DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

QUARTERLY MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

April – June 2019

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
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DTM ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION ARE SUPPORTED BY:

Government of the Netherlands | UKaid *from the British people*
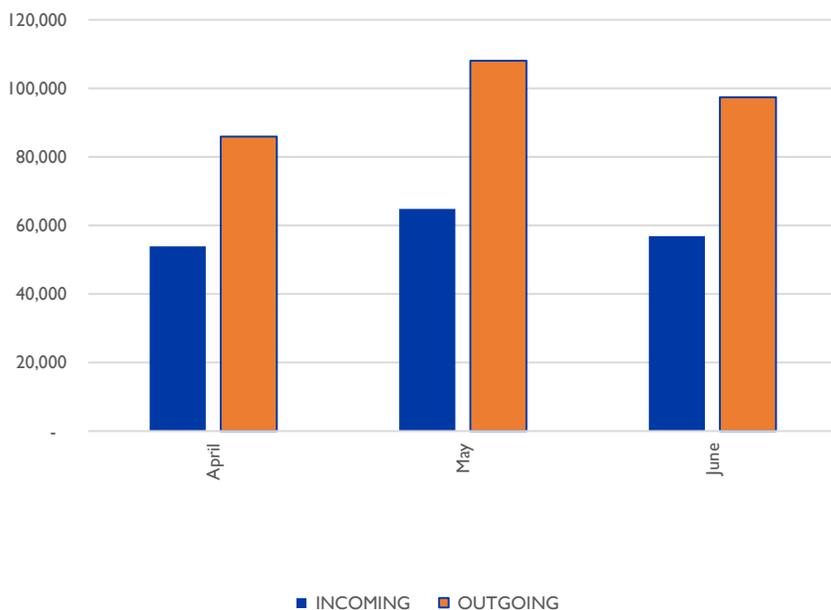
During the second quarter of 2019, data was collected at 32 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) throughout the West and Central Africa region. For the second quarter of 2019, the average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs (7,199) increased by 7 per cent compared to the previous quarter (up from 6,700).

The countries of survey which witnessed the largest flows were Niger (28% of flows), Nigeria (21%), Burkina Faso (21%) and Guinea (14%).

During this period, Nigerien (40%), Nigerian (14%), Burkinabe (12%) and Guinean (11%) nationals were the largest nationality groups observed transiting through FMPs. Short-term local movements (40%), long-term economic migration (40%) and seasonal migration (14%) were the main reasons of movements observed in overall FMPs in the region during the second quarter of 2019.

The number of travellers, and in particular the number of outgoing migrants, grew between April and May, before decreasing, albeit by a smaller rate, in June.
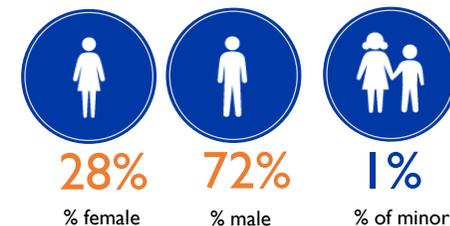
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED MONTHLY AT FMPs IN WCA

INCOMING   OUTGOING

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA

7,199 DAILY AVERAGE **+7%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

The average number of individuals observed daily at FMPs grew by seven per cent between the first and the second quarter of 2019.
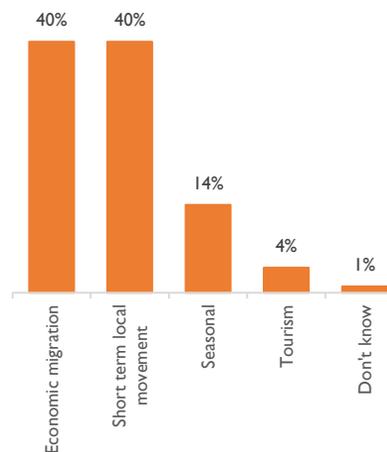
During that period, individuals travelled mainly by car or taxi (60%), followed by cross border bus (25%) and truck (8%).
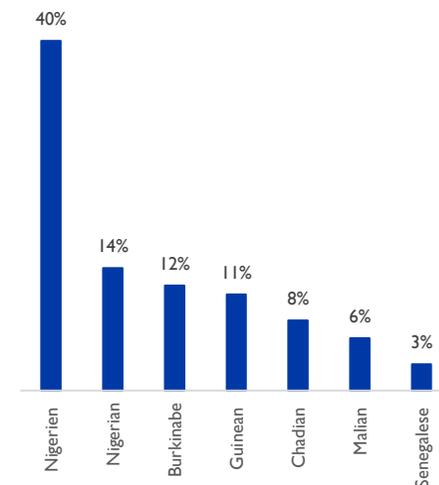
The majority of travellers (72%) were male, while 28 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 1 per cent of travellers.

28% % female
72% % male
1% % of minors

60% Private Vehicle
25% Bus
8% Truck
12% Other

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Economic migration 40%, Short term local movement 40%, Seasonal 14%, Tourism 4%, Don't know 1%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nigerien 40%, Nigerian 14%, Burkinabe 12%, Guinean 11%, Chadian 8%, Malian 6%, Senegalese 3%
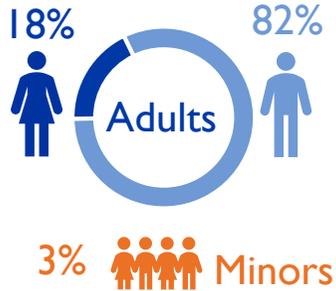
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
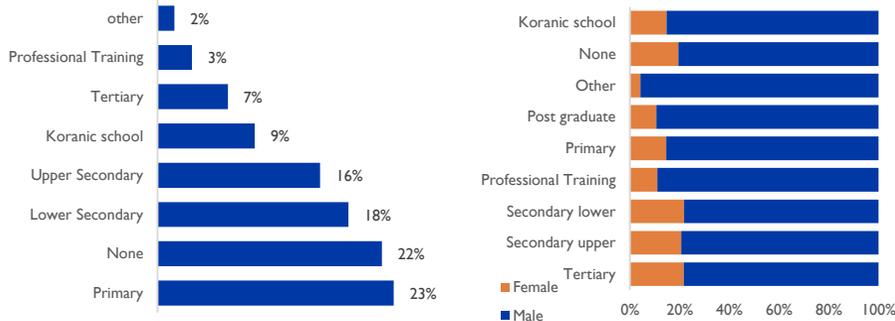
14,547 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

18% 82%
Adults

3% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
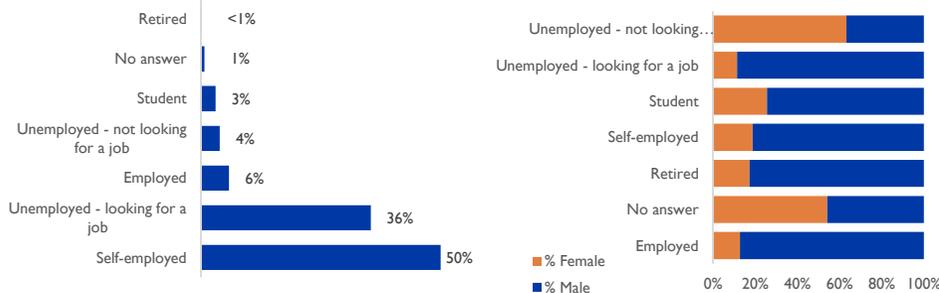
79% Cross-border

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
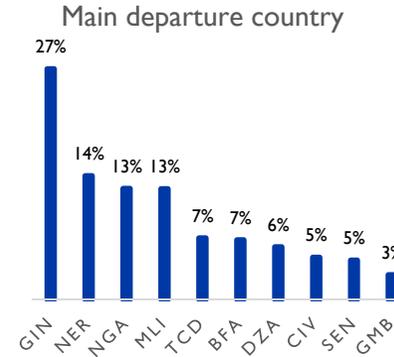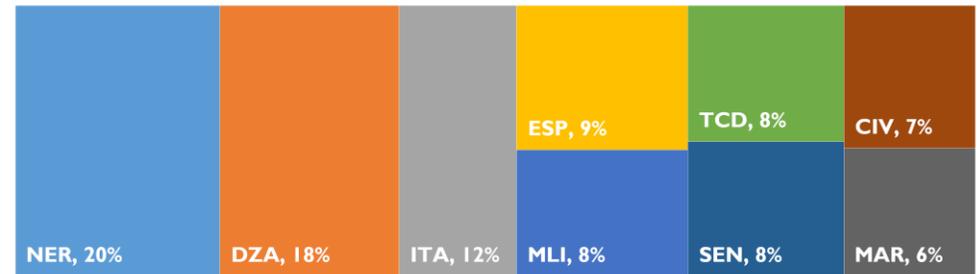
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

- GIN 27%
- NER 14%
- NGA 13%
- MLI 13%
- TCD 7%
- BFA 7%
- DZA 6%
- CIV 5%
- SEN 5%
- GMB 3%

Main destination country

NER, 20%	DZA, 18%	ITA, 12%	MLI, 8%	SEN, 8%	MAR, 6%
			ESP, 9%	TCD, 8%	CIV, 7%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	80%
2 weeks – 3 months	10%
3 – 6 months	2%
> 6 months	6%
Unknown	2%

EDUCATION

- other 2%
- Professional Training 3%
- Tertiary 7%
- Koranic school 9%
- Upper Secondary 16%
- Lower Secondary 18%
- None 22%
- Primary 23%

Koranic school
None
Other
Post graduate
Primary
Professional Training
Secondary lower
Secondary upper
Tertiary

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 4%
- Employed 6%
- Unemployed - looking for a job 36%
- Self-employed 50%

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

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

■ % Female
■ % Male

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

- Economic reasons 75%
- Re-join family 13%
- Attend family event 5%
- Access to services 2%
- Other 2%
- War 1%
- Tourism 1%
- Religious event 1%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

- commuting 2%
- Agro-pastoral Activity 2%
- Business 19%
- Job opportunities 77%

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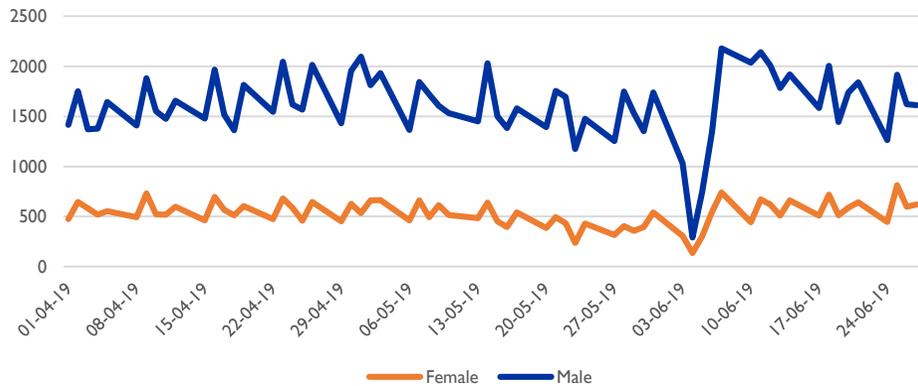
Five FMPs are currently active in Ouagadougou, Yendere on the border with Côte d'Ivoire (which captured 49% of all flows observed between January and March 2019), Faramana on the border with Mali, and Dori and Kantchari, both close to the border with Niger.

As had been observed in the first quarter, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali were the main countries of destination (99% of flows) during this quarter.

For the second quarter of 2019, short term local movement (35%), seasonal movement (34%) and economic migration (29%) 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 (54%), Nigerien nationals (38%) were the main nationality observed during this period.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

2,147 DAILY AVERAGE **+2%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

The daily average of individuals observed increased by 2 per cent since the previous quarter (2,096).

Private vehicles and bus (together accounting for 85% of travel) were the main means of transport used for travel.

Three-quarters of travellers (75%) were male, while 25 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 13 per cent of travellers, representing a higher proportion than that observed in other countries.
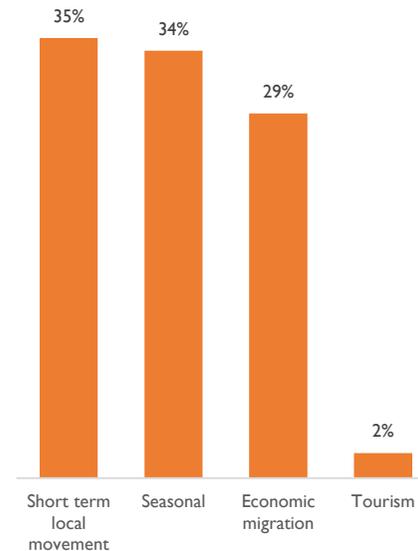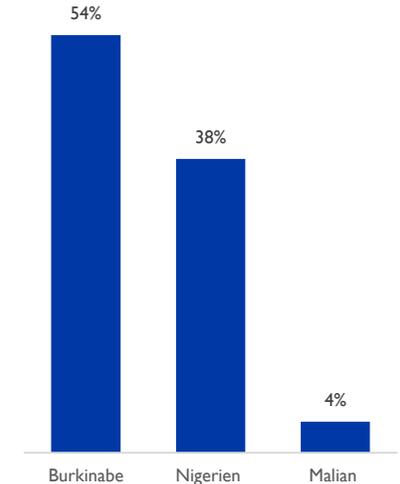
25% % female
75% % male
13% % of minors

60% Private Vehicle
25% Bus
8% Truck
12% Other

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

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 April and June 2019. While the number of travellers remained stable throughout the quarter, the number of people travelling witnessed an astounding drop in early June. This decrease is due to the end-of-Ramadan festivities, during which time people tend to restrict their travels.

Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Short term local movement 35% | Seasonal 34% | Economic migration 29% | Tourism 2%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Burkinabe 54% | Nigerien 38% | Malian 4%
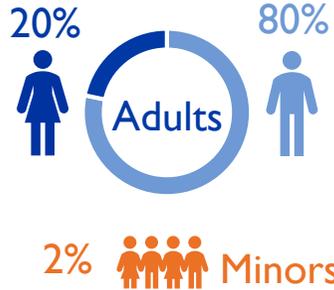
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
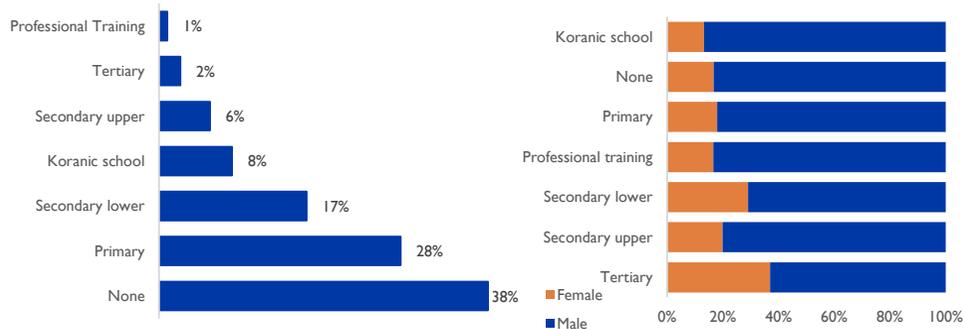
1,889 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

20%   80%
Adults

2%   Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
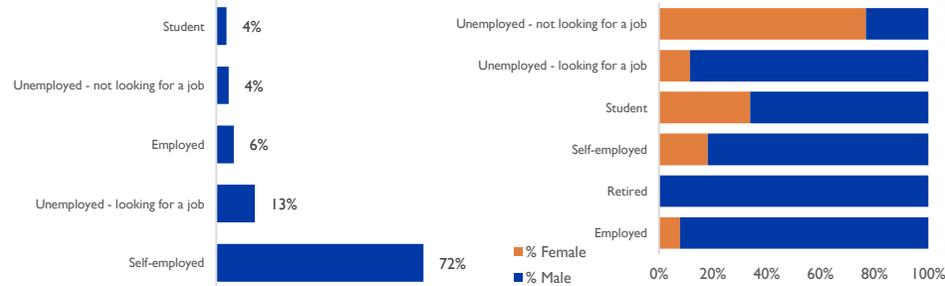
72% Cross-border

28% Domestic

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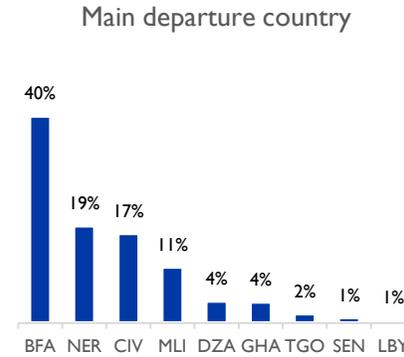**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*
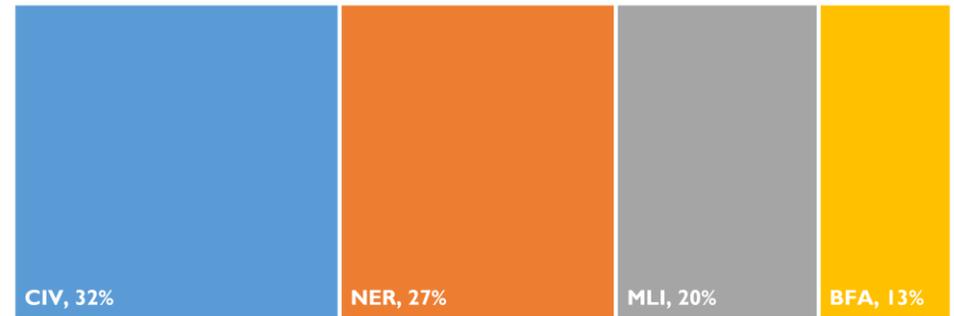
Main departure country

BFA	NER	CIV	MLI	DZA	GHA	TGO	SEN	LBY
40%	19%	17%	11%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%

Main destination country

CIV, 32%	NER, 27%	MLI, 20%	BFA, 13%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	86%
2 weeks – 3 months	6%
3 – 6 months	4%
> 6 months	4%
Unknown	0%

EDUCATION

Professional Training	1%
Tertiary	2%
Secondary upper	6%
Koranic school	8%
Secondary lower	17%
Primary	28%
None	38%

Koranic school
None
Primary
Professional training
Secondary lower
Secondary upper
Tertiary

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

- Female
- Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Student	4%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	4%
Employed	6%
Unemployed - looking for a job	13%
Self-employed	72%

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

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

- % Female
- % Male

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Economic reasons	57%
Re-join family	26%
Other	7%
Attend family event	6%
Access to services	1%
Religious event	1%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Commuting	2%
Agro-pastoral Activity	12%
Business	37%
Job opportunities	50%

In Chad, two FMPs in Rig-Rig, close to the Niger border, and in Sarh, in southern Chad, were added during the second quarter (April to June 2019) in addition to the existing FMPs located in Faya and Kalait.

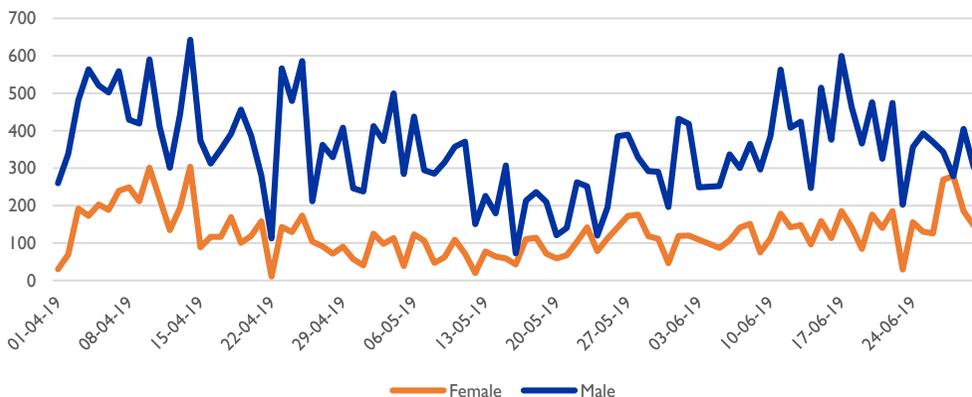The FMP in Zouarke, remains inactive because of worsening security conditions in the Tibesti region of Chad.

Faya recorded the majority of flows observed (45% of all flows), followed by Sarh (24%) , Kalait (21%) and Rig-Rig (10%) of all flows.

Short term local movement (50%), economic migration (31%), were the main movements observed in the second quarter.

Chadian nationals (99%) were the main nationality observed.

Map labels: Zouarke, Faya, Kalait, Rig-Rig, Sarh
● FMP inactif

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD

478 DAILY AVERAGE **+21%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

Despite worsening security conditions in northern Chad, which led to a decrease in travel in the region, The average daily number of travellers observed during the second quarter (478) grew by 21 per cent from the first quarter. The establishment of two new FMPs explains this increase

During this period, the main means of transport used by individuals observed, were private vehicle (62%) and bus (38%).

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

62% Private Vehicle
38% 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 in Chad between April and June 2019. The number of traveller decreased significantly in May, explained by the fact that people tend to travel less during the month of Ramadan, or prefer travelling at night, once the fast is broken, during which time no data is collected. The subsequent increase observed in June results from the normal resumption of travel after Ramadan. The decrease observed on 22 April is due to a public holiday.
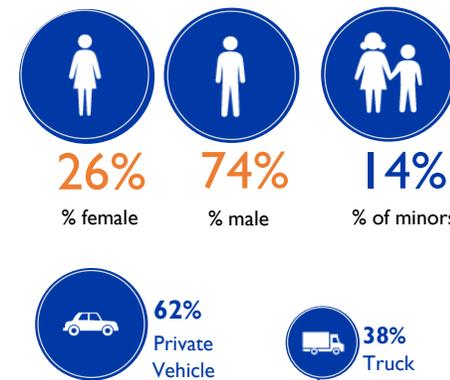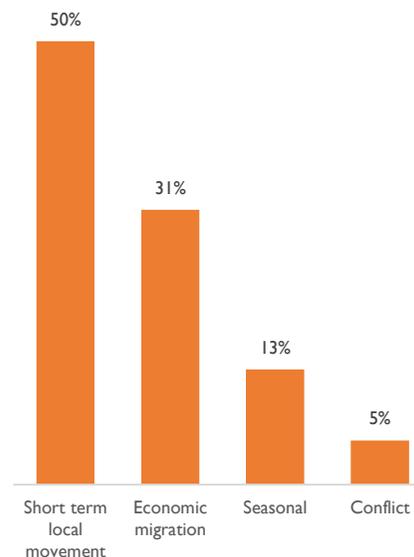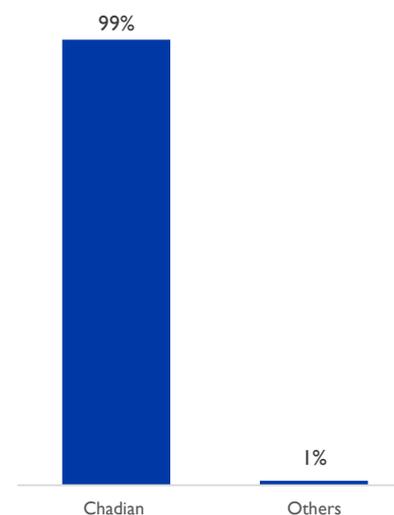

Legend: Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

- Short term local movement: 50%
- Economic migration: 31%
- Seasonal: 13%
- Conflict: 5%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Chadian: 99%
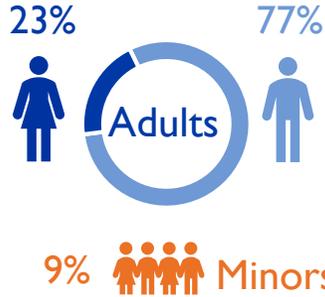- Others: 1%

Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
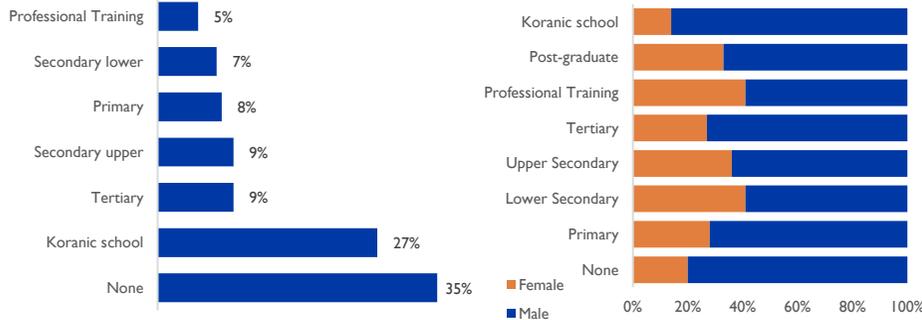
1108 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

23% 77%

Adults

9% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
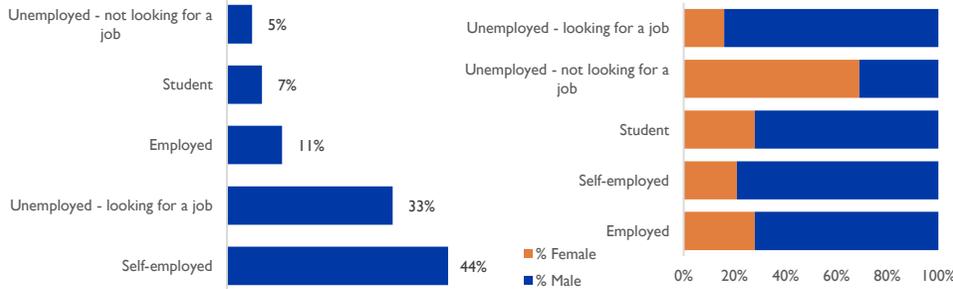
65% Cross-border

35% 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
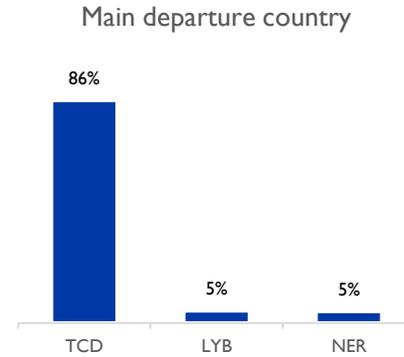
EDUCATION

Education level	%
Professional Training	5%
Secondary lower	7%
Primary	8%
Secondary upper	9%
Tertiary	9%
Koranic school	27%
None	35%

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

Status	%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	5%
Student	7%
Employed	11%
Unemployed - looking for a job	33%
Self-employed	44%

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

TCD	LYB	NER
86%	5%	5%

Main destination country

TCD, 84% | **NER, 5%** | **LBY, 4%**

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	67%
2 weeks – 3 months	21%
3 – 6 months	6%
> 6 months	7%
Unknown	-

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Reason	%
Economic reasons	40%
Re-join family	20%
war	10%
Attend family event	10%
Access to services	6%
Business	
Violence	4%
Other	4%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

|	
commuting	22%
Job opportunities	28%
business	50%

Three FMPs remain are active in Guinea: Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). They primarily monitor flows between Guinea and neighbouring countries. During the second quarter, Bondoufourdou recorded the majority of flows observed (62% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (33%) and Nafadji (5%).

The main destinations of travellers were Senegal (54%), Mali (32%) and The Gambia (12%).

Long-term economic migration (45%) and short-term local movements (42%) were the main reasons for which observed individuals were travelling. In addition, eight per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants. Guinean nationals (74%) 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 April and June 2019. The number of people observed was stable throughout the quarter, witnessing regular spikes during weekly market days, when large influx of individuals travel between Senegal and Guinea. No spike, however, was observed in early June, at the time of the end of Ramadan, during which time no market is held and travel tends to be avoided. The number of individuals then significantly increased in June 2019.
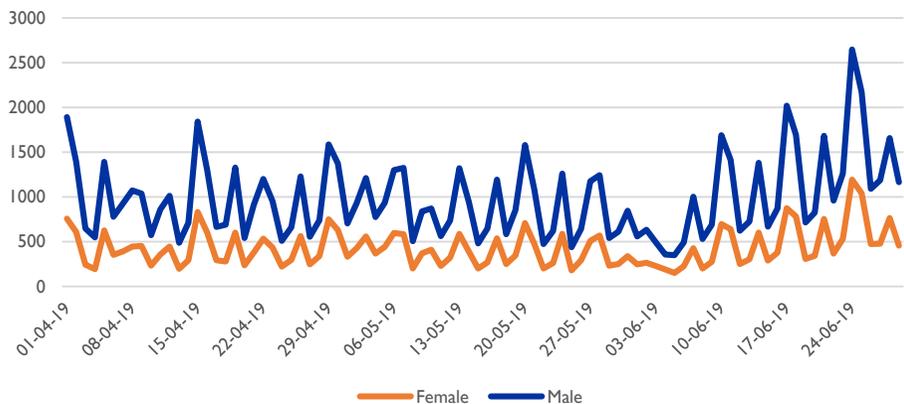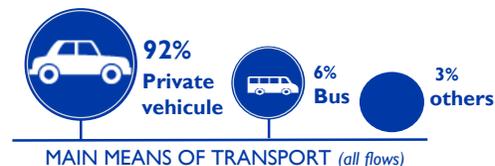

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

979 DAILY AVERAGE **+4%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

The average daily number of individuals observed during the second quarter of 2019 increased (4%) compared to the previous quarter.
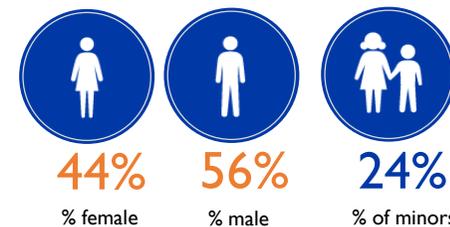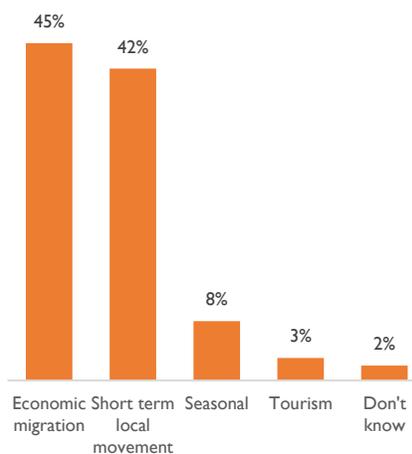
The majority of travellers (76%) identified were adults. Over half of individuals (56%) were male, which represents a smaller share compared to other countries in the region. Likewise, higher proportions of travellers were female (44%) and children (24%) compared to other countries.
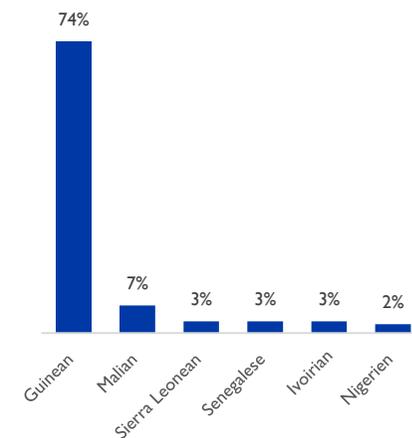
The vast majority of travellers crossing FMPs (92%) were travelling by car or taxi.

44% % female   **56%** % male   **24%** % of minors

92% Private vehicle   **6%** Bus   **3%** others
MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Economic migration 45% | Short term local movement 42% | Seasonal 8% | Tourism 3% | Don't know 2%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Guinean 74% | Malian 7% | Sierra Leonean 3% | Senegalese 3% | Ivoirian 3% | Nigerien 2%

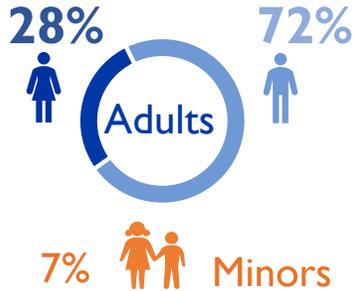**Flow Monitoring Surveys** complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
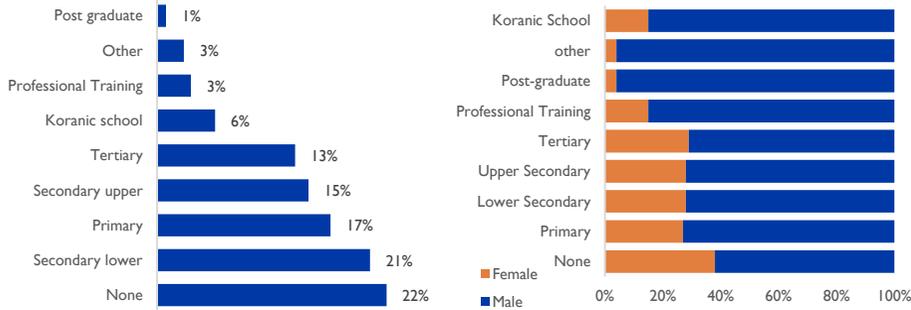
3,221 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

28% ♀   72% ♂

Adults

7% 👪 Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
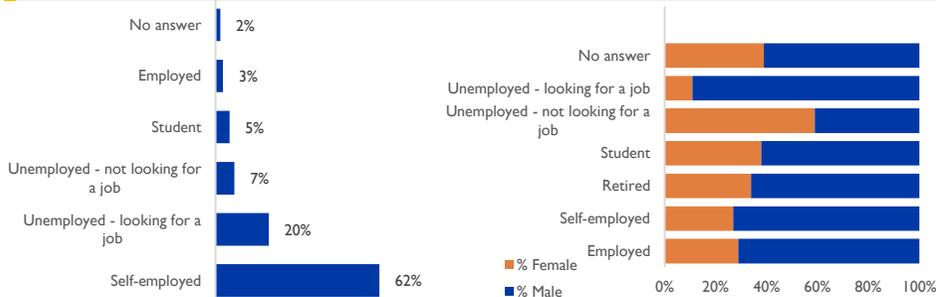
🌐 **77% Cross-border**

🚶 **23% 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
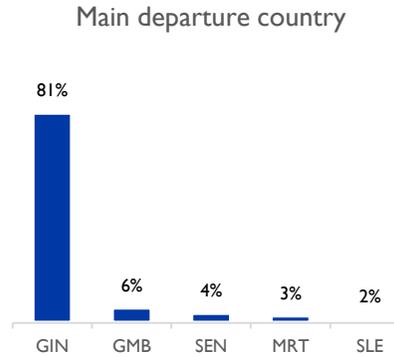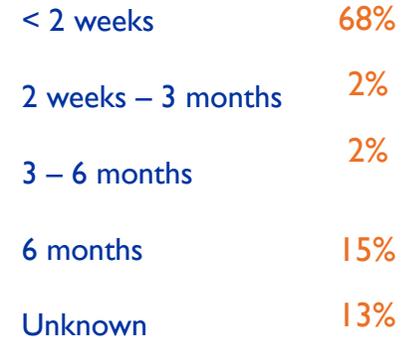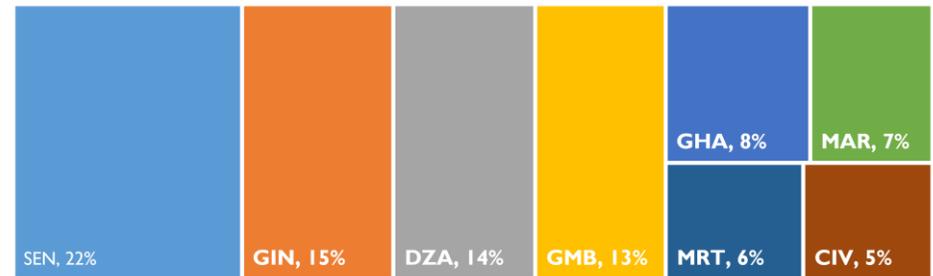
EDUCATION

Post graduate	1%
Other	3%
Professional Training	3%
Koranic school	6%
Tertiary	13%
Secondary upper	15%
Primary	17%
Secondary lower	21%
None	22%

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

No answer	2%
Employed	3%
Student	5%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	7%
Unemployed - looking for a job	20%
Self-employed	62%

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*

Main departure country

GIN	GMB	SEN	MRT	SLE
81%	6%	4%	3%	2%

Main destination country

SEN, 22%	GIN, 15%	DZA, 14%	GMB, 13%	MRT, 6% / GHA, 8%	CIV, 5% / MAR, 7%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Economic reasons	Re-join family	Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	Access to services	Other
65%	18%	7%	5%	4%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

< 2 weeks	68%
2 weeks – 3 months	2%
3 – 6 months	2%
6 months	15%
Unknown	13%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

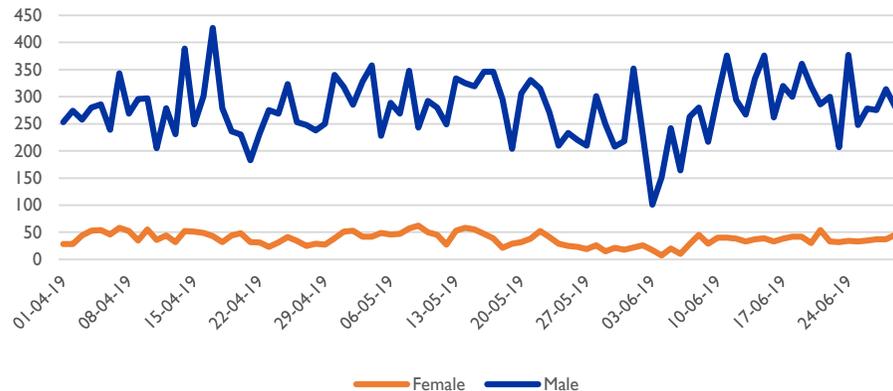| Agro-pastoral Activity	1%
Commuting	2%
Business	18%
Job opportunities	79%

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 second quarter of 2019, the daily average of individuals observed at FMPs decreased by two per cent since the previous. Malian (37%), Guinean (21%), Ivoirian (8%), Senegalese (6%), Gambian (5%), Burkinabe (4%) and Nigerien (4%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed.

The vast majority of observed individuals were travelling for economic purposes (93%) and the majority of outgoing migrants were headed for Algeria (36% of outgoing flows), Mauritania (33%) , Burkina Faso (17%) and Niger (10%).This exemplifies the role of Mali as a hub for intraregional and interregional migration.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN MALI

316 DAILY AVERAGE **+2%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

During the second quarter of 2019, the demographic character of travellers remained similar to that observed in the previous quarter, with a large majority (88%) of male travellers and 4 per cent of minors.

The main vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transit buses (73%), followed by private cars (23%) and trucks (4%).

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

73% Public Bus
23% Private Vehicle
4% 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 over the course of the second quarter of 2019. The significant decrease noted in June is explained by the festivities taking place for the end of Ramadan, during which time travel is generally avoided.
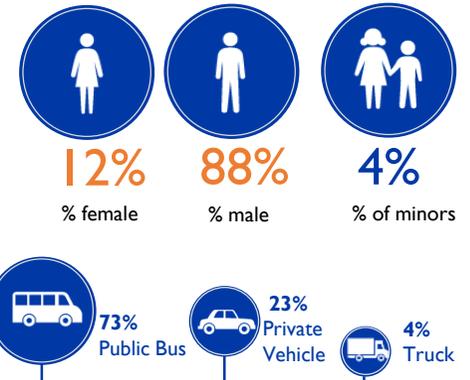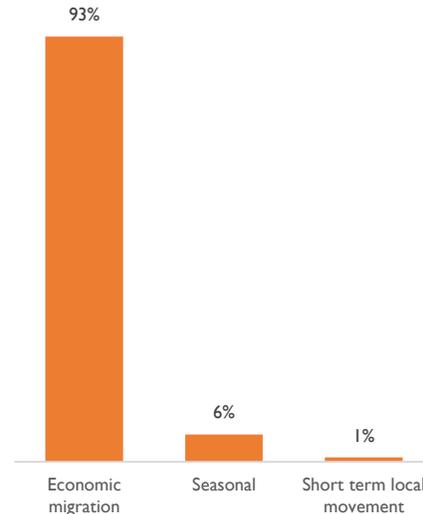

— Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Economic migration: 93%
Seasonal: 6%
Short term local movement: 1%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Malian: 37%
Guinean: 21%
Ivoirian: 8%
Senegalese: 6%
Gambian: 5%
Burkinabese: 4%
Nigerian: 4%
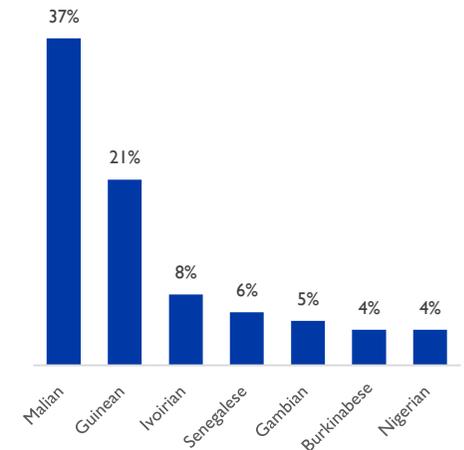
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
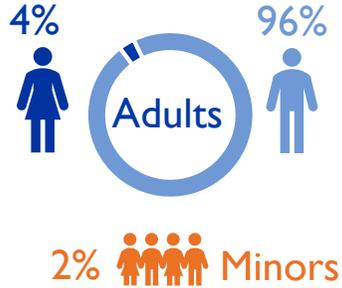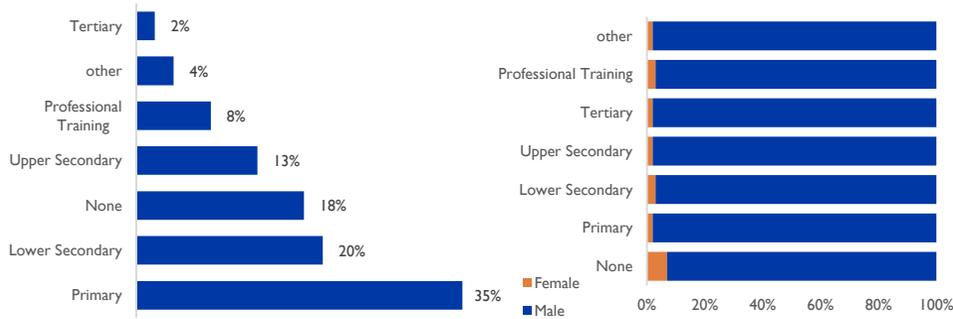
3,408 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

4%   96%

Adults

2% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
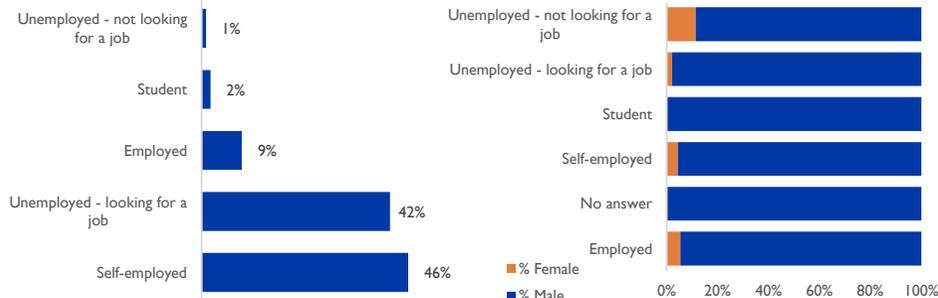
98% Cross-border

2% Domestic

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

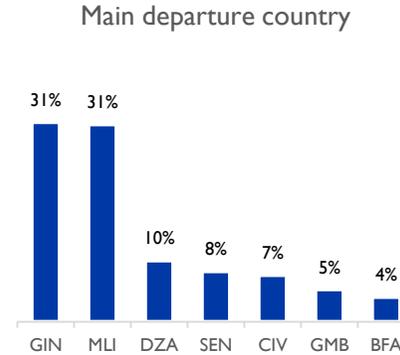**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

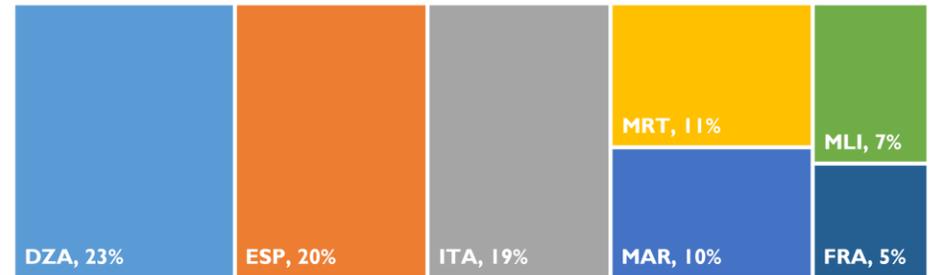|	
Tertiary	2%
other	4%
Professional Training	8%
Upper Secondary	13%
None	18%
Lower Secondary	20%
Primary	35%

other
Professional Training
Tertiary
Upper Secondary
Lower Secondary
Primary
None

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

■ Female ■ Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Unemployed - not looking for a job	1%
Student	2%
Employed	9%
Unemployed - looking for a job	42%
Self-employed	46%

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

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

■ % Female ■ % Male

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

GIN	MLI	DZA	SEN	CIV	GMB	BFA
31%	31%	10%	8%	7%	5%	4%

Main destination country

DZA, 23%	ESP, 20%	ITA, 19%	MRT, 11%	MLI, 7%
			MAR, 10%	FRA, 5%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	90%
2 weeks – 3 months	9%
3 – 6 months	-
> 6 months	1%
Unknown	-

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Economic reasons	Re-join family	Other
89%	10%	1%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Business	1%
commuting	1%
Agro-pastoral Activity	1%
Job opportunities	97%

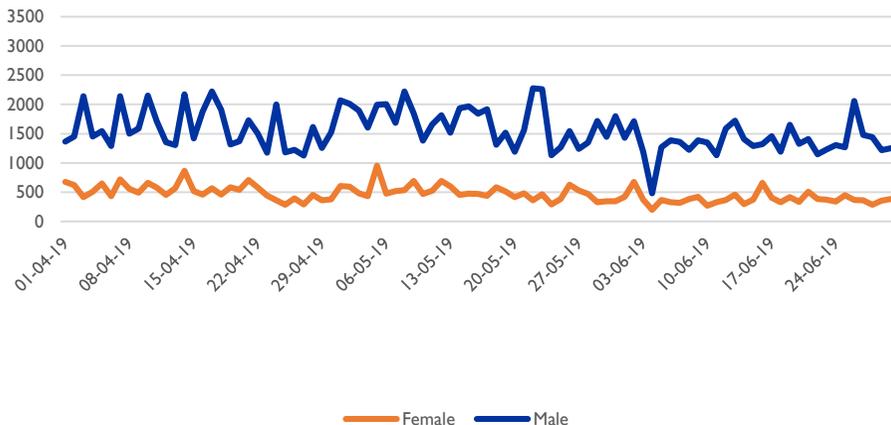Niger has long been a staging point for migrants because of its border with Algeria and Libya. In this country, six FMPs are active: in Arlit and Seguedine, located in the northern region of Agadez, where the FMPs monitor flows between Niger and Algeria and Libya; in Dan Barto, Magaria and Dan Issa, 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.

During the reporting period, Nigerien (83%) and Nigerian (10%) citizens were the main represented nationalities amongst travellers. Short term local movements (35%), economic migration (35%) and seasonal migration (28%) remained the main motives of travel.

The majority of travellers were heading to Nigeria (64%) and Lybia (34%).

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGER

2,020 **DAILY AVERAGE** **+14%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

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.

23% % female
76% % male
1% % of minors

The main means of transport used by travellers during the reporting period were private vehicles (59%) followed by public transport (31%).

59% Private Vehicle
31% Public bus
10% Other
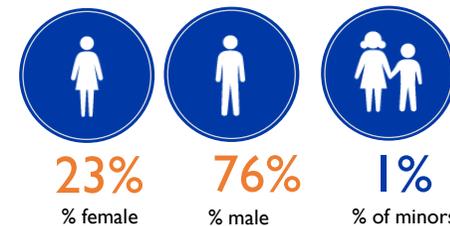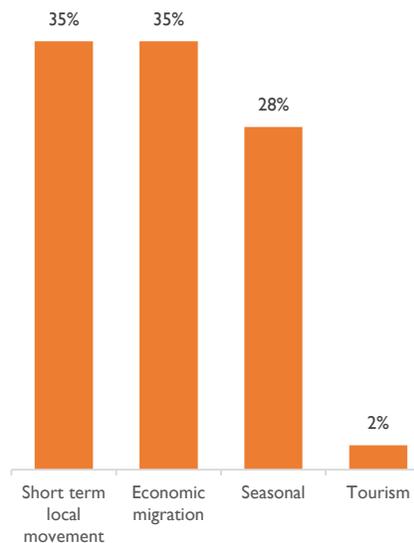
MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

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 second quarter of 2019. The numbers observed throughout the quarter were stable. The decrease observed in June is due to the festivity planned for the end of Ramadan.

— Female — Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Short term local movement	Economic migration	Seasonal	Tourism
35%	35%	28%	2%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nigerien	Nigerian	Chadian
83%	10%	2%
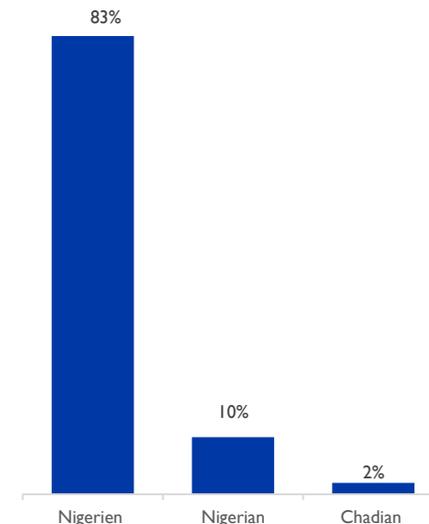
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

2,226 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

12% (Female) — Adults — 88% (Male)

1% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

87% Cross-border

13% Domestic

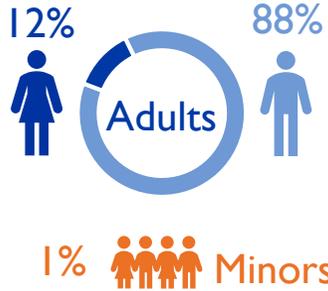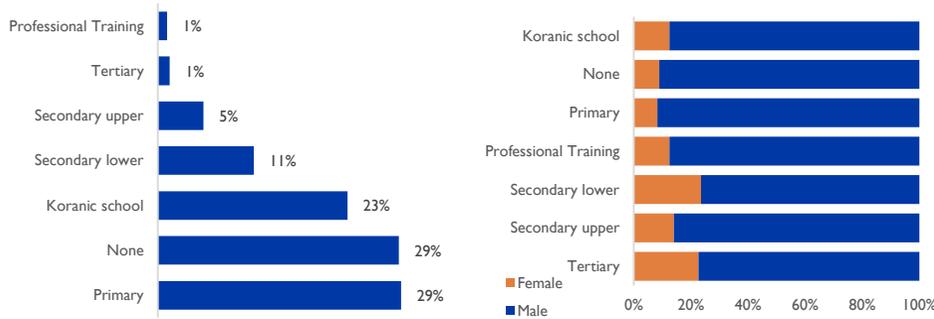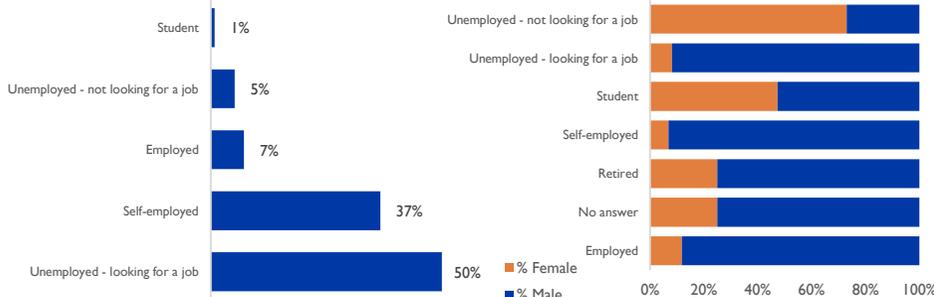**Cross-border travel:** the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.

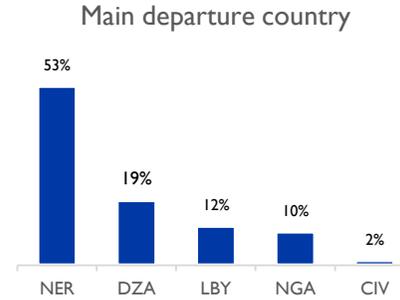**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

Professional Training	1%
Tertiary	1%
Secondary upper	5%
Secondary lower	11%
Koranic school	23%
None	29%
Primary	29%

Koranic school
None
Primary
Professional Training
Secondary lower
Secondary upper
Tertiary

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

■ Female ■ Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Student	1%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	5%
Employed	7%
Self-employed	37%
Unemployed - looking for a job	50%

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

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

■ % Female ■ % Male

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

NER	DZA	LBY	NGA	CIV
53%	19%	12%	10%	2%

Main destination country

NER, 58%

DZA, 16%

NGA, 12%

LBY, 5%

MLI, 3%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	83%
2 weeks – 3 months	6%
3 – 6 months	1%
> 6 months	10%
Unknown	-

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Economic reasons	Re-join family	Attend family event	Others
92%	3%	3%	2%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Agro-pastoral Activity	3%
Business	11%
Job opportunities	88%

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY — NIGERIA

REPORT #2 — PAGE 14
April — June 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 second quarter of 2019, the main destination of travellers at the two FMPs in Nigeria is Niger (66%). The remaining 33 per cent were travelling in the country (34%). The main reasons for migration were short term local movements (44%) and economic migration (35%). Seasonal migration (15%) and tourism (7%) were other significant motives for travel.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (50%) and Nigerien (38%) nationals.

Kano recorded 73 percent of all flows while Sokoto captured 27 percent of 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 April and June 2019. Flows remained relatively constant throughout the quarter except for a significant dip observed in early June, which was due to festivities taking place around the end of Ramadan, during which period people tend to restrict their travels.
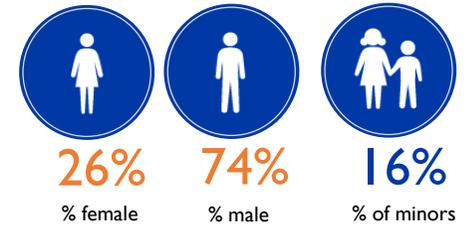

Female — Male
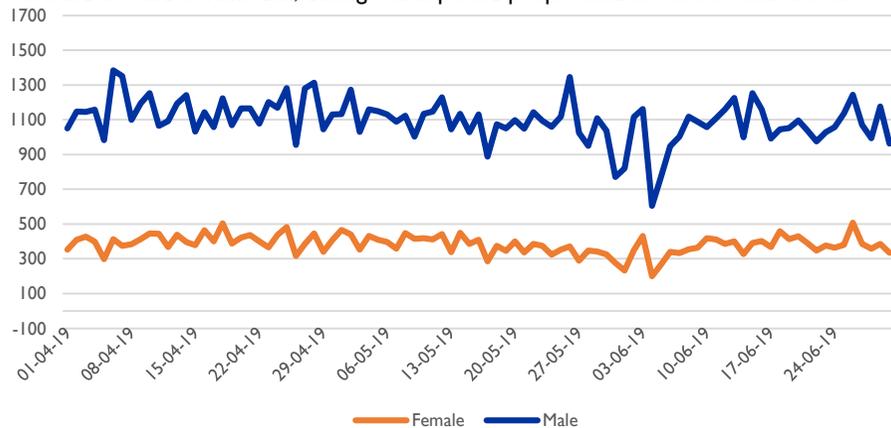
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

1,282 DAILY AVERAGE **+6%↑**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

26% % female
74% % male
16% % of minors

The average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs (1,282) increased by 6 per cent since the last quarter.

Three-quarters of individuals (74%) were male, while 26 per cent were female. Moreover, 16 per cent were children.

The main means of transport for passing through FMPs in this quarter were cars (61%) followed by public transport (30%).
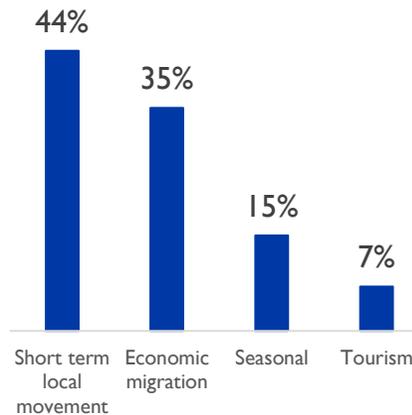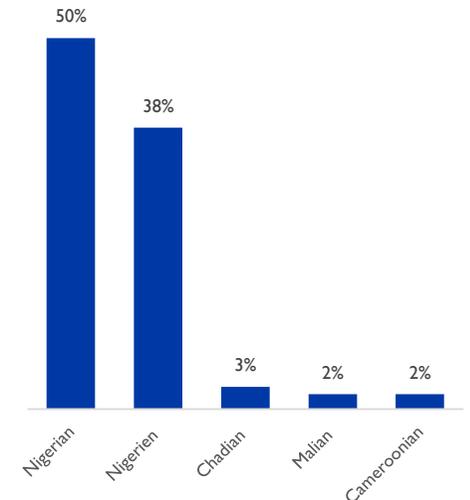
61% Private vehicle
30% Bus
9% Other

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT *(all flows)*

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

44% Short term local movement
35% Economic migration
15% Seasonal
7% Tourism

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

50% Nigerian
38% Nigerien
3% Chadian
2% Malian
2% Cameroonian

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
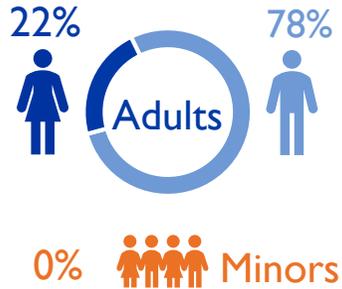
FLOW MONITORING SURVEY — NIGERIA

Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers' educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.
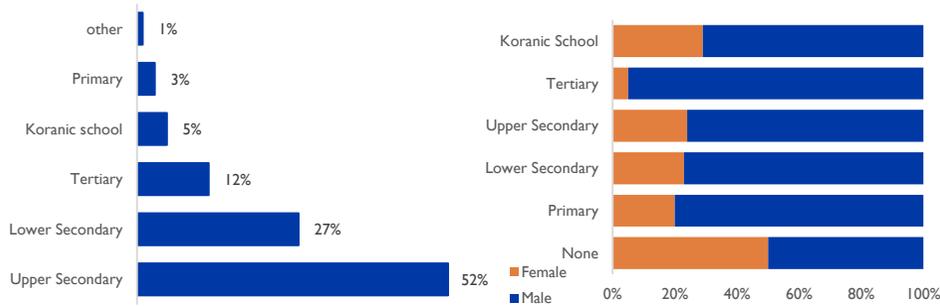
1,795 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

22% Adults 78%

0% Minors

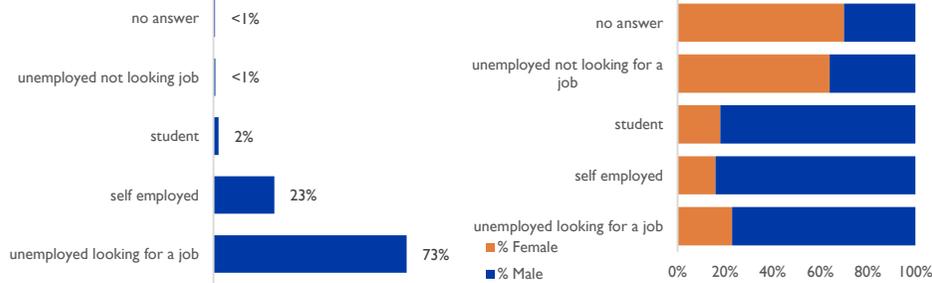## TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

74% Cross-border

26% Domestic

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

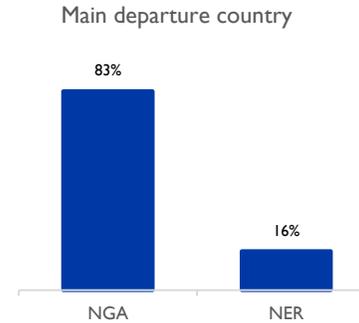**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

EDUCATION

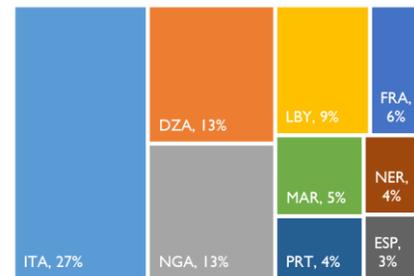|	
other	1%
Primary	3%
Koranic school	5%
Tertiary	12%
Lower Secondary	27%
Upper Secondary	52%

Koranic School
Tertiary
Upper Secondary
Lower Secondary
Primary
None

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

■ Female
■ Male

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

no answer	<1%
unemployed not looking job	<1%
student	2%
self employed	23%
unemployed looking for a job	73%

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

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

■ % Female
■ % Male

DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

NGA	NER
83%	16%

Main destination country

ITA, 27%
DZA, 13%
NGA, 13%
LBY, 9%
FRA, 6%
MAR, 5%
NER, 4%
PRT, 4%
ESP, 3%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

Economic reasons	91%
Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)	3%
Access to services	2%
Re-join family	2%
Religious event	1%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	70%
2 weeks – 3 months	30%
3 – 6 months	-
> 6 months	-
Unknown	-

MAIN NATIONALITIES SURVEYED

NGA, 79%
NER, 19%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

Business	24%
Job opportunities	76%
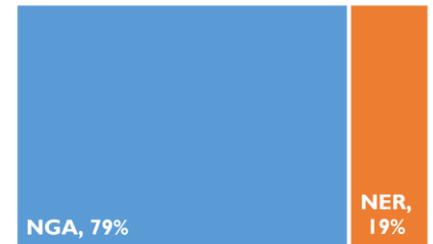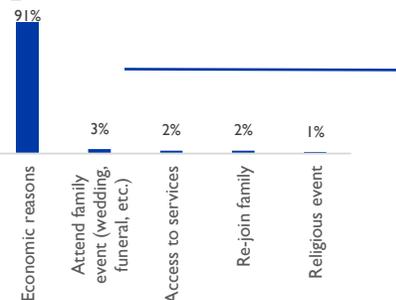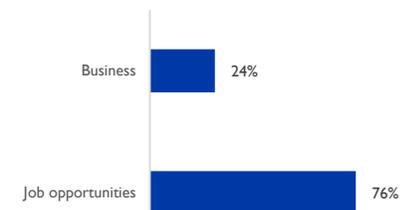
* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

MAURITANIE

KIDIRA
MALI

GAMBIE

MOUSSALA

GUINEE - BISSAU   GUINEE
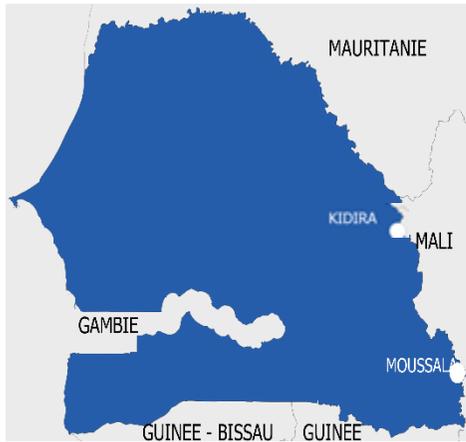
In Senegal, the FMP in Tambacounda was deactivated in mid-April 2019 and two new FMPs were set up in Kidira and Moussala (both located along the border with Mali), to better monitor flows of migrants entering or leaving Senegal.
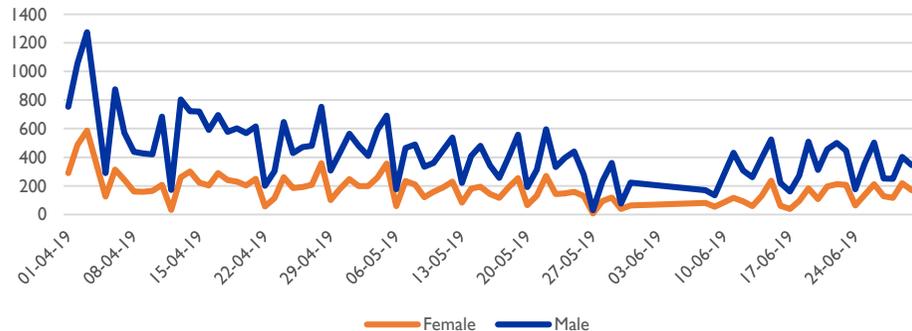
Between the first and second quarter, the average daily number of travellers observed at FMPs in Senegal (438) decreased by 47 per cent.

...re are significantly fewer people transiting ...avelling through Tambacounda, which is the

Short term local movements (48%) and economic migration (40%) were the main reasons for migration. The number of seasonal migrants remain stable (15%). Travellers aere primarily from Senegal (47%) and Mali (40%).

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

438 DAILY AVERAGE **- 47%** ↓
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

As in the previous quarter, the primary means of transport used by migrants crossing the FMP were public transport (70% of vehicles observed), followed by private cars (30%).

The majority of travellers (60%) were male, while 40 per cent were female. These ratios are widely different from other countries in the region, where a larger share of travelers are male and a smaller share female

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

70% Bus
30% Car

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 (until mid-April) and Kidira and Moussala (starting in mid-April) FMPs between April and June 2019. The progessive decrease in flows observed in April and May is a result of: the deactivation of the Tambacounda FMPand activation of the Kidira and Moussala FMPs; and the occurrence of Ramadan, during which period people tend to travel less. The major dip observed in the first week of June is due to the fact that people did not travel in order to celebrate the end of Ramadan with their families.
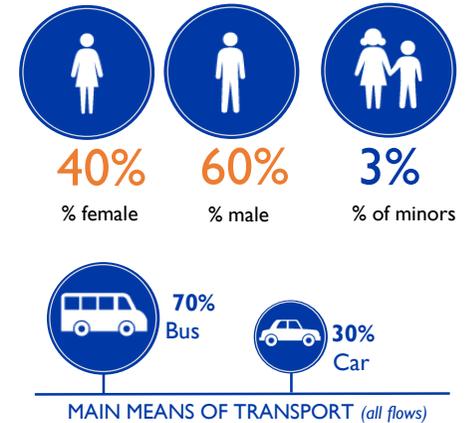
Female   Male

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

48%	40%	6%	3%	3%
Short term local movement	Economic migration	Seasonal	Don't know	Others

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

47%	40%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Senegalese	Malian	Gambian	Ivoirian	Guinean	Nigerian	Others

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

900 SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

36% 64%
Adults

0% Minors

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

30% Cross-border

70% Domestic

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

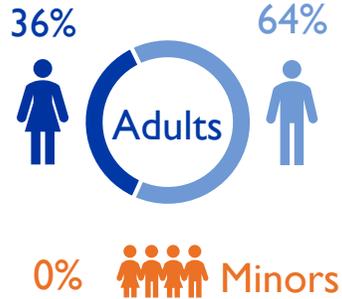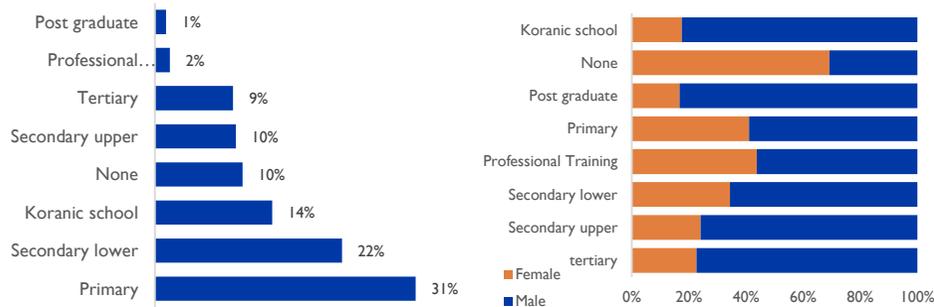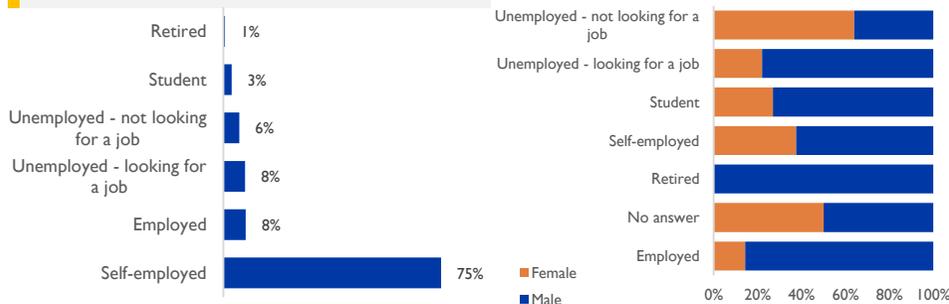**Internal travel:** Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country
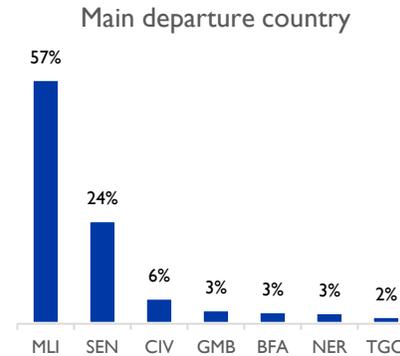
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

Main departure country

Country	%
MLI	57%
SEN	24%
CIV	6%
GMB	3%
BFA	3%
NER	3%
TGO	2%

Main destination country

SEN, 69%
MLI, 19%
GMB, 4%

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

< 2 weeks	97%
2 weeks – 3 months	3%
3 – 6 months	-
> 6 months	-
Unknown	-

EDUCATION

	%
Post graduate	1%
Professional…	2%
Tertiary	9%
Secondary upper	10%
None	10%
Koranic school	14%
Secondary lower	22%
Primary	31%

(By gender — Female / Male)
Koranic school
None
Post graduate
Primary
Professional Training
Secondary lower
Secondary upper
tertiary

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

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	%
Retired	1%
Student	3%
Unemployed - not looking for a job	6%
Unemployed - looking for a job	8%
Employed	8%
Self-employed	75%

(By gender — Female / Male)
Unemployed - not looking for a job
Unemployed - looking for a job
Student
Self-employed
Retired
No answer
Employed

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

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

	%
Economic reasons	70%
Re-join family	14%
Attend family event	8%
tourism	3%
Access to services	2%
Other	2%
Religious event	1%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

	%
Agro-pastoral Activity	1%
Commuting	6%
Job opportunities	15%
Business	78%

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

Glossary of Terms and Country ISO3 Codes

REPORT #2 — PAGE 18
April — June 2019

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

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