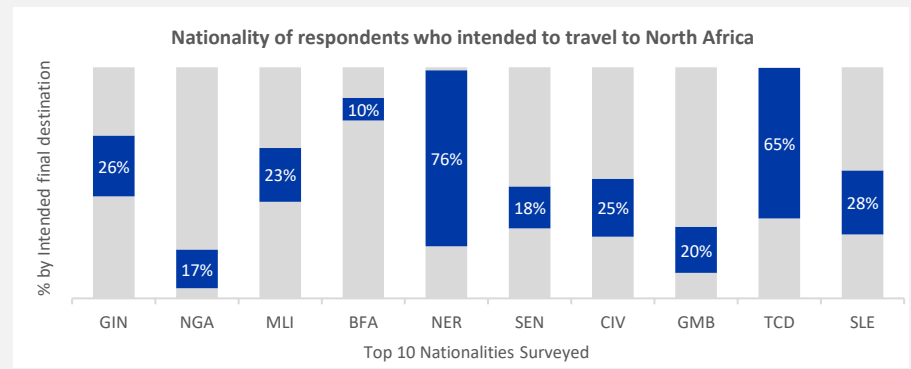| Job opportunities	Agro-pastoral Activity	Other
86%	8%	7%

## REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE - DESTINATION: NORTH AFRICA

INTENDED DESTINATION: NORTH AFRICA BY COUNTRY OF SURVEY: Niger had the highest proportion of respondents (60%) who indicated they were headed for one of the four North African countries. A quarter of interviewees in Chad and a near-quarter (23%) of respondents in Mali provided similar answers.
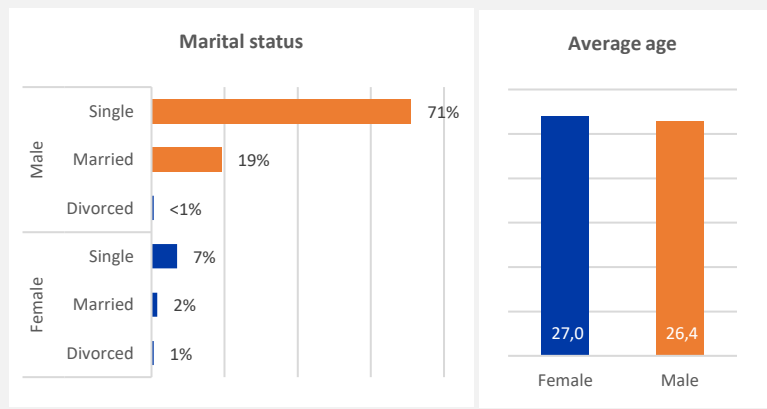
Country of survey for respondents heading to North Africa

BFA	6%
GIN	19%
MLI	23%
NER	60%
NGA	15%
SEN	2%
TCD	25%
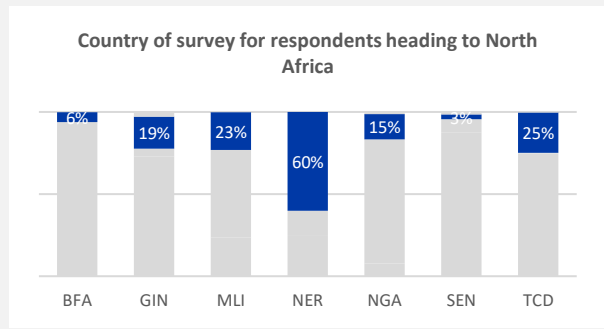
PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO INTENDED TO TRAVEL TO NORTH AFRICA, BY NATIONALITY: Of the top nationalities who participated in the survey, the nationality with the highest proportion of individuals who said they were travelling to North Africa were Niger (76%), Chad (65%) and Sierra Leone (28%), while the nationalities with the smallest shares of respondents headed for NA were Burkina Faso (10%) and Nigeria (17%).

Nationality of respondents who intended to travel to North Africa

% by Intended final destination

Top 10 Nationalities Surveyed	
GIN	26%
NGA	17%
MLI	23%
BFA	10%
NER	76%
SEN	18%
CIV	25%
GMB	20%
TCD	65%
SLE	28%

EMPLOYMENT: In contrast to travellers moving within WCA, the majority of respondents who wished to reach North Africa (59%) were unemployed.

Employment status of respondents travelling to North Africa

- Unemployed — 59,4%
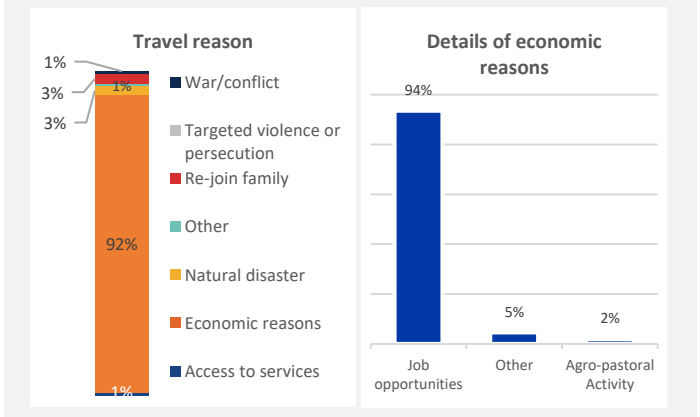- Student — 4,1%
- Self-employed — 31,3%
- Employed — 5,2%
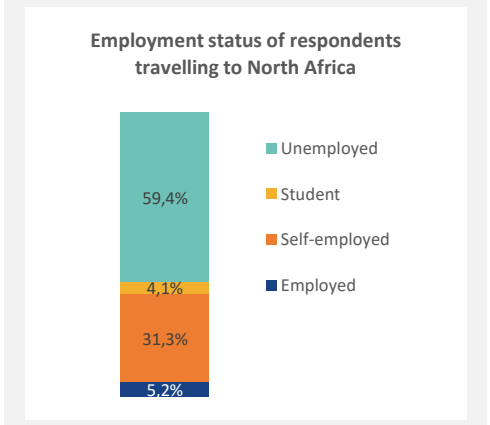
AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 90% of travellers who intended to travel to North Africa were male (a proportion higher than for respondents travelling within the WCA region) and 10% were female. The average age for male and female travellers was similar (27.0 for female and 26.4 for male).

Marital status

Male		
Single	71%
Married	19%
Divorced	<1%

Female		
Single	7%
Married	2%
Divorced	1%

Average age

Female	27,0
Male	26,4

EDUCATION: Respondents who indicated the wish to travel to North Africa had slightly higher education levels than those moving within WCA: a higher proportion (66%) had completed either primary or secondary education, while fewer respondents (22%) had never completed formal education.

Education level

None	22%
Primary	28%
Secondary	38%
Tertiary	8%
Post-graduate	1%
Professional Training	3%
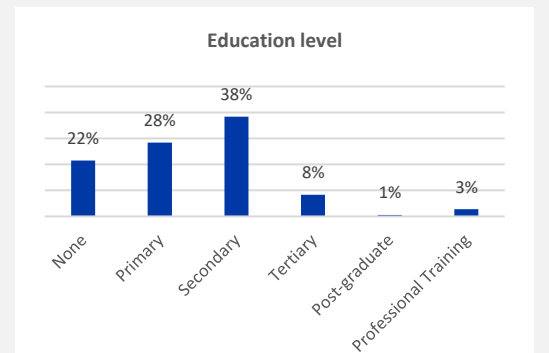
REASONS OF TRAVEL: The overwhelming reason for which respondents were travelling to North Africa was economic (indicated by 92% headed for that region), a sharp increase when compared to interviewees travelling within WCA.

Travel reason

- War/conflict — 1%
- Targeted violence or persecution — 3%
- Re-join family — 1%
- Other — 3%
- Natural disaster
- Economic reasons — 92%
- Access to services — 1%

Details of economic reasons

Job opportunities	94%
Other	5%
Agro-pastoral Activity	2%

## REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE - DESTINATION: EUROPE

INTENDED DESTINATION: EUROPE BY COUNTRY OF SURVEY: When asked what their final destination was, the majority of respondents interviewed in Nigeria (76%) responded that they intended to travel to Europe. A similarly high proportion is found in Mali (53%). Both high proportions are mostly explaining by the targeting of certain travellers operated by FMP surveyors**.**

Country of survey for respondents heading to Europe
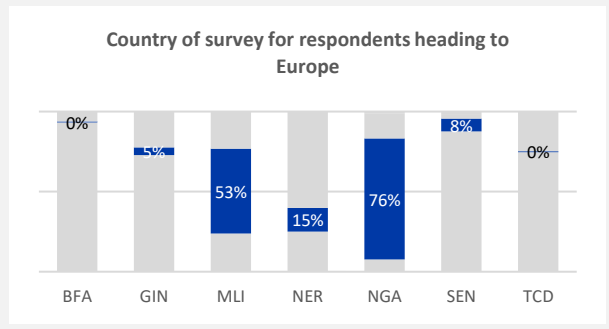
PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO INTENDED TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE, BY NATIONALITY: Of the top nationalities who participated in the survey, the nationality with the highest proportion of individuals who said they were travelling to Europe were Nigeria (79%), Gambia (69%) and Senegal (52%). In contrast, only 1% of both Chadian and Nigerien nationals indicated Europe as their final destination.

Nationality of respondents who intended to travel to Europe
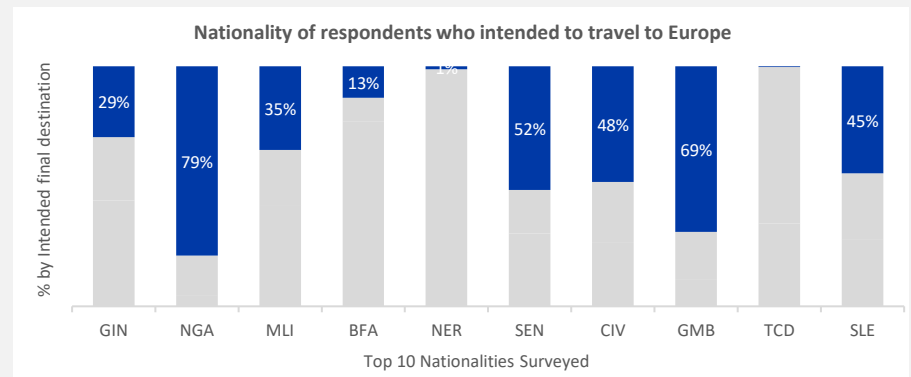

EMPLOYMENT: Respondents who indicated the wish to travel to Europe had the highest share of unemployed individuals (70%) and the lowest share of self-employed individuals (20%) when compared to travellers headed for NA and WCA.

Employment status of respondents travelling to Europe
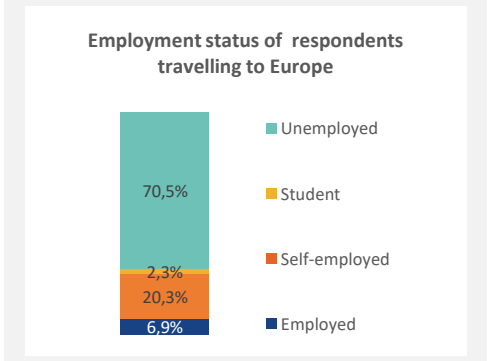
AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: Nearly 91% of travellers who intended to travel to Europe were male, the highest proportion of all three regions of destination, and 9% were female. The average age for male and female travellers was similar (27.0 for female and 26.4 for male).

Marital status

Age Average
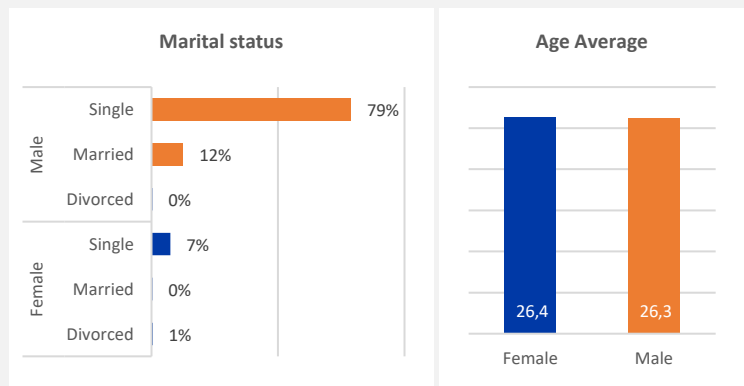
EDUCATION: Of the three regions of intended destination, travellers who wished to go to Europe had the highest level of education: 84% of Europe-bound respondents had completed either primary or secondary education, while only 7% had no formal education.

Education level
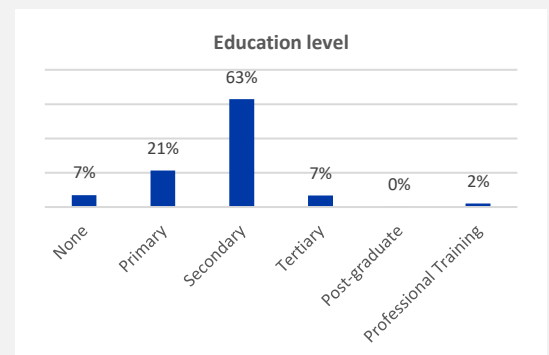
REASONS OF TRAVEL: Almost all travellers who indicated Europe as a final destination (97%) were travelling for economic reasons, a share higher than that of respondents traveling to NA or within WCA.

Travel reason

Details of economic reasons
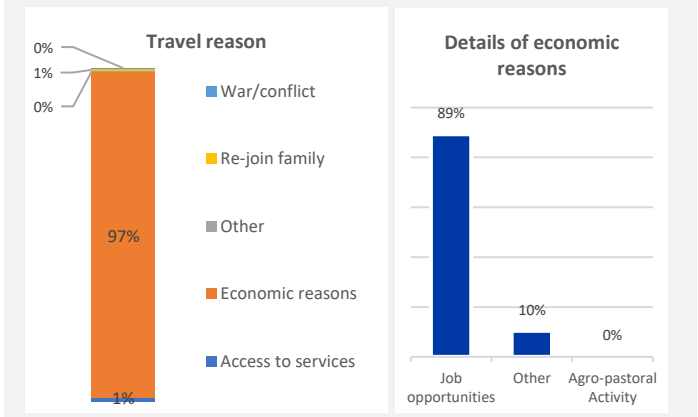
COUNTRY ANALYSIS

The second section of this report presents an analysis of the data collected by nationality declared by the respondents. The top nationalities of travellers that were interviewed by IOM FMP's enumerators is presented on the following pages.

The nationalities of focus are:

1. Guinean;
2. Nigerian;
3. Malian;
4. Nigerien;
5. Chadians;
6. Burkinabe;
7. Senegalese;
8. Ivorian;
9. Gambian;

The next paragraphs are a brief summary of the main findings.

Distribution of respondents by nationality and country of interview: Taking into consideration the 7 countries of interviews (Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal), the distribution of respondents by nationality shows that Guinean nationals were identified in most countries with Flow Monitoring Points except in Burkina Faso. 33% of interviews conducted with Guinean nationals took place in Mali and 3% in Niger. This profile of international travellers is also identified among Nigeriens (22% of Nigerien nationals were interviewed in Burkina Faso, 14% in Nigeria and 2% in Senegal) and Senegalese nationals (39% in Mali, 8% in Niger and 3% in Burkina Faso).

This profile is less visible among Nigerian nationals (94% of interviews with Nigerian nationals took place in Nigeria), Malian nationals (81% in Mali), Chadian nationals (98% in Chad) and Burkinabe nationals (82% in Burkina Faso).

Employment and Education status by country of nationality: Combining together education level and employment status of the travellers interviewed on the roads of West and Central Africa provides further evidence of the different profiles existing. The combination of these variables: employment status, unemployment and education levels present a critical factor in the decision to emigrate (which is explained as well by the nature of the movement itself; movements to Europe is likely to attract migrants that are unemployed while more likely to be done regularly and for formal/informal job opportunities in WCA).

Interviewees who indicated high unemployment levels (Nigeria: 83%, Niger: 52%, The Gambia: 44%) tend to show stronger interest into longer term travels (Europe, North Africa). An education background doesn't seem to show a strong link with the destination chosen. Those with the highest proportion of secondary level education (Nigeria: 81%, Côte d'Ivoire: 49%) and high unemployment rates (Nigeria: 83%, Côte d'Ivoire: 38%) are more prone to choose a destination in Europe than those with higher self-employment rate (Burkina Faso: 64%, Chad: 55%) and no education level (Burkina Faso: 77%, Chad: 75%).

MAIN EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAIN EDUCATION LEVEL				
	Main Employment status	**Unemployment level**	**Education level**	**Main Destination**
GUINEA	Self-employed – 42%	40%	Secondary – 45%	WCA – 50%
NIGERIA	Unemployed – 83%	83%	Secondary – 81%	Europe – 75%
MALI	Self-employed – 47%	41%	Primary – 36%	WCA – 46%
NIGER	Unemployed – 52%	52%	None – 44%	N. Africa – 50%
CHAD	Self-employed – 55%	36%	None -63%	WCA – 75%
BURKINA FASO	Self-employed – 64%	16%	None – 42%	WCA – 77%
SENEGAL	Self-employed – 42%	38%	Secondary - 42%	WCA – 43%
COTE D'IVOIRE	Self-employed – 46%	38%	Secondary – 49%	Europe – 46%
GAMBIA	Unemployed – 44%	44%	Primary – 45%	Europe – 68%

## REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – NATIONALITY: GUINEAN NATIONALS

INTENDED DESTINATION: The main intended destination of Guinean nationals was a country in the WCA region (indicated by 50% of Guinean respondents). Significant shares of Guinean nationals also mentioned Europe (25%) or North Africa (23% as final destinations.

Intention destination of respondents
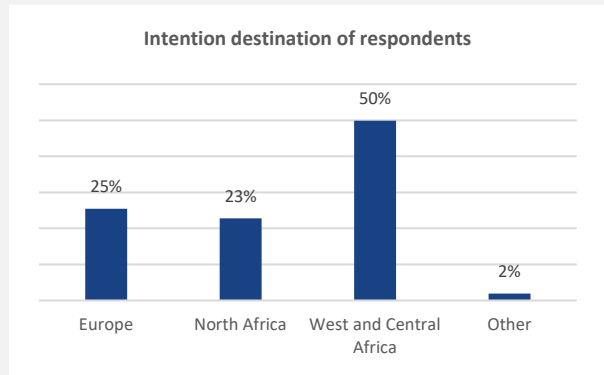
LOCATION OF INTERVIEWS: The majority of Guinean respondents (63%) were interviewed in Guinea. A significant share of Guinean nationals was also interviewed in Mali (33%). Remarkably, 3% of Guinean nationals were identified in Niger.

Country of interview of respondents
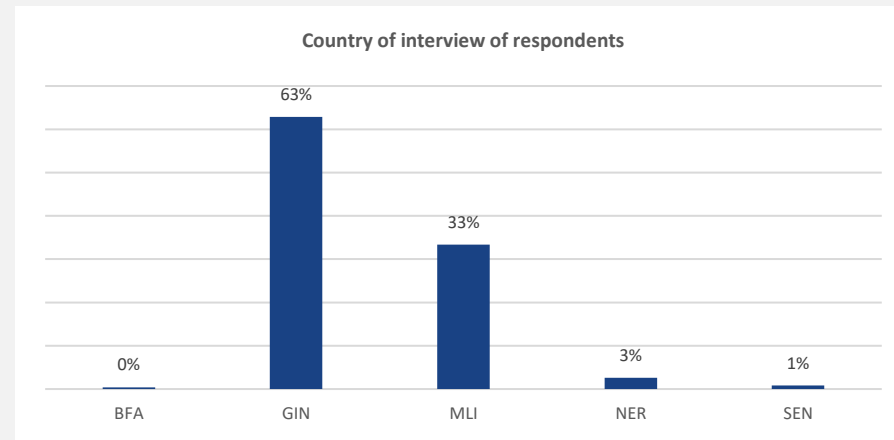
EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 40% of Guinean nationals were unemployed and looking for a job.

Employment status

- Unemployed - not looking for a job
- Unemployed - looking for a job
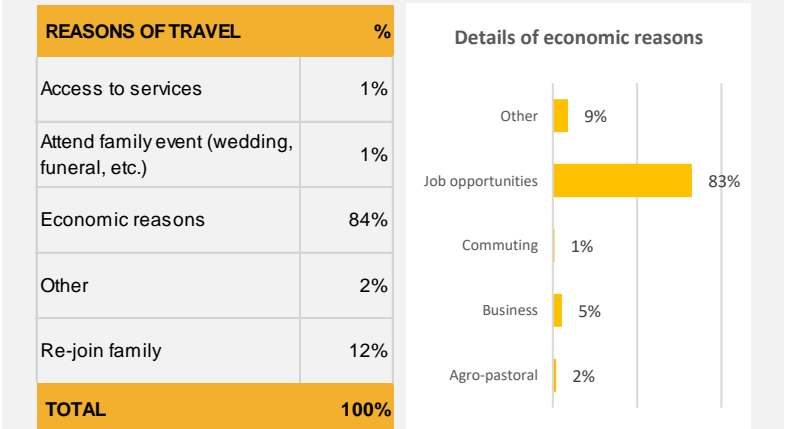- Student
- Self-employed
- Retired
- Employed
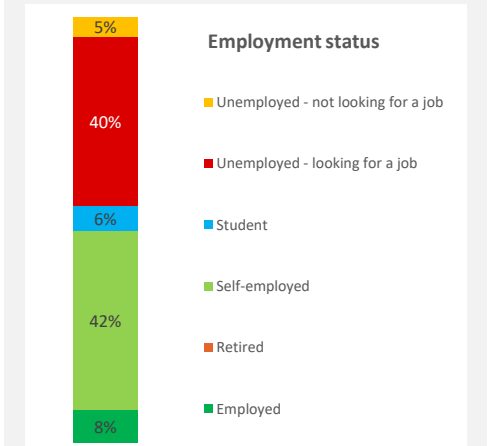
AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 90% of Guinean travellers interviewed at IOM FMPs were male and 10% female. The average age for male and female travellers is slightly different: 28 for female and 25 for male).

Marital status by gender

Age average
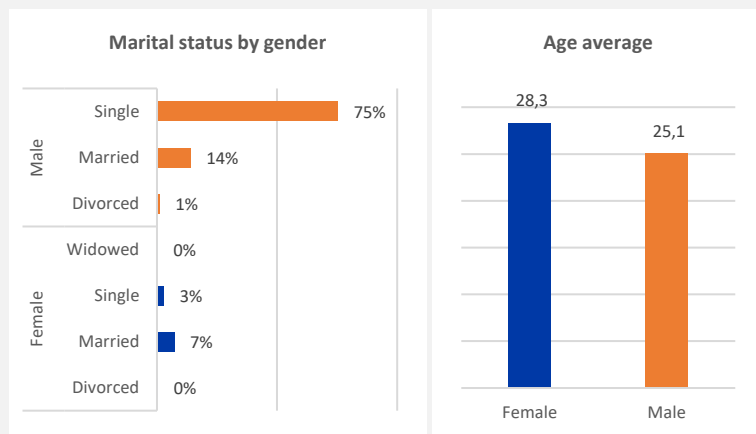
EDUCATION: 45% of Guinean nationals interviewed completed secondary education while 17% had no formal education. The share of Guinean respondents who completed tertiary/higher education (10%) was higher than the regional average.

Education level
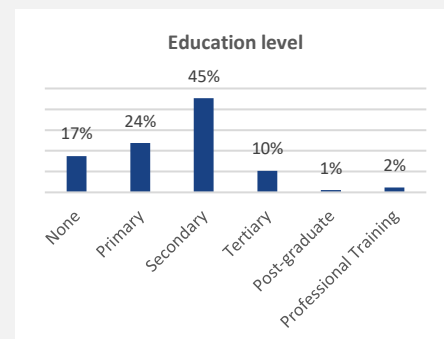
REASONS OF TRAVEL: While the reasons of migration of Guinean nationals were varied, a majority of respondents (84%) were traveling for economic reasons, and in particular to look for job opportunities (indicated by 83% of Guinean respondents who indicated migrating for economic reasons).

REASONS OF TRAVEL	%
Access to services	1%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	1%
Economic reasons	84%
Other	2%
Re-join family	12%
TOTAL	**100%**

Details of economic reasons

REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – NATIONALITY: NIGERIAN NATIONALS
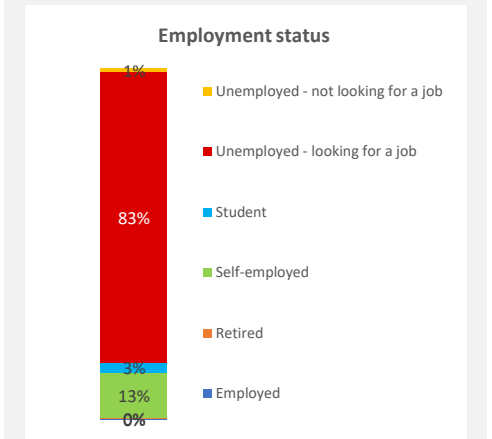
INTENDED DESTINATION: For Nigerian nationals interviewed, the main intended destination was located in Europe (75% of respondents). This, however is mostly due to methodological limitation of the FMPs in Nigeria, which focus mostly on identifying long-term cross-regional migration.
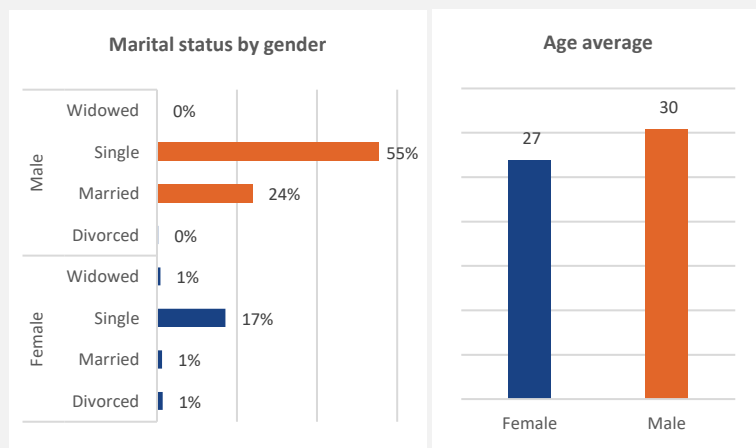
Intention destination of respondents

Destination	%
Europe	75%
North Africa	16%
West and Central Africa	8%
Other	1%
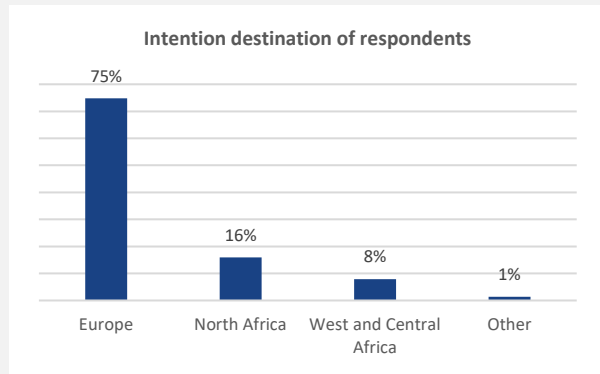
LOCATION OF INTERVIEWS: The overwhelming majority of Nigerian nationals (94%) were interviewed in Nigeria). 5% of Nigerian nationals were identified in Niger.
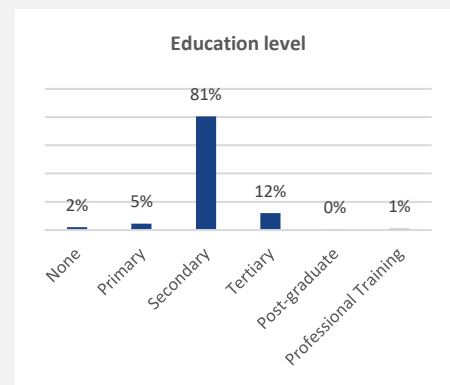
Country of interview of respondents

Country	%
BFA	0,3%
MLI	0,4%
NER	4,5%
NGA	94,0%
SEN	0,3%
TCD	0,4%
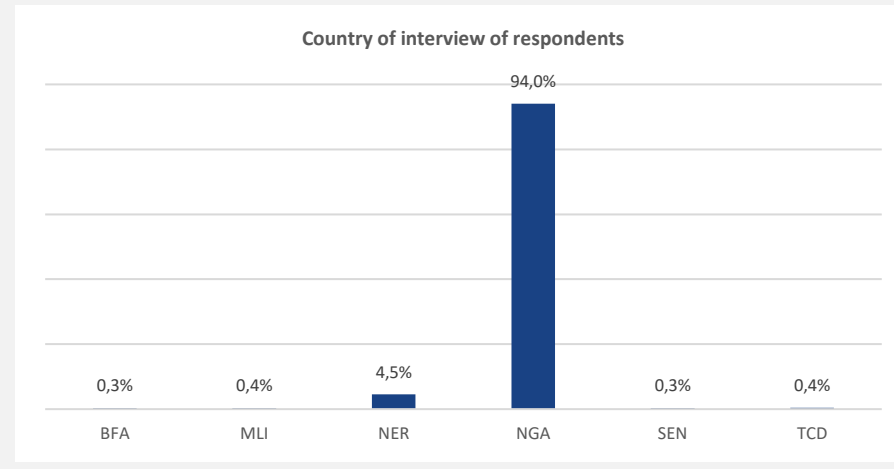
EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 83% of Nigerian nationals were unemployed and looking for a job.

Employment status

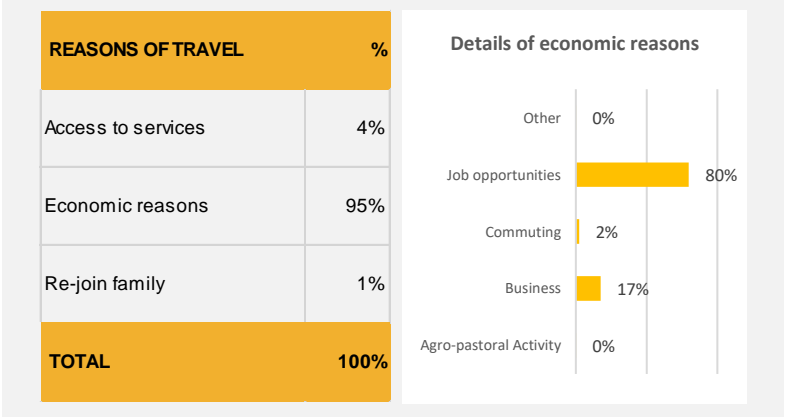| Status	%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	1%
Unemployed - looking for a job	83%
Student	3%
Self-employed	13%
Retired	0%
Employed	0%

AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 79% of Nigerian travellers interviewed at IOM FMPs were male and 11% female. The average age for male and female travellers differed slightly: 27 for female and 30 for male).

Marital status by gender

	Status	%
Male	Widowed	0%
Male	Single	55%
Male	Married	24%
Male	Divorced	0%
Female	Widowed	1%
Female	Single	17%
Female	Married	1%
Female	Divorced	1%

Age average

Gender	Age
Female	27
Male	30

EDUCATION: 81% of Nigerian nationals interviewed have a secondary education while only 2% have no education at all. Tertiary education is higher than regional averages.

Education level

Level	%
None	2%
Primary	5%
Secondary	81%
Tertiary	12%
Post-graduate	0%
Professional Training	1%

REASONS OF TRAVEL: A vast share of Nigerian respondents (94%) were migrating for economic reasons, and in particular to seek for job opportunities (indicated by 80% of respondents travelling for economic reasons).

REASONS OF TRAVEL	%
Access to services	4%
Economic reasons	95%
Re-join family	1%
TOTAL	**100%**

Details of economic reasons

| Reason	%
Other	0%
Job opportunities	80%
Commuting	2%
Business	17%
Agro-pastoral Activity	0%

REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – NATIONALITY: MALIAN NATIONALS

INTENDED DESTINATION: For Malian nationals interviewed, the main intended destination was located in the WCA region (45% of respondents). Europe and North Africa come close with respectively 32% and 22%

Intention destination of respondents
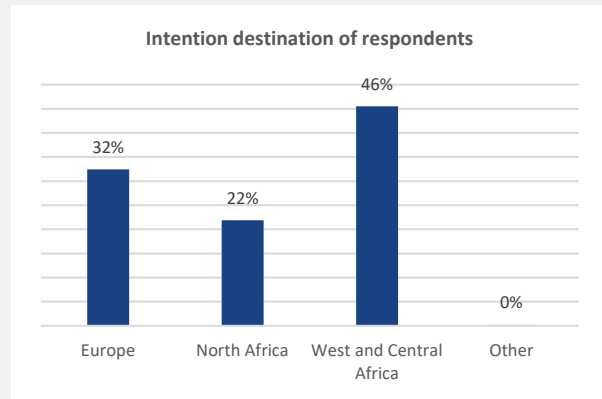
LOCATION OF INTERVIEWS: A large majority of Malian nationals (81%) were interviewed in Mali, although a substantial number was identified in Niger (10%). Malian nationals were also found in Burkina Faso (5%) and Senegal (4%).

Country of interview of respondents
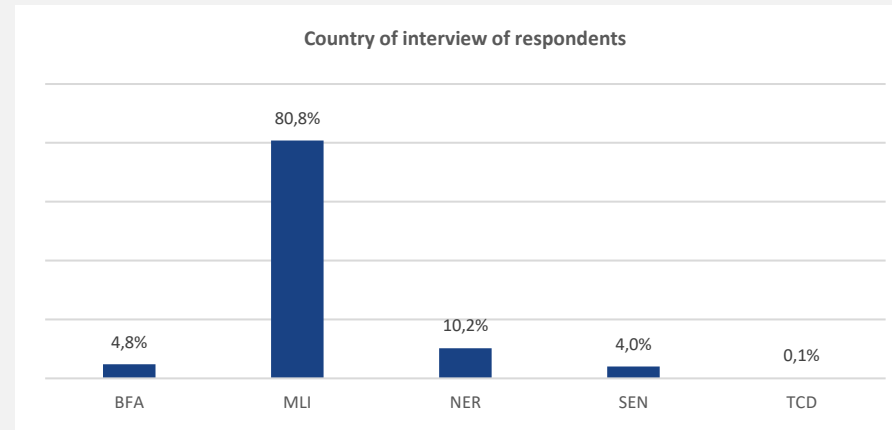
EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 41% of Malian nationals were unemployed and looking for a job.

Employment status

- Unemployed - not looking for a job
- Unemployed - looking for a job
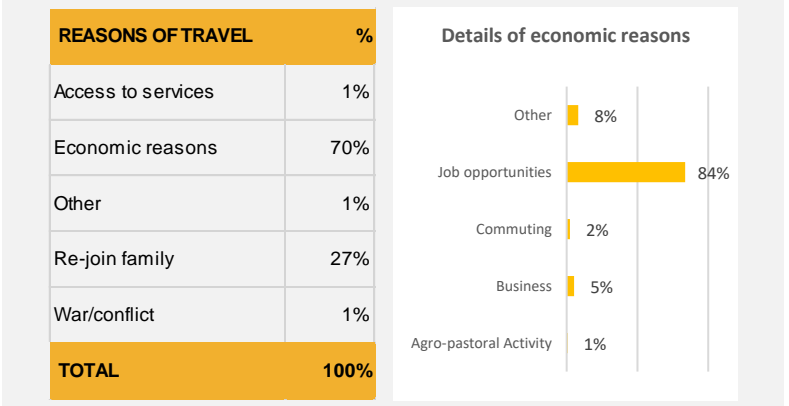- Student
- Self-employed
- Employed

AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 94% of Malian travellers interviewed at IOM FMPs were male and 6% female. The average age for male and female travellers is close: average of 26 years old for both for female and male.

Marital status by gender

Age average
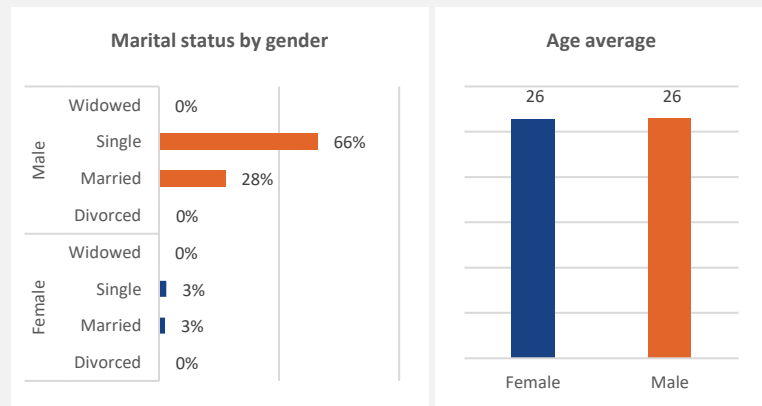
EDUCATION: 36% of Malian nationals interviewed have a secondary education while 32% have no education at all. Tertiary education is lower than regional averages.

Education level
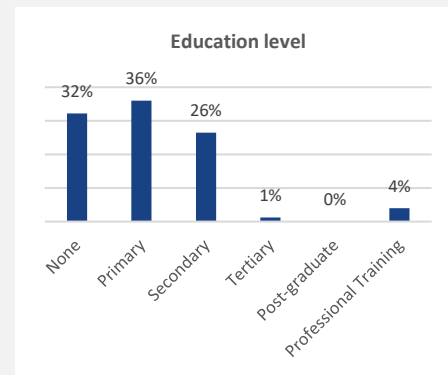
REASONS OF TRAVEL: Malian nationals interviewed were mostly travelling for economic purpose (70%). Within these economic reasons, 84% were travelling for job opportunities (finding a job).

REASONS OF TRAVEL	%
Access to services	1%
Economic reasons	70%
Other	1%
Re-join family	27%
War/conflict	1%
TOTAL	100%

Details of economic reasons

**REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – NATIONALITY: NIGERIEN NATIONALS**

INTENDED DESTINATION: The high number of Nigerien nationals headed for North Africa is explained by the fact that FMPs in Niger, where most Nigerien respondents were interviewed, are located along migratory routes to that region.

Intention destination of respondents

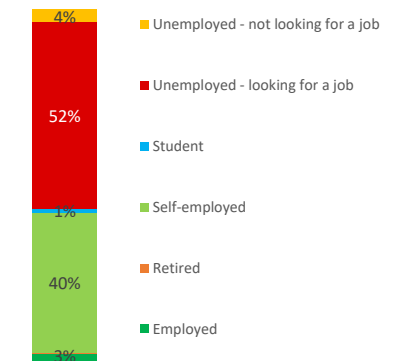|	Europe	North Africa	West and Central Africa	Other
	1%	50%	49%	0%
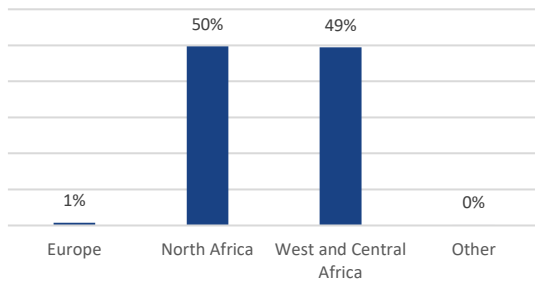
LOCATION OF INTERVIEWS: A majority of Nigerien nationals were interviewed in Niger (60%). Notably, almost a quarter of Nigerien were identified in Burkina Faso (22%), and a significant share was found in Nigeria (14%).

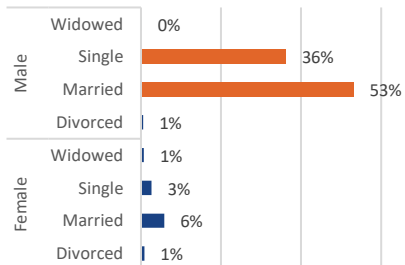**Country of interview of respondents**

BFA	MLI	NER	NGA	SEN	TCD
22,0%	1,3%	60,0%	14,0%	2,5%	0,2%
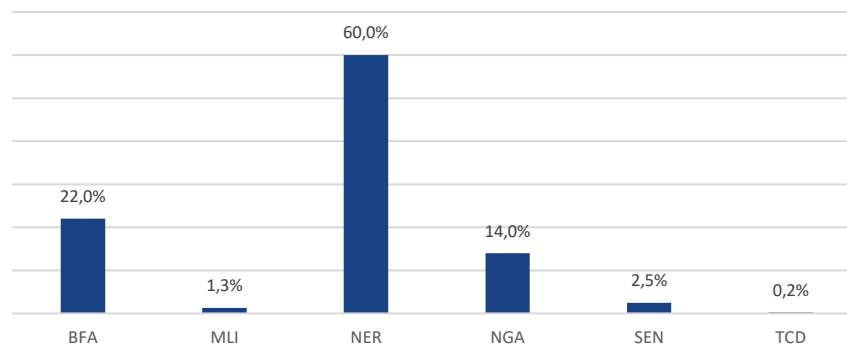
EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 52% of Nigerien nationals were unemployed and looking for a job.

Employment status

- Unemployed - not looking for a job — 4%
- Unemployed - looking for a job — 52%
- Student — 1%
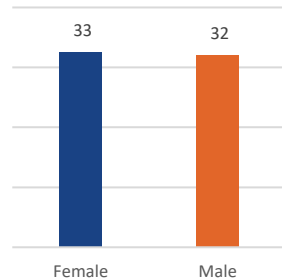- Self-employed — 40%
- Retired
- Employed — 3%

AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 91% of Nigerien travellers interviewed at IOM FMPs were male and 9% female. The average age for male and female travellers is close: average of 33 years old for female and 32 for male.

Marital status by gender

		%
Male	Widowed	0%
	Single	36%
	Married	53%
	Divorced	1%
Female	Widowed	1%
	Single	3%
	Married	6%
	Divorced	1%

Age average

Female	Male
33	32

EDUCATION: 15% of Nigerien nationals interviewed have a secondary education while 44% have no education at all. Tertiary education is lower than regional averages.

Education level

| None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Post-graduate	Professional Training
44%	37%	15%	2%	1%	2%
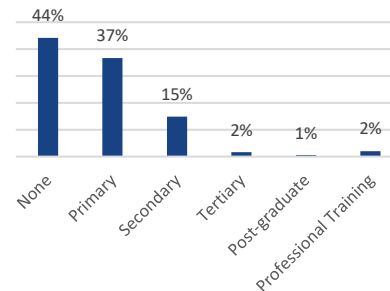
REASONS OF TRAVEL: A high proportion of Nigerien nationals (69%) were travelling for economic reasons, but a significant share (20%) was travelling for family-related motives (joining family members or attending a family event). While the search for job opportunities was the primary economic factor prompting Nigerien nationals to migrate, doing business was also mentioned by 18% of respondents travelling for economic reasons.

REASONS OF TRAVEL	%
Access to services	2%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral. etc.)	1%
Economic reasons	69%
Natural disasters	7%
Other	1%
Re-join family	16%
War/conflict	4%
TOTAL	**100%**

Details of economic reasons

	%
Other	1%
Job opportunities	69%
Commuting	6%
Business	18%
Agro-pastoral Activity	7%

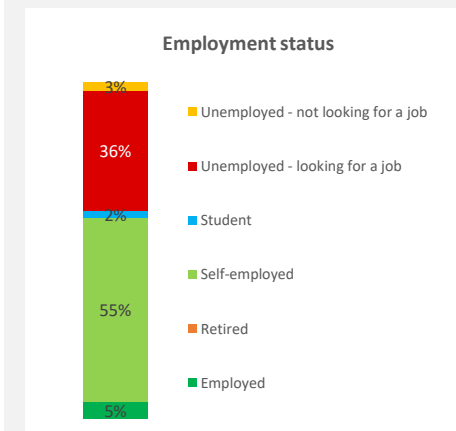**REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – NATIONALITY: CHADIAN NATIONALS**

INTENDED DESTINATION: For Chadian nationals interviewed, the main intended destination was located in the WCA region (50% of respondents). A significant share of respondents (24%) indicated that they were headed for North Africa, whereas no Chadian respondent was travelling to Europe.
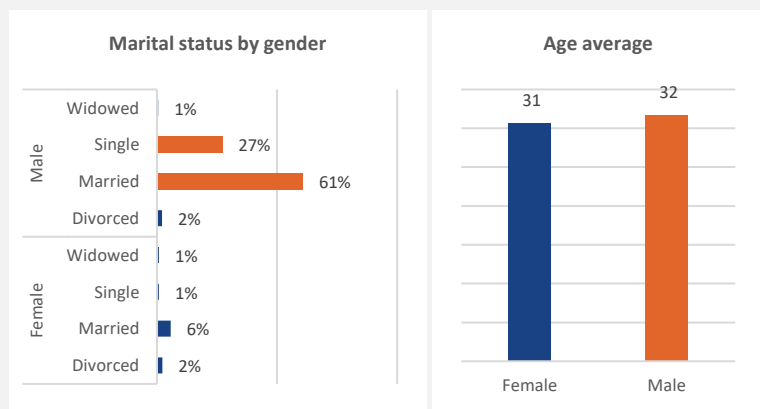
Intention destination of respondents

Europe	0%
North Africa	24%
West and Central Africa	75%
Other	0%
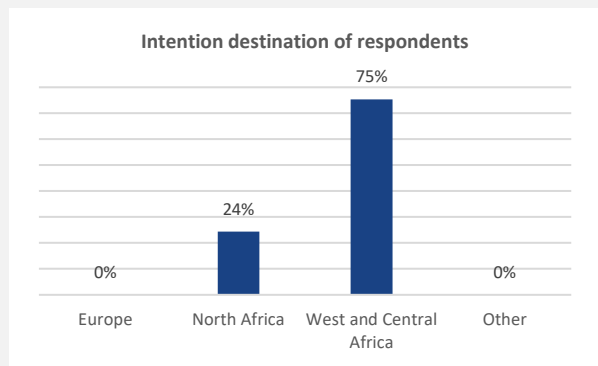
LOCATION OF INTERVIEWS: Almost all Chadian nationals (98%) were interviewed in Chad. The 2% remaining are distributed among FMPs in Niger, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Mali.
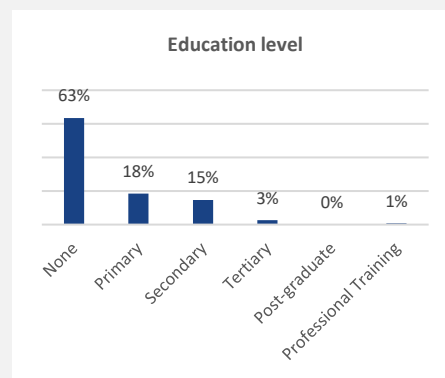
Country of interview of respondents

BFA	MLI	NER	SEN	TCD
0,3%	0,1%	0,8%	0,4%	98,3%
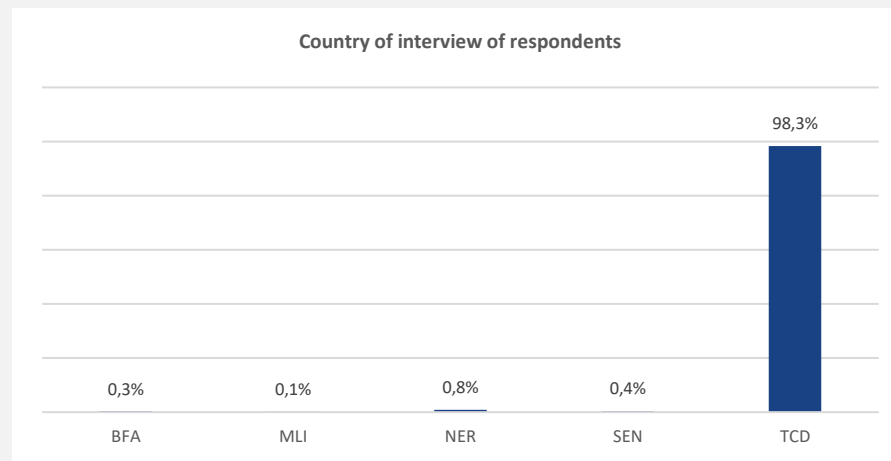
EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 36% of Chadian nationals were unemployed and looking for a job.

Employment status

- 3% Unemployed - not looking for a job
- 36% Unemployed - looking for a job
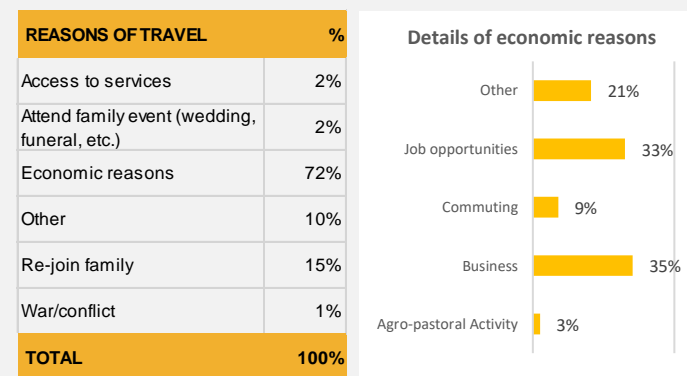- 2% Student
- 55% Self-employed
- Retired
- 5% Employed

AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 91% of Chadian travellers interviewed at IOM FMPs were male and 9% female. The average age for male and female travellers is close: average of 31 years old for female and 32 for male.

Marital status by gender

Male
- Widowed 1%
- Single 27%
- Married 61%
- Divorced 2%

Female
- Widowed 1%
- Single 1%
- Married 6%
- Divorced 2%

Age average

Female	Male
31	32

EDUCATION: 15% of Chadian nationals interviewed have a secondary education while 68% have no education at all. Tertiary education is lower than regional averages.

Education level

None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Post-graduate	Professional Training
63%	18%	15%	3%	0%	1%

REASONS OF TRAVEL: Reasons for travel were diverse, although the majority of Chadian respondents (72%) were moving for economic reasons. The principal economic factors were fairly evenly distributed between the search for job opportunities (33% of respondents travelling for economic reasons), doing business (35%) and other economic reasons (21%).

REASONS OF TRAVEL	%
Access to services	2%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	2%
Economic reasons	72%
Other	10%
Re-join family	15%
War/conflict	1%
TOTAL	**100%**

Details of economic reasons

|	
Other	21%
Job opportunities	33%
Commuting	9%
Business	35%
Agro-pastoral Activity	3%

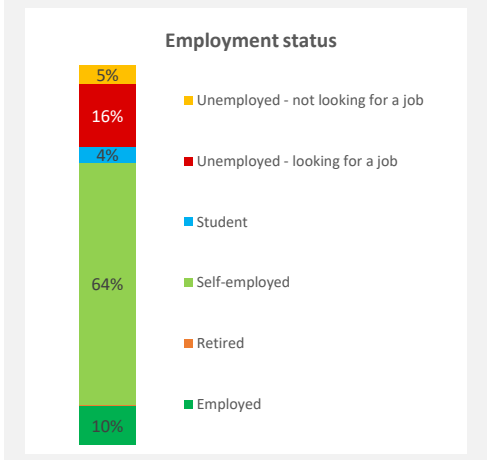**REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – NATIONALITY: BURKINABE NATIONALS**

INTENDED DESTINATION: For a large majority of Burkinabe nationals interviewed, the main intended destination was located in the WCA region (77% of respondents). Europe and North Africa represent a fairly low proportion of intended destination (particularly given the central location of the country in WCA)
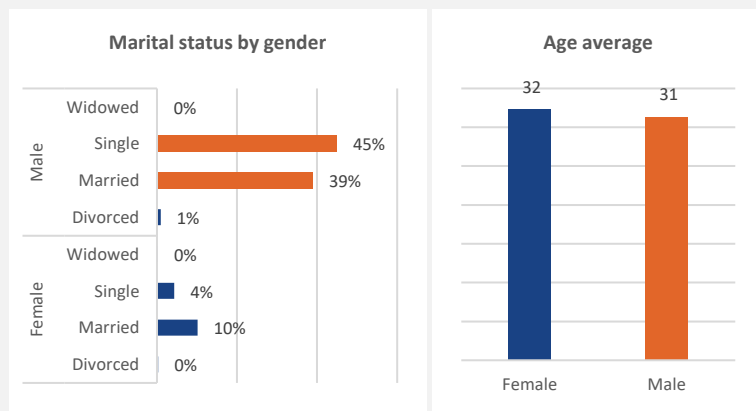
Intention destination of respondents

Europe	North Africa	West and Central Africa	Other
10%	13%	77%	0%
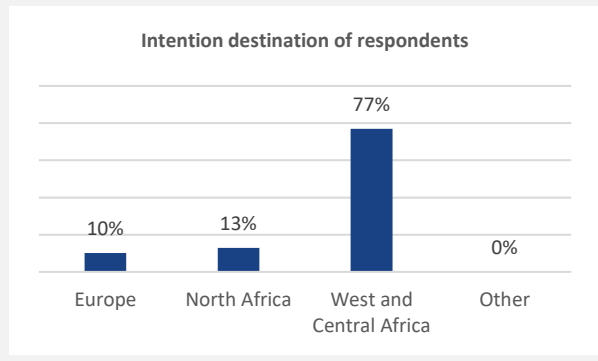
LOCATION OF INTERVIEWS: A large majority of Burkinabe nationals (82%) were interviewed in Burkina Faso, although a substantial number was identified in Mali (14%).

Country of interview of respondents

BFA	MLI	NER	SEN	TCD
82,1%	14,3%	2,3%	1,0%	0,2%
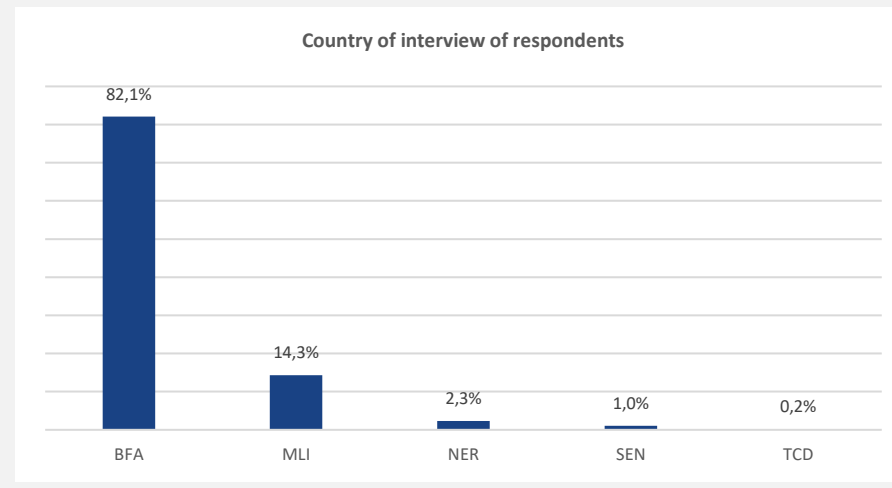
EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 16% of Burkinabe nationals were unemployed and looking for a job.

Employment status

- 5% Unemployed - not looking for a job
- 16% Unemployed - looking for a job
- 4% Student
- 64% Self-employed
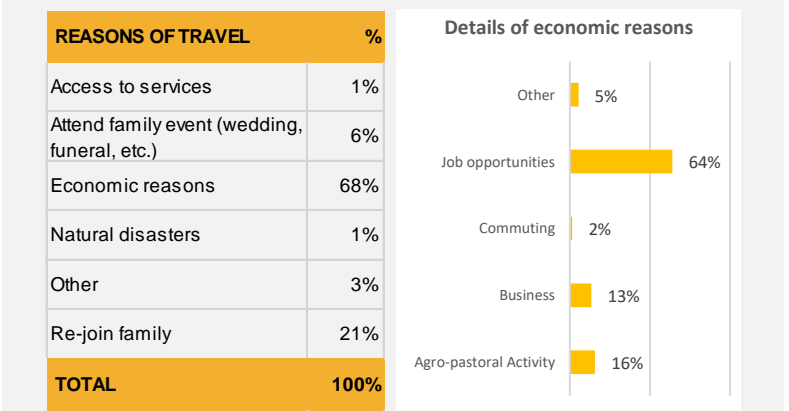- Retired
- 10% Employed

AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 85% of Burkinabe travellers interviewed at IOM FMPs were male and 15% female. The average age for male and female travellers is close: average of 32 years old for female and 31 for male.

Marital status by gender

Male:
- Widowed 0%
- Single 45%
- Married 39%
- Divorced 1%

Female:
- Widowed 0%
- Single 4%
- Married 10%
- Divorced 0%

Age average

Female	Male
32	31

EDUCATION: 22% of Burkinabe nationals interviewed have a secondary education while 42% have no education at all. Tertiary education is lower than regional averages.

Education level

None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Professional Training
42%	33%	22%	3%	1%
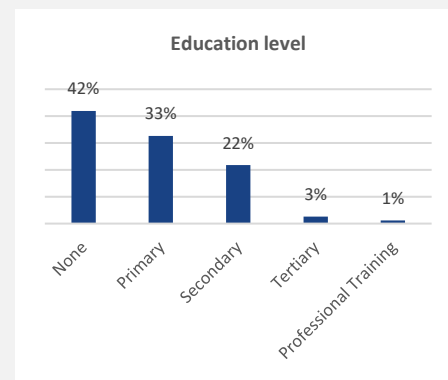
REASONS OF TRAVEL: While the reasons of migration of Burkinabe nationals were varied, a majority of respondents (68%) were traveling for economic reasons, and in particular to look for job opportunities (indicated by 64% of Guinean respondents who indicated migrating for economic reasons).

REASONS OF TRAVEL	%
Access to services	1%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	6%
Economic reasons	68%
Natural disasters	1%
Other	3%
Re-join family	21%
TOTAL	**100%**

Details of economic reasons

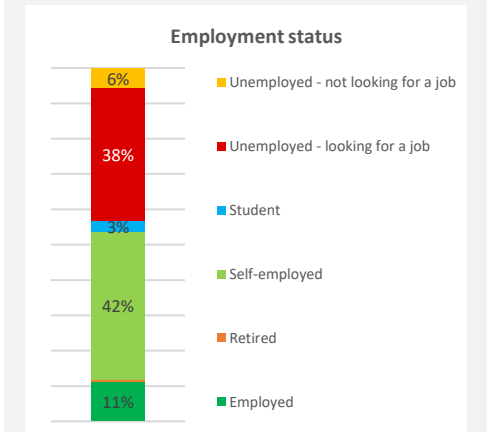| Category	%
Other	5%
Job opportunities	64%
Commuting	2%
Business	13%
Agro-pastoral Activity	16%

REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – NATIONALITY: SENEGALESE NATIONALS

INTENDED DESTINATION: The primary intended destinations of Senegalese respondents were countries in WCA (43%) and Europe (42%).

Intention destination of respondents

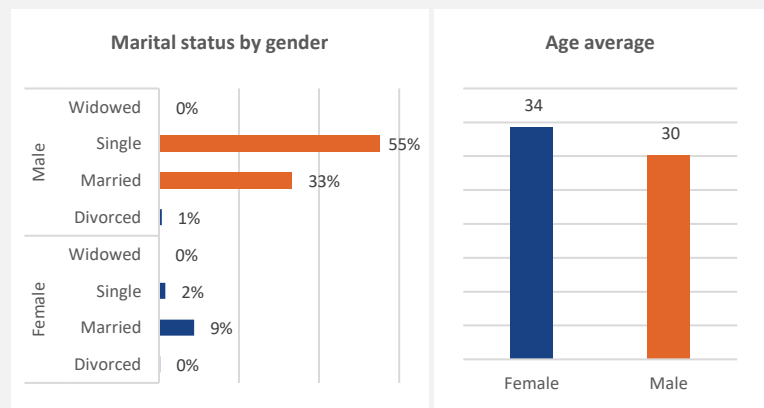| Europe	North Africa	West and Central Africa	Other
42%	15%	43%	1%
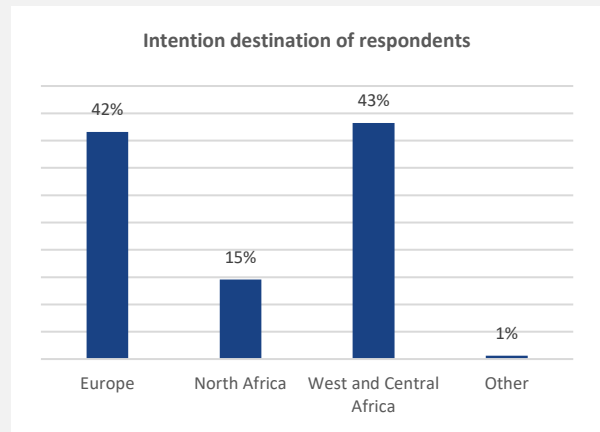
LOCATION OF INTERVIEWS: In contrast to other nationalities, there was no single country where the majority of Senegalese nationals were identified. Indeed, interviews with Senegalese respondents took place in Senegal (49%), Mali (39%), Niger (8%), and to a lesser extent Burkina Faso (3%), Nigeria and Chad.
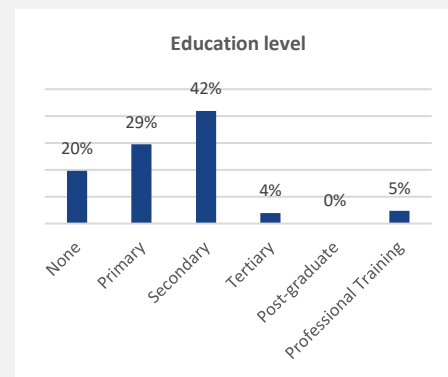
Country of interview of respondents

BFA	MLI	NER	NGA	SEN	TCD
3,0%	39,2%	8,1%	0,1%	49,4%	0,2%
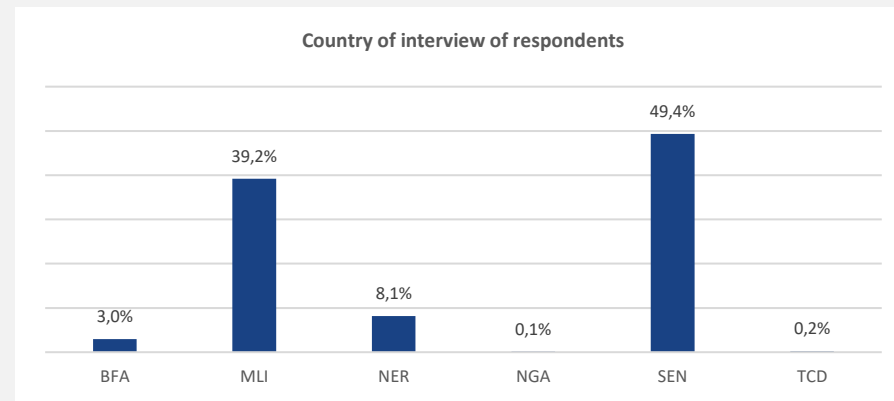
EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 38% of Senegalese nationals were unemployed and looking for a job.

Employment status

- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 6%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 38%
- Student: 3%
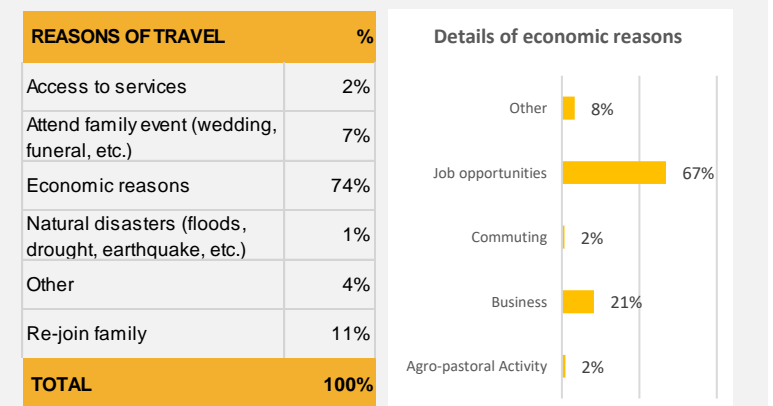- Self-employed: 42%
- Retired
- Employed: 11%

AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 89% of Senegalese travellers interviewed at IOM FMPs were male and 11% female. The average age for male and female travellers is fairly different: average of 34 years old for female and 30 for male.

Marital status by gender

	Male	
Widowed	0%	
Single	55%	
Married	33%	
Divorced	1%	

	Female	
Widowed	0%	
Single	2%	
Married	9%	
Divorced	0%	

Age average

Female	Male
34	30

EDUCATION: 42% of Senegalese nationals interviewed have a secondary education while 20% have no education at all. Tertiary education is lower than regional averages.

Education level

None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Post-graduate	Professional Training
20%	29%	42%	4%	0%	5%

REASONS OF TRAVEL: The distribution of drivers of migration of Senegalese respondents was similar to that of other nationalities, with a majority (74%) indicating that they were travelling for economic reasons, and specifically to look for job opportunities.

REASONS OF TRAVEL	%
Access to services	2%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	7%
Economic reasons	74%
Natural disasters (floods, drought, earthquake, etc.)	1%
Other	4%
Re-join family	11%
TOTAL	**100%**

Details of economic reasons

Other	8%
Job opportunities	67%
Commuting	2%
Business	21%
Agro-pastoral Activity	2%

REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – NATIONALITY: IVORIAN NATIONALS

INTENDED DESTINATION: For Ivorian nationals interviewed, the main intended destination was Europe (46% of respondents). WCA and North Africa come close with respectively 29% and 25%. The high results for Europe can be explain by the absence of FMP in Côte d'Ivoire (that would naturally decrease long-distance travel).

Intention destination of respondents
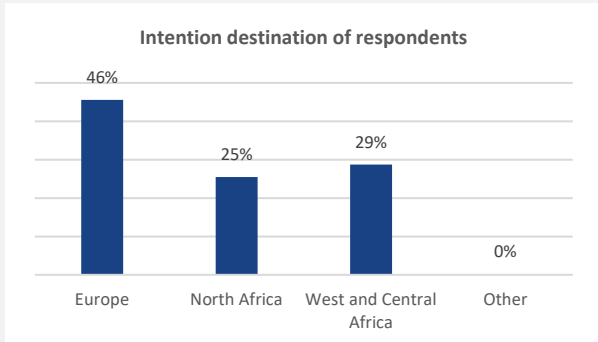
LOCATION OF INTERVIEWS: A significant majority of Ivorian nationals (81%) were interviewed in Mali, although a notable share was identified in Burkina Faso (12.5%). This distribution is explained by the absence of FMP in Côte d'Ivoire. But it also shows the high travel profiles of Ivoirians.

Country of interview of respondents
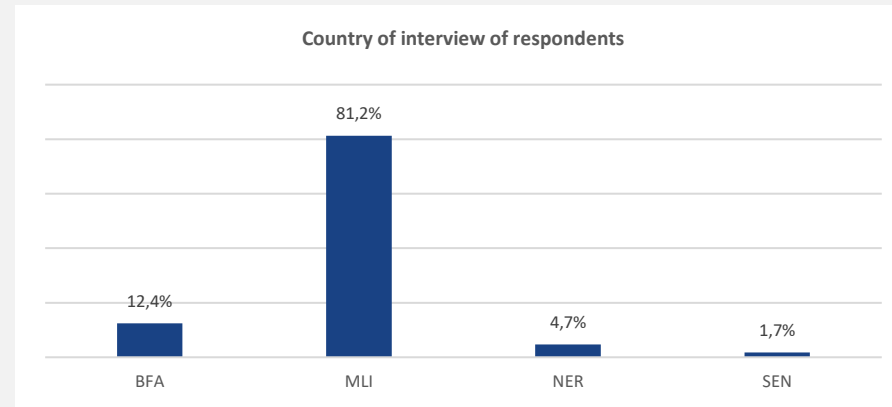
EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 38% of Ivorian nationals were unemployed and looking for a job.
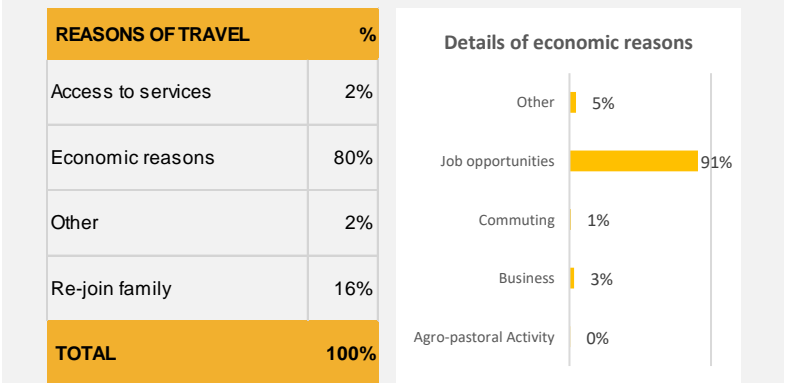
Employment status
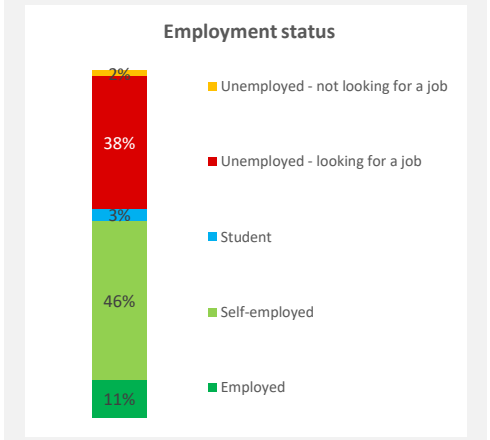
AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 84% of Ivorian travellers interviewed at IOM FMPs were male and 16% female. The average age for male and female travellers is close: average of 29 years old for female and 27 for male.

Marital status by gender

Age average
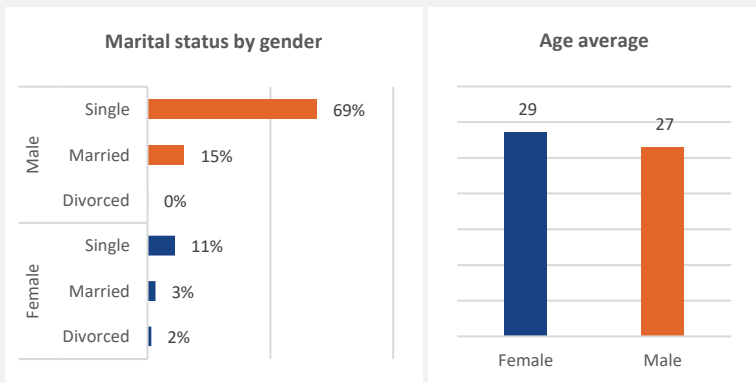
EDUCATION: 49% of Ivorian nationals interviewed have a secondary education while 11% have no education at all. Tertiary education is lower than regional averages.

Education level
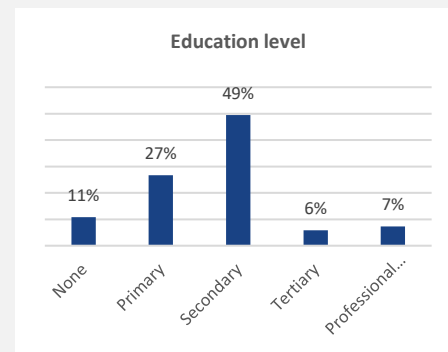
REASONS OF TRAVEL: Ivorian respondents indicated primarily travelling for economic reasons (79%). The vast majority of individuals whose migration was driven by economic factors (91%) was seeking job opportunities.

REASONS OF TRAVEL	%
Access to services	2%
Economic reasons	80%
Other	2%
Re-join family	16%
TOTAL	100%

Details of economic reasons

REGIONAL TRAVELLERS' PROFILE – NATIONALITY: GAMBIAN NATIONALS

INTENDED DESTINATION: For Gambian nationals interviewed, the main intended destination was Europe (68% of respondents). North Africa and WCA countries follow with respectively 20% and 13%. The high results for Europe can be explain by the absence of FMP in Gambia (that would naturally decrease long-distance travel).

Intention destination of respondents
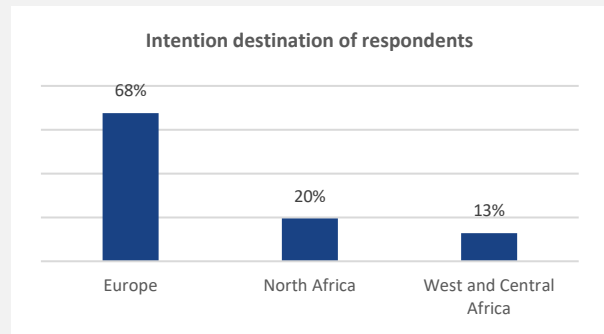
LOCATION OF INTERVIEWS: The vast majority of Gambian nationals (89%) were interviewed in Mali. Eight per cent were also identified in Senegal. Similarly to Côte d'Ivoire nationals, this distribution is explained by the absence of FMP in The Gambia.

Country of interview of respondents
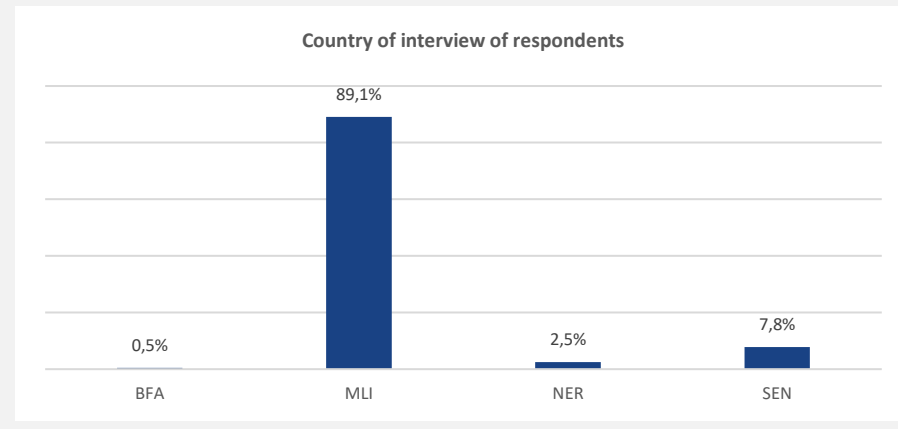
EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 44% of Gambian nationals were unemployed and looking for a job.

Employment status

- Unemployed - not looking for a job
- Unemployed - looking for a job
- Student
- Self-employed
- Employed

AGE, GENDER, MARITAL STATUS: 97% of Gambian travellers interviewed at IOM FMPs were male and 3% female. The average age for male and female travellers was quite different: average of 29 years old for female and 25 for male.

Marital status by gender

Age average
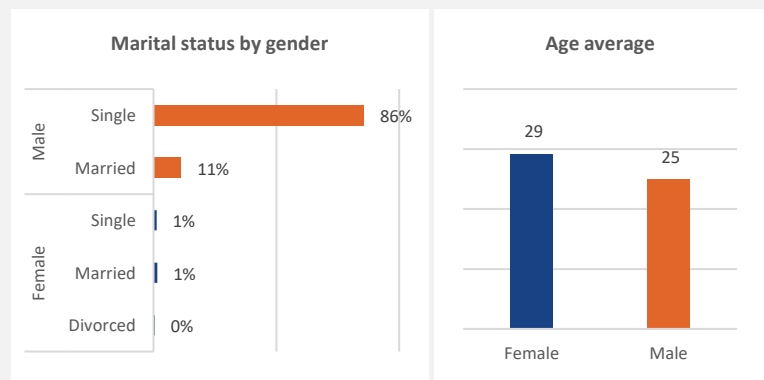
EDUCATION: 35% of Gambian nationals interviewed have a secondary education while 15% have no education at all. Tertiary education is lower than regional averages.

Education level
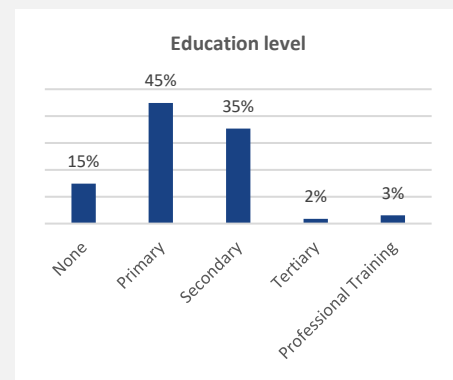
REASONS OF TRAVEL: A vast share of Gambian respondents (90%) were migrating for economic reasons, and in particular to seek job opportunities (indicated by 85% of respondents travelling for economic reasons).

REASONS OF TRAVEL	%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	1%
Economic reasons	90%
Other	1%
Re-join family	7%
War/conflict	1%
TOTAL	**100%**

Details of economic reasons
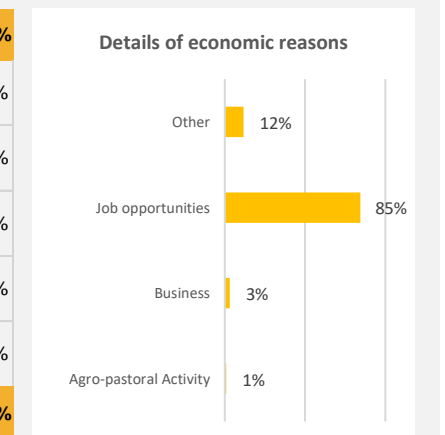
Country Code

BFA	Burkina Faso
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire
GIN	Guinea
GMB	The Gambia
MLI	Mali
NER	Niger
NGA	Nigeria
SEN	Senegal
SLE	Sierra Leone
TCD	Chad

Other acronyms

DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FMP	Flow Monitoring Point
FMR	Flow Monitoring Registry
FMS	Flow Monitoring Survey
NA	North Africa
IOM	International Organization for Migration
WCA	West and Central Africa