



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

REGIONAL MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

October – December 2018

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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**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) - Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring 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 travellers (7 individuals are chosen randomly, per day and per FMP), be they nationals or migrants in the country of the survey. Flow Monitoring Surveys gather more detailed information about the educational and vocational backgrounds of travellers, 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 traveller may be passing through it. Flow Monitoring Points located near borders or in large cities will be more likely to have cross-border travellers 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 travellers moving from one part of the country to another.

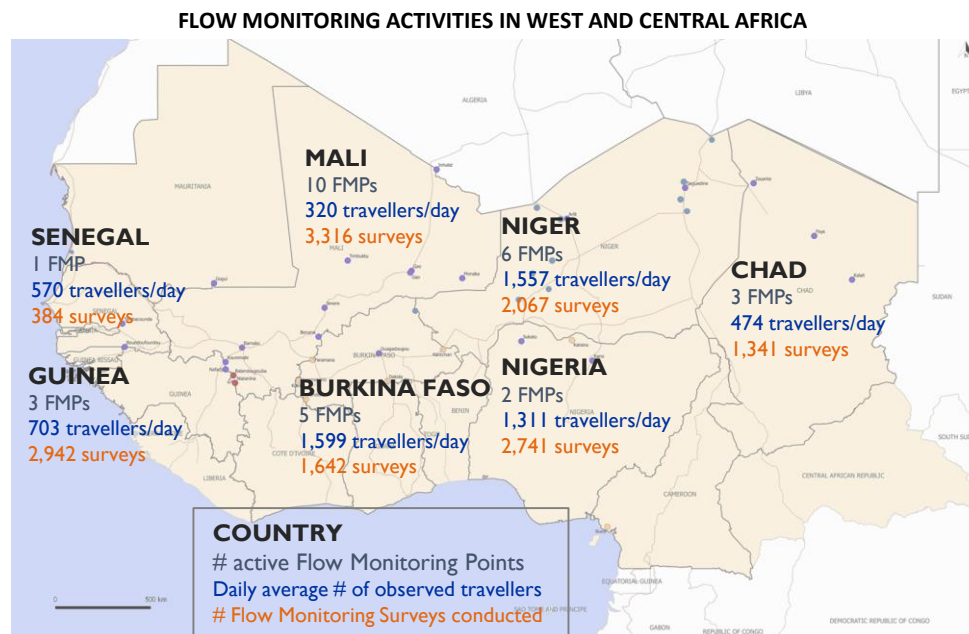
3. READING THIS REPORT

This reports presents two types of Flow Monitoring dashboards for each country. The **FMP dashboards** include information on general trends and types of travellers (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 travellers.

4. LIMITATIONS

Migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they encounter along their journey, so their intended transit and destination locations tends to change while en-route. 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 depend 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.



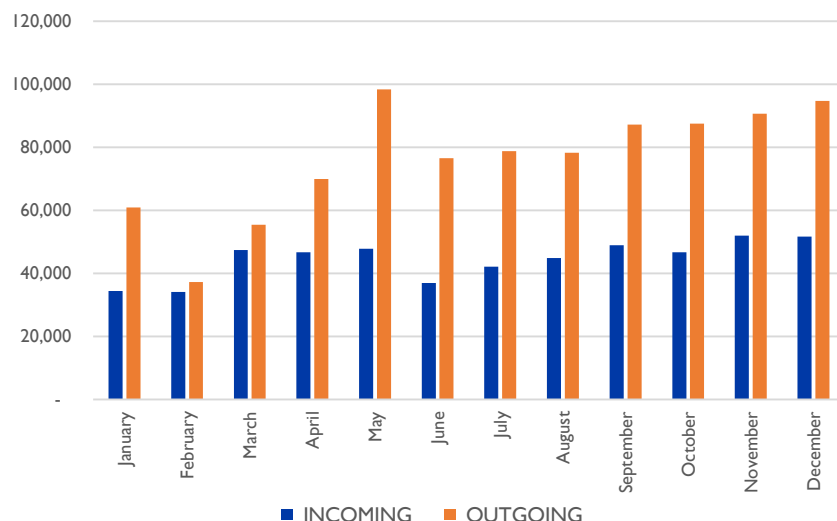
During this quarter the data were collected in thirty two Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) through the West and Central Africa region. From October to December 2018, the daily average increased to 11% compared to the previous quarter (up from 5,681).

The majority of flows observed in the main countries of surveys were in Nigeria (25%), Niger (24%), Burkina Faso (19%) and Guinea (11%). The main cross border movements observed during this quarter were between Niger and Nigeria with 31% of all flows. Important movements between Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea and Senegal, Libya and Niger, Mauritania and Mali were also observed during this period.

Short-term local movements (which represented 41% of all flows), long-term economic migration (37%) and seasonal migration (14%) were the main reasons of movements observed in overall FMPs in the region during this last quarter of 2018.

During this last quarter of 2018, Nigerien (32%), Nigerian (16%), Burkinabe (12%) and Guinean (10%) were the largest nationality group observed transiting through FMPs.

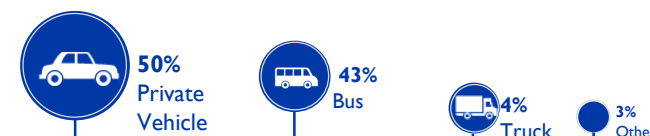
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED MONTHLY AT FMPs IN WCA



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA

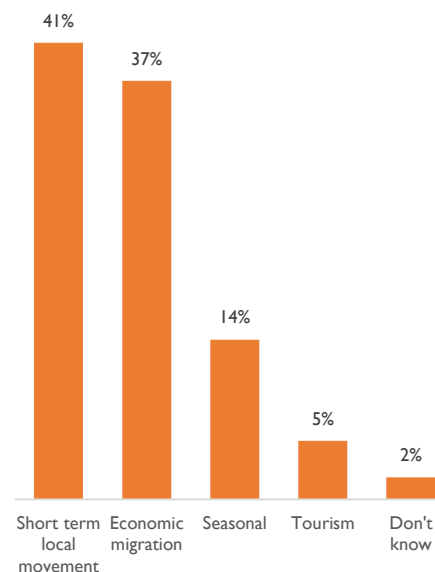


Between October and December 2018, the group of individuals observed through FMPs travelled mainly by car or taxi (50%), followed by cross border bus (43%) and truck (4%) mostly used to the North of the region.

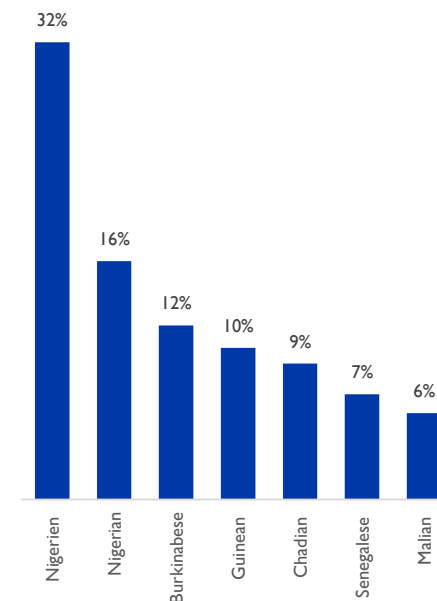


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



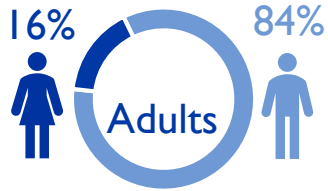
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

15,678
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS



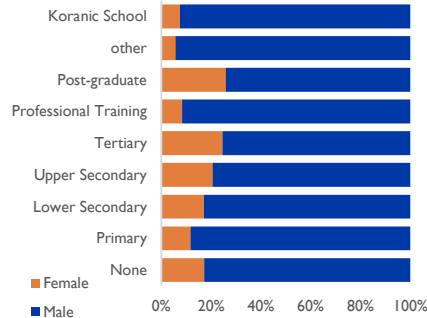
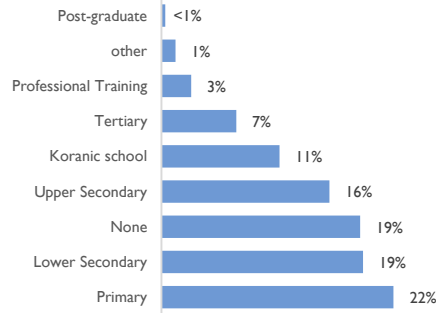
TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



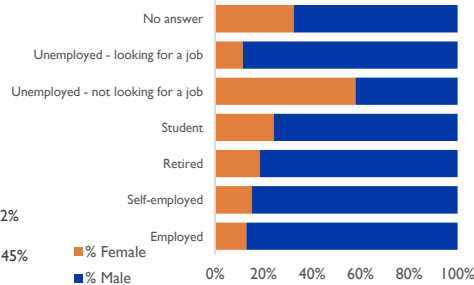
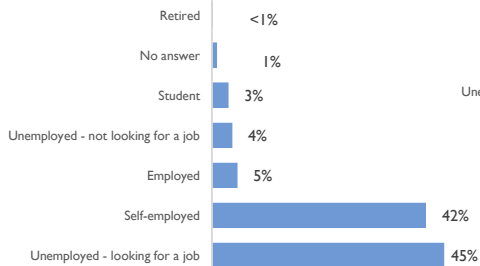
Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.

Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

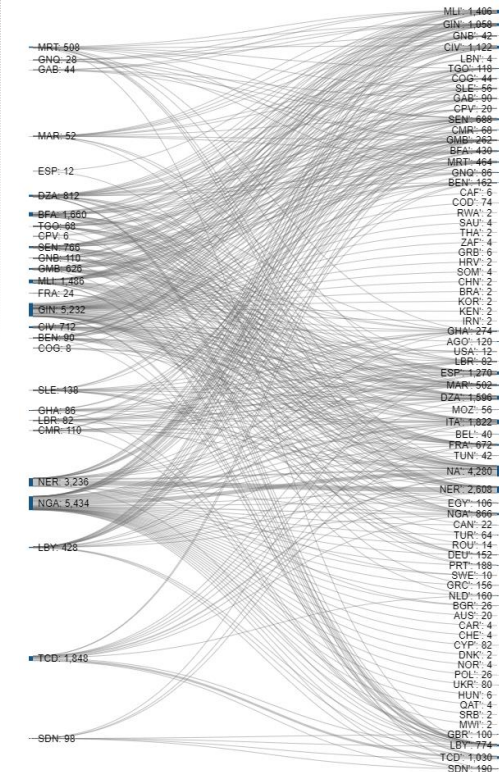
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



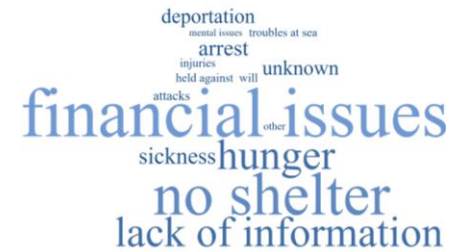
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



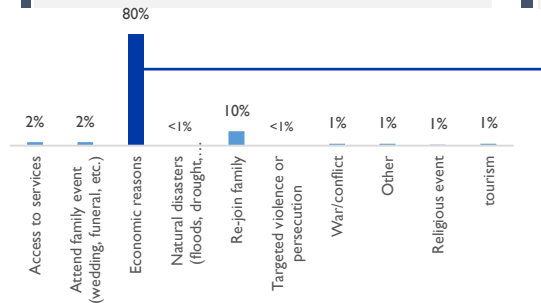
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



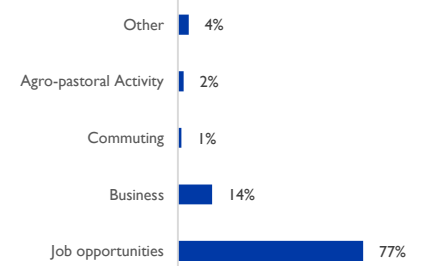
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

Burkina Faso has a central position in West Africa and is the location of important cross border transit to and from neighbouring countries (generally conducted by coach).

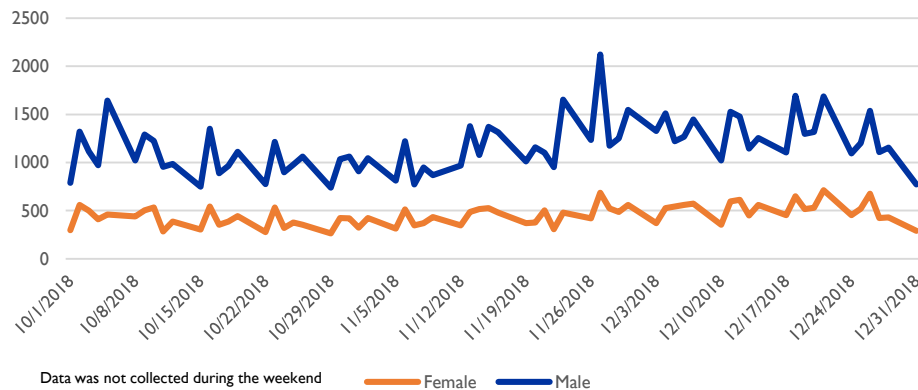


These movements are captured by the FMPs set up in the country. Five FMPs are currently active in Ouagadougou, Yendere on the border with Côte d'Ivoire (which captured 45% of all flows observed between October and December 2018), Faramana on the border with Mali, and Dori and Kantchari, both close to the border with Niger. Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Mali remain the main countries of destinations (80% of all flows observed) during this last quarter of 2018.

Short term local movement (33%), seasonal movement (32%) and economic migration (30%) were the main types of movement observed. This distribution illustrates the homogeneity of flows bordering Burkina Faso and towards different countries in the region. In addition to Burkinabe nationals (60%), Nigerian (28%) nationals were the main nationalities observed during this last quarter of 2018.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the five FMPs in Burkina Faso between October and December 2018. The daily number of individuals witnessed a decrease between mid-October and mid-November. An important increase was also observed during the last week of November (when over 2,000 individuals were identified at FMPs).

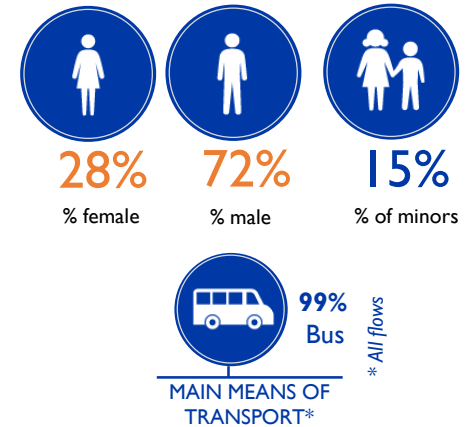


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

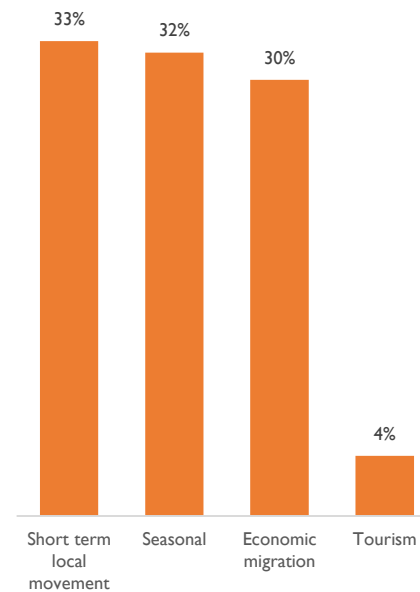


The daily average of individuals observed increased slightly (1%) comparing to the previous quarter (1,579).

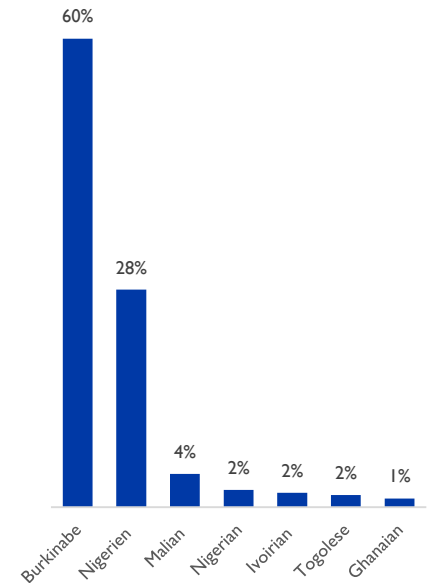
Between October and December, the percentage of male and minors were also increased comparing the third quarter of 2018.



MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



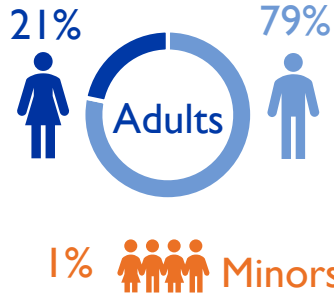
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

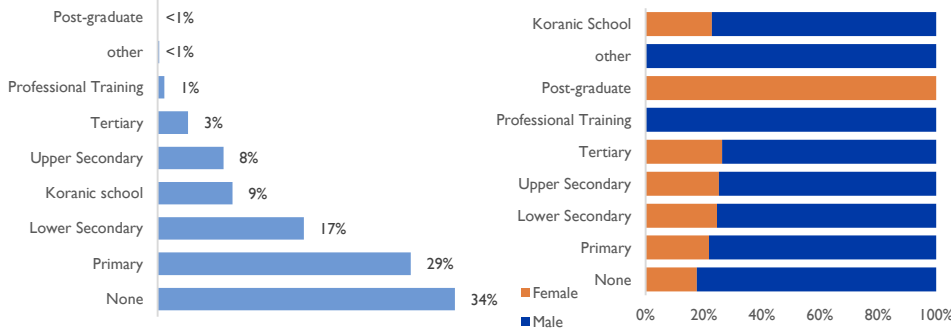


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

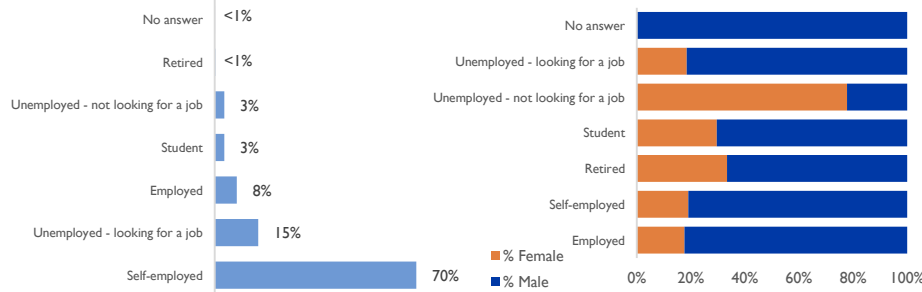


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

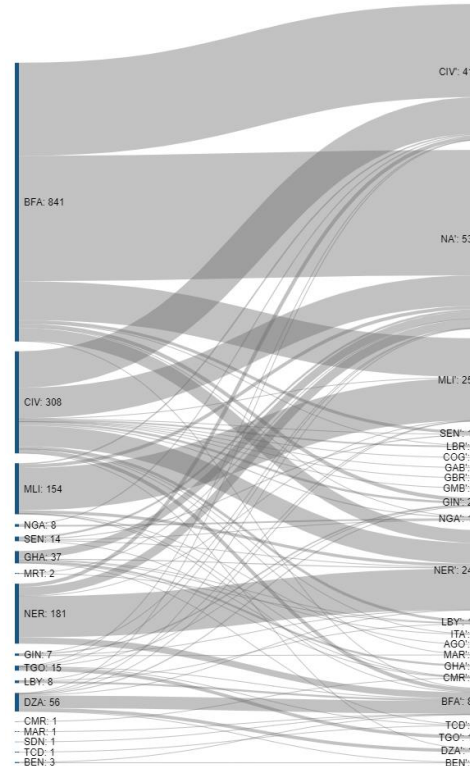
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



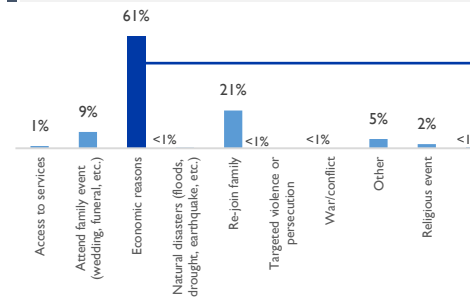
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



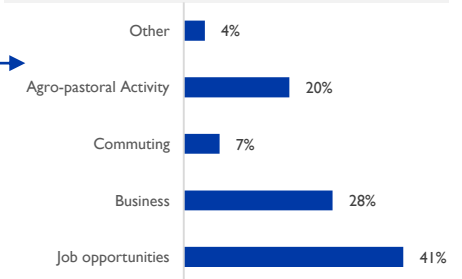
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

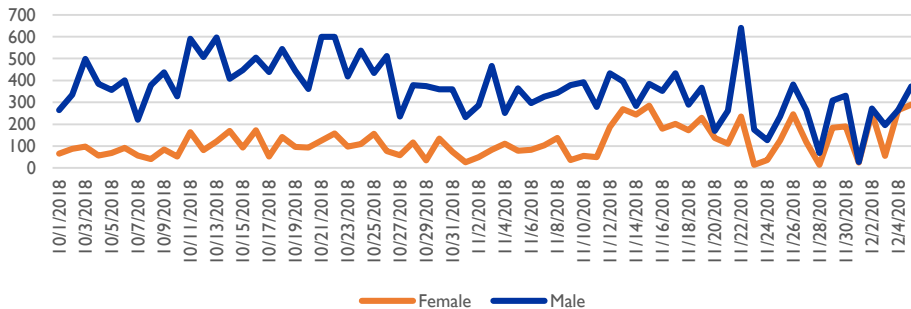


Three FMPs in Kalait, Faya and Zouarke, are active in Chad and monitor migration flows in northern Chad. However, data was not collected at the Zouarke FMP in November and December because of worsening security conditions in the Tibesti region of Chad. The lack of data from Zouarke partially explains the significant decrease (of 52%) in the number of travellers identified. In addition, local authorities restricted movements in northern Chad following attacks by rebel groups and areas around gold panning sites have been evacuated since August 2018, two important factors which are at the root of the decrease of individuals identified at FMPs. These restrictions in movements throughout the region also explain why only seven per cent of travellers (compared to 24% in the third quarter) indicated travelling because of conflict despite the intensifying conflict in northern Chad. Short term local movement (49%), economic migration (24%) and seasonal movement were the

main movements observed. Chadian nationals (99%) remain the main individuals observed. A small proportion of Sudanese, Nigerian, Nigerien and Malian nationals were also identified.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN CHAD

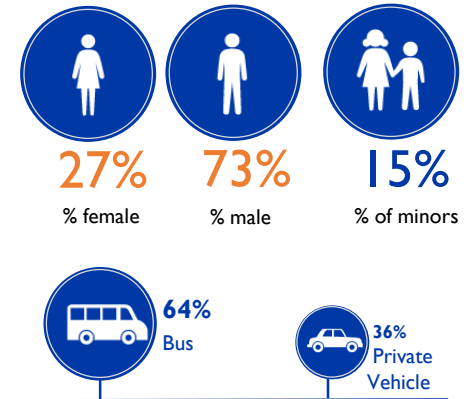
The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Kalait, Faya and Zouarke FMP between October and December 2018. The significant decrease in numbers observed in November and December 2018 are the result of the absence of data collected at the Zouarke FMP during those two months as well as restrictions on movements throughout the region ordered by local authorities. The spike observed on 22 November is explained by attacks perpetrated against gold mines, which led to sudden movements of populations from the areas around the mines, while the ensuing drop in numbers observed over the following week was a result of the restrictions on movements throughout the region ordered by the local authorities. The significant decrease in numbers on 28 November is due to a national holiday, during which fewer people tend to travel.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD

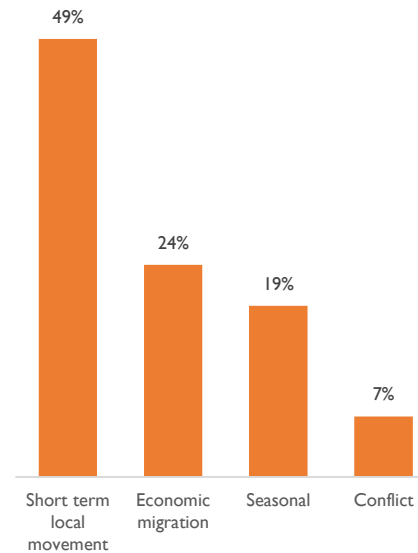


The proportion of female travellers (27%, up from 8%) and minors (15%, up from 6%) observed during the last quarter of 2018 more than doubled since the third quarter. This is due to the fact that no data was collected from Zouarke, which is a major transit point for gold diggers and migrants headed to Niger (generally male). During this period, the main means of transport used by individuals observed, were bus (64%) and cars or taxis (36%).

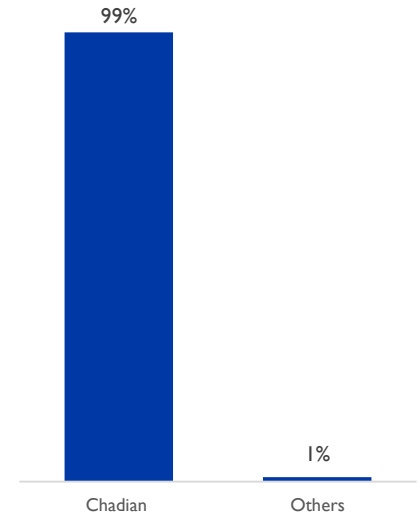


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



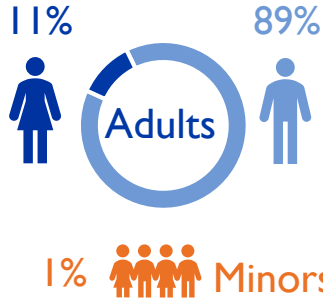
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

1,341
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

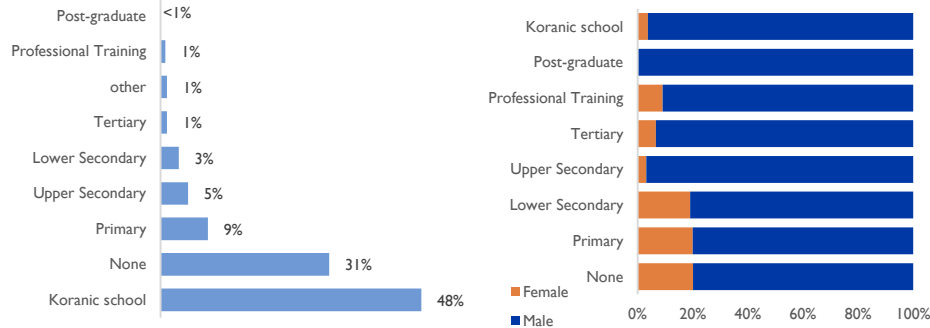


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

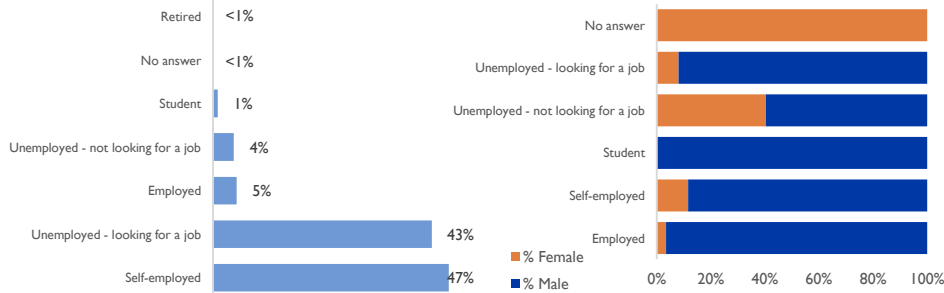


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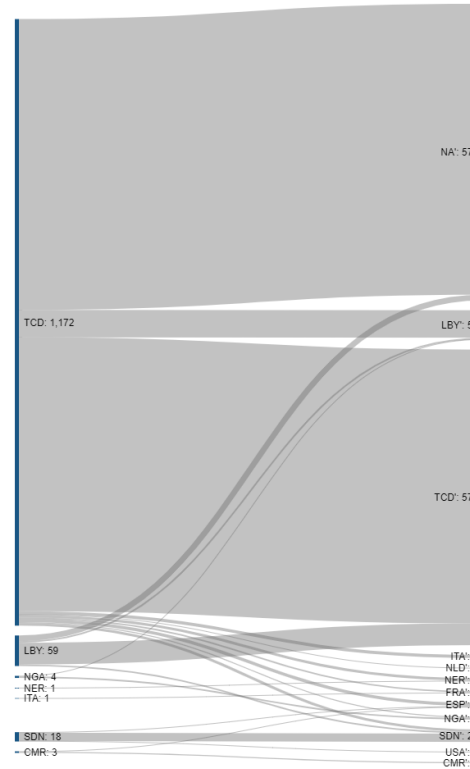
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



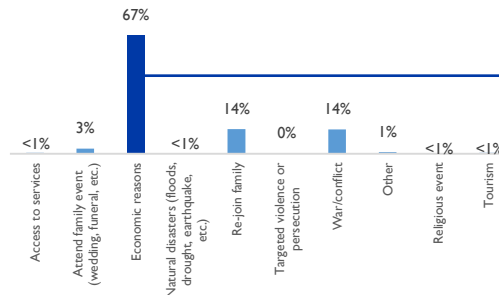
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



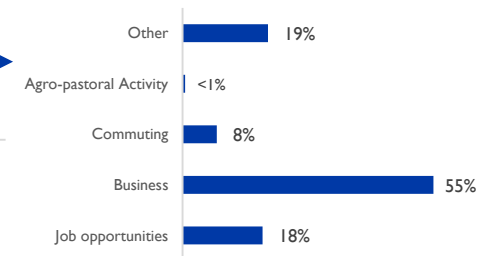
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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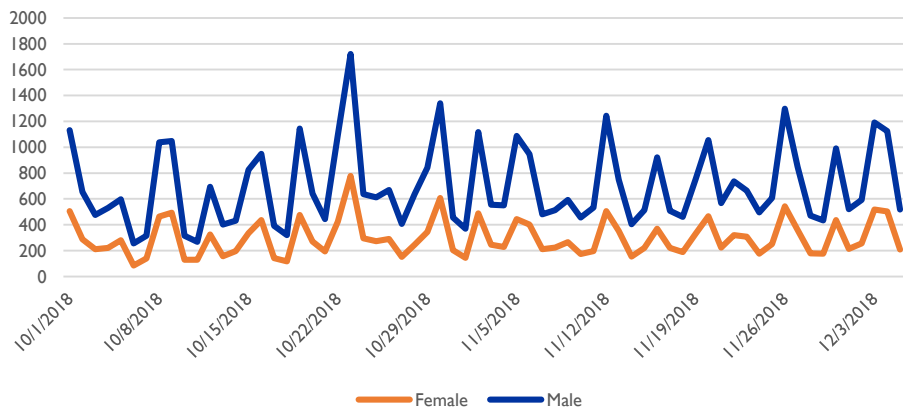


Three FMPs are active in Guinea: Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). They primarily monitor flows between Guinea and neighbouring countries. Bondoufourdou recorded the majority of flows observed (71% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (26% of all flows) and Nafadji (3% of all flows). The daily number of individuals observed increased by four per cent since the third quarter (up from 678). Long-term economic migration (45%, an increase

of 8% since the third quarter) overtook short-term local movements (43%, which decreased by 2%) as the main reason for which observed individuals were travelling. In addition, the share of seasonal migrants dropped by half, from 14% in the third quarter to 6% in the fourth quarter, reflecting the end of the harvesting period in October 2018. Similarly to the second quarter, Guinean (79%) made up the majority of travellers transiting through the FMPs.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the three FMPs of Guinea between October and December 2018. During this fourth quarter, the daily number of registered individuals was relatively stable. The significant spikes seen on the graph correspond to an increase in the number of people observed during weekly market days, at which times a very large influx of individuals between Senegal and Guinea is observed.

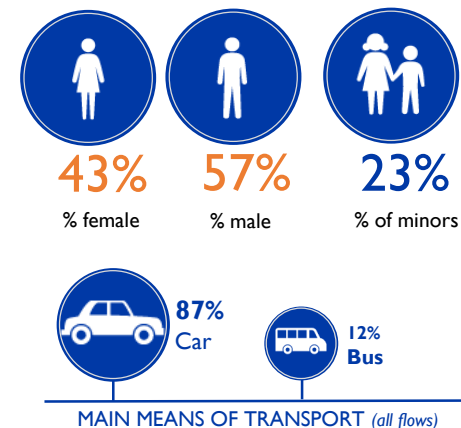


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

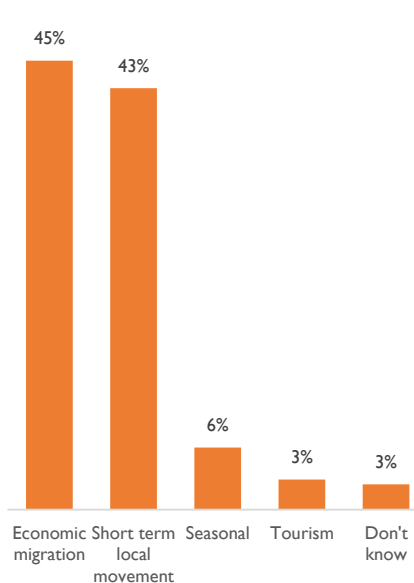


The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during this quarter have not changed significantly compared to the last quarter: the majority of travellers (57%) identified were adult men. Twenty-three per cent of travellers were children, a similar proportion to the thirds quarter.

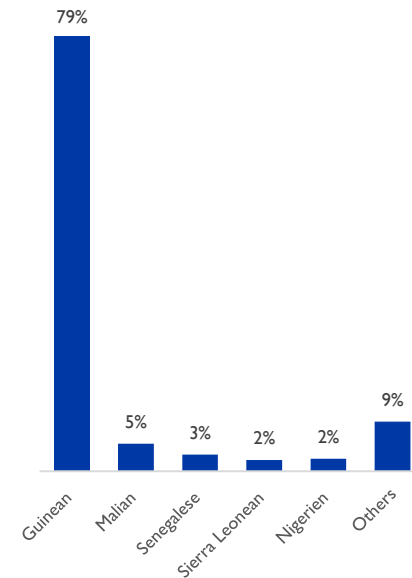
Similarly to the previous quarter, the vast majority of travellers crossing FMPs (87%) were travelling by car or taxi.



MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



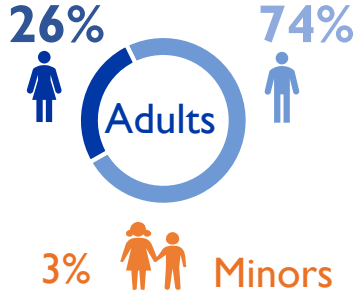
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

2,942
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

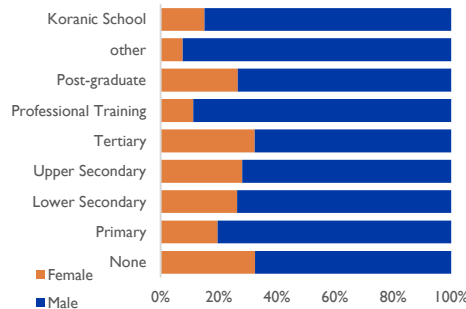
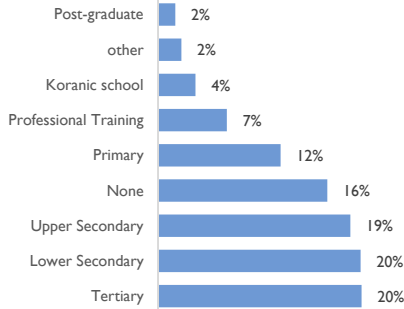


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

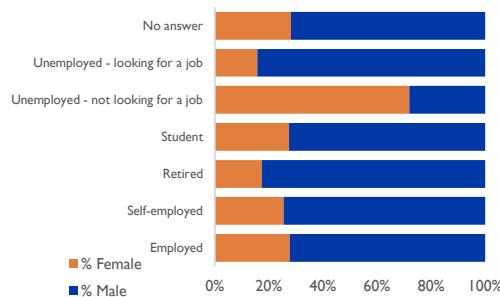
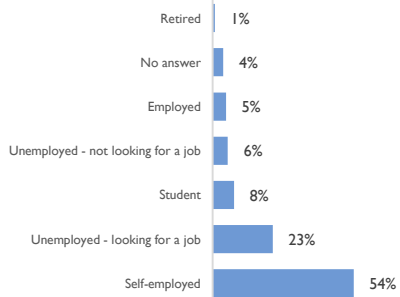


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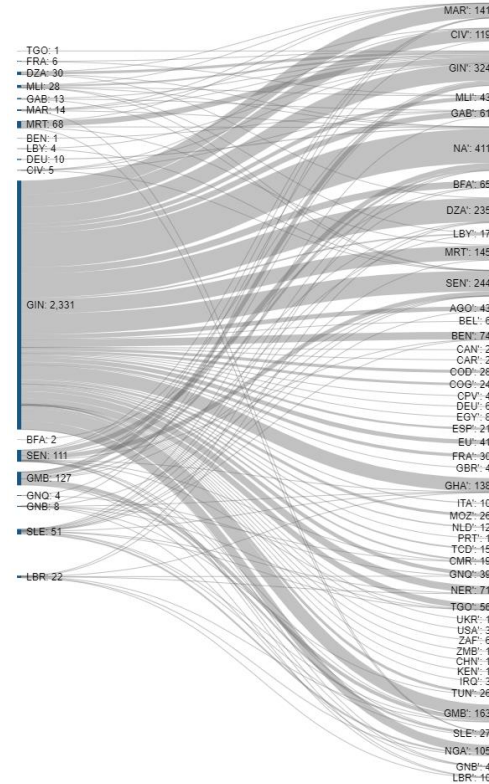
EDUCATION



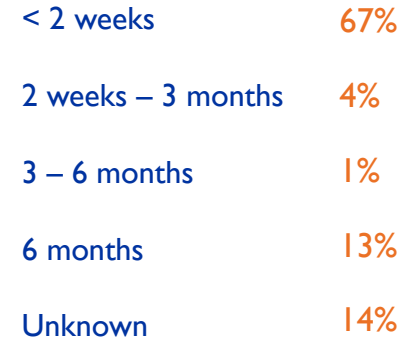
PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



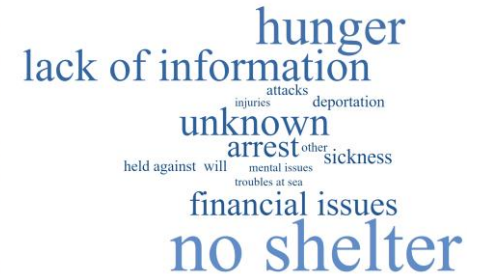
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



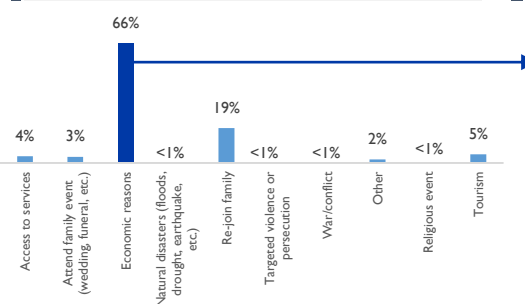
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**



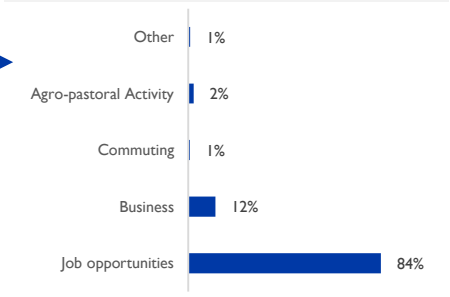
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

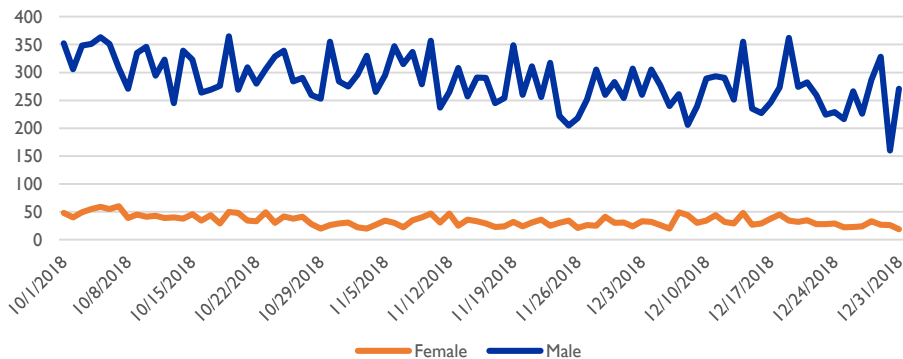


In Mali, ten FMPs are active throughout the country in order to gain a better understanding of migration flows within the country and between Mali and bordering countries. During the fourth quarter of 2018, the daily average of individuals observed at FMP decreased by eight per cent since the previous quarter (down from 349). Malian (41%), Guinean (21%), Ivoirian (7%), Senegalese (6%), Gambian (5%) and Nigerien (3%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed, a ranking unchanged since the third quarter.

The fact that the primary reason for travel was long-term economic migration (91%, an increase of 10% since the third quarter) and that the majority of outgoing migrants were headed for Algeria (38% of outgoing flows), Mauritania (24%) and Niger (8%) exemplifies the role of Mali as a hub for intraregional and interregional migration. The FMPs of Gogui (27%), Heremakono (19%), Bamako (14%), Tombouctou (10%) and Place Kidal (8%), recorded the largest flows this quarter.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN MALI

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Mali FMPs between October and December 2018. Over the course of the quarter, the daily number of individuals transiting through FMPs slightly decreased, going from 244 individuals observed daily in October to 217 in November and 212 in December (decrease of 12%). This decrease in overall numbers is a result of stricter security and a crackdown on irregular migration along the Algerian border, which has led to a decrease in the number of people making their way to Algeria.

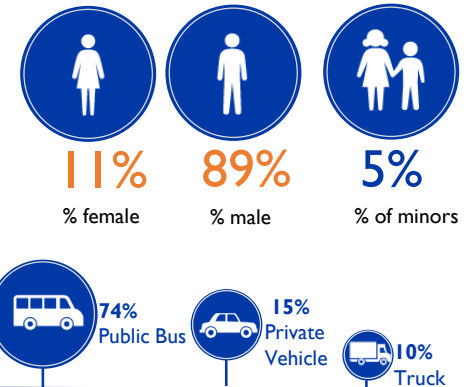


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN MALI



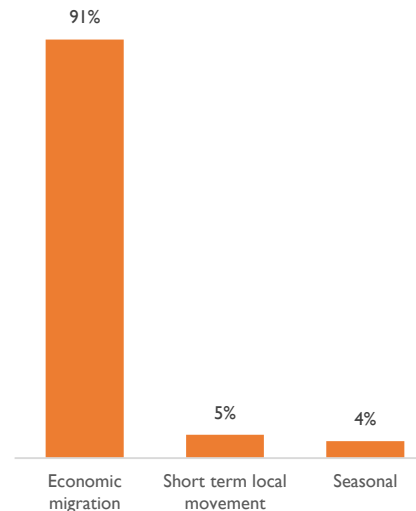
The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during the fourth quarter of 2018 remained similar to that observed in the previous quarter. With a large majority (89%) of male travellers and five per cent of minors.

Similarly to the third quarter, three quarters of vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transport coaches (75%), followed by private cars (15%) and trucks (19%).

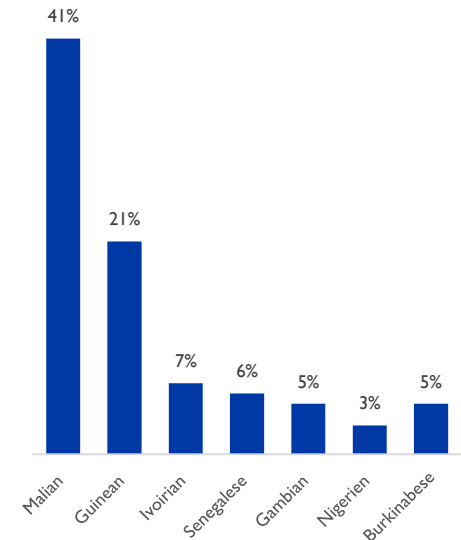


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



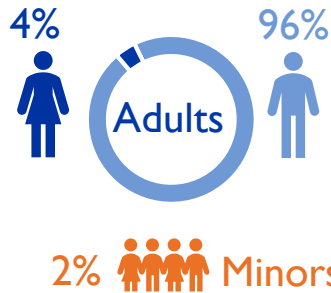
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

3,316
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

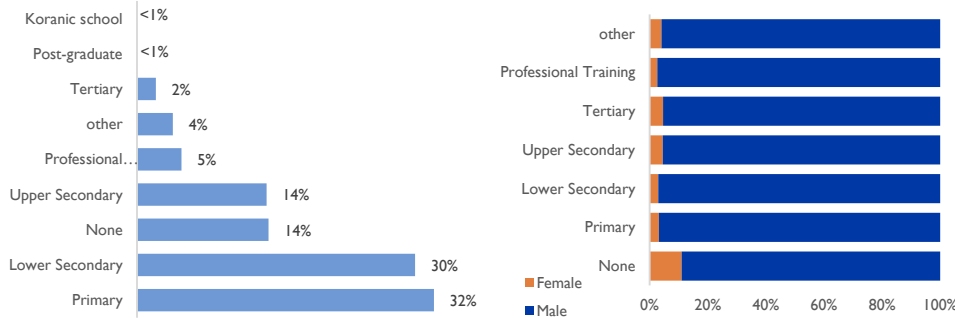


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

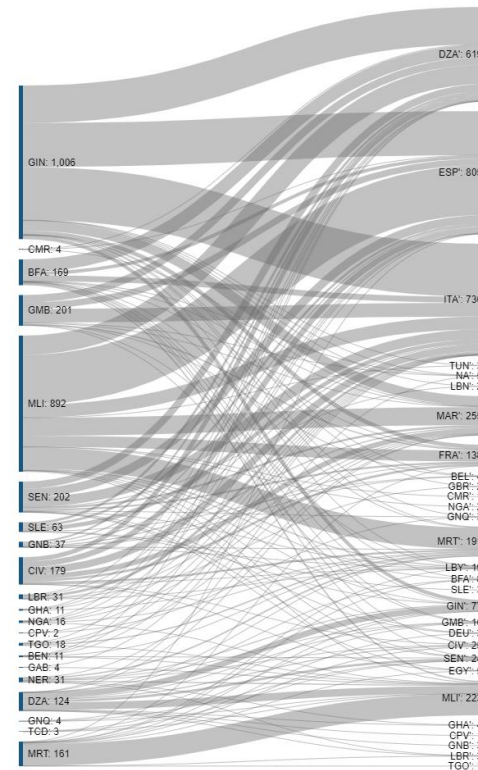
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



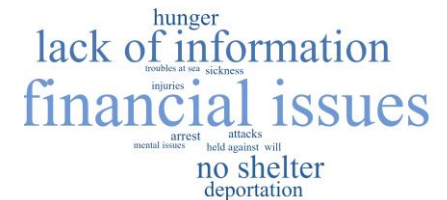
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



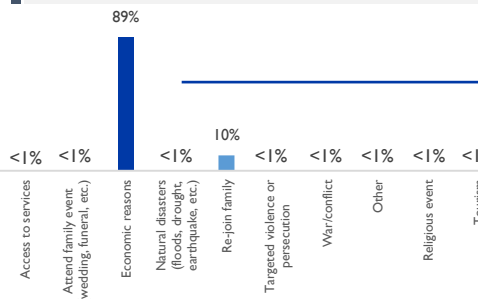
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



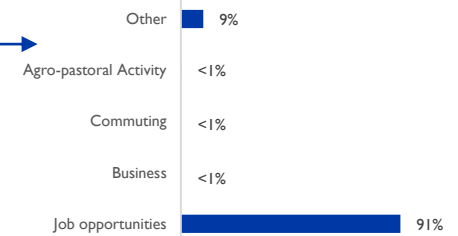
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

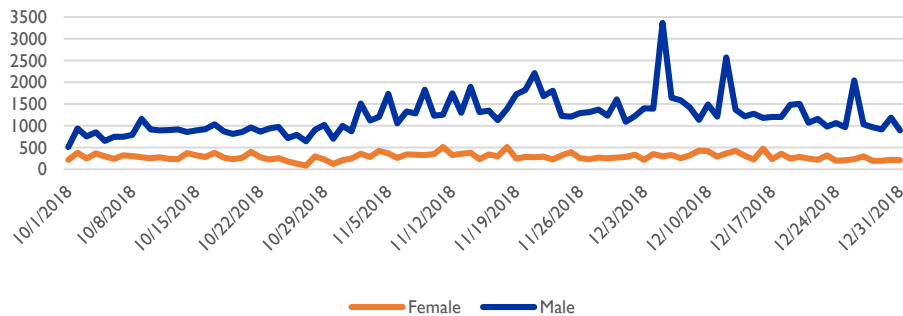


Since February 2016, flow monitoring of travellers has been conducted in Arlit and Seguedine, two locations in the region of Agadez in northern Niger. In addition to these FMPs, four additional FMPs were set up in Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua in August 2018 and in Dan Issa in September 2018 to better understand internal migration flows and get a better grasp of migration routes running along the southern part of Niger.

The number of individuals identified at FMPs during the fourth quarter of 2018 grew significantly since the previous quarter (increase of 52%, up from 729), explained by the return of seasonal migrants from the harvesting season (which ends in October) as well as the start of the cold season, during which conditions are less harsh, allowing migrants headed to Libya or Algeria to cross the desert more easily. During the reporting period, the share of Nigerien travellers grew by ten per cent (up from 66%) followed by Nigerian (4%) citizens. A smaller number of migrants (48%, compared to 60% the previous quarter) were conducting short-term local movements (60% of all flows), while the number of seasonal migrants grew by 8 per cent.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGER

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at the Niger FMPs between October and December 2018. As migrants returned from the harvest and the start of the cold season resulted in the fact that more migrants travelled through the desert, the number progressively increased over the course of the quarter, with an average of 1,121 individuals observed in October 2018 and 1,755 individuals observed in November 2018. The daily average then slightly decreased in December 2018. Travel through the desert is often organized in convoys, the passage of which through FMPs corresponds to the two peaks in numbers observed on 4 and 12 December.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGER



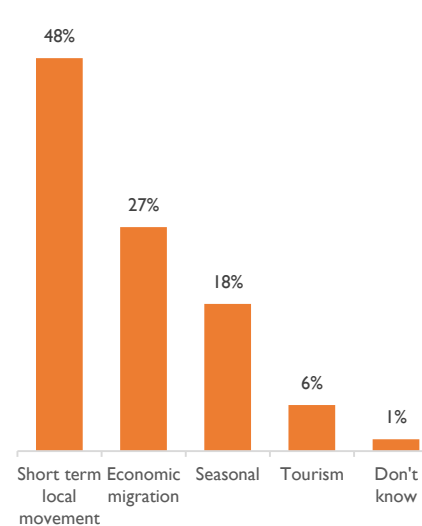
During the third quarter of 2018, a large majority of travellers (81%) were male. The proportion of minors, for its part, grew by four per cent (up from 7%) to reach eleven per cent of individuals observed.

Three quarters of vehicles (76%) transiting through FMPs during the fourth quarter were cars, followed by public transport (20%)

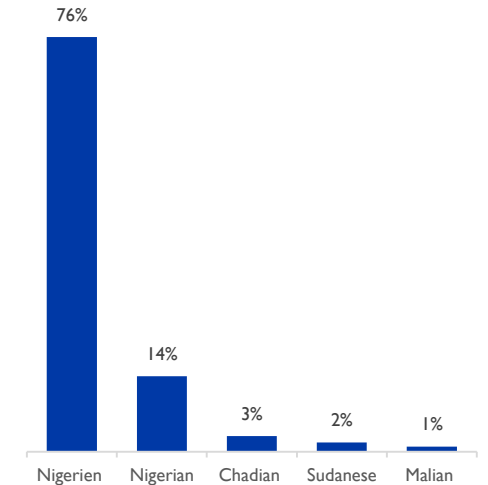


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



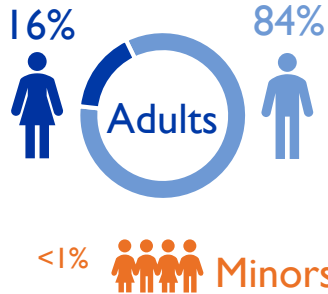
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

3,986
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

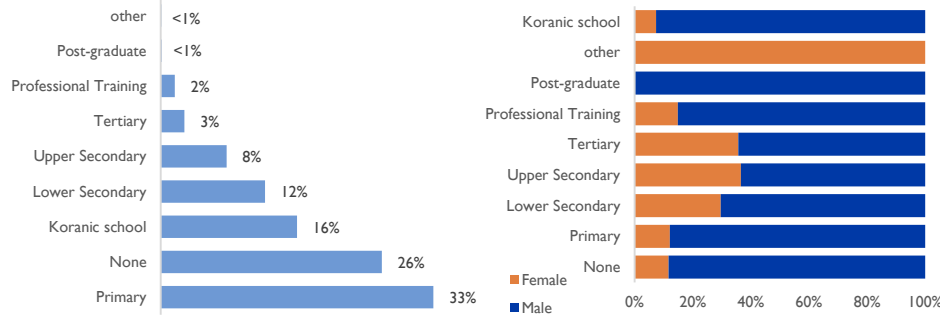


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

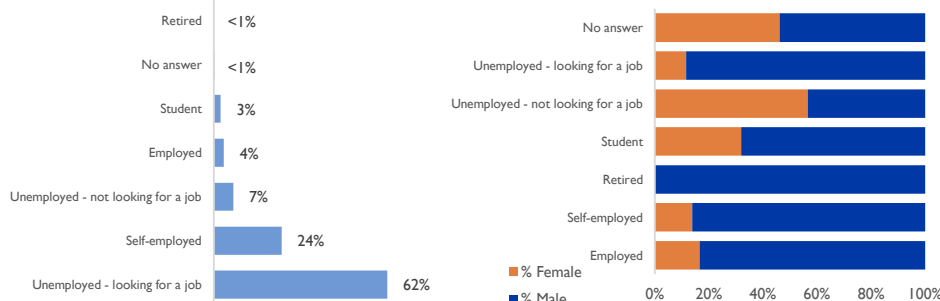


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

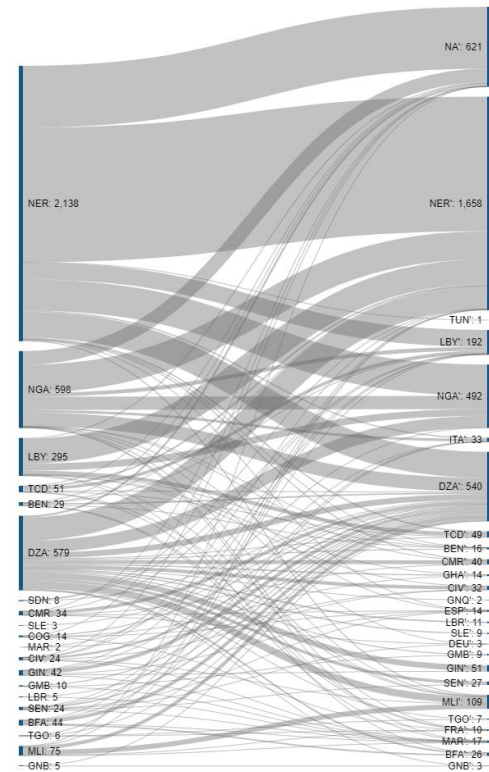
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



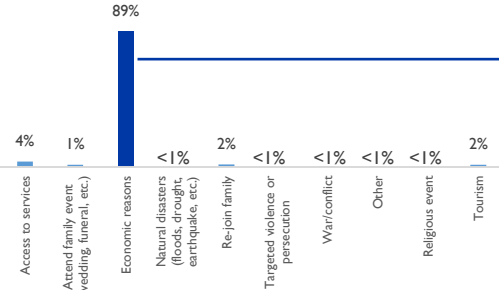
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



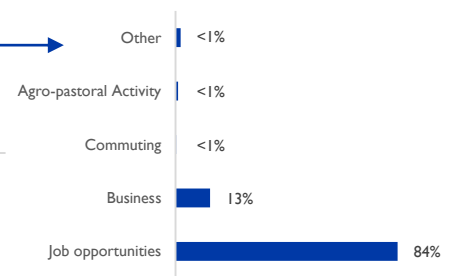
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

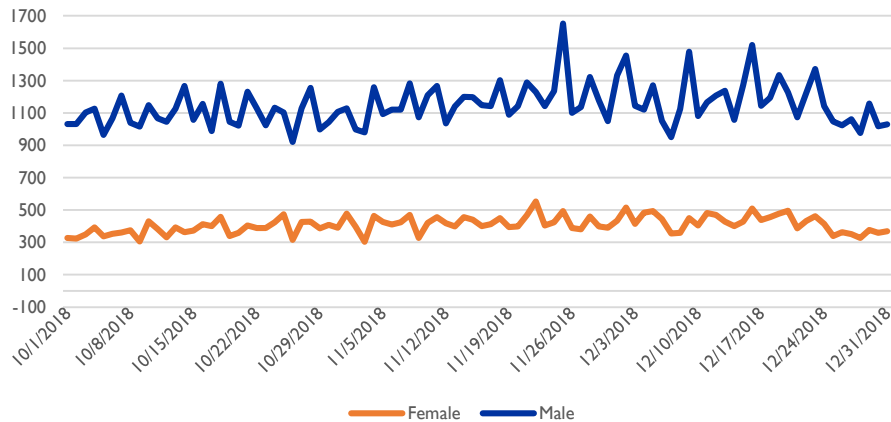


Since March 2017, two FMPs in Kano and Sokoto, Nigeria, have been monitoring flows of individuals primarily headed to and coming from Niger. In the fourth quarter of 2018, 66 per cent of flows observed were travelling from Nigeria to Niger, while 31% were headed from Niger to Nigeria. The remaining four per cent were travelling from Nigeria to Chad or Cameroon. Motives for migration were primarily economic, with short term local movements, long-term economic migration and seasonal migration together making up 90% of flows.

The average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs grew by nine per cent since the second quarter (up from 1,207). The large majority of travellers were either Nigerian (51%) or Nigerian (32%) nationals. Nevertheless, another five per cent were from Chad, three per cent from Mali, reflecting the strategic position of Sokoto and Kano in regional migration routes.

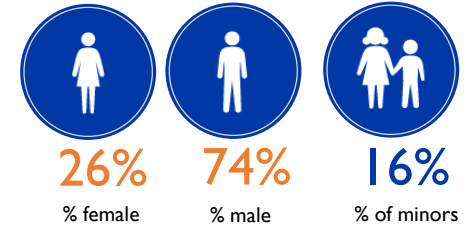
DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs between October and December 2018. The number of individuals observed remained stable throughout the quarter (with weekly peaks corresponding to the Sunday markets held along the Sokoto- Guidam Roundji axis).



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

1,557 DAILY AVERAGE **+16%**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED



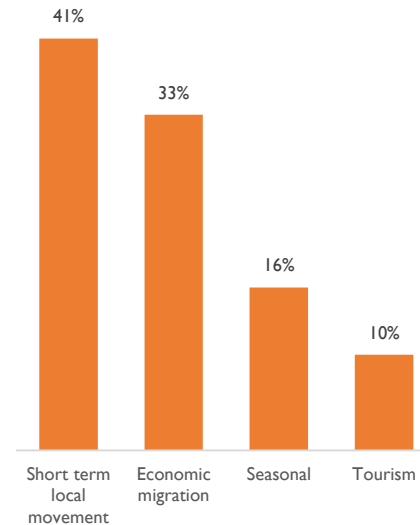
The demographic composition observed at Nigerian FMPs during the third quarter of 2018 was similar to that seen in the second quarter, with three quarters (74%) of male travellers and the same proportion (16%) of minors.



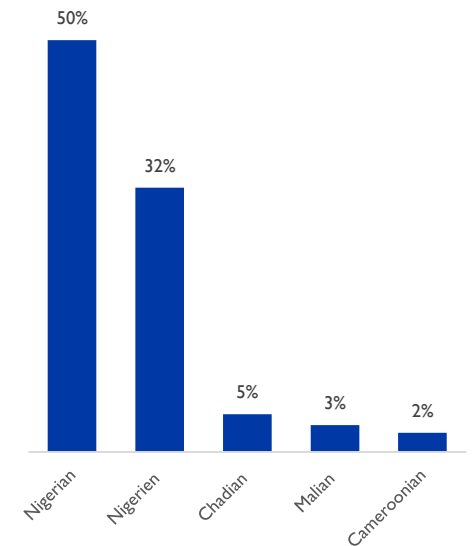
MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

The majority (56%) of vehicles crossing FMPs were cars, followed by public transport (35%).

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



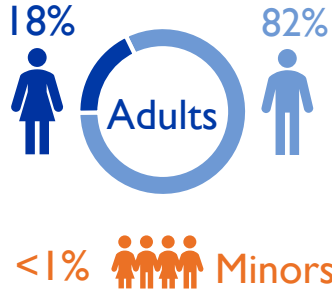
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

2,067 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

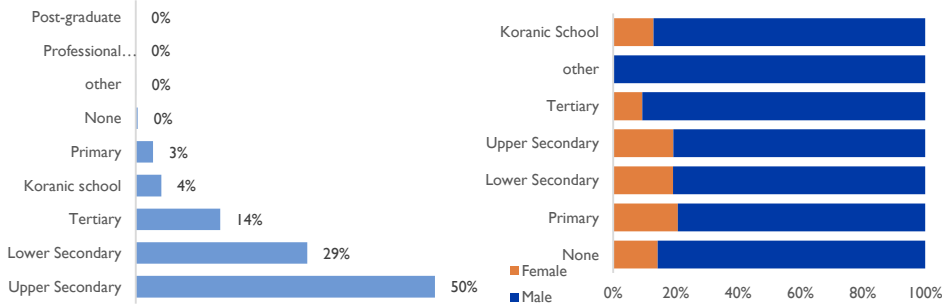


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

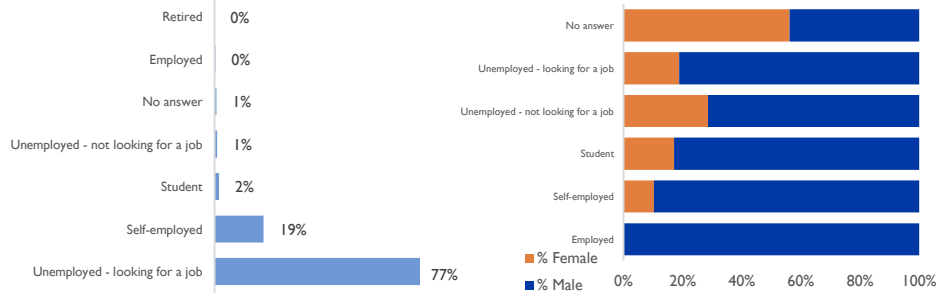


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

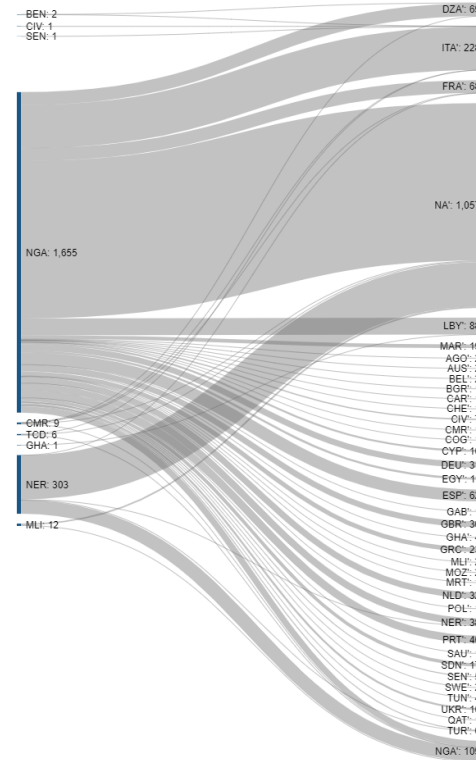
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



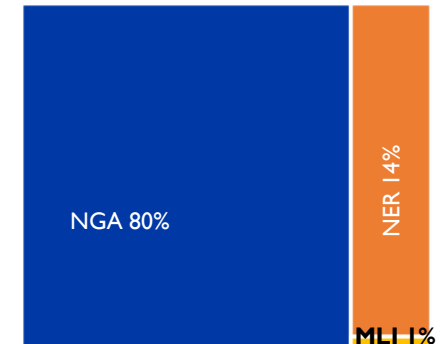
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



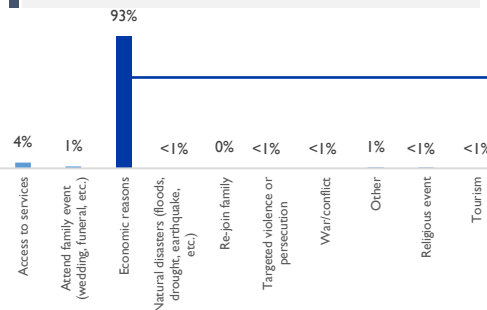
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



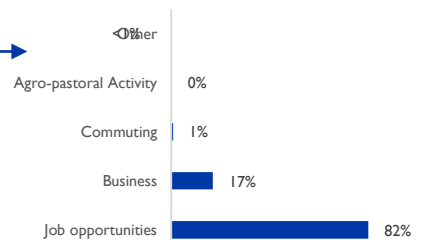
NATIONALITIES SURVEYED



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

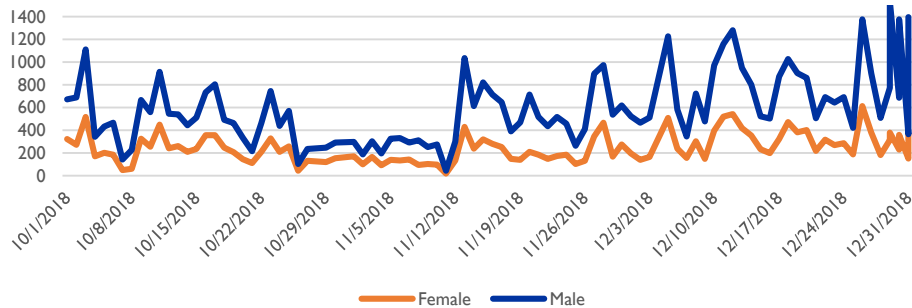


Since April 2017, flow monitoring data is collected in Tambacounda, an important transit town for migrants entering or leaving Senegal. During the fourth quarter of 2018, the number of individuals observed each day increased by six per cent (up from 535), likely reflecting the fact that migrants are increasingly taking the Western Coastal Route through Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco. Most travellers observed at the Tambacounda FMP were conducting

either short term local movements (44%) or long-term economic migration (33%). The number of seasonal migrants decreased by 13 per cent (down from 22%). Contrary to the previous quarter, during which a diverse mix of nationalities was observed, an important share of the individuals observed in the fourth quarter were Senegalese (72%), although a not insignificant number were Malian (18%).

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

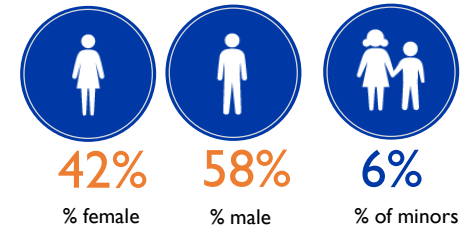
The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between October and December 2018. The number of individuals observed decreased suddenly in October, reaching its lowest levels in last week of October and first week of November (average of 496), before sharply rising from mid-November onwards (average of 471). The anomalous drop in numbers is a result of disruption in public transport in late October, while the significant increase is due to the harvesting season, during which many workers travel to harvest peanuts and pick cotton. The important spikes observed in December coincide with the end-of-year holidays, as well as the agricultural season.



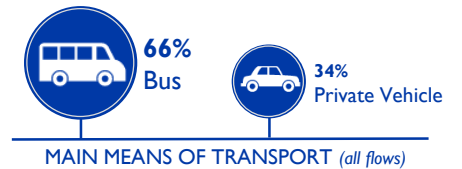
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

570 DAILY AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED +6%

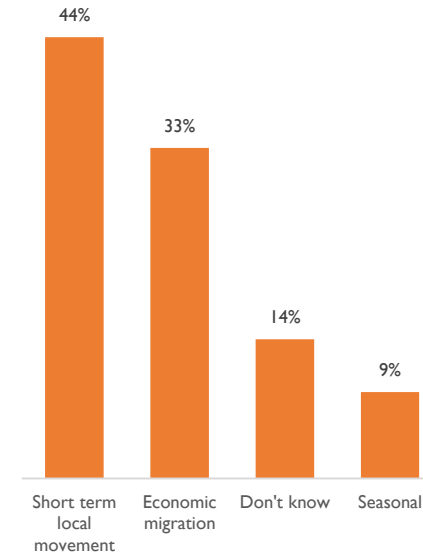
When compared to the third quarter of 2018, the percentage of male travellers observed increased from 53% to 58%, while the percentage of minors decreased by 3% to reach 6% of individuals observed.



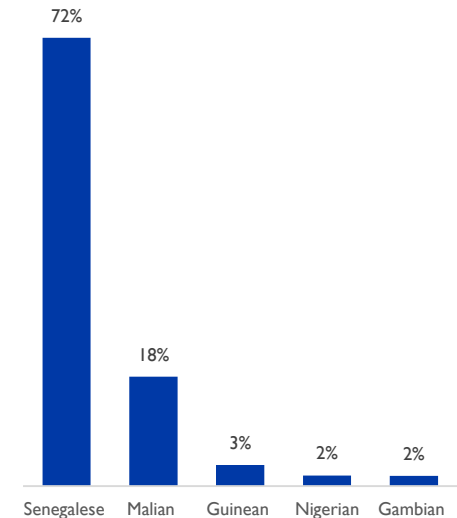
As in the previous quarter, the primary means of transport used by migrants crossing the Tambacounda FMP were private coaches (66% of vehicles observed), although the share of private cars (34%) grew by 8% in the fourth quarter.



MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



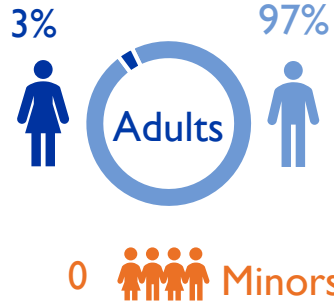
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

384
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

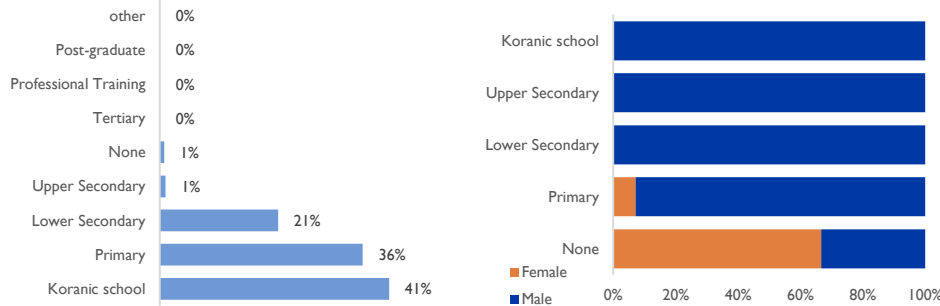


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

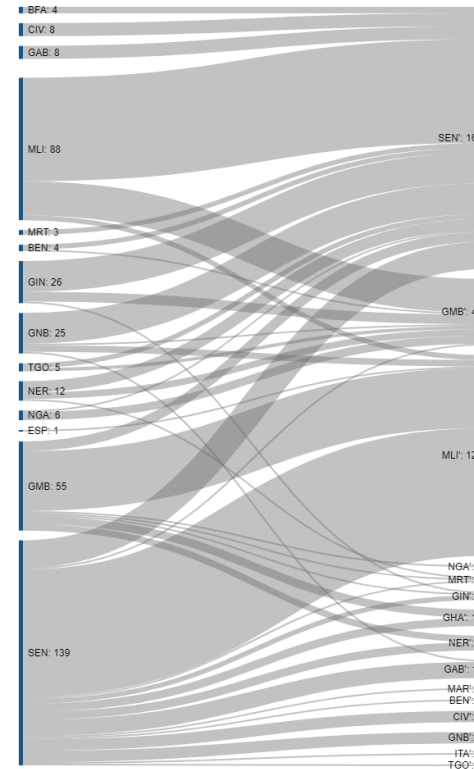
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



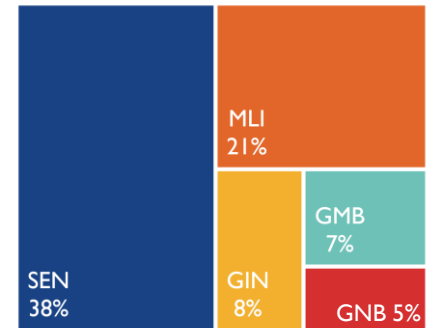
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



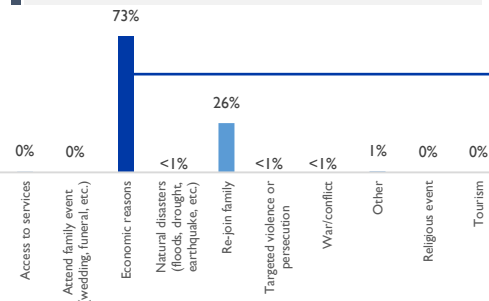
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



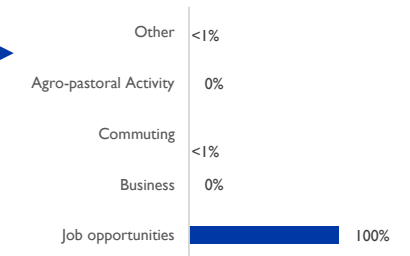
NATIONALITIES SURVEYED



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

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 travellers observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). Data is collected on a daily basis through direct observation of travellers 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 travellers.

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

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



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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

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

<https://migration.iom.int>

<http://www.globaldtm.info>

Regional Office - CONTACT:

rodakarepcteam@iom.int

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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

Contact: rodakarepcteam@iom.int

Website: www.globaldtm.info / www.rodakar.iom.int

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

