REGIONAL MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

April – June 2018

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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) - the flow monitoring registry (FMR) and 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 travelers, 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 travelers 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 travelers moving from one part of the country to another.
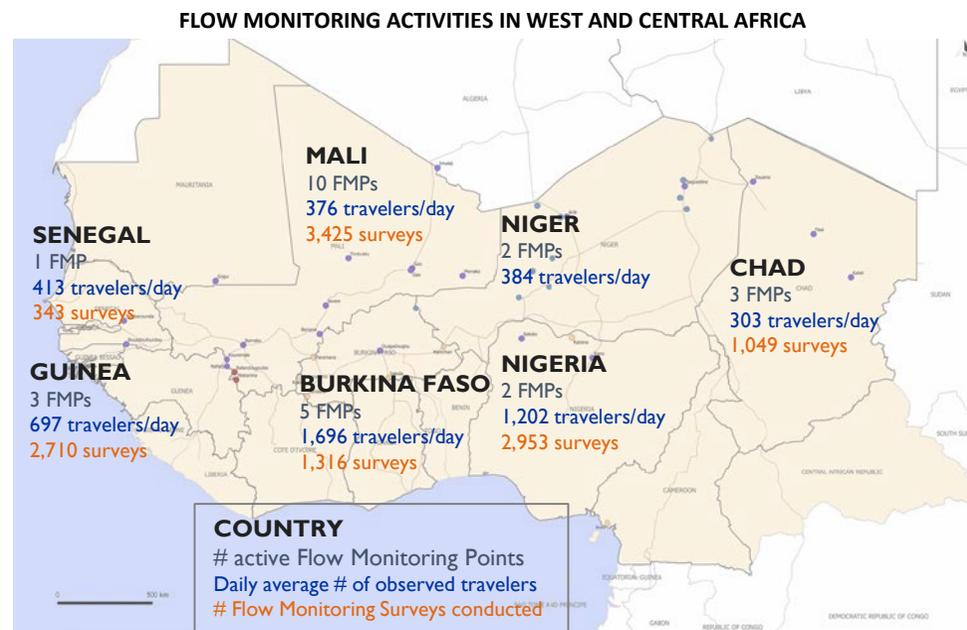
3. READING THIS REPORT

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

4. LIMITATION

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

MALI
10 FMPs
376 travelers/day
3,425 surveys

NIGER
2 FMPs
384 travelers/day

CHAD
3 FMPs
303 travelers/day
1,049 surveys

SENEGAL
1 FMP
413 travelers/day
343 surveys

GUINEA
3 FMPs
697 travelers/day
2,710 surveys

BURKINA FASO
5 FMPs
1,696 travelers/day
1,316 surveys

NIGERIA
2 FMPs
1,202 travelers/day
2,953 surveys

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

Four new FMPs have been installed between March and April 2018 in addition to Ouagadougou FMP. They are located in Yendere on the border with Côte d'Ivoire (54% of all flows observed), Faramana (border with Mali), Dori and Kantchari (border with Niger) for a better understanding of migration patterns in Burkina Faso.
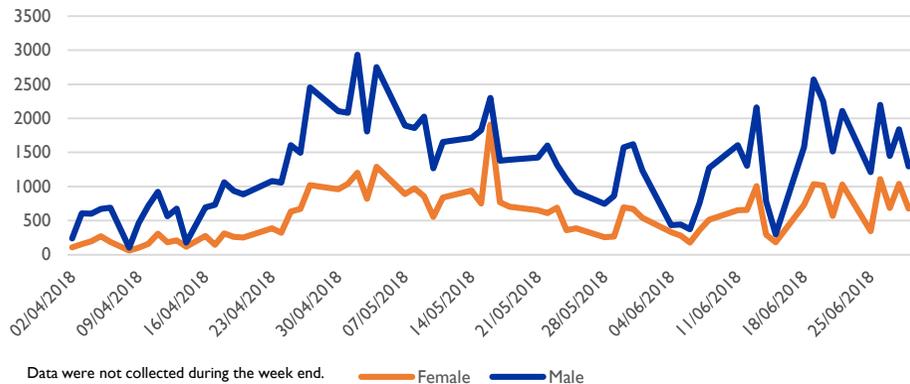
As a result of the new FMPs, a considerable increase of the daily average of individuals observed has been noted during the reporting period, as compared to the previous quarter.

Côte d'Ivoire and Niger were the main countries of destination of the buses observed in this quarter. 70% of flows observed between Burkina Faso and border countries were either seasonal or short term local movements.
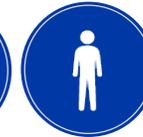
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

1,696 DAILY AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

31%   69%   18%
% of minors among individuals recorded

The FMP of Yendere recorded the largest flow (54%) as compared to the other FMPs in Burkina Faso. Niamey, Abidjan, Yamoussokoro, Korhogo, Bamako and Bouake were the main cities of destination of flows observed in this quarter.

99% Bus   *All flows
MAIN MEAN OF TRANSPORT*
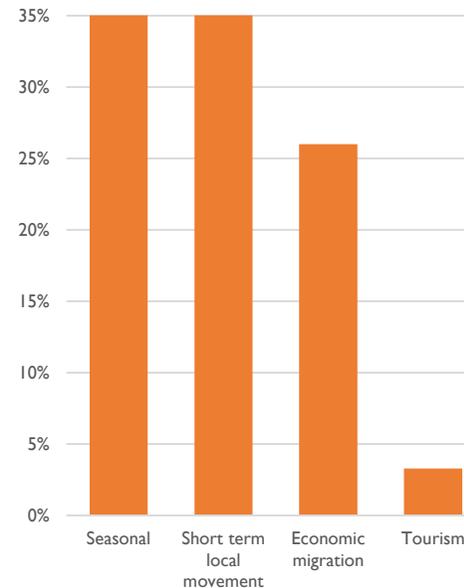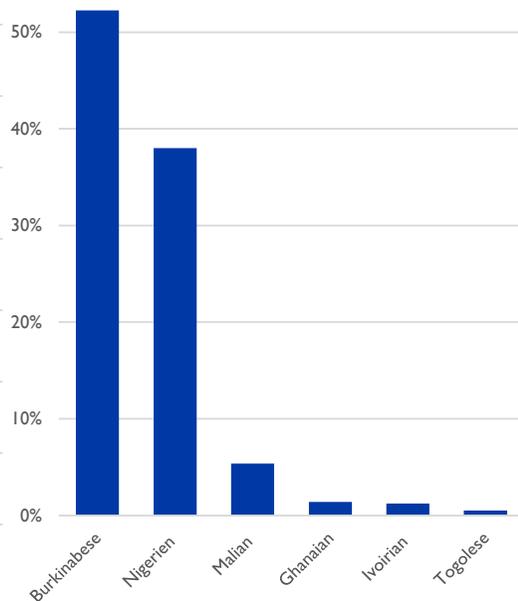
DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

The daily evolution of the flows observed between April and June 2018 in the different FMPs in Burkina Faso showed some variation this quarter.
With the activation of the new FMPs in Burkina Faso, the maximum value of daily flows rose from 2,000 individuals in the previous quarter to more than 3,000 individuals at the end of this quarter.

Data were not collected during the week end.
— Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Seasonal | Short term local movement | Economic migration | Tourism

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Burkinabese | Nigerien | Malian | Ghanaian | Ivoirian | Togolese

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

1,316 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

19%   81%

Adults

1% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

91% Cross-border

9% Domestic

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

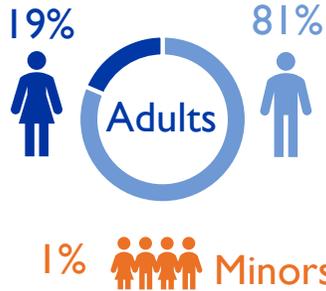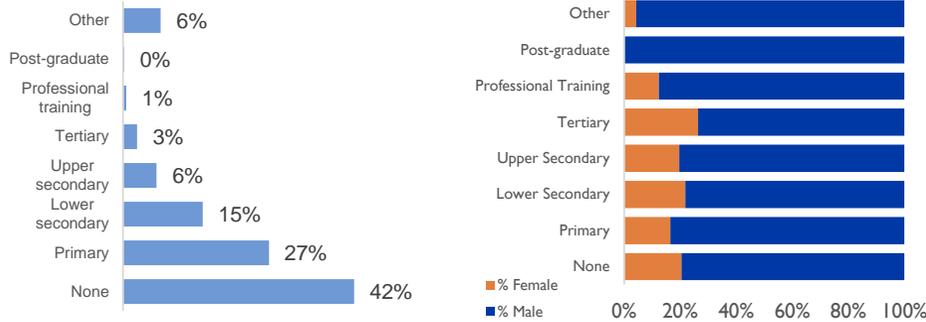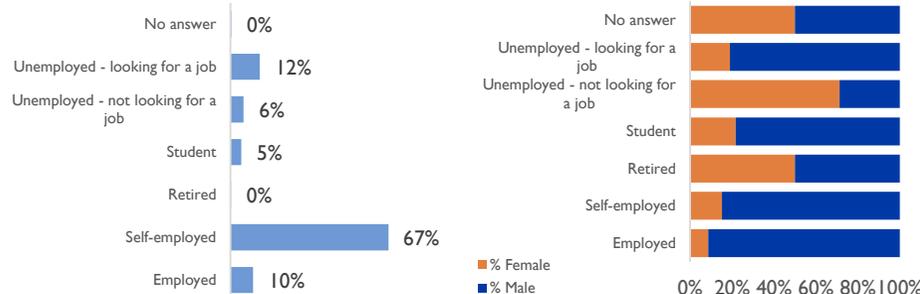**Internal travel:** When respondents intend to travel within the same country.
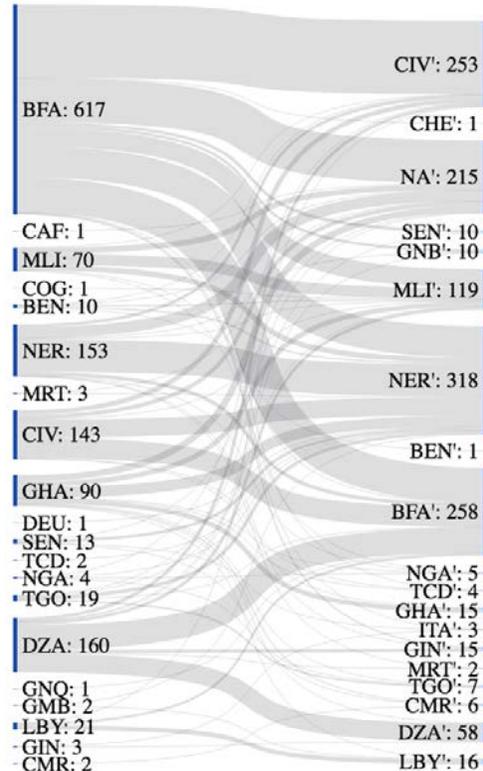
EDUCATION

Other	6%
Post-graduate	0%
Professional training	1%
Tertiary	3%
Upper secondary	6%
Lower secondary	15%
Primary	27%
None	42%

Other
Post-graduate
Professional Training
Tertiary
Upper Secondary
Lower Secondary
Primary
None

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

■ % Female
■ % Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

No answer	0%
Unemployed - looking for a job	12%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	6%
Student	5%
Retired	0%
Self-employed	67%
Employed	10%

No answer
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*

BFA: 617

CAF: 1
MLI: 70
COG: 1
BEN: 10

NER: 153

MRT: 3

CIV: 143

GHA: 90

DEU: 1
SEN: 13
TCD: 2
NGA: 4
TGO: 19

DZA: 160

GNQ: 1
GMB: 2
LBY: 21
GIN: 3
CMR: 2

CIV': 253
CHE: 1
NA': 215
SEN': 10
GNB': 10
MLI': 119
NER': 318
BEN': 1
BFA': 258
NGA': 5
TCD': 4
GHA': 15
ITA': 3
GIN': 15
MRT': 2
TGO': 7
CMR': 6
DZA': 58
LBY': 16

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	82%
2 weeks – 3 months	10%
3 – 6 months	3%
> 6 months	5%

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

no shelter
identity documents issues
lack of information sickness
other arrest
hunger
mental issues
deportation injuries held against will
attacks
financial issues

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Access to services	2%
Attend family event	5%
Economic reasons	60%
Natural disasters	1%
Re-join family	28%
War/conflict	1%
Other	3%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Other	2%
Agro-pastoral activities	16%
Commuting	2%
Business	17%
Job opportunities	63%

Since March 2018, in addition to Kalait, two new FMPs were installed in Faya and Zouarke, for a better understanding of migration flows in the north of Chad.

In this quarter, internal movements between the various cities of Chad made up 69% of all flows observed. Additionally, flows going both ways between Chad and Libya and some movements between Chad and Niger were also observed during this period.
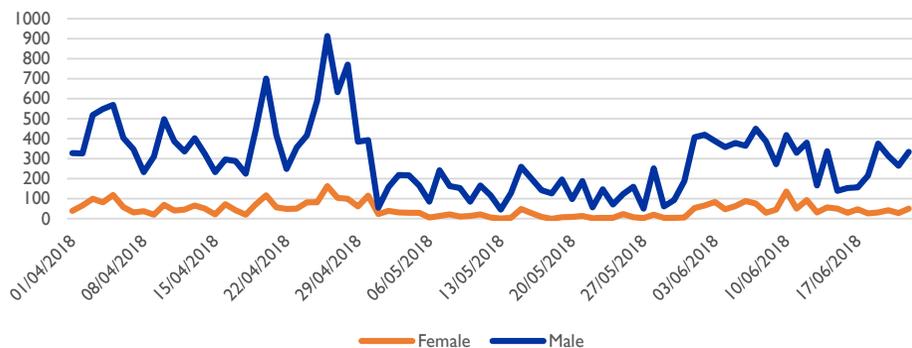
Abeche and Faya were the main cities of destination in Chad. Sebha and Mourzouq were the main cities of destination from Chad to Libya. Consistent with the results of the previous quarter, short term local movement and economic migration remained the main types of observed movement, as with the previous quarter.

The daily average of individuals traveling through the FMPs has slightly increased this quarter, due to the data captured at new FMPs installed in March.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD

303 DAILY AVERAGE ↑

INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

16%   84%   8%

% of minors among individuals recorded

The demographic profile of travellers has not changed from the previous quarter.

An increase of 4% of minors has been observed in this quarter.

No major variation was noted on the means of transport.
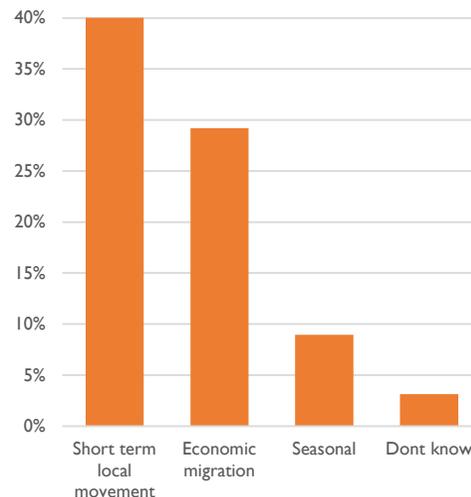
52% Private Vehicle   **48%** Truck

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

DAILY 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 April and June 2018.

During this quarter, the largest of flows was recorded in the FMP of Zouarke (42% of all flows). This peak coincides with preparations for Ramadan as individuals travel to join family members. In May, the flows decreased slightly due to weather conditions in the north which made travel extremely difficult.

Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Short term local movement / Economic migration / Seasonal / Dont know

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

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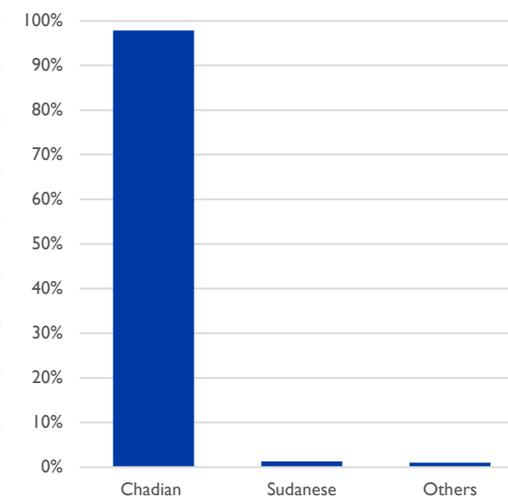
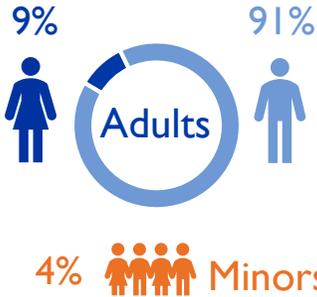**Flow Monitoring Surveys** compliment FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

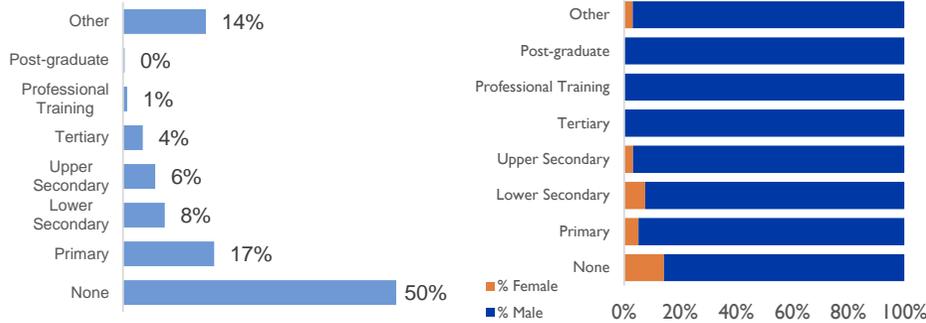**1,049 SURVEYS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

9%   91%

Adults

4% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
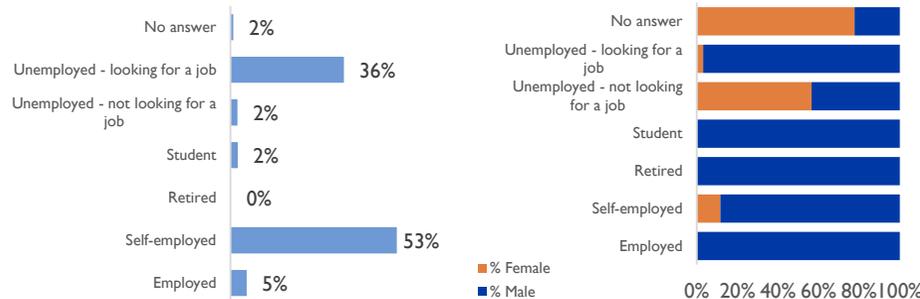
43% Cross-border

57% Domestic

Cross-border travel: Respondents whose country of final intended destination is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: When respondents intend to travel within the same country.
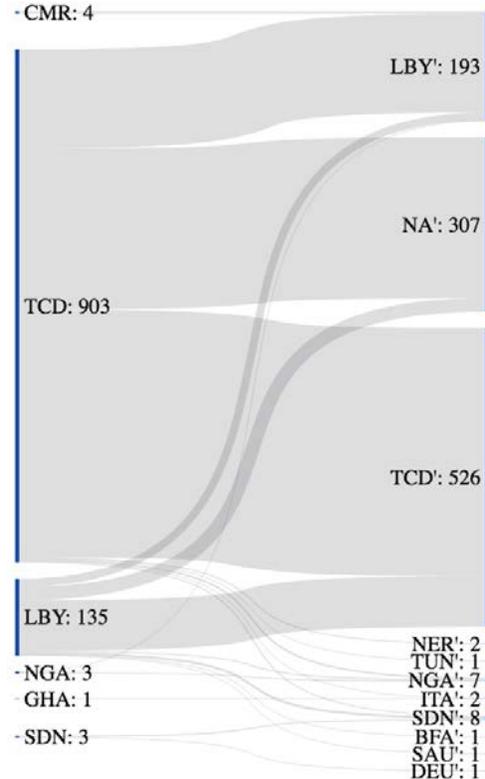
EDUCATION

Level	%
Other	14%
Post-graduate	0%
Professional Training	1%
Tertiary	4%
Upper Secondary	6%
Lower Secondary	8%
Primary	17%
None	50%

(Bar chart by gender — categories: Other, Post-graduate, Professional Training, Tertiary, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Primary, None)
■ % Female ■ % Male
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Status	%
No answer	2%
Unemployed - looking for a job	36%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	2%
Student	2%
Retired	0%
Self-employed	53%
Employed	5%

(Bar chart by gender — categories: 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%

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

CMR: 4
LBY': 193
NA': 307
TCD: 903
TCD': 526
LBY: 135
NGA: 3
GHA: 1
SDN: 3
NER': 2
TUN': 1
NGA': 7
ITA': 2
SDN': 8
BFA': 1
SAU': 1
DEU': 1

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

Duration	%
< 2 weeks	67%
2 weeks – 3 months	15%
3 – 6 months	9%
> 6 months	8%
Unknown	1%

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

identity document issues
arrest
financial issues
hunger
attacks sickness injuries
lack of information unknown
no shelter
other

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Reason	%
Access to services	2%
Attend family event	2%
Economic reasons	68%
Re-join family	17%
Targeted violence/persecution	<0%
War/conflict	<0%
Other	10%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Reason	%
Other	21%
Agro-pastoral activities	2%
Commuting	9%
Business	32%
Job opportunities	36%

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY — GUINEA

REPORT #2 — PAGE 7
APR — JUN 2018

In this quarter, Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal), were the three active FMPs in Guinea.
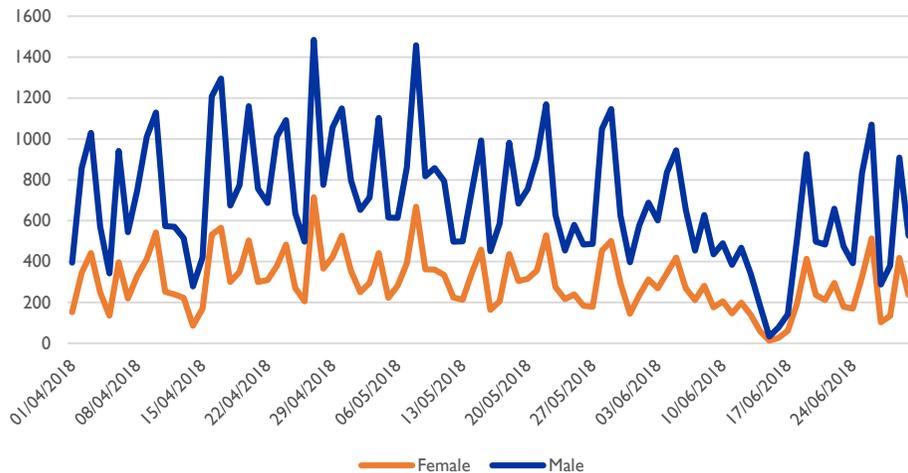
Bondoufourdou (57% of all flows) and Kouremale (40% of all flows) recorded the main flows observed in this quarter.

Short term local movement and economic migration (90% both movements) were the main type of movement of the flows observed in this quarter.
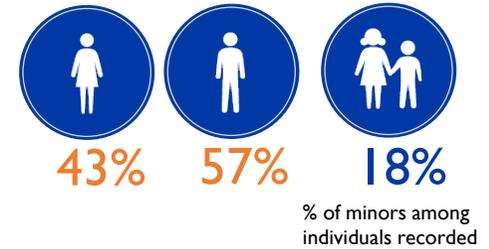
As in the previous quarters, Guinean, Malian and Senegalese nationals were the main individuals observed.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

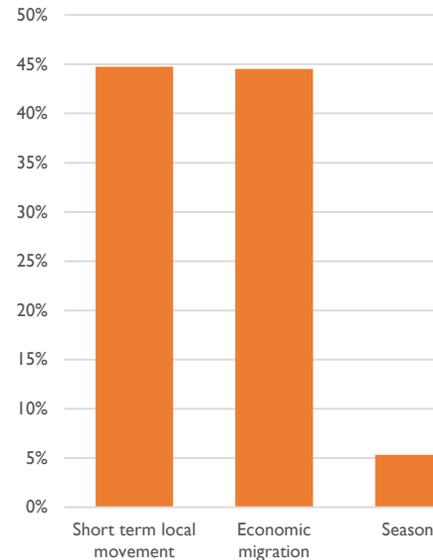**697** DAILY AVERAGE ↑
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

During this quarter, the daily average of the individuals recorded in the different FMPs increased by 26% compared to the previous quarter of 2018.

The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during this quarter have not changed significantly compared to the last quarter.

43% **57%** **18%**
% of minors among individuals recorded

89% Taxi   **10%** Bus

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the three FMPs of Guinea (Kouremale, Nafadji and Bondoufourdou) between April and June 2018.

— Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Short term local movement | Economic migration | Seasonal

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Guinean | Malian | Senegalese | Ivoirian | Nigerien | Ghanaian
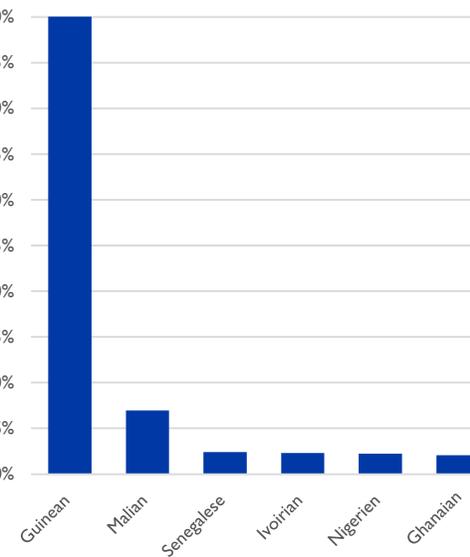
Flow Monitoring Surveys compliment FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

2,710 SURVEYS
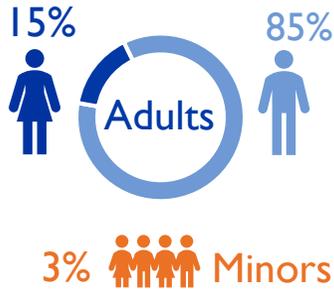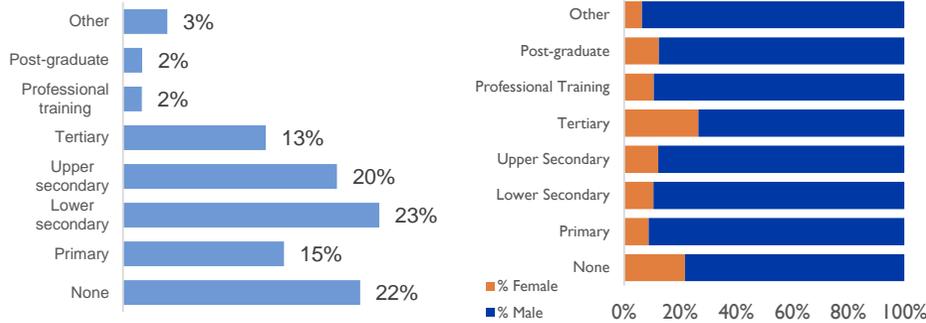
DEMOGRAPHICS

15% | Adults | 85%

3% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
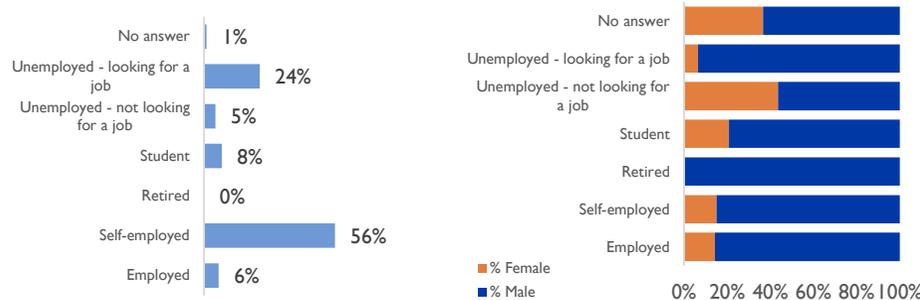
89% Cross-border

11% Domestic

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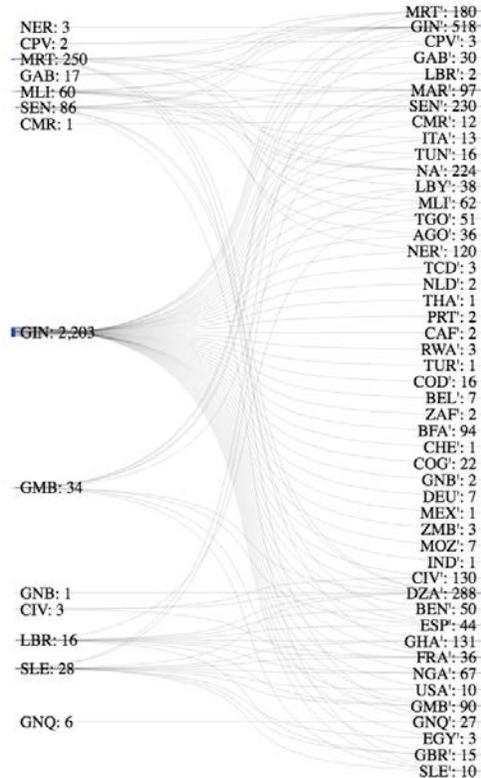**Internal travel:** When respondents intend to travel within the same country.

EDUCATION

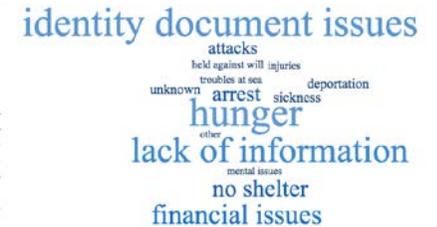| Category	%
Other	3%
Post-graduate	2%
Professional training	2%
Tertiary	13%
Upper secondary	20%
Lower secondary	23%
Primary	15%
None	22%

Other, Post-graduate, Professional Training, Tertiary, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Primary, None
■ % Female
■ % Male
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Category	%
No answer	1%
Unemployed - looking for a job	24%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	5%
Student	8%
Retired	0%
Self-employed	56%
Employed	6%

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%

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

NER: 3
CPV: 2
MRT: 250
GAB: 17
MLI: 60
SEN: 86
CMR: 1

GIN: 2,203

GMB: 34

GNB: 1
CIV: 3
LBR: 16
SLE: 28

GNQ: 6

MRT': 180
GIN': 518
CPV': 3
GAB': 30
LBR': 2
MAR': 97
SEN': 230
CMR': 12
ITA': 13
TUN': 16
NA': 224
LBY': 38
MLI': 62
TGO': 51
AGO': 36
NER': 120
TCD': 3
NLD': 2
THA': 1
PRT': 2
CAF': 2
RWA': 3
TUR': 1
COD': 16
BEL': 2
ZAF': 2
BFA': 94
CHE': 1
COG': 22
GNB': 2
DEU': 7
MEX': 1
ZMB': 3
MOZ': 7
IND': 1
CIV': 130
DZA': 288
BEN': 50
ESP': 44
GHA': 131
FRA': 36
NGA': 67
USA': 10
GMB': 90
GNQ': 27
EGY': 3
GBR': 15
SLE': 10

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	53%
2 weeks – 3 months	2%
3 – 6 months	1%
> 6 months	30%
Unknown	14%

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

identity document issues
attacks
held against will injuries
troubles at sea deportation
unknown arrest sickness
hunger other
lack of information
mental issues
no shelter
financial issues

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Category	%
Access to services	2%
Attend family event	1%
Economic reasons	79%
Re-join family	16%
Other	2%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Category	%
Other	1%
Agro-pastoral activities	2%
Commuting	1%
Business	8%
Job opportunities	88%

In Mali 10 FMPs are installed throughout the country in order to gain a better understanding of the migration situation between Mali and cross bordering countries.
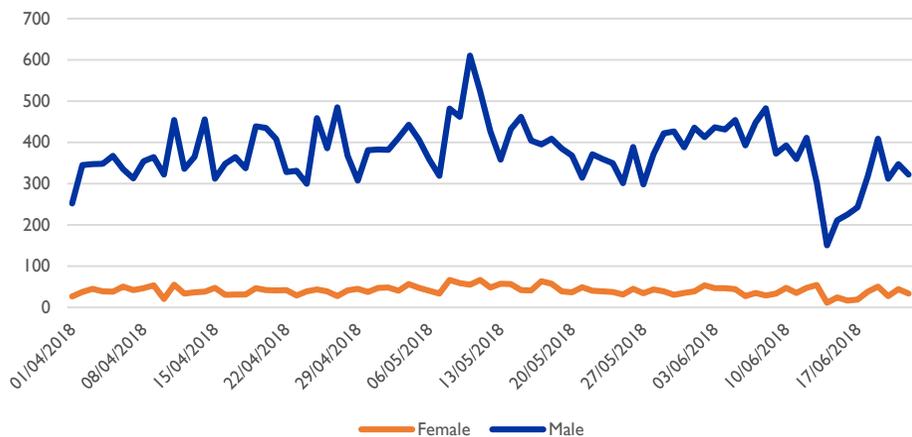
During this quarter, Malian (35%), Guinean (27%), Ivoirian (8%), Senegalese (6%), Gambian (5%) and Nigerien (3%), were the main nationals observed, noting that these were the main nationalities observed, reflecting the nationalities observed in the previous quarter.

The FMPs of Gogui, Heremakono, Tomboucto, Bamako and Place Kidal, recorded the main flows observed in this quarter.
A significant increase of the flows from Algeria and Mauritania toward Mali was observed in this period, in comparison to the previous quarter.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN MALI

376 DAILY AVERAGE ↓
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

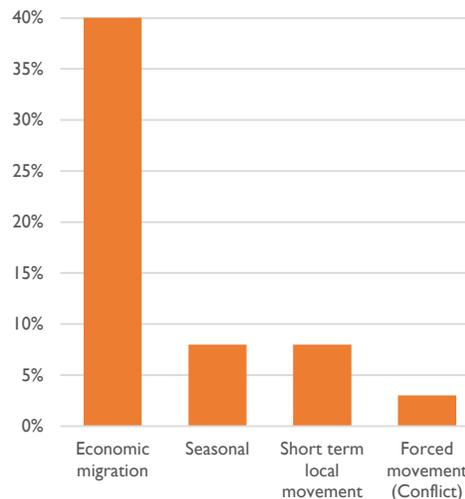**11%**   **89%**   **6%**
% of minors among individuals recorded

The daily average decreased slightly (-1%) compared to the previous quarter.
The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during this quarter have not changed much compared to the last quarter.

68% Public Bus   **21%** Private Vehicle   **11%** Truck

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN MALI

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the level of the FMPs of Mali between April and June 2018.

— Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Economic migration | Seasonal | Short term local movement | Forced movement (Conflict)

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Malian | Guinean | Ivoirian | Senegalese | Gambian | Nigerien
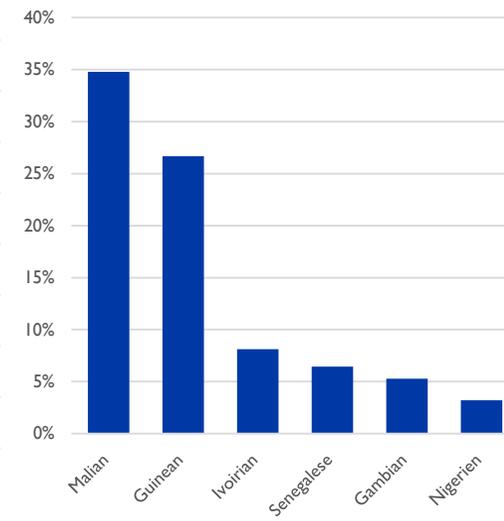
Flow Monitoring Surveys compliment FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
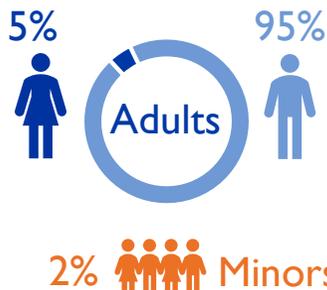
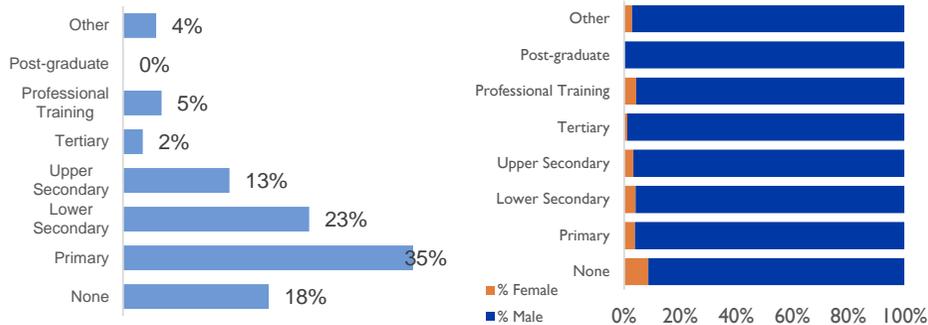**3,425 SURVEYS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

5% | 95%

Adults

2% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
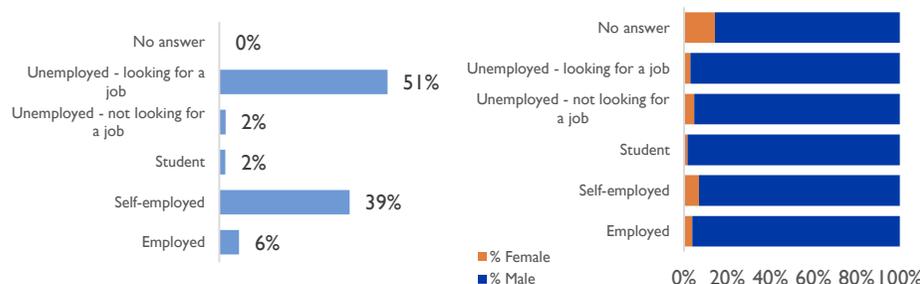
99% Cross-border

1% Domestic

Cross-border travel: Respondents whose country of final intended destination is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: When respondents intend to travel within the same country.
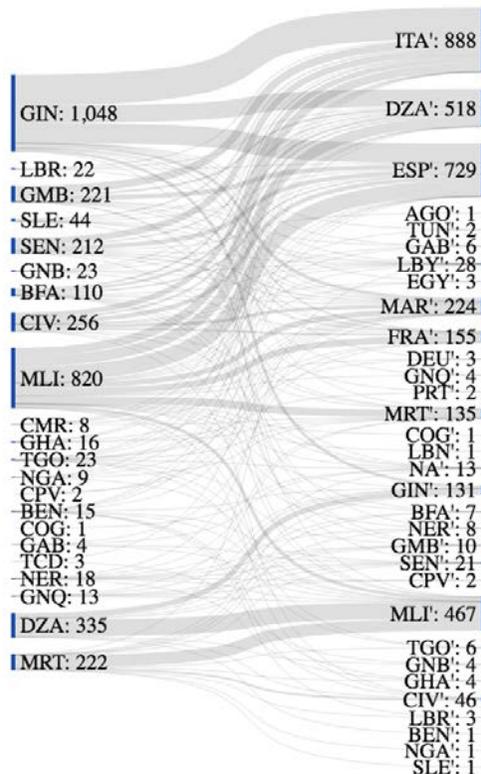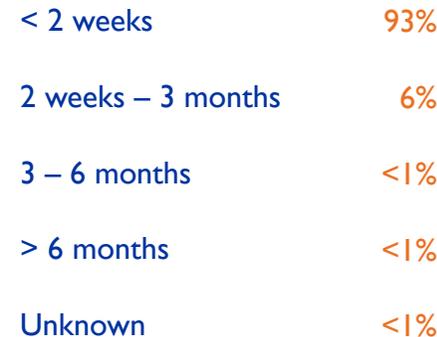
EDUCATION

Other	4%
Post-graduate	0%
Professional Training	5%
Tertiary	2%
Upper Secondary	13%
Lower Secondary	23%
Primary	35%
None	18%

(Right chart — % Female / % Male by education level)
Other, Post-graduate, Professional Training, Tertiary, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Primary, None
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
- % Female
- % Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

No answer	0%
Unemployed - looking for a job	51%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	2%
Student	2%
Self-employed	39%
Employed	6%

(Right chart — % Female / % Male)
No answer, 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*

Departure:
- GIN: 1,048
- LBR: 22
- GMB: 221
- SLE: 44
- SEN: 212
- GNB: 23
- BFA: 110
- CIV: 256
- MLI: 820
- CMR: 8
- GHA: 16
- TGO: 23
- NGA: 9
- CPV: 2
- BEN: 15
- COG: 1
- GAB: 4
- TCD: 3
- NER: 18
- GNQ: 13
- DZA: 335
- MRT: 222

Destination:
- ITA': 888
- DZA': 518
- ESP': 729
- AGO': 1
- TUN': 2
- GAB': 6
- LBY': 28
- EGY': 3
- MAR': 224
- FRA': 155
- DEU': 3
- GNQ': 4
- PRT': 2
- MRT': 135
- COG': 1
- LBN': 1
- NA': 13
- GIN': 131
- BFA': 7
- NER': 8
- GMB': 10
- SEN': 21
- CPV': 2
- MLI': 467
- TGO': 6
- GNB': 4
- GHA': 4
- CIV': 46
- LBR': 3
- BEN': 1
- NGA': 1
- SLE': 1

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	93%
2 weeks – 3 months	6%
3 – 6 months	<1%
> 6 months	<1%
Unknown	<1%

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

attacks
lack of information
deportation held against will
sickness mental issues
identity document issues
financial issues
other
no shelter arrest
injuries unknown troubles at sea
hunger

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Attend family event	0%
Economic reasons	81%
Re-join family	18%
War/conflict	0%
Other	1%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Other	16%
Agro-pastoral activities	0%
Commuting	0%
Business	0%
Job opportunities	84%

* 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 individuals has been conducted in two locations in the region of Agadez, Niger.

During this quarter, the main locations of departure of flows were Agadez (Niger), Sebha (Libya) and Nguezzam (Algeria).
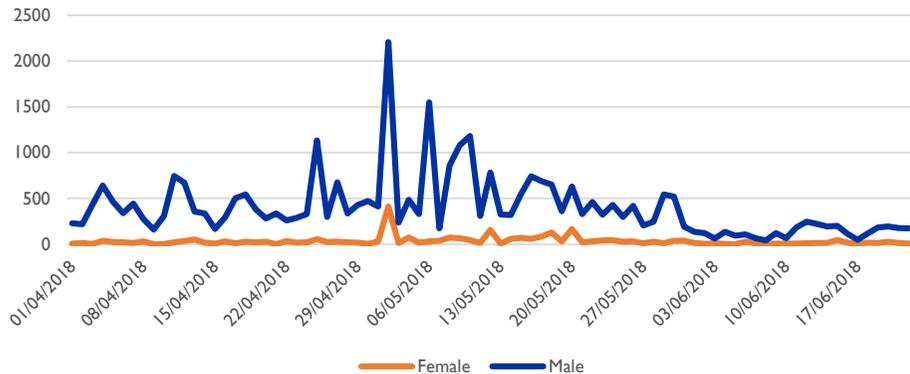
Economic migration (39% of all flows) was the main movement observed in this quarter.

Between April to June 2018, in addition to Nigerians (66%), Malians (5%), Libyans (4%), Guineans (4%), Nigerians (4%), and Chadians (3%) were the main nationalities observed in the both FMPs.
During this quarter, many cases of return have been observed in observed at Niger's FMPs.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGER
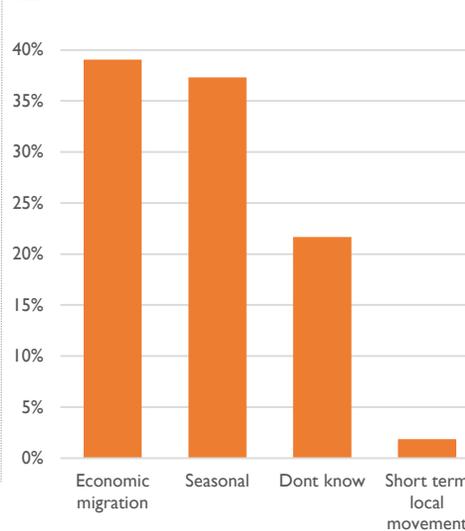
384 DAILY AVERAGE ↑
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

During this quarter of 2018, the demographic characteristics of the individuals observed have not changed much compared to the last quarter.

The means of transport used have decreased slightly compared to the last quarter, and private vehicles remain the main means of transport used.
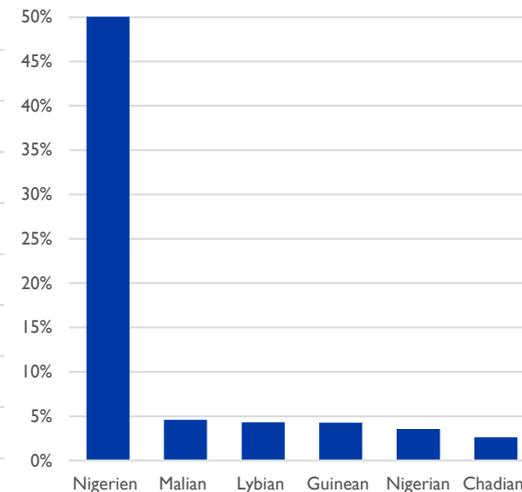
9% **91%** **7%**
% of minors among individuals recorded

72% Private Vehicle
14% Truck
5% Public bus

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGER

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at Niger's FMPs. This does not reflect the totality of individuals passing through these points, but rather an overview of mobility observed from April to June 2018. At the beginning of May, a significant number of individuals has been returned from Algeria, hence this peak observed this quarter.

— Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Economic migration / Seasonal / Dont know / Short term local movement

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nigerien / Malian / Lybian / Guinean / Nigerian / Chadian

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY — NIGERIA

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APR — JUN 2018

In March 2017, two FMPs were established in Kano and Sokoto, Nigeria, where significant flows of individuals of different nationalities were observed.

69% of main flows observed went from Nigeria toward Niger, and 27% from Niger to Nigeria.

Short term local movement and economic migration (together making up 76% of all flows) were the main movement observed.

The main nationalities observed during this period were Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (32%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (2%).
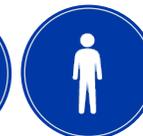
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

1,207 DAILY AVERAGE ↓
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

A significant decrease (-37%) of individuals observed at FMPs has been recorded during this period, in comparison to the first quarter of the year.

22% **72%** **16%**
% of minors among individuals recorded

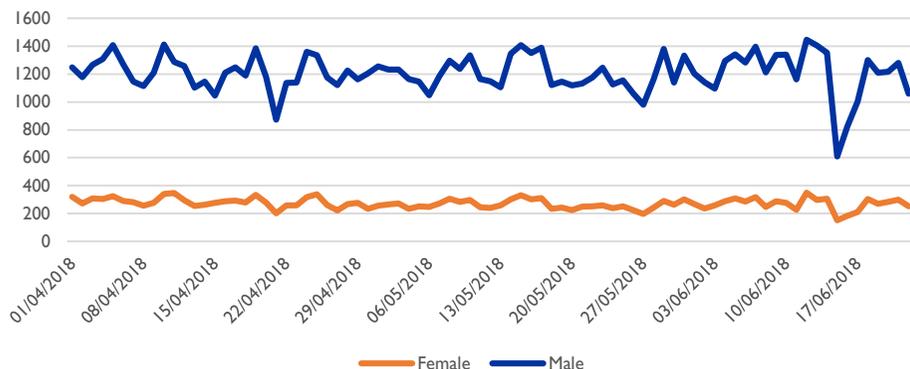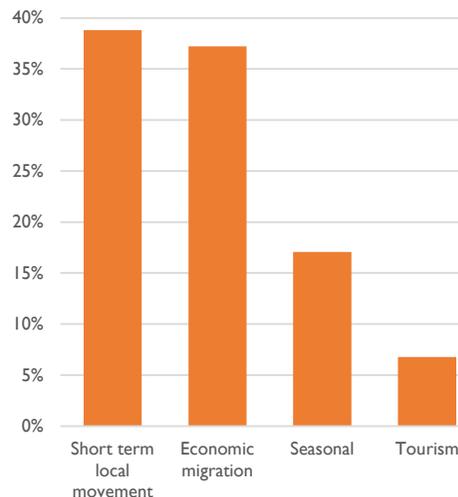**60%** Car   **38%** Public Bus   **2%** Others

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

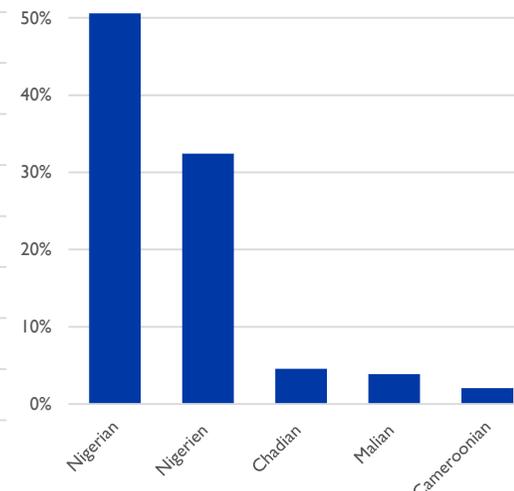## DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the level of the Nigerian FMPs between April and June 2018. During this period, a decrease in flows coincides with the onset of the rainy season, which leads individuals to stay home and focus on farming activities.
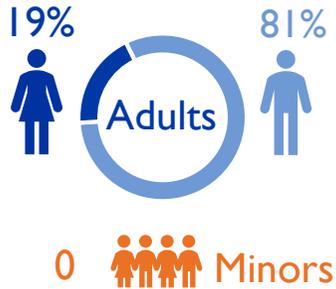
— Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

(Short term local movement, Economic migration, Seasonal, Tourism)

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

(Nigerian, Nigerien, Chadian, Malian, Cameroonian)

FLOW MONITORING SURVEY — NIGERIA

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Flow Monitoring Surveys compliment FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
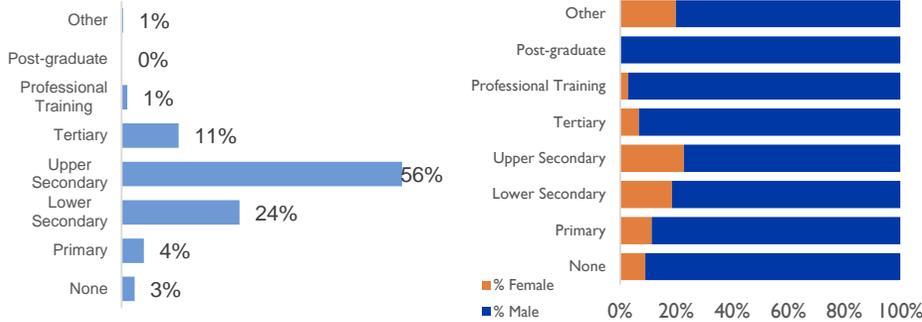
2,953 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

19% 81%
Adults

0 Minors

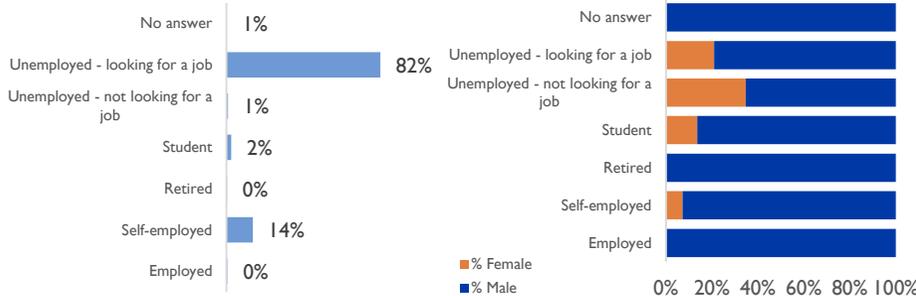## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

96% Cross-border

4% Domestic

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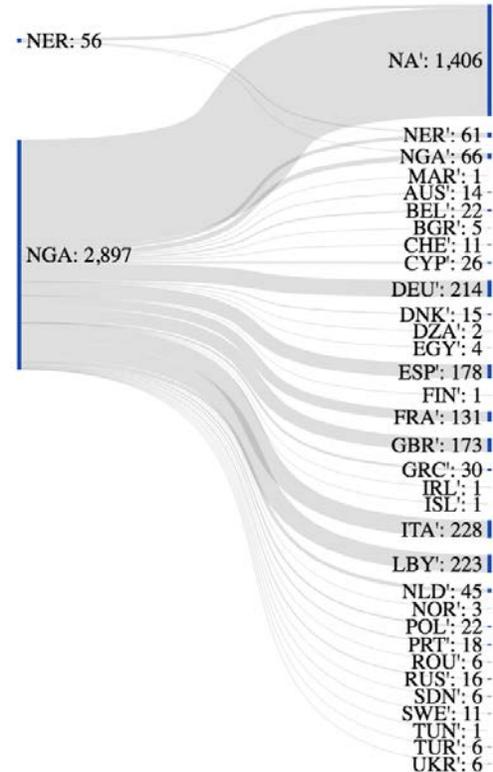**Internal travel:** When respondents intend to travel within the same country.

EDUCATION

Other	1%
Post-graduate	0%
Professional Training	1%
Tertiary	11%
Upper Secondary	56%
Lower Secondary	24%
Primary	4%
None	3%

Other, Post-graduate, Professional Training, Tertiary, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Primary, None
- % Female
- % Male
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

No answer	1%
Unemployed - looking for a job	82%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	1%
Student	2%
Retired	0%
Self-employed	14%
Employed	0%

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%

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

- NER: 56
- NGA: 2,897

- NA': 1,406
- NER': 61
- NGA': 66
- MAR': 1
- AUS': 14
- BEL': 22
- BGR': 5
- CHE': 11
- CYP': 26
- DEU': 214
- DNK': 15
- DZA': 2
- EGY': 4
- ESP': 178
- FIN': 1
- FRA': 131
- GBR': 173
- GRC': 30
- IRL': 1
- ISL': 1
- ITA': 228
- LBY': 223
- NLD': 45
- NOR': 3
- POL': 22
- PRT': 18
- ROU': 6
- RUS': 16
- SDN': 6
- SWE': 11
- TUN': 1
- TUR': 6
- UKR': 6

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Access to services	5%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	<0%
Economic reasons	93%
Re-join family	1%
War/conflict	<0%
Other	<0%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	65%
2 weeks – 3 months	33%
3 – 6 months	2%
> 6 months	<1%
Unknown	<1%

NATIONALITIES SURVEYED

NGA 95%
NER 5%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Other	0%
Agro-pastoral activities	0%
Commuting	4%
Business	18%
Job opportunities	78%

* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names
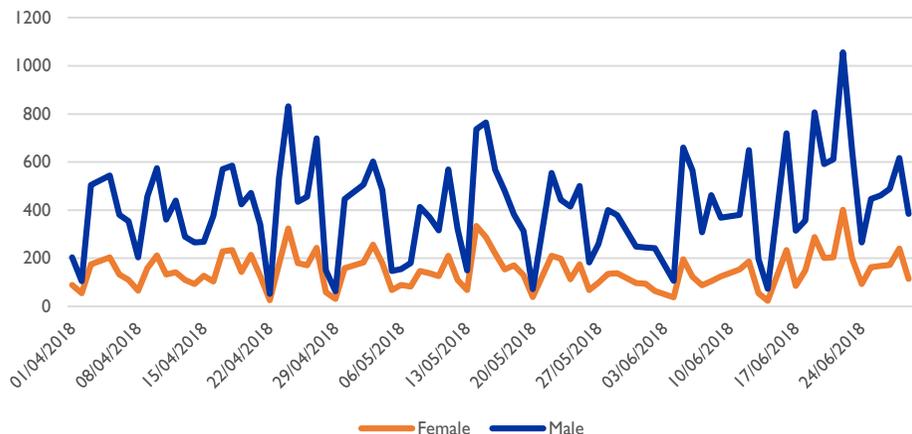
Since April 2017, flow monitoring data has been collected in Tambacounda, a main transit town in Senegal.

During the three months covered, individuals of mainly Senegalese, Malian, Guinean and Gambian nationality were identified at the Tambacounda FMP, reflecting the role played by Tambacounda in regional migration.
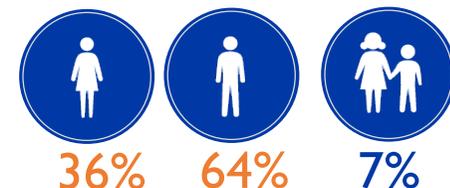
Short term local movement and seasonal movement (together making up 70%), were the main types of movement observed during this period.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

413 DAILY AVERAGE ↓
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

36%   **64%**   **7%**
% of minors among individuals recorded

The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during this quarter have not changed significantly compared to the last quarter.

78% Bus   **22%** Private Vehicle

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

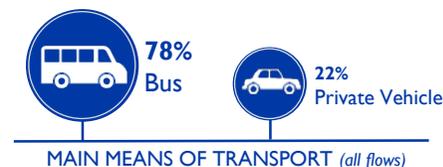## DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between April and June 2018. The daily average numbers decreased by 12% in comparison to the previous quarter.
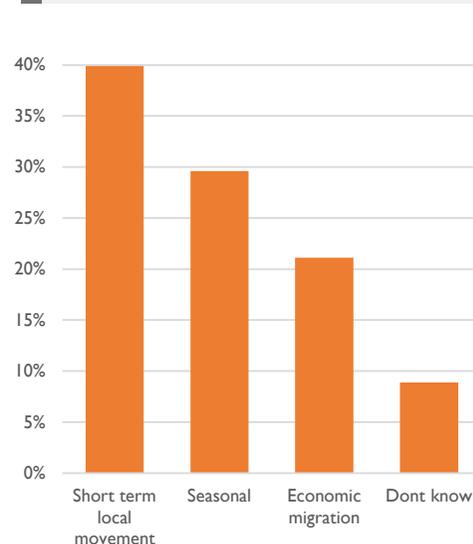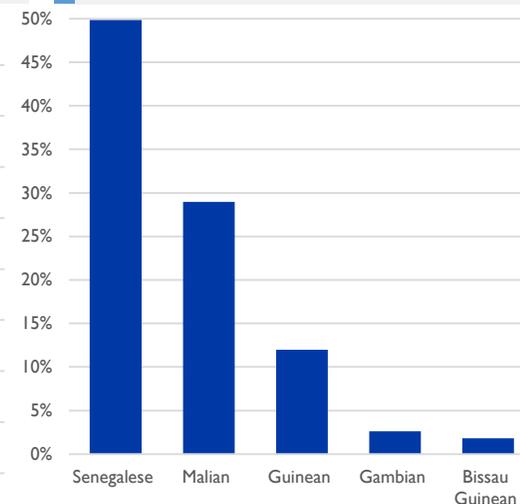
Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

(Short term local movement, Seasonal, Economic migration, Dont know)

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

(Senegalese, Malian, Guinean, Gambian, Bissau Guinean)
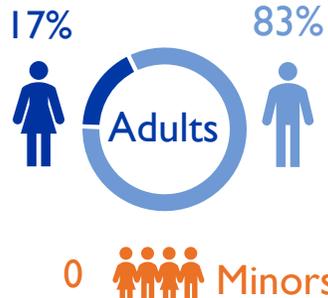
Flow Monitoring Surveys compliment FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

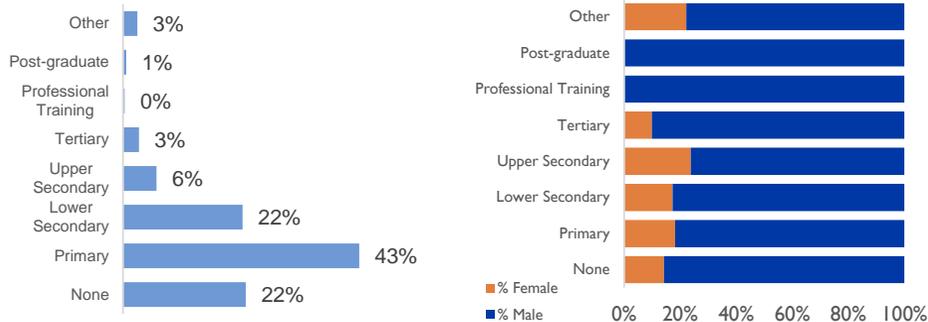**343 SURVEYS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

17%   83%

Adults

0 Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
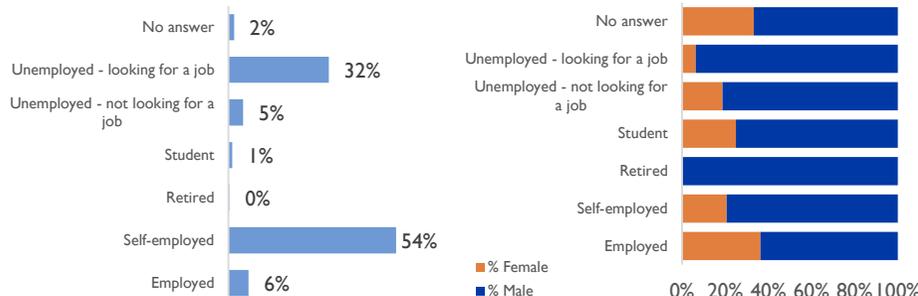
84% Cross-border

16% Domestic

Cross-border travel: Respondents whose country of final intended destination is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: When respondents intend to travel within the same country.
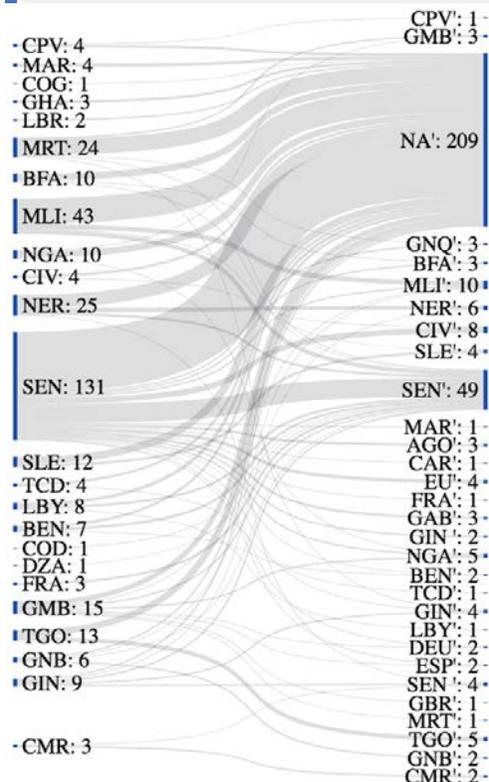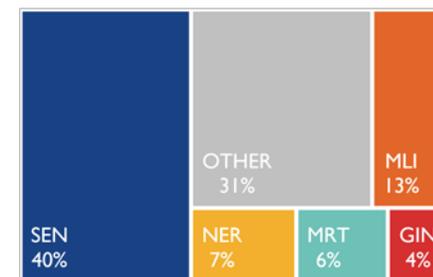
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

- CPV: 4
- MAR: 4
- COG: 1
- GHA: 3
- LBR: 2
- MRT: 24
- BFA: 10
- MLI: 43
- NGA: 10
- CIV: 4
- NER: 25
- SEN: 131
- SLE: 12
- TCD: 4
- LBY: 8
- BEN: 7
- COD: 1
- DZA: 1
- FRA: 3
- GMB: 15
- TGO: 13
- GNB: 6
- GIN: 9
- CMR: 3

- CPV': 1
- GMB': 3
- NA': 209
- GNQ': 3
- BFA': 3
- MLI': 10
- NER': 6
- CIV': 8
- SLE': 4
- SEN': 49
- MAR': 1
- AGO': 3
- CAR': 1
- EU': 4
- FRA': 1
- GAB': 3
- GIN': 2
- NGA': 5
- BEN': 2
- TCD': 1
- GIN': 4
- LBY': 1
- DEU': 2
- ESP': 2
- SEN': 4
- GBR': 2
- MRT': 1
- TGO': 5
- GNB': 2
- CMR': 2

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	70%
2 weeks – 3 months	28%
3 – 6 months	2%
> 6 months	<1%
Unknown	<1%

NATIONALITIES SURVEYED

- SEN 40%
- OTHER 31%
- MLI 13%
- NER 7%
- MRT 6%
- GIN 4%

EDUCATION

Other	3%
Post-graduate	1%
Professional Training	0%
Tertiary	3%
Upper Secondary	6%
Lower Secondary	22%
Primary	43%
None	22%

Other, Post-graduate, Professional Training, Tertiary, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Primary, None

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

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

No answer	2%
Unemployed - looking for a job	32%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	5%
Student	1%
Retired	0%
Self-employed	54%
Employed	6%

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

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

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Access to services	Attend family event	Economic reasons	Natural disasters	Re-join family	Targeted violence or persecution	War/conflict	Other
4%	4%	80%	<0%	7%	1%	1%	2%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Other	0%
Agro-pastoral activities	1%
Commuting	3%
Business	69%
Job opportunities	27%

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

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

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

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

http://displacement.iom.int/
http://migration.iom.int
http://www.nigermigrationresponse.org

Regional Office - CONTACT:
rodakarepcteam@iom.int

DTM ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION ARE SUPPORTED BY: