QUARTERLY MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

January – March 2019

DTM ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION ARE SUPPORTED BY:

Government of the Netherlands

UKaid

FLOW MONITORING - Methodology and Terms

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

REPORT #1 — PAGE 19
JAN — MAR 2019

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 specific 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.
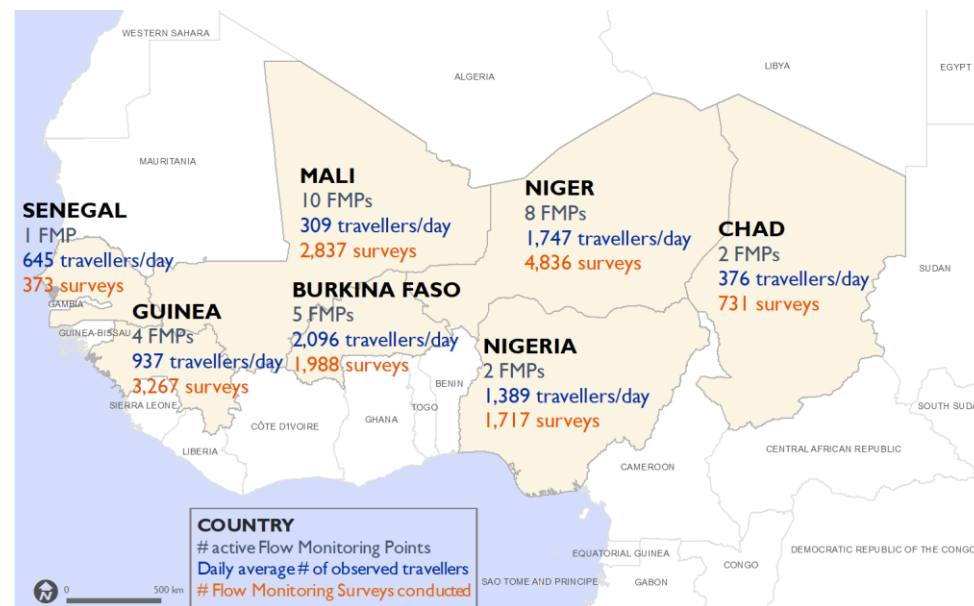
3. READING THIS REPORT

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.

FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

SENEGAL
1 FMP
645 travellers/day
373 surveys

MALI
10 FMPs
309 travellers/day
2,837 surveys

NIGER
8 FMPs
1,747 travellers/day
4,836 surveys

CHAD
2 FMPs
376 travellers/day
731 surveys

GUINEA
4 FMPs
937 travellers/day
3,267 surveys

BURKINA FASO
5 FMPs
2,096 travellers/day
1,988 surveys

NIGERIA
2 FMPs
1,389 travellers/day
1,717 surveys

COUNTRY
active Flow Monitoring Points
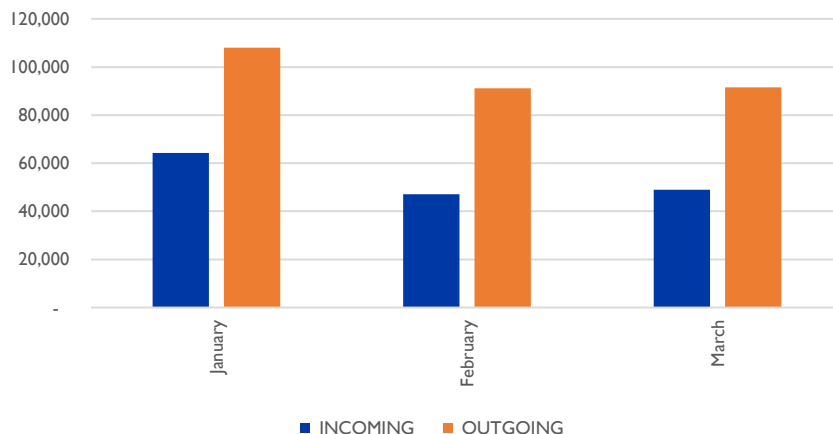Daily average # of observed travellers
Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted

During this quarter the data were collected at thirty-two Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) through the West and Central Africa region. For the first quarter of 2019, the average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs increased to six percent compared to the previous quarter (up from 6,278).

The countries of surveys which witnessed the largest flows were Niger (25%), Nigeria (20%), Burkina Faso (18%) and Guinea (15%). The main cross border movements observed during this quarter were between Senegal and Guinea representing 56 per cent of all flows. Important movements between Mali and Guinea, Gambia and Guinea were also observed during this period.

During this period, Nigerien (36%), Nigerian (16%), Guinean (14%) and Burkinabe (13%) nationals were the largest nationality groups observed transiting through FMPs. Short-term local movements (38%), long-term economic migration (39%) and seasonal migration (15%) were the main reasons of movements observed in overall FMPs in the region during this first quarter of 2019.

Migration flows during this first quarter of 2019 for the region were primarily influenced by conflict in northern Chad and elections in Nigeria. During this first quarter of 2019, Niger is the major country of departure of migrants.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA

6,700 DAILY AVERAGE **+6%** ↑
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

29% % female
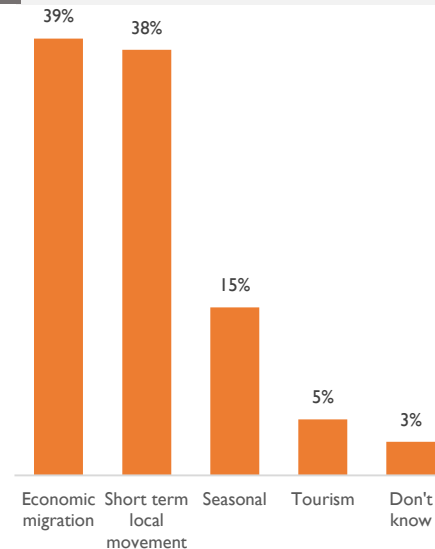**71%** % male
2% % of minors

The average number of individuals observed daily at FMPs grew by six per cent between the fourth quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019.
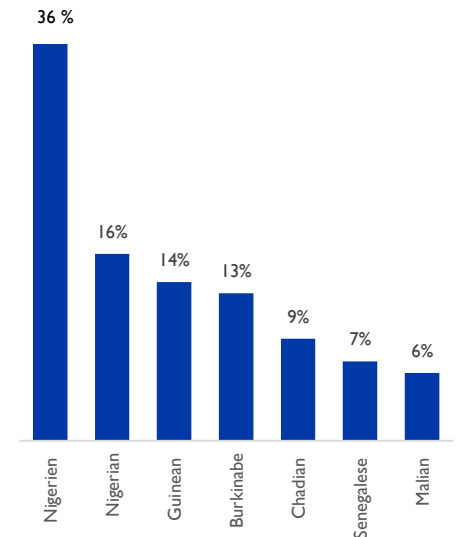
During that period, individuals travelled mainly by car or taxi (63%), followed by cross border bus (24%) and truck (8%).

63% Private Vehicle
24% Bus
8% Truck
5% Other

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED MONTHLY AT FMPs IN WCA

■ INCOMING ■ OUTGOING

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Economic migration	Short term local movement	Seasonal	Tourism	Don't know
39%	38%	15%	5%	3%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

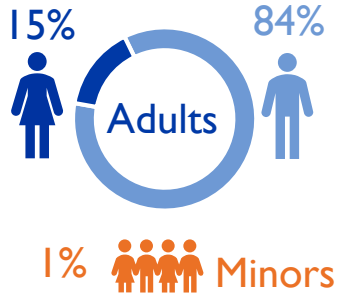| Nigerien	Nigerian	Guinean	Burkinabe	Chadian	Senegalese	Malian
36 %	16%	14%	13%	9%	7%	6%

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

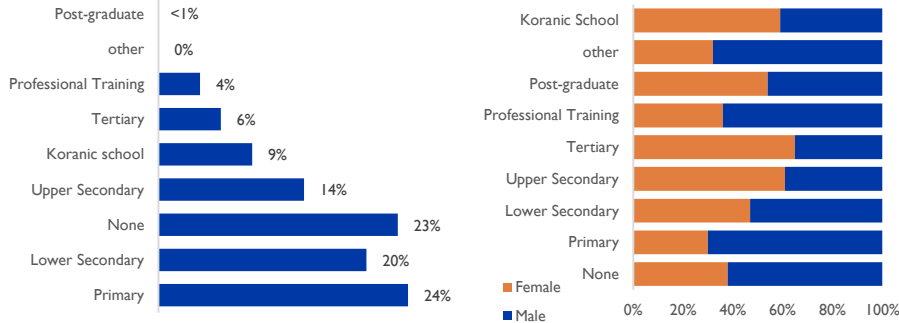**15,749 SURVEYS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

15% / 84% Adults

1% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
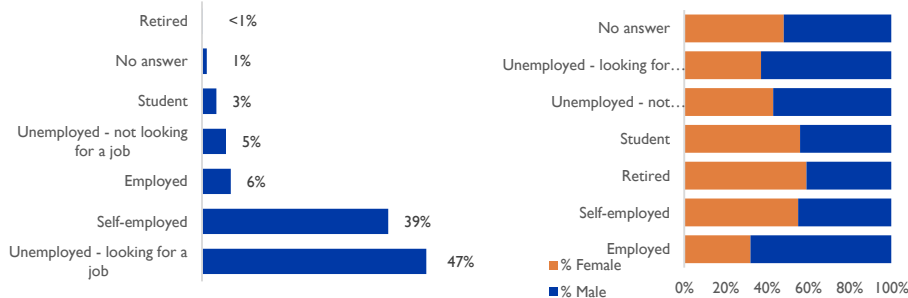
79% Cross-border

21% Domestic

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

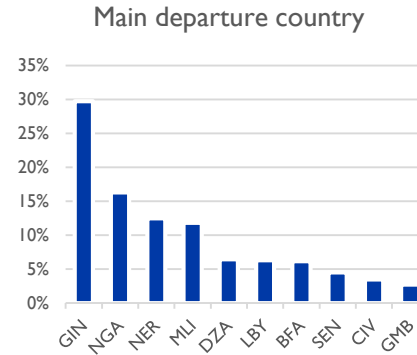**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

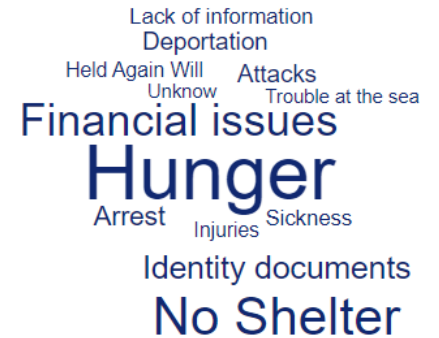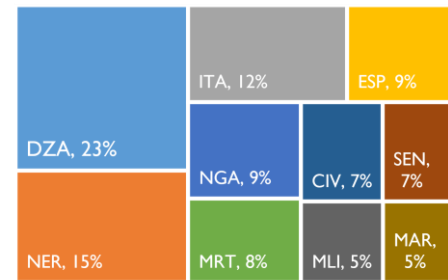|	
Post-graduate	<1%
other	0%
Professional Training	4%
Tertiary	6%
Koranic school	9%
Upper Secondary	14%
None	23%
Lower Secondary	20%
Primary	24%

Koranic School
other
Post-graduate
Professional Training
Tertiary
Upper Secondary
Lower Secondary
Primary
None

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ Female ■ Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Retired	<1%
No answer	1%
Student	3%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	5%
Employed	6%
Self-employed	39%
Unemployed - looking for a job	47%

No answer
Unemployed - looking for…
Unemployed - not…
Student
Retired
Self-employed
Employed

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ % Female ■ % Male

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%

GIN NGA NER MLI DZA LBY BFA SEN CIV GMB

Main destination country

DZA, 23%	ITA, 12%		ESP, 9%
	NGA, 9%	CIV, 7%	SEN, 7%
NER, 15%	MRT, 8%	MLI, 5%	MAR, 5%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Economic reasons	80%
Re-join family	11%
Attend family event…	3%
Access to services	2%
Other	2%
Tourism	1%
War/conflict	1%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	79%
2 weeks – 3 months	10%
3 – 6 months	1%
> 6 months	7%
Unknown	3%

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

Lack of information
Deportation
Held Again Will   Attacks
Unknow   Trouble at the sea
Financial issues
Hunger
Arrest   Injuries   Sickness
Identity documents
No Shelter

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Other	3%
Agro-pastoral Activity	2%
Commuting	1%
Business	13%
Job opportunities	81%

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).
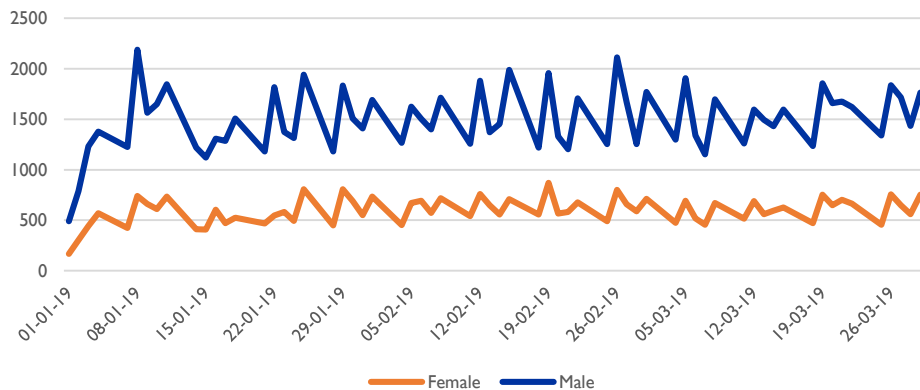
Five FMPs are currently active in Ouagadougou, Yendere on the border with Côte d'Ivoire (which captured 49% of all flows observed between January and March 2019), Faramana on the border with Mali, and Dori and Kantchari, both close to the border with Niger.

Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali remain the main countries of destination (99% of all flows observed) during this quarter.

For this first quarter of 2019, seasonal movement (35%), short term local movement (32%) and 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 (64%), Nigerien nationals (27%) were the main nationality observed during this period.

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 January and March 2019. The spikes observed throughout the quarter reflect regular movements to recently reopened gold mines in Côte d'Ivoire and Mali as well as seasonal migration to Côte d'Ivoire and Niger ahead of the winter season


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

2,096 DAILY AVERAGE **+23%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

28% % female
72% % male
15% % of minors

99% Bus
MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT*
*All flows

The daily average of individuals observed increased by 23 per cent since the previous quarter (1,599) because of the resumption of gold mining activities in Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. Most travellers were male (72%) while fifteen per cent of travellers were minors.
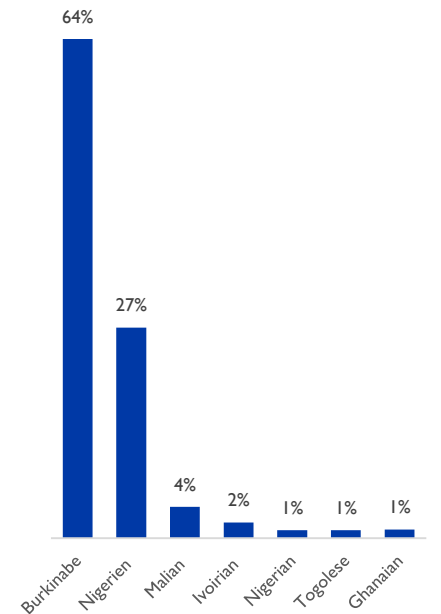Public transport (99%) was the main means of transport used for travel.
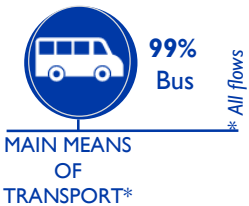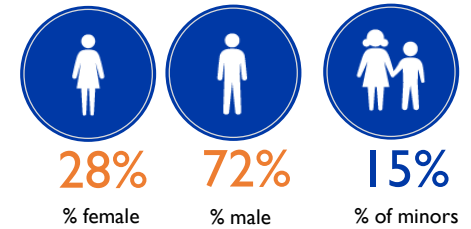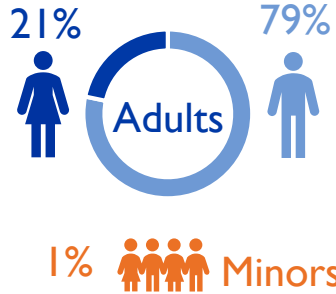
MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED
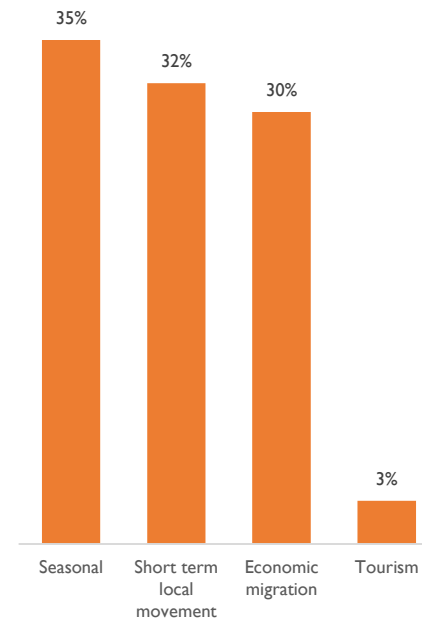
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

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

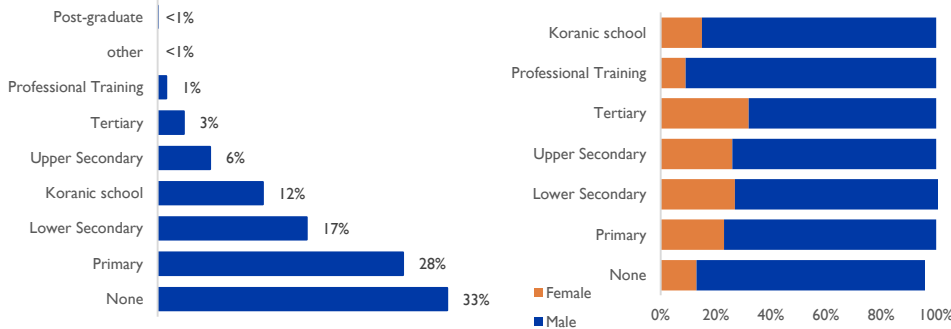**1,988 SURVEYS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

21%   79%
Adults

1% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

57% Cross-border

43% Domestic

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

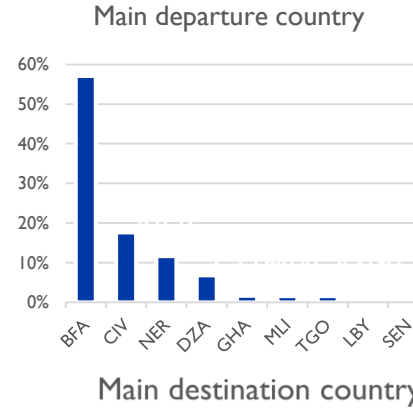**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

Level	%
Post-graduate	<1%
other	<1%
Professional Training	1%
Tertiary	3%
Upper Secondary	6%
Koranic school	12%
Lower Secondary	17%
Primary	28%
None	33%

Koranic school
Professional Training
Tertiary
Upper Secondary
Lower Secondary
Primary
None

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ Female
■ Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Status	%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	4%
Student	2%
Employed	8%
Unemployed - looking for a job	15%
Self-employed	71%

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

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ % Female
■ % Male

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%

BFA CIV NER DZA GHA MLI TGO LBY SEN

Main destination country

| CIV, 39% | BFA, 25% | NER, 22% |
| | MLI, 12% | |

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Reason	%
Economic reasons	58%
Re-join family	23%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	9%
Other	7%
Access to services	2%
Religious event	1%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

Duration	%
< 2 weeks	86%
2 weeks – 3 months	8%
3 – 6 months	3%
> 6 months	2%
Unknown	1%

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

Identity documents
No Shelter
Financial issues
Sickness   Lack of information
Hunger
Arrest
Deportation
Attacks

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Reason	%
Commuting	3%
Other	5%
Agro-pastoral Activity	11%
Business	36%
Job opportunities	45%

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

During this period covering January to March 2019 and as the previous quarter, only 2 FMPs (Faya, Kalait) in Chad were active. The third, located Zouarke, remains inactive because of worsening security conditions in the Tibesti region of Chad.
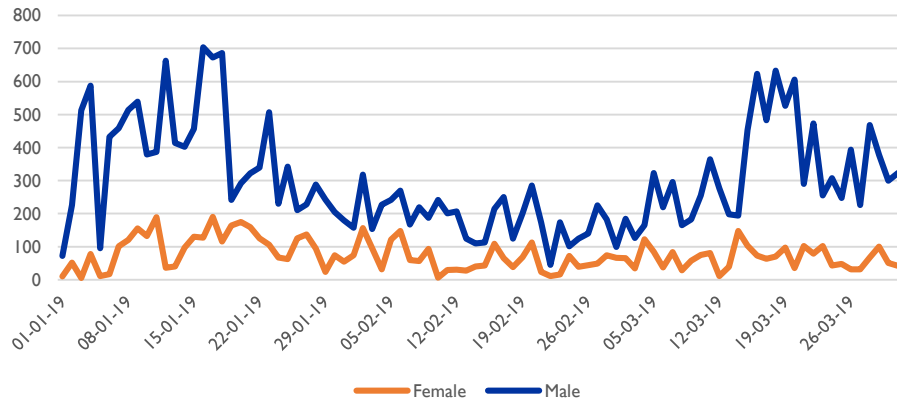
The growing instability and expanding conflicts in northern Chad explain why the share of individuals travelling due to conflict (16%) increased by nine per cent from the final quarter of 2018 (7%), and restrictions of movements in the region following military operations linked to the conflicts explain the decrease in the daily average of individuals observed.

Short term local movement (48%), economic migration (27%), remain the main movements observed.

Chadian nationals (99%) remain the main individuals observed.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD

376 DAILY AVERAGE **-26%↓**

INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

The decrease of the daily average (26%) is explained by the lack of security in this region.

During this period, the main means of transport used by individuals observed, were private vehicle (72%) and bus (28%).

20% % female

80% % male

15% % of minors

72% Private Vehicle

28% Truck

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN CHAD

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Kalait and Faya. The significant spikes observed in January are a consequence of intercommunal conflicts which led to the forced displacement of significant displacement of local populations, The increases seen in March are explained by the movements of workers leaving gold mines and moving from Kouri to Faya due to a decision by the government to clear the regions surrounding the mines.
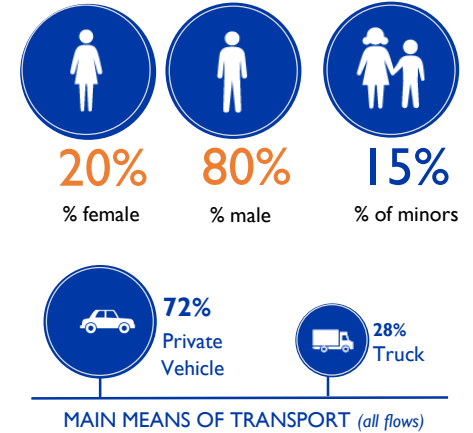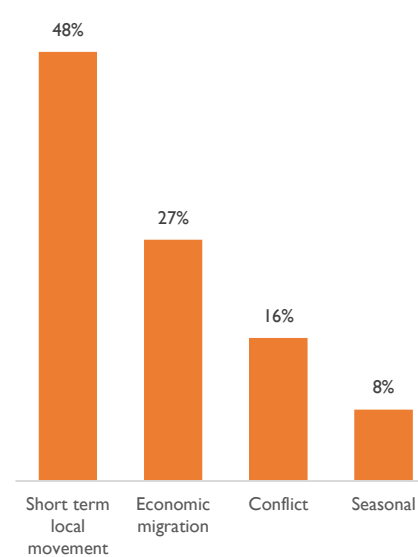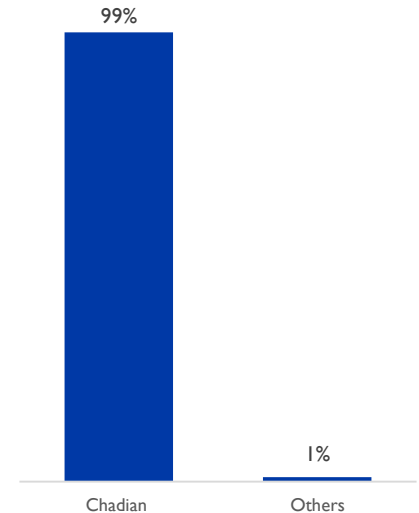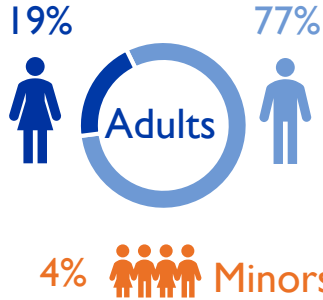

Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

- Short term local movement 48%
- Economic migration 27%
- Conflict 16%
- Seasonal 8%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Chadian 99%
- Others 1%

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

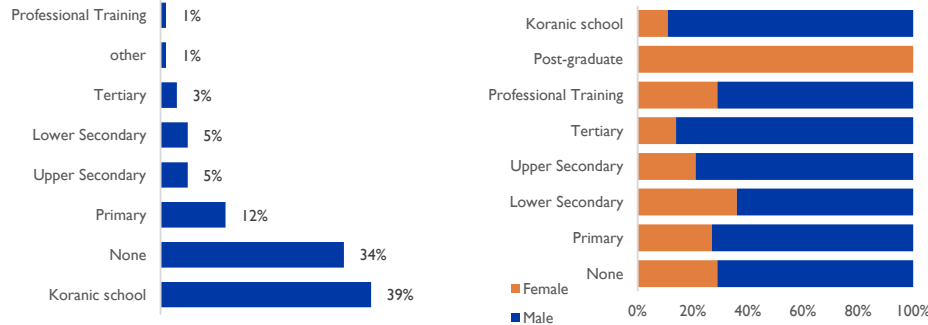**731 SURVEYS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

19%   77%

Adults

4% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

19% Cross-border

81% Domestic

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

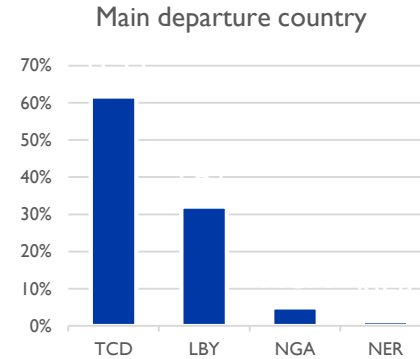**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

Professional Training	1%
other	1%
Tertiary	3%
Lower Secondary	5%
Upper Secondary	5%
Primary	12%
None	34%
Koranic school	39%

Koranic school
Post-graduate
Professional Training
Tertiary
Upper Secondary
Lower Secondary
Primary
None

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ Female
■ Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Student	2%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	3%
Employed	4%
Self-employed	29%
Unemployed - looking for a job	62%

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

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ % Female
■ % Male

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
TCD   LBY   NGA   NER

Main destination country

SDN, 31% | LBY, 28% | NGA, 13% | ITA, 7% | ESP, 6%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

58% Economic reasons
20% War/conflict
14% Re-join family
4% Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)
1% Access to services
1% Other
<1% Tourism

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	57%
2 weeks – 3 months	17%
3 – 6 months	10%
> 6 months	16%
Unknown	-

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

Financial issues
Identity documents
Sickness
Hunger
Injuries   Held Again Will
Arrest   Lack of information   Attacks
No Shelter

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Other	10%
Commuting	13%
Job opportunities	24%
Business	53%

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* 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 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 (66% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (30%) and Nafadji (4%) of all flows.
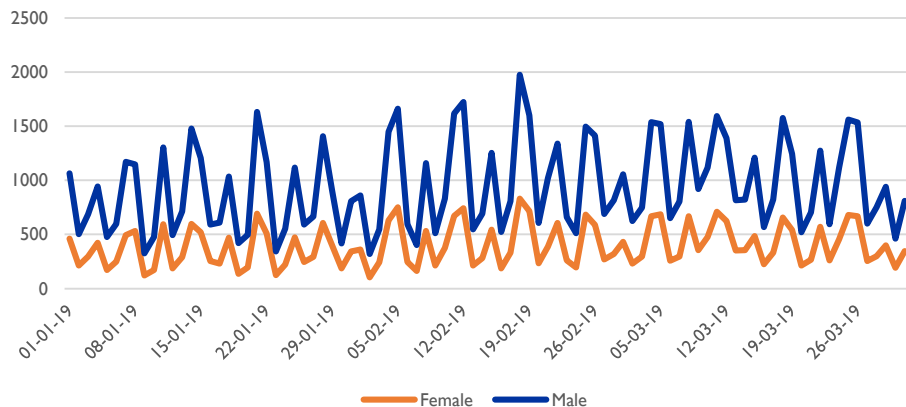
The main destinations for cross border migration were Senegal (63%), Mali (21%) and Gambia (15%).

Similarly to the last quarter of 2018, long-term economic migration (45%), short-term local movements (43%) were the main reasons for which observed individuals were travelling. In addition, and also as the last quarter. In addition, six per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants.

Guinean nationals (76%) 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 January and March 2019. The number of people observed increased during weekly market days, at which times a very large influx of individuals travel between Senegal and Guinea.

Daily number of individuals recorded — line chart (Female / Male), 01-01-19 to 26-03-19.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

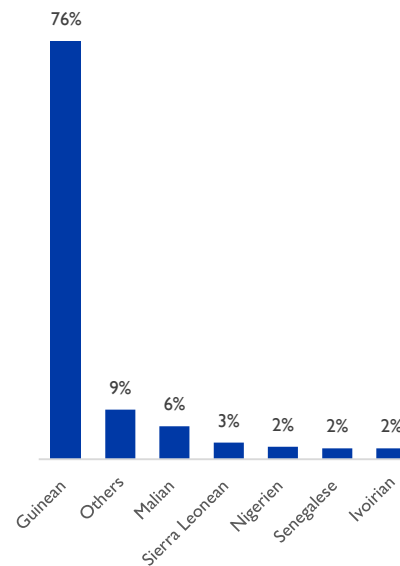**937** DAILY AVERAGE **+30%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

The average daily number of individuals observed during the first quarter of 2019 significantly increased (30%) compared to the previous reporting period, which results from the fact that the numbers recorded now include travellers with no travel documents. The majority of travellers (87%) identified were adult men. Twenty-three per cent of travellers were children, a similar proportion to the last quarter.
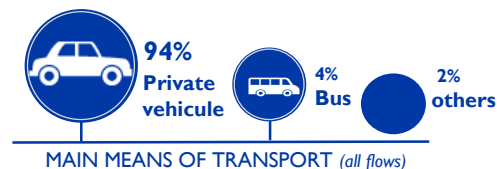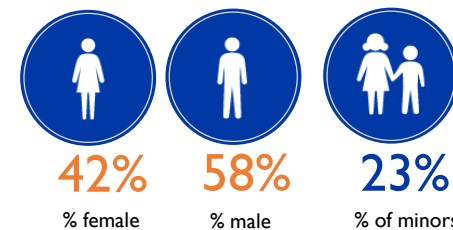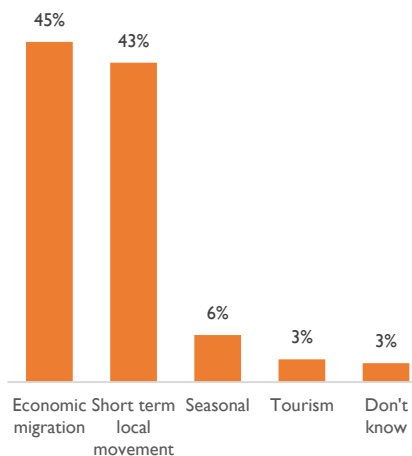
Similarly to the previous quarter, the vast majority of travellers crossing FMPs (94%) were travelling by car or taxi.

42% % female **58%** % male **23%** % of minors

94% Private vehicule **4%** Bus **2%** others
MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Economic migration	Short term local movement	Seasonal	Tourism	Don't know
45%	43%	6%	3%	3%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

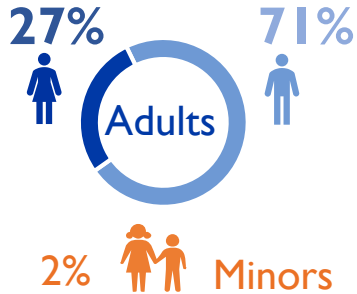| Guinean	Others	Malian	Sierra Leonean	Nigerien	Senegalese	Ivoirian
76%	9%	6%	3%	2%	2%	2%

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

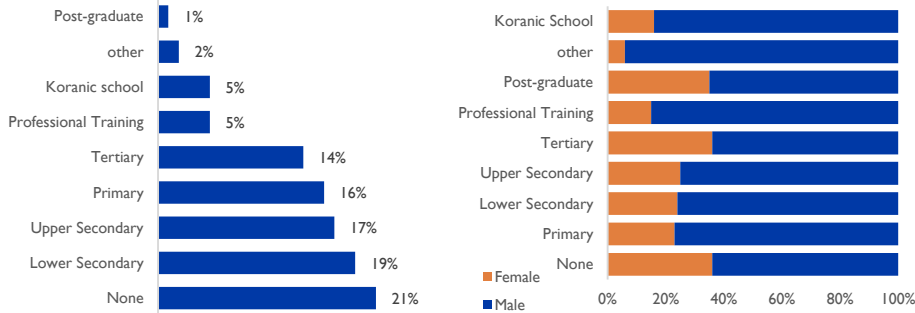**3,267 SURVEYS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

27% (Female Adults)   71% (Male Adults)

Adults

2% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
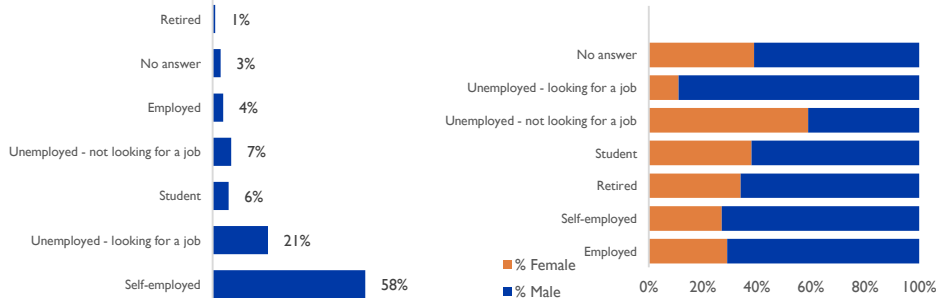
89% Cross-border

11% Internal

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

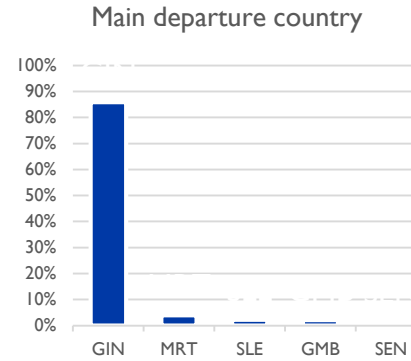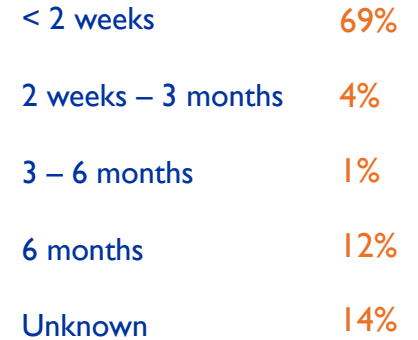**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country
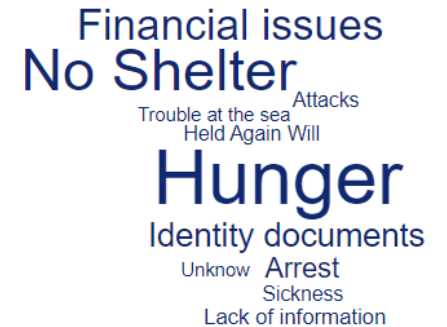
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

Bar chart: GIN ~85%, MRT, SLE, GMB, SEN low values

Main destination country

SEN, 18% | GIN, 12% | GHA, 9% | MAR, 9%
DZA, 14% | GMB, 11% | MRT, 8% | NGA, 6%
| | CIV, 8% | NER, 5%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

< 2 weeks	69%
2 weeks – 3 months	4%
3 – 6 months	1%
6 months	12%
Unknown	14%

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

Financial issues
No Shelter   Attacks
Trouble at the sea
Held Again Will
Hunger
Identity documents
Unknow   Arrest
Sickness
Lack of information

EDUCATION

Post-graduate	1%
other	2%
Koranic school	5%
Professional Training	5%
Tertiary	14%
Primary	16%
Upper Secondary	17%
Lower Secondary	19%
None	21%

Stacked bar chart (by gender):
Koranic School, other, Post-graduate, Professional Training, Tertiary, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Primary, None
■ Female ■ Male
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Retired	1%
No answer	3%
Employed	4%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	7%
Student	6%
Unemployed - looking for a job	21%
Self-employed	58%

Stacked bar chart (by gender):
No answer, Unemployed - looking for a job, Unemployed - not looking for a job, Student, Retired, Self-employed, Employed
■ % Female ■ % Male
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Bar chart:
Economic reasons 64%
Re-join family 21%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.) 5%
Tourism 4%
Access to services 3%
Other 2%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Agro-pastoral Activity	2%
Commuting	2%
Business	14%
Job opportunities	82%

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY — MALI
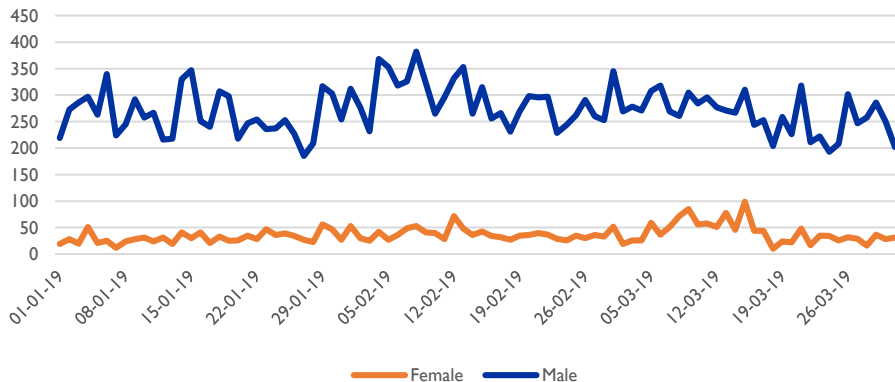
REPORT #1 — PAGE 11
JAN — MAR 2019

In Mali, ten FMPs are set up throughout the country to gain a better understanding of migration flows within the country and between Mali and bordering countries like Niger and Algeria.

During the first quarter of 2019, the daily average of individuals observed at FMPs decreased by three per cent since the previous quarter (down from 320). Malian (46%), Guinean (23%), Ivoirian (9%), Senegalese (7%), Gambian (6%), Burkinabe (5%) and Nigerien (3%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed.

The vast majority of observed individuals were travelling for economic purposes (94%, an increase of 3% since the previous quarter) and the majority of outgoing migrants were headed for Algeria (48% of outgoing flows, an increase of 8% since the last quarter of 2018), Mauritania (29%) and Niger (8%). This exemplifies the role of Mali as a hub for intraregional and interregional migration.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN MALI

309 DAILY AVERAGE **- 3%↓**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

During the first quarter of 2019, the demographic character remained similar to that observed in the previous quarter, with a large majority (88%) of male travellers and four per cent of minors.

The main vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transit buses (74%), followed by private cars (20%) and trucks (6%).

12% % female
88% % male
4% % of minors

74% Public Bus
20% Private Vehicle
6% Truck

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN MALI

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Mali FMPs between January and March 2019. Since December 2018, outgoing and incoming migrants are escorted by military escorts across the northern border because of insecurity resulting from frequent attacks in the region. This explains the regularity of movements observed throughout the quarter.
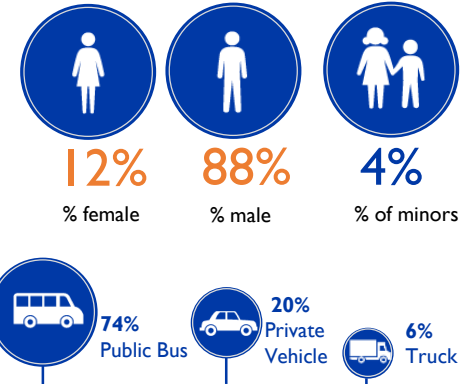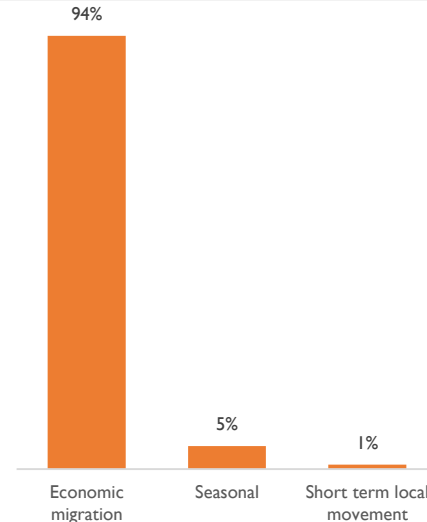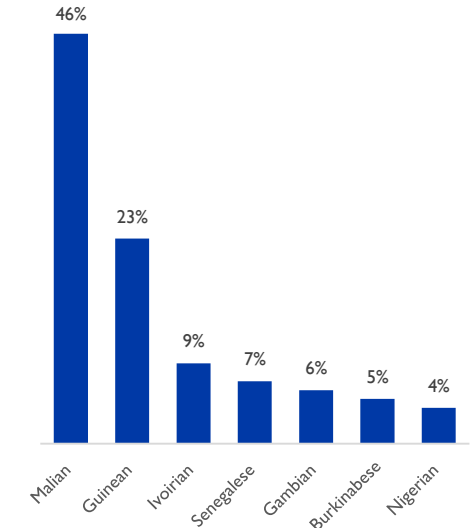

Female ——— Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Economic migration 94%
Seasonal 5%
Short term local movement 1%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Malian 46%
Guinean 23%
Ivoirian 9%
Senegalese 7%
Gambian 6%
Burkinabese 5%
Nigerian 4%

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING SURVEY — MALI

REPORT #1 — PAGE 12
JAN — MAR 2019
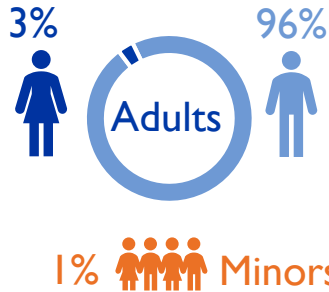
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

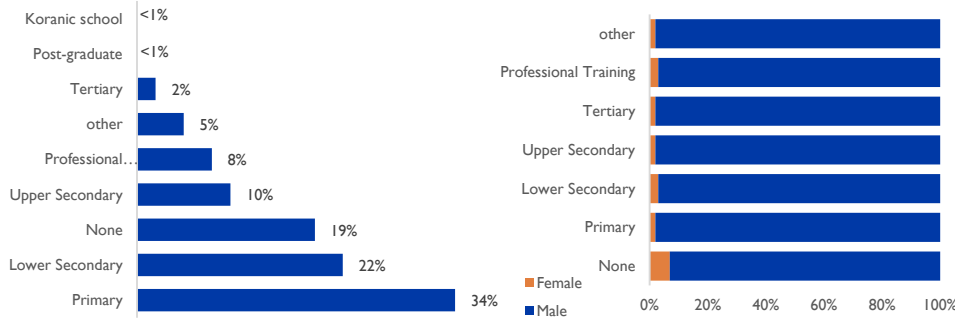**2,837 SURVEYS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

3%   96%

Adults

1% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
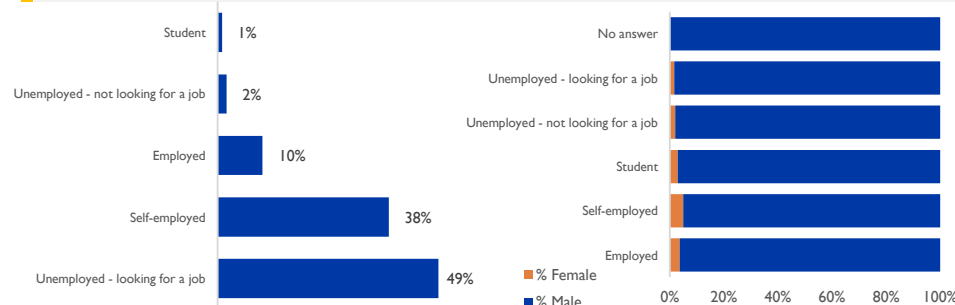
98% Cross-border

2% Domestic

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

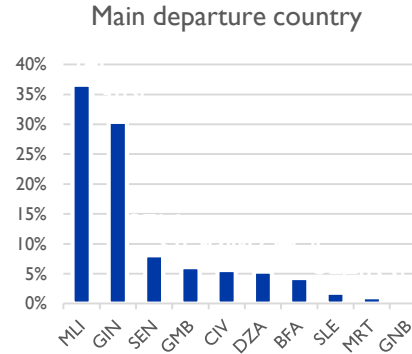**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

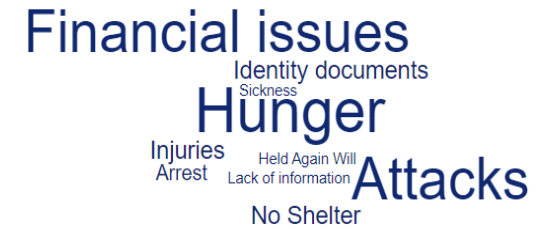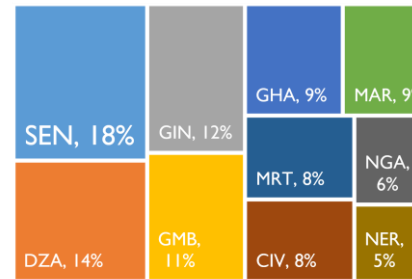| Category	Value
Koranic school	<1%
Post-graduate	<1%
Tertiary	2%
other	5%
Professional...	8%
Upper Secondary	10%
None	19%
Lower Secondary	22%
Primary	34%

Education by gender (% Female / % Male):
- other
- Professional Training
- Tertiary
- Upper Secondary
- Lower Secondary
- Primary
- None

Legend: ■ Female ■ Male
(0% – 100%)

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Category	Value
Student	1%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	2%
Employed	10%
Self-employed	38%
Unemployed - looking for a job	49%

Employment by gender:
- No answer
- Unemployed - looking for a job
- Unemployed - not looking for a job
- Student
- Self-employed
- Employed

Legend: ■ % Female ■ % Male
(0% – 100%)

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

Bar chart (0% – 40%): MLI, GIN, SEN, GMB, CIV, DZA, BFA, SLE, MRT, GNB

Main destination country

SEN, 18%	GIN, 12%	GHA, 9% / MAR, 9%
DZA, 14%	GMB, 11%	MRT, 8% / NGA, 6%
	CIV, 8%	NER, 5%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

- Economic reasons: 93%
- Re-join family: 7%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

- Other: 7%
- Job opportunities: 93%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	94%
2 weeks – 3 months	5%
3 – 6 months	<1%
> 6 months	<1%
Unknown	<1%

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

Financial issues
Identity documents
Sickness
Hunger
Injuries
Arrest
Held Again Will
Lack of information
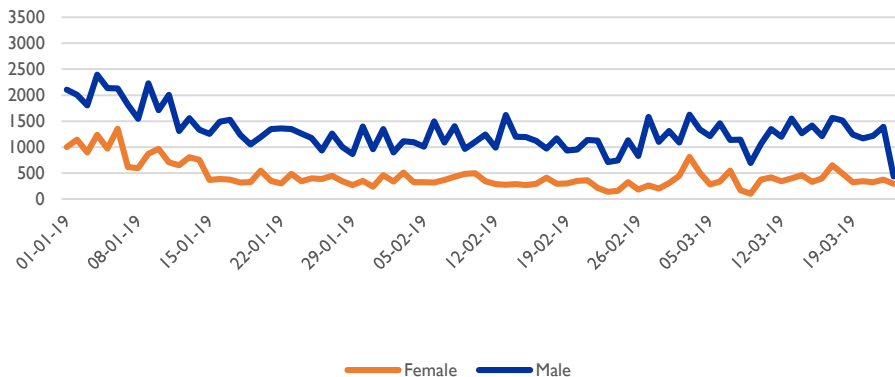Attacks
No Shelter

Niger has long been a staging point for migrants because of its border with Algeria and Libya. In this country, six FMPs are active: in Arlit and Seguedine, located in the northern region of Agadez, where the FMPs monitor flows between Niger and Algeria and Libya; in Dan Barto, Magaria and Dan Issa, where FMPs capture movements to and from Nigeria and seek to gain a better grasp of migration routes along the southern part of Niger; and Tahoua, which lies in the center of the country, and where the FMP mostly monitors internal flows.

The number of individuals identified the FMPs grew by 14 per cent from the last quarter, a trend explained by the return of seasonal migrants from the harvesting season.
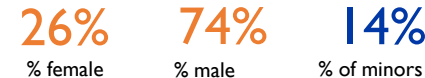
During this period, Nigerien (82%) and Nigerian (14%) citizens were the main represented nationalities amongst travellers. Short term local movements (40%), economic migration (35%) and seasonal migration (23%) remained the main motives of travel.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGER
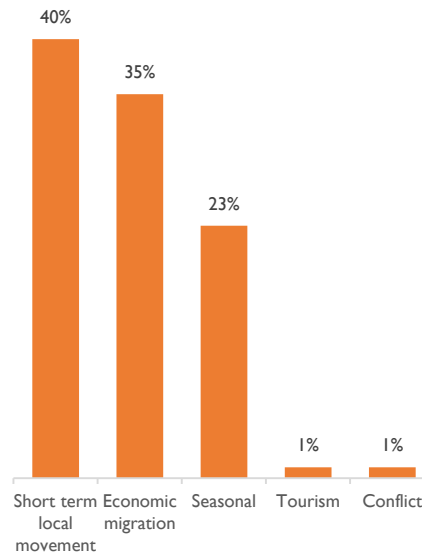
1,747 DAILY AVERAGE **+14%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

During the first quarter of 2019, a large majority of travellers (74%) were male. Fourteen percent of travellers were also identified as minors.

26% % female
74% % male
14% % of minors

The main means of transport used by travellers during the reporting period were private vehicles (70%) followed by public transport (22%).
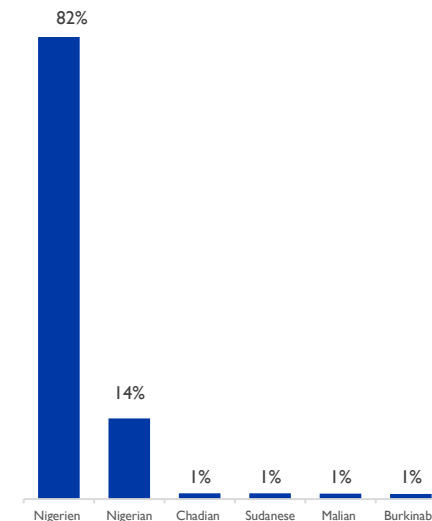
70% Private Vehicle
22% Public bus
8% Other

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

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 during this first quarter of 2019. The increase observed in the first week of January is explained by the return of people from end-of-year festivities. The decreases in numbers observed at the end of February and in mid-March are linked to Presidential elections in Nigeria, during which period smaller numbers of people travelled to Niger.

Female —— Male ——

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

- Short term local movement: 40%
- Economic migration: 35%
- Seasonal: 23%
- Tourism: 1%
- Conflict: 1%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Nigerien: 82%
- Nigerian: 14%
- Chadian: 1%
- Sudanese: 1%
- Malian: 1%
- Burkinabe: 1%

FLOW MONITORING SURVEY — NIGER

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
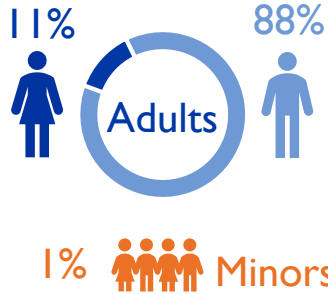
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
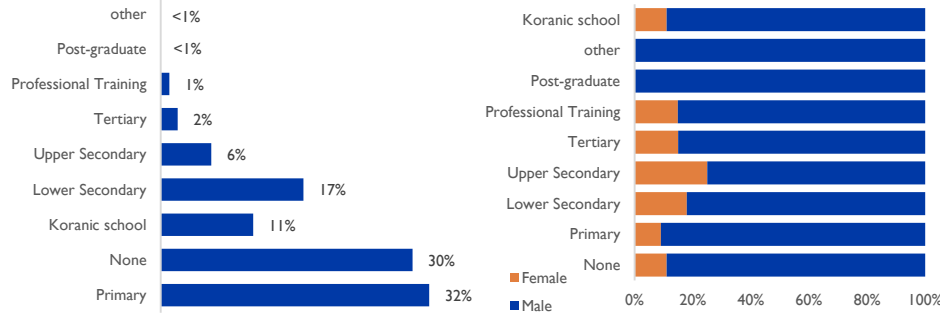
4,836 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

11% — 88%
Adults
1% Minors

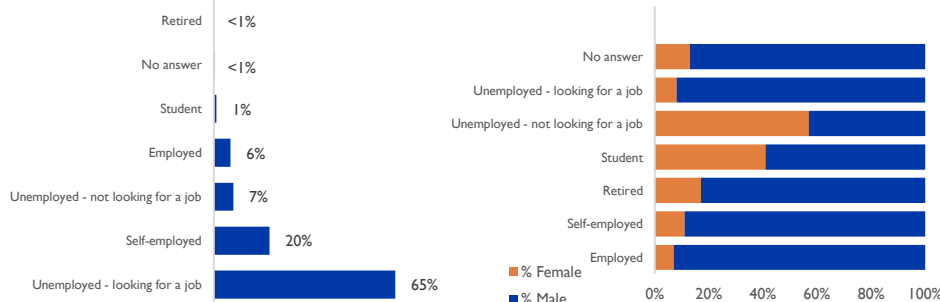## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

64% Cross-border

36% Domestic

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
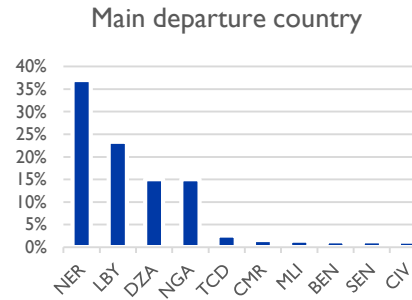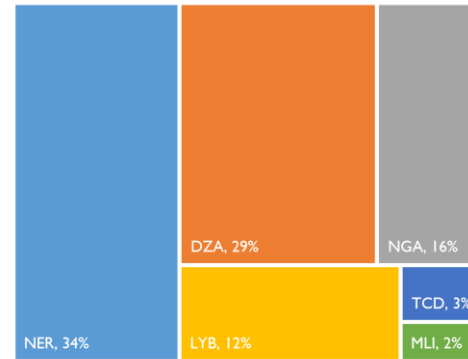
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

NER, LBY, DZA, NGA, TCD, CMR, MLI, BEN, SEN, CIV
(40%, 35%, 30%, 25%, 20%, 15%, 10%, 5%, 0%)

Main destination country

| NER, 34% | DZA, 29% | NGA, 16% |
| LYB, 12% | TCD, 3% |
| MLI, 2% |

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	83%
2 weeks – 3 months	8%
3 – 6 months	1%
> 6 months	8%
Unknown	-

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

No Shelter
Hunger
Deportation
Attacks
Arrest Financial issues
Sickness
Identity documents
Injuries

EDUCATION

other	<1%
Post-graduate	<1%
Professional Training	1%
Tertiary	2%
Upper Secondary	6%
Lower Secondary	17%
Koranic school	11%
None	30%
Primary	32%

Koranic school, other, Post-graduate, Professional Training, Tertiary, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Primary, None

■ Female ■ Male
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Retired	<1%
No answer	<1%
Student	1%
Employed	6%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	7%
Self-employed	20%
Unemployed - looking for a job	65%

No answer, Unemployed - looking for a job, Unemployed - not looking for a job, Student, Retired, Self-employed, Employed

■ % Female ■ % Male
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

89% Economic reasons
4% Re-join family
2% Access to services
2% Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)
Targeted violence or persecution
War/conflict
Other

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Other	3%
Agro-pastoral Activity	1%
Business	10%
Job opportunities	87%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY — NIGERIA

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

REPORT #1 — PAGE 15
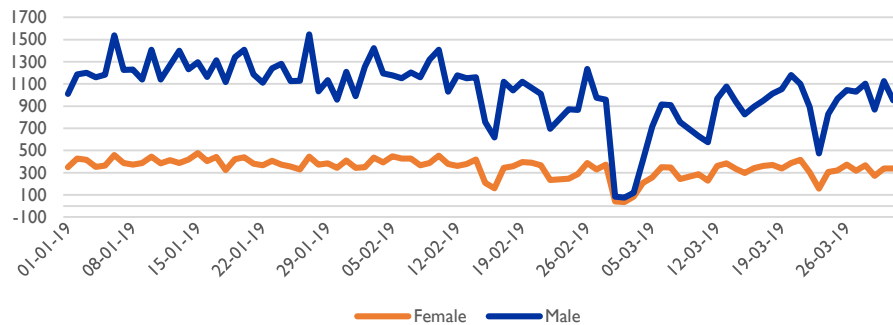**JAN — MAR 2019**

In Nigeria, two FMPs are set up in the towns of Sokoto and Kano and primarily record movements to and from Niger.

During this first quarter of 2019, the main destination of travellers noted in the two FMPs in Nigeria is Niger (66%). The remaining was travelling mostly in the country (32%) to Cameroon or Chad. The main reasons for migration were short term local movements (42%) and economic migration (34%). Seasonal migration (16%) and tourism (8%) were other significant motives for travel.

The average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs decreased (12%) since the last quarter of 2018 (down from 1,557). The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (50%) or Nigerien (32%). Similar to the last quarter, five per cent were from Chad and three per cent from Mali, reflecting the strategic position of Sokoto and Kano in regional migration routes.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

1,389 DAILY AVERAGE **-12%↓**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

25% % female
75% % male
16% % of minors

During the reporting period, seventy-five per cent of travellers were male and the same proportion as the last quarter were minors (16%).

The main means of transport for passing through FMPs in the first quarter of 2019 were cars (61%) followed by public transport (27%).

61% Private vehicle
27% Bus
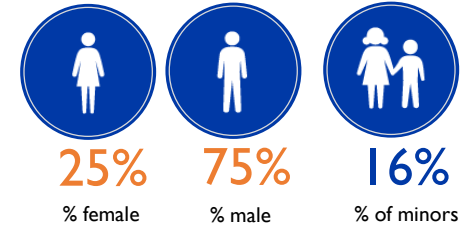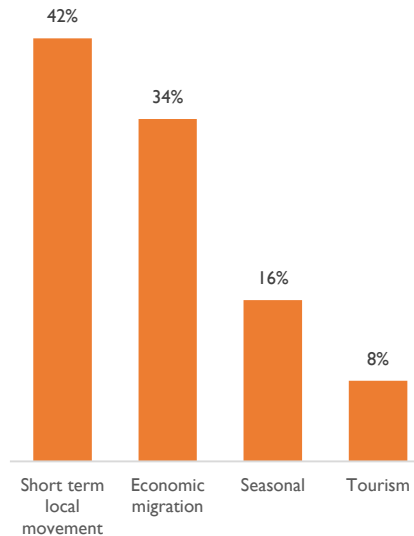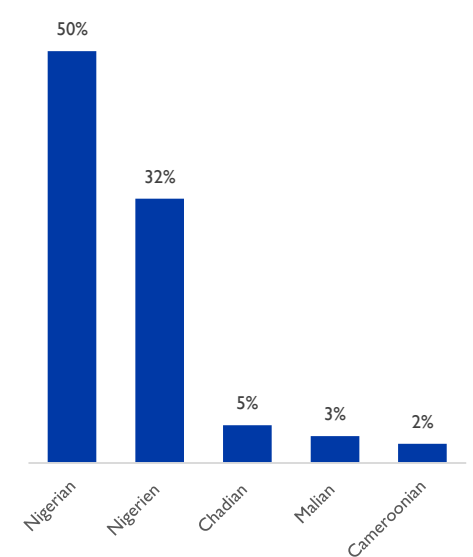**12%** Other

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs between January and March 2019. While the number of travellers observed remained stable in January (with weekly peaks marking the dates at which markets were held), significant dips in numbers were observed at the end of February and again in March. These decreases were a consequence of presidential and gubernatorial elections being held, around which period people tend to restrict their movements.

Daily number of individuals recorded chart (Female, Male) from 01-01-19 to 26-03-19.

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

- Short term local movement: 42%
- Economic migration: 34%
- Seasonal: 16%
- Tourism: 8%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Nigerian: 50%
- Nigerien: 32%
- Chadian: 5%
- Malian: 3%
- Cameroonian: 2%

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING SURVEY — NIGERIA
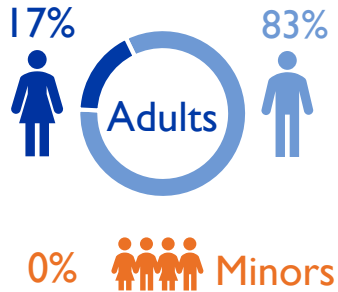
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
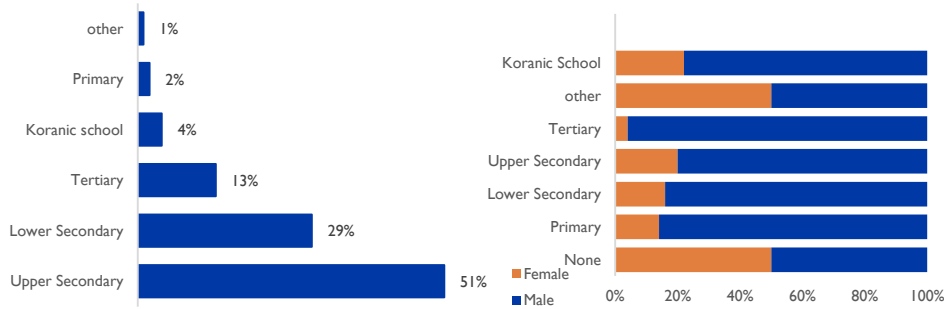
1,717 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

17% | 83%
Adults

0% Minors

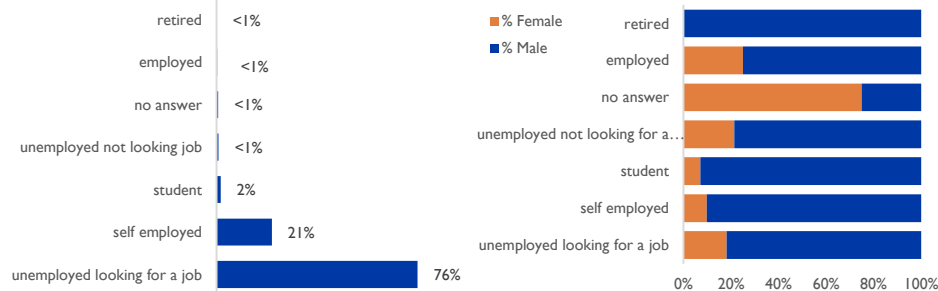## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

96% Cross-border

4% Domestic

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
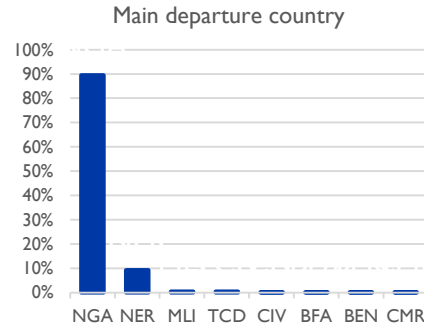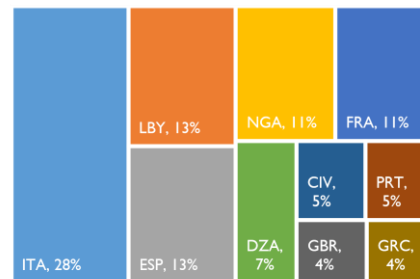
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

NGA NER MLI TCD CIV BFA BEN CMR

Main destination country

ITA, 28%	ESP, 13%	LBY, 13%	NGA, 11%	FRA, 11%
		DZA, 7%	CIV, 5%	PRT, 5%
		GBR, 4%	GRC, 4%	

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	66%
2 weeks – 3 months	34%
3 – 6 months	-
> 6 months	-
Unknown	-

NATIONALITIES SURVEYED

NGA 80% NER 18% MLI 1%

EDUCATION

other	1%
Primary	2%
Koranic school	4%
Tertiary	13%
Lower Secondary	29%
Upper Secondary	51%

Koranic School
other
Tertiary
Upper Secondary
Lower Secondary
Primary
None

■ Female ■ Male

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

retired	<1%
employed	<1%
no answer	<1%
unemployed not looking job	<1%
student	2%
self employed	21%
unemployed looking for a job	76%

■ % Female ■ % Male

retired
employed
no answer
unemployed not looking for a…
student
self employed
unemployed looking for a job

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Economic reasons	93%
Access to services	4%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	2%
Re-join family	1%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

| Business | 21% |
| Job opportunities | 79% |

In Senegal, an FMP in Tambacounda monitors important transit flows of migrants entering or leaving Senegal.
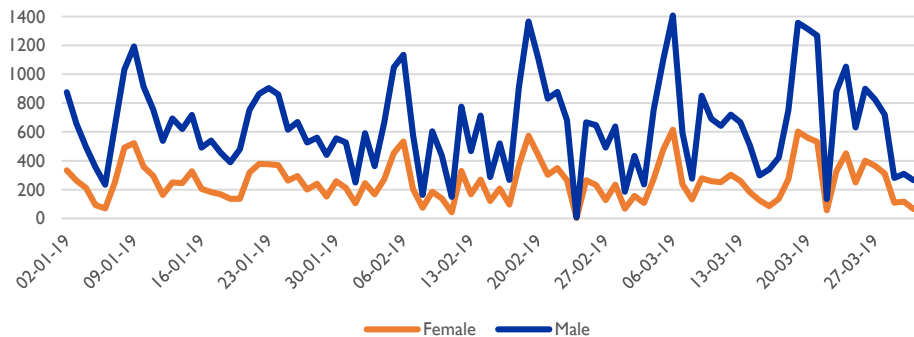
Similarly to the final quarter of 2018, the daily average of individuals recorded continued to grow, by twelve per cent. This reflects the fact that an increasing number of migrants are taking the Western Coastal Route.

Short term local movements (48%) and long-term economic migration (29%) were the main reasons for migration. The number of seasonal migrants remain stable (15%).

Similarly to the previous quarter the main nationalities observed were Senegalese (78%), Malian (15%) and Guinean (3%). The others are Nigerian, Gambian and Mauritanian.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

645 DAILY AVERAGE **+12%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

40% % female **60%** % male **3%** % of minors

When compared to the third quarter of 2018, the percentage of male travellers observed increased from 53% to 60%, while the percentage of minors halved from 6% in the last quarter.

As in the previous quarter, the primary means of transport used by migrants crossing the FMP were private cars (78% of vehicles observed), followed by public transport (22%).

78% Private Vehicle **22%** Bus
MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between January and March 2019. The spikes in numbers are explained by a weekly three-day market, one of the largest markets in the region which attracts a significant number of people wishing to sell or buy products.
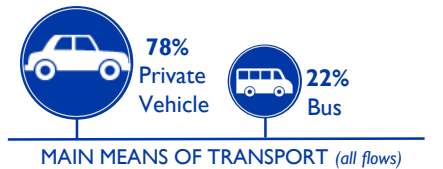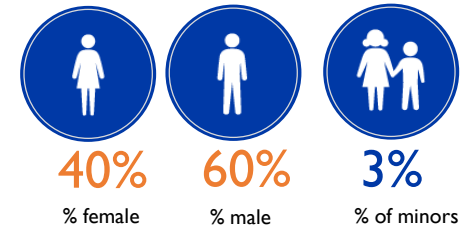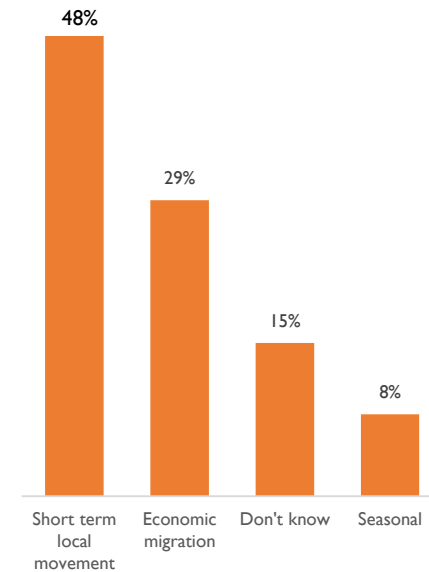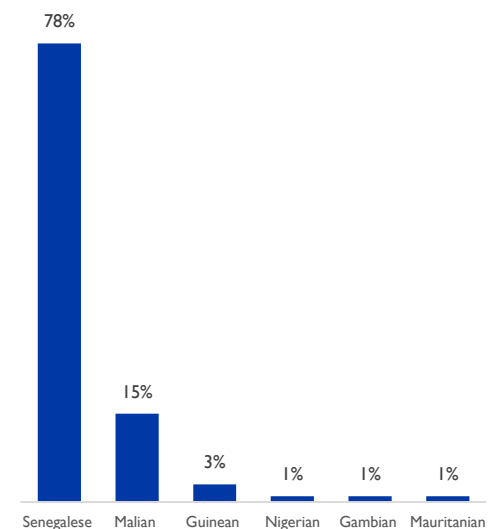

Legend: Female, Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

- Short term local movement: 48%
- Economic migration: 29%
- Don't know: 15%
- Seasonal: 8%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Senegalese: 78%
- Malian: 15%
- Guinean: 3%
- Nigerian: 1%
- Gambian: 1%
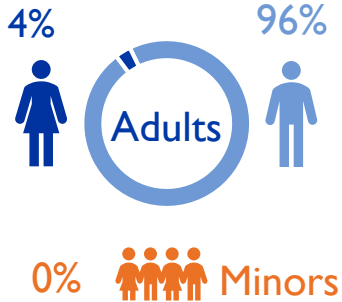- Mauritanian: 1%

FLOW MONITORING SURVEY — SENEGAL

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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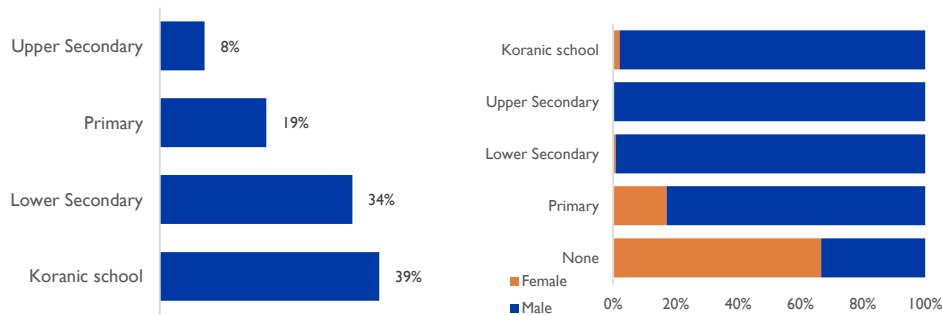
373 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

4%   96%

Adults

0% Minors

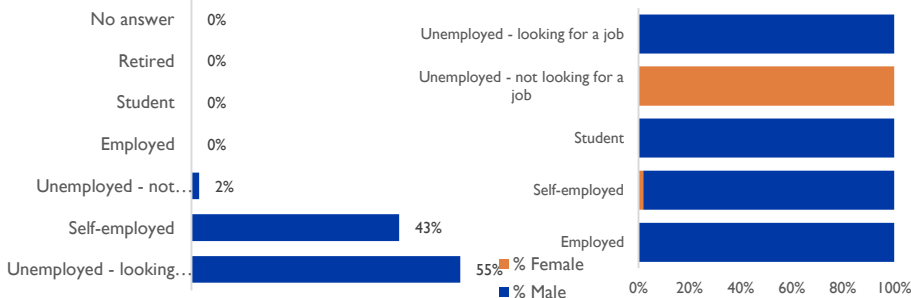## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

96% Cross-border

4% Domestic

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
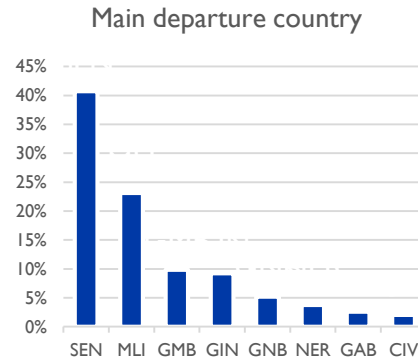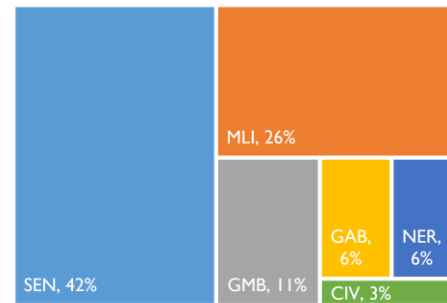
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

Bar chart (departure): SEN ~40%, MLI ~23%, GMB ~10%, GIN ~9%, GNB ~5%, NER ~3%, GAB ~2%, CIV ~2%

Main destination country

SEN, 42% | MLI, 26% | GMB, 11% | GAB, 6% | NER, 6% | CIV, 3%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks   100%

2 weeks – 3 months   -

3 – 6 months   -

> 6 months   -

Unknown   -

MAIN NATIONALITIES SURVEYED

SEN, 36% | MLI, 17% | GIN, 11% | GMB, 8% | NER, 7%

EDUCATION

Upper Secondary 8%
Primary 19%
Lower Secondary 34%
Koranic school 39%

Koranic school
Upper Secondary
Lower Secondary
Primary
None

■ Female
■ Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

No answer 0%
Retired 0%
Student 0%
Employed 0%
Unemployed - not... 2%
Self-employed 43%
Unemployed - looking... 55%

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

■ % Female
■ % Male

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Economic reasons 82%
Re-join family 18%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Job opportunities 100%

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* 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

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

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

DTM ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION ARE SUPPORTED BY:

Government of the Netherlands | UKaid from the British people