

IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of migration flows, trends and routes 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 and 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 Dori/Seytenga, Kantchari, Faramana and Yendéré since 2018.

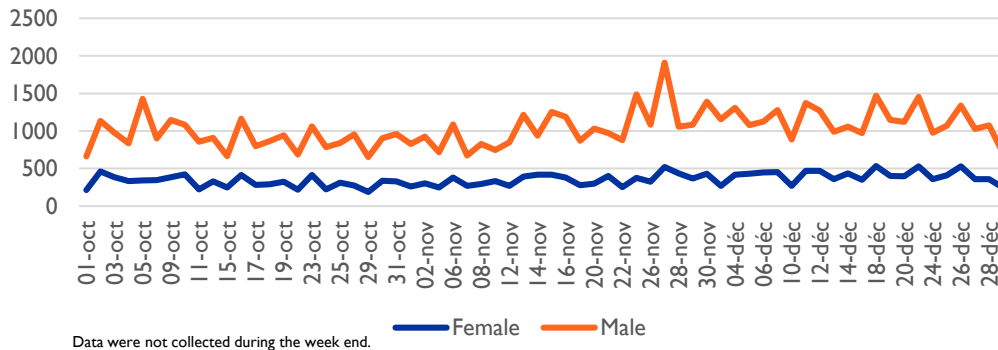
During **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR)** exercises, enumerators collect data on the numbers, provenance, destinations and basic demographic information of travellers transiting through FMPs

This page presents key data on travellers identified at FMPs between October and December 2018..

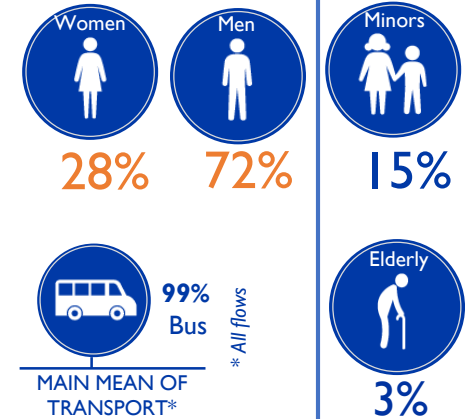


### DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs BETWEEN OCTOBER AND DECEMBER 2018

Over the course of the last quarter of 2018, the number of individuals observed at FMPs remained relatively stable. However, two peaks were recorded successively on 25 and 26 November. These peaks are explained by the religious event 'Maouloud', during which many Nigeriens, Nigerians and Burkinabes travel through Burkina Faso to reach Senegal.

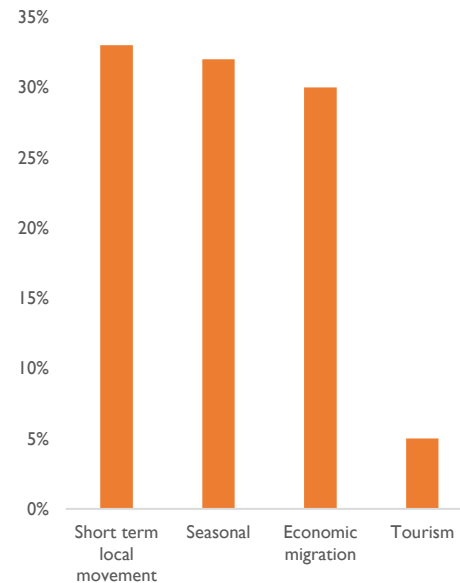


### TRAVELLERS INSTEAD OF PERSONS

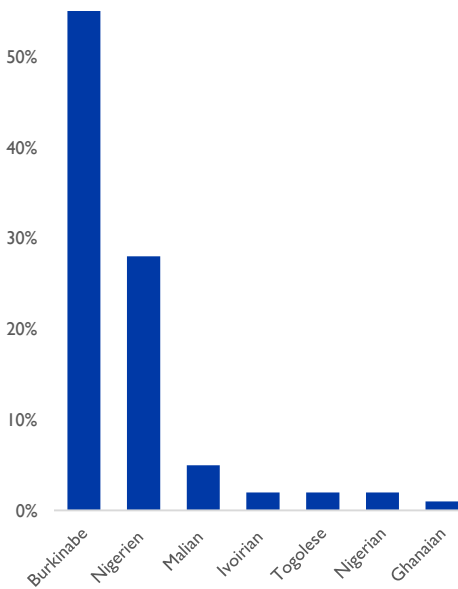


Destination	Travellers (%)
Niamey (Niger)	26
Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)	18
Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire)	6
Bamako (Mali)	4

### MAIN TYPES OF MOBILITY OBSERVED



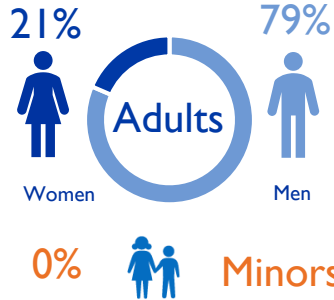
### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

**1,642  
SURVEYS**

## DEMOGRAPHICS

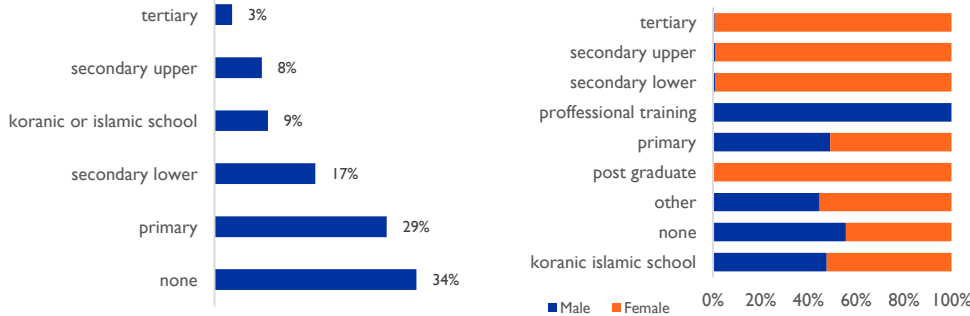


## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

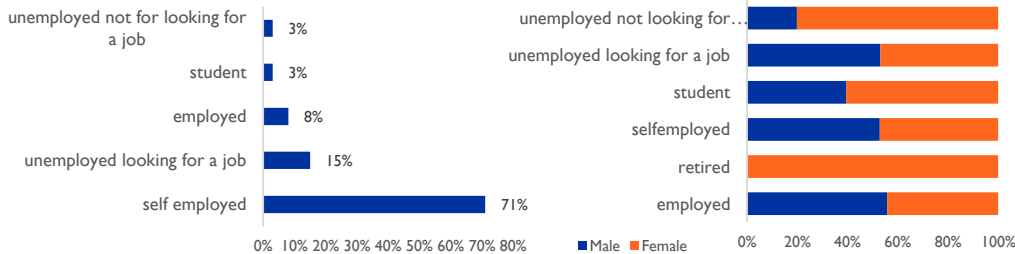


**Cross-border travel:** The country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.  
**Internal travel:** Respondents travel within the same country.

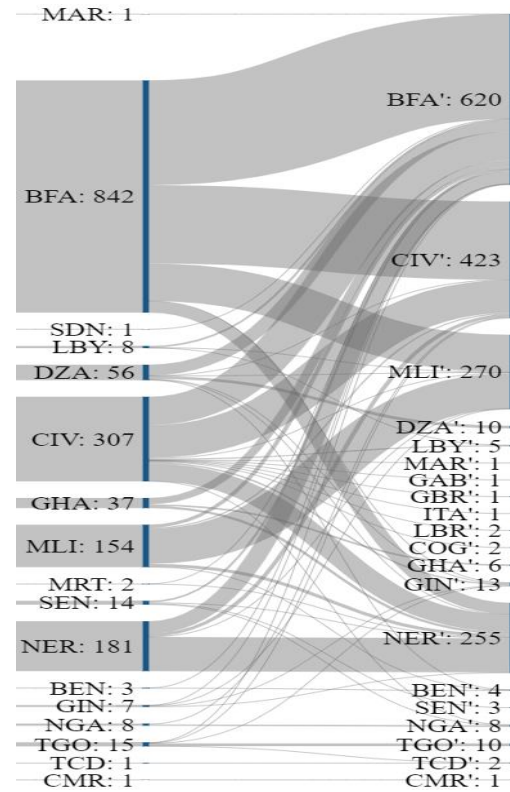
## EDUCATION



## PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



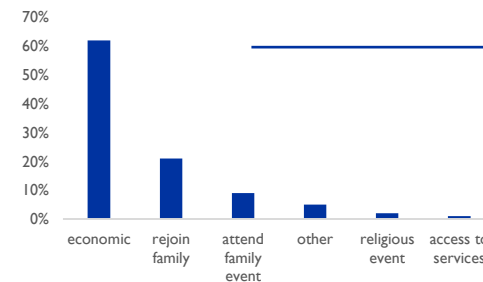
## LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



## REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

deportation  
arrest sickness  
financial issues  
hunger  
identity documents issues

## REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



## ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

