COTE D'IVOIRE



During Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) exercises, enumerators collect data on the numbers, provenance, destinations and basic demographic information of travelers transiting through FMPs.

IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout West and Central Africa.

To that end, it has set up Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends and routes, at key entry, transit or exit points. Furthermore, FMPs gather qualitative information on travelers profiles, countries of provenance and intended destinations and modes of transport.

In Burkina Faso, Flow Monitoring is conducted at key transit points in Ouagadougou since 2017, as well as in Dori/Seytenga, Kantchari, Faramana and Yendéré since 2018.

The present report shows results from FMR and FMS.

TRAVELLERS INSTEAD OF PERSONS



Main destination	Travelers (%)
Niamey (Niger)	23
Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)	17
Bamako (Mali)	6
Korhogo (Cote d'Ivoire)	6









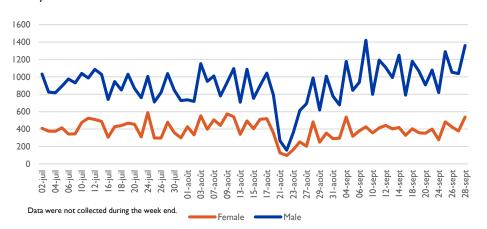


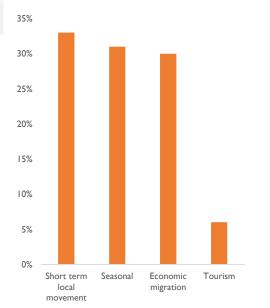
MAIN TYPES OF MOBILITY OBSERVES

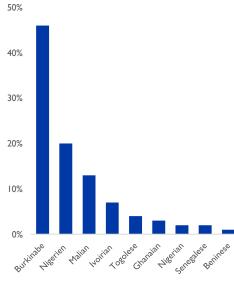
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

DAILY NUMBER OF INIDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs BETWEEN JULY **AND SEPTEMBER 18**

While the number of individuals observed at FMPs was relatively stable over the course of the quarter, significantly fewer travellers were observed on 21-22 August, the dates of the religious holiday of Tabaski.













QUARTERLY MIGRATION REPORT FLOW MONITORING SURVEY

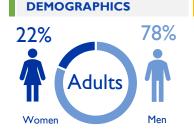
BURKINA FASO

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Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.



TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



EDUCATION

other 1%

tertiary

primary

none

secondary upper

secondary lower

koranic or islamic school



tertiary

primary

other

secondary upper

secondary lower

koranic islamic school

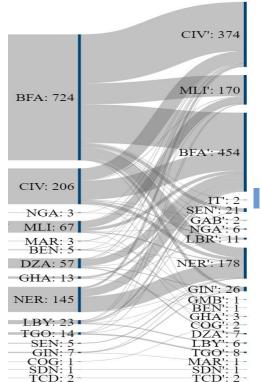
■ Male

■ Female

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.





DEPARTURE & INTENDED

DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

> One year 1%

6% Not planning leave

One week

I week – 3 months 6%

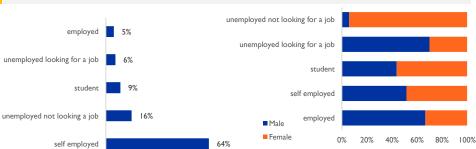
15% 3 months - 12 months

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Minors



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

