



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



REGIONAL MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

July – September 2018

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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



1. INTRODUCTION

IOM works with national and local authorities, as well as community-based organizations, to better understand **migration movements in West and Central Africa**. Using tools from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) - Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) - teams of enumerators work in major transit areas to monitor intra- and interregional migration movements.

2. FLOW MONITORING METHODOLOGY

The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale and profile of population movements. This methodology has been developed to track movement flows of groups and individuals through **key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination**. The information and analysis provided by flow monitoring aims to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along displacement/migratory routes.

The flow monitoring methodology includes direct observations at **Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** set up in places of entry, transit or exit in each country, as well as structured interviews with migrants and key stakeholders in transit points (including transportation workers, housing workers and migration officials) to assess movement trends, routes and countries of origin and destination. The locations of flow monitoring points are defined based on previously conducted entry, exit and transit point assessments conducted with national and local authorities along main migration routes.

Two main tools constitute the flow monitoring methodology:

- The **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR)** collects information on the number and frequency of individuals transiting a particular location, through direct observation and key informant interviews (e.g. with bus drivers, transport companies, etc.).
- The **Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)** are conducted on a regular basis with a sample of observed travellers (7 individuals are chosen randomly, per day and per FMP), be they nationals or migrants in the country of the survey. Flow Monitoring Surveys gather more detailed information about the educational and vocational backgrounds of travellers, their intended destinations, the routes they have taken, and difficulties they have faced along the way.

The location of each **Flow Monitoring Point** determines what type of traveller may be passing through it. Flow Monitoring Points located near borders or in large cities will be more likely to have cross-border travellers passing through (those who intend to continue to other countries). Flow Monitoring Points in other parts of each country may be more likely to capture information on internal travellers moving from one part of the country to another.

3. READING THIS REPORT

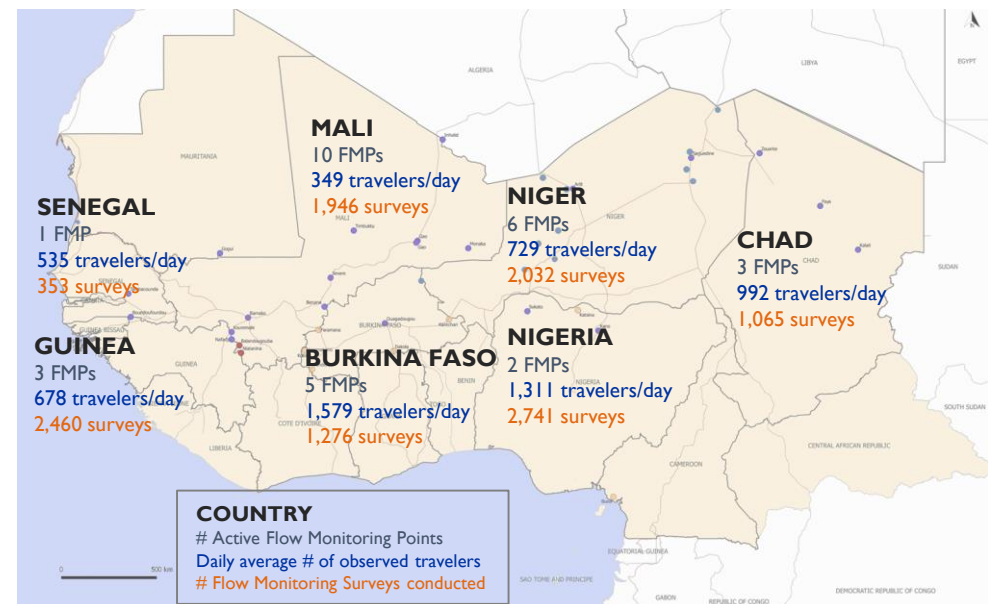
This reports presents two types of Flow Monitoring dashboards for each country. The **FMP dashboards** include information on general trends and types of travelers (age, gender, nationality, type of migration), while the **FMS dashboards** summarize the results of key indicators obtained from each country in which surveys were conducted, providing a more detailed profile of the observed travelers.

4. LIMITATIONS

Migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they encounter along their journey, so their intended transit and destination locations tends to change while en-route. This renders the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa more complex. Therefore, data collected in destination locations may not always accurately reflect flows detected in transit locations. Data variations depend on migratory movements, FM methodology and the number of staff deployed in each FMP and their capacity to capture all movements.

5. GLOSSARY : Available at the end of the report.

FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA



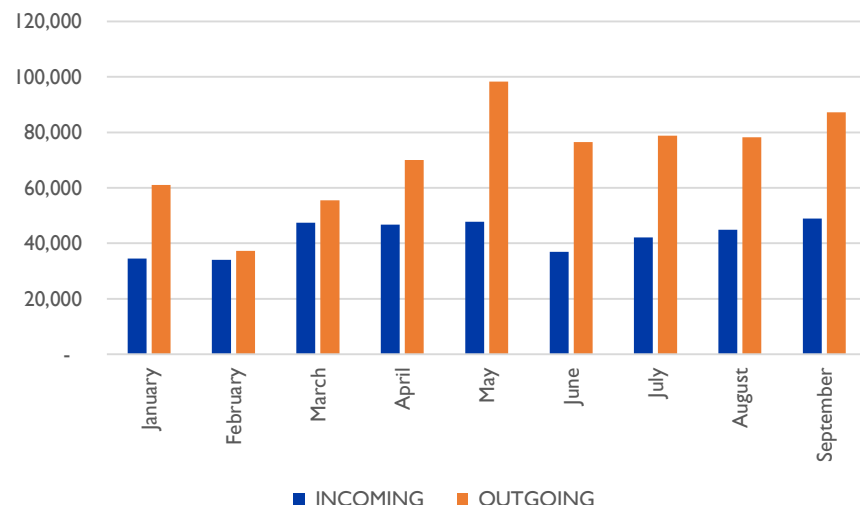
Between July and September 2018, Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in seven countries across the West and Central Africa region: Burkina Faso, Guinea, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. On average, 5,440 travellers were observed daily at Flow Monitoring Points set up in the West and Central Africa region. This represented a fifteen per cent increase when compared to the second quarter (April-June 2018).

In the third quarter of 2018, the majority of individuals observed (74%) were men, six per cent more than in the second quarter. Thirteen per cent of individuals were identified as minors.

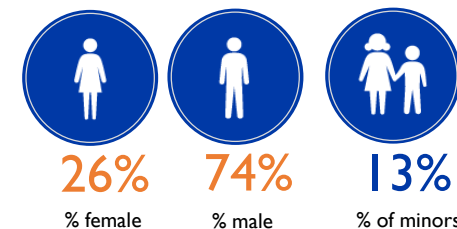
The main reasons for migration indicated by travellers were economic, in particular short-term local movements (which represented 39% of all flows), long-term economic migration (35%) and seasonal migration (17%).

Nigerien nationals, which made up 24 per cent of individuals transiting through FMPs in the region during the third quarter of 2018, were the largest nationality group observed at FMPs, followed by Guinean (16%), Nigerian (15%), Burkinabe (12%) and Malian (10%) nationals.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED MONTHLY AT FMPs IN WCA



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA

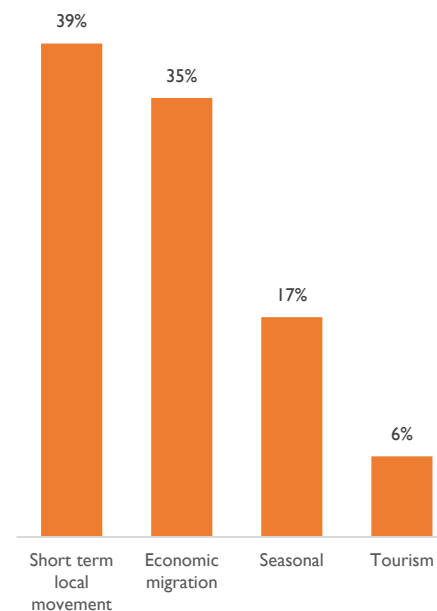


Across the region, public transport (coaches) represented almost half (44%) of means of transport observed at FMPs, followed by individual vehicles such as cars and taxis (43%) and trucks (11%), while two per cent used other means of transportation.

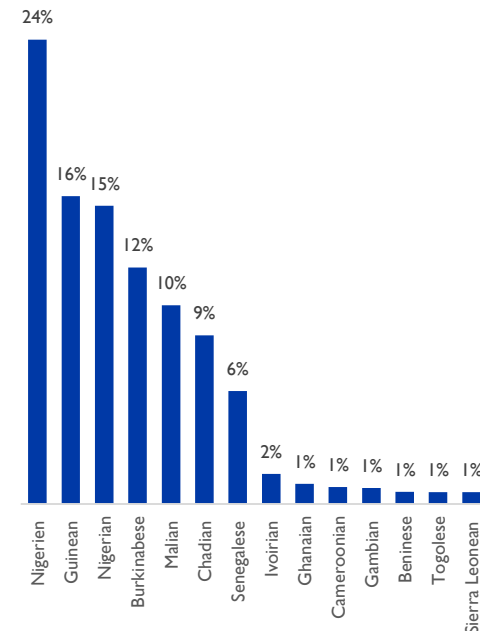


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



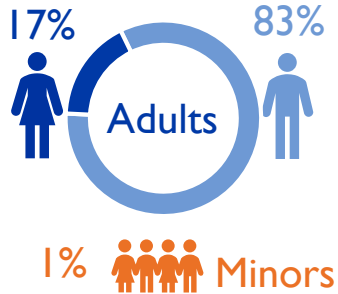
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

11,873
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS



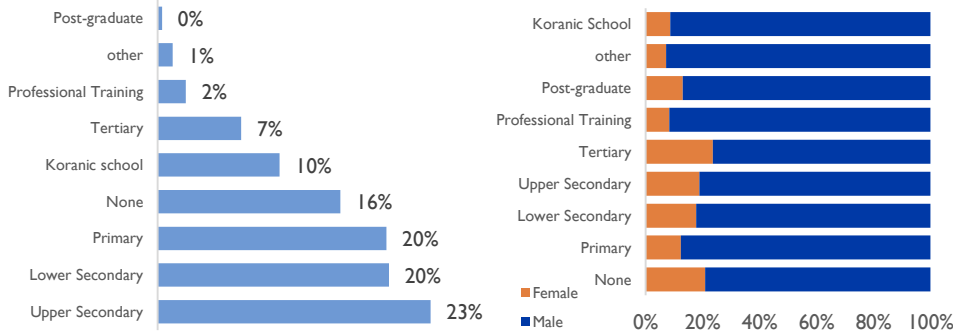
TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



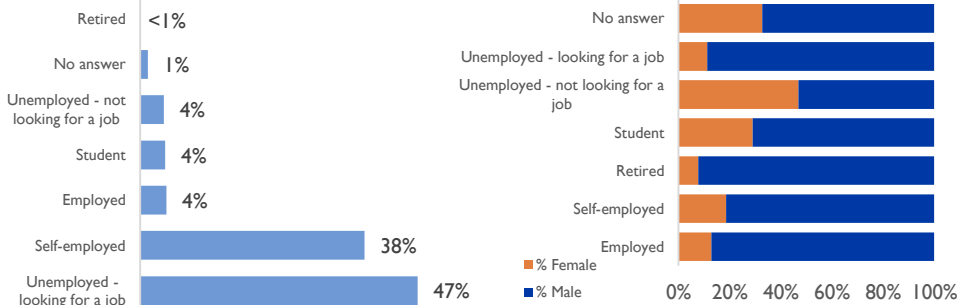
Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.

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

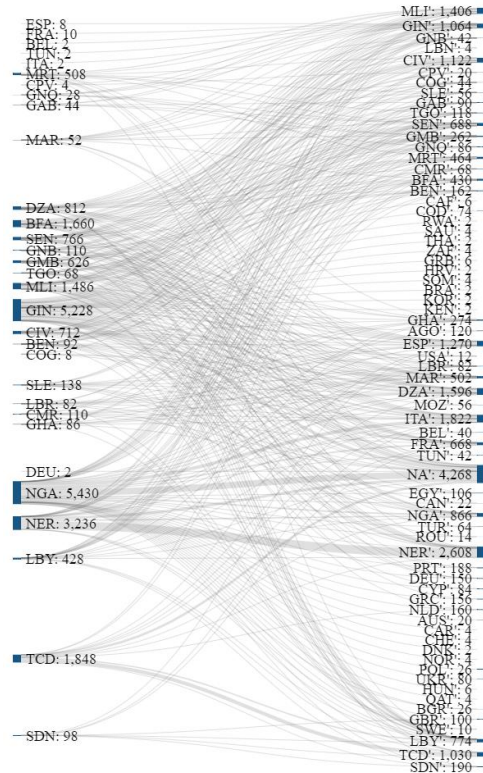
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



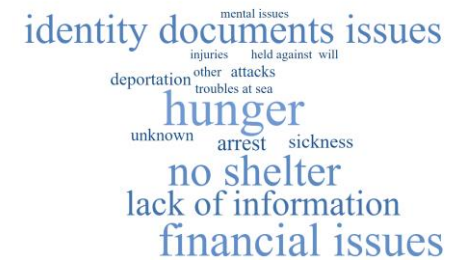
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



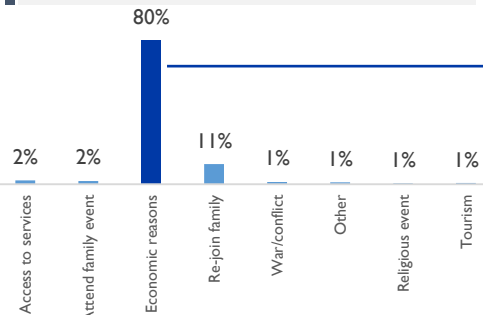
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



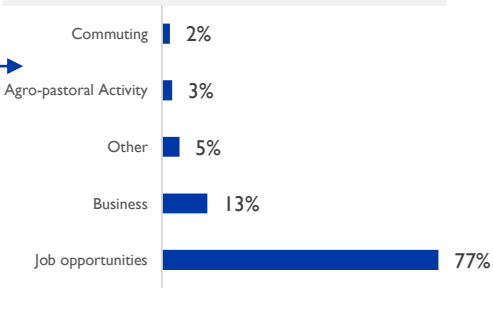
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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

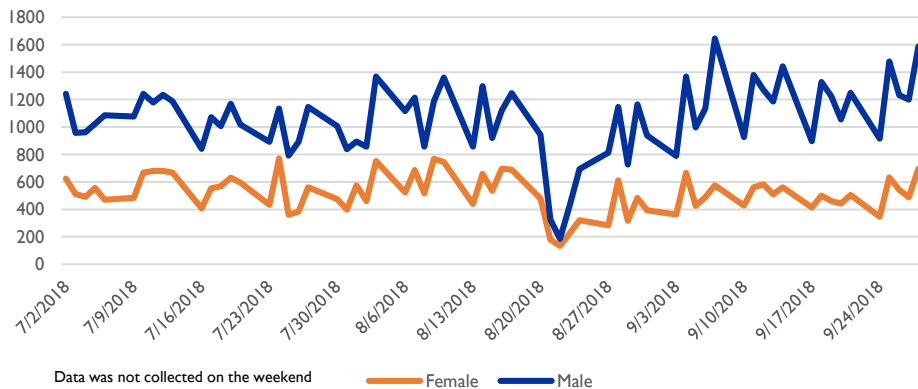


To provide a comprehensive picture of migration patterns coming in and out of Burkina Faso, five FMPs are currently active in the country: in Ouagadougou, Yendere (on the border with Côte d'Ivoire, and which captured 54% of all flows observed in the third quarter), Faramana, on the border with Mali, Dori/Seytenga and Kantchari, both close to the border with Niger. In the third quarter, the number of individuals observed daily decreased by seven percent (down from 1,696 the second quarter). Most travellers were either Burkinabe (52%) or Nigerian (38%) nationals (5% were from Mali).

Côte d'Ivoire and Niger were the main countries of destination (of 48% and 24% of travellers respectively) during the third quarter. A large majority of travellers (94%) indicated conducting economic migration, whether short-term (33%), seasonal (31%) or long-term (30%).

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 July and September 2018. The sharp decrease observed on 21 August corresponds to the occurrence of Eid al-Ahda, which people celebrate at home with their family and during which individuals tend not to travel.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO



The demographic profile of travellers was similar to the one observed in the second quarter: a majority (67%) of travellers observed were adult men. Eighteen per cent were minors.

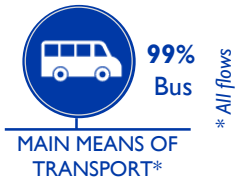
Almost all vehicles (99%) transiting through the FMPs were public transport coaches.



33%
% female

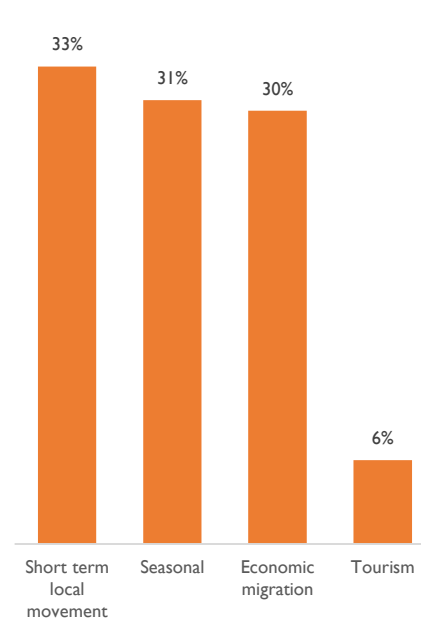
67%
% male

18%
% of minors

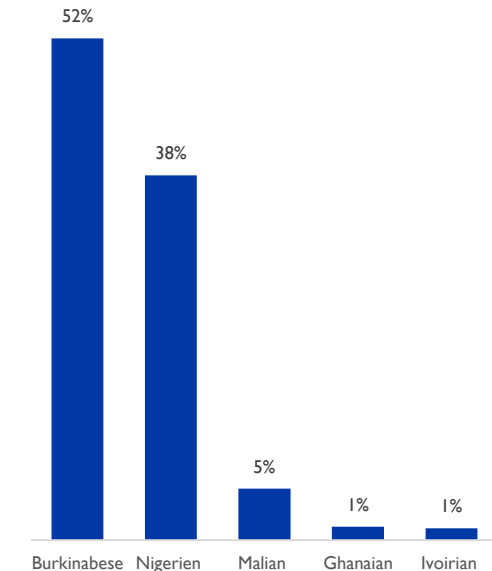


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT*

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



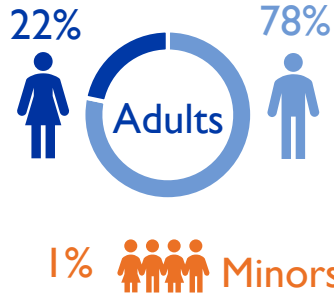
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

1,276
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

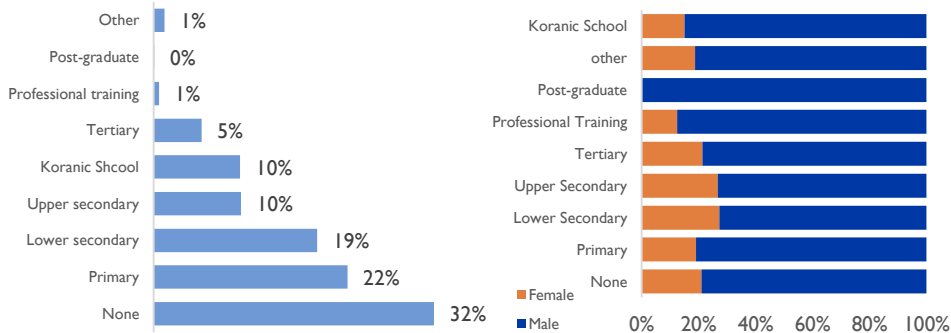


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



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

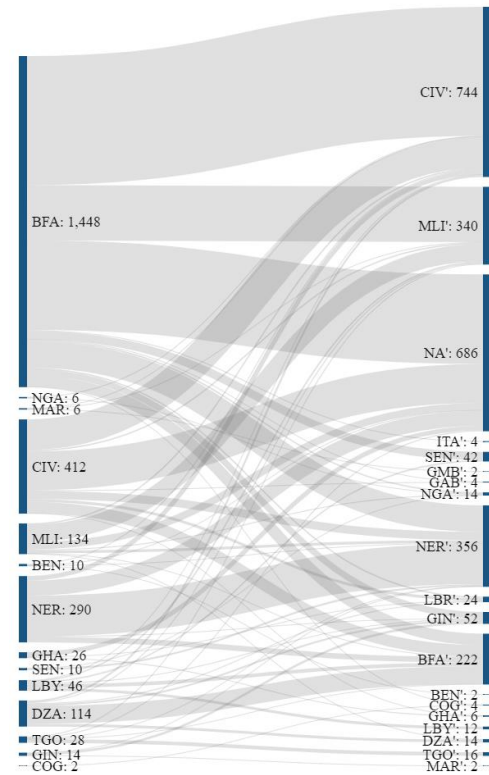
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



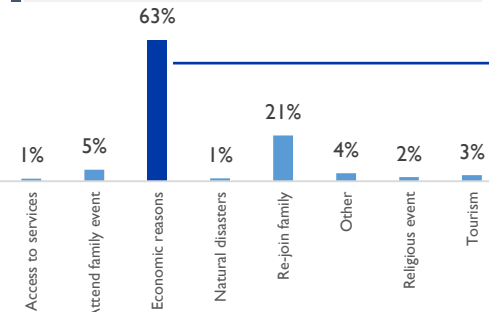
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



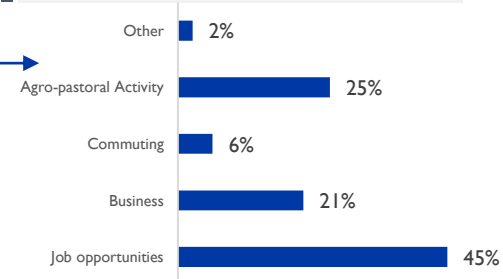
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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



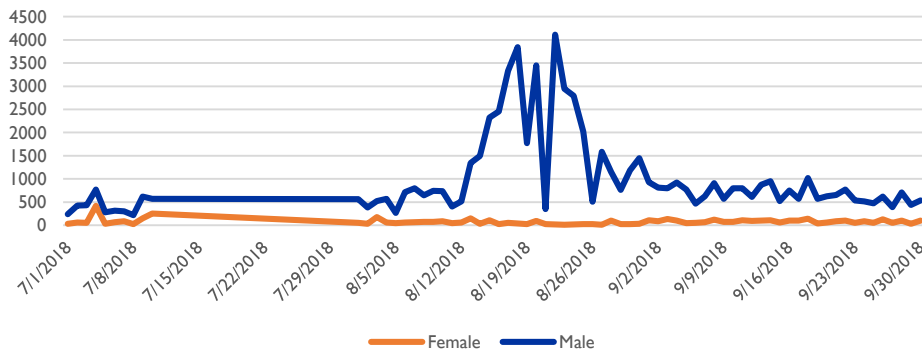
Three FMPs in Kalait, Faya and Zouarke, are active in Chad and monitor migration flows in northern Chad.

In the third quarter of 2018, the number of people observed almost tripled, going from 303 in the second quarter to 992 in the third quarter. This can be explained by the government's decision to close down gold panning sites and compel migrants to evacuate the sites, as well as renewed fighting in northern Chad related to an armed rebellion. In sharp contrast to the second quarter, 24 per cent of travellers observed at FMPs had been displaced by conflict (compared to less than 1% in the second quarter). Long-term (34%) and short-term (26%) economic migration also continued to be important drivers of migration. Movements between cities in Chad made up 85 per cent of all flows observed. Additionally, 7% of individuals were travelling from Chad to Libya, while one per cent were headed to Sudan.

Almost all (98%) individuals observed at FMPs in the third quarter were Chadian nationals, reflecting the fact that the Chad FMPs primarily capture internal movements.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN CHAD

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Kalait, Faya and Zouarke FMP between July and September 2018. The significant increases observed in the second half of August are a consequence of the government's decision to close illegal gold panning sites in the area around Zouarke and requesting the clearance of the sites, which led to a significant number of individuals leaving the areas around the sites. The sudden dip in numbers observed on 21 August, for its part, is explained by the fact that Eid al-Adhar, during which people do not generally travel, occurs on that day. The variations observed throughout September are linked to fighting between government forces and armed rebels in the north of Chad, which lead to the periodic displacement of populations.

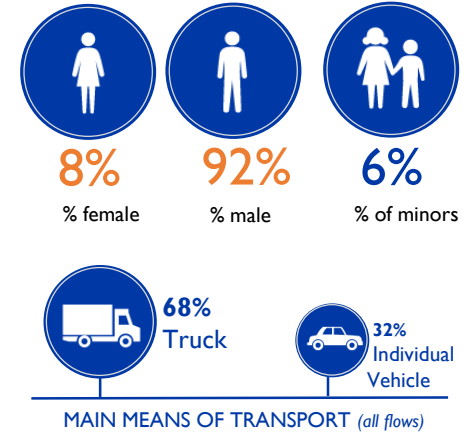


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD

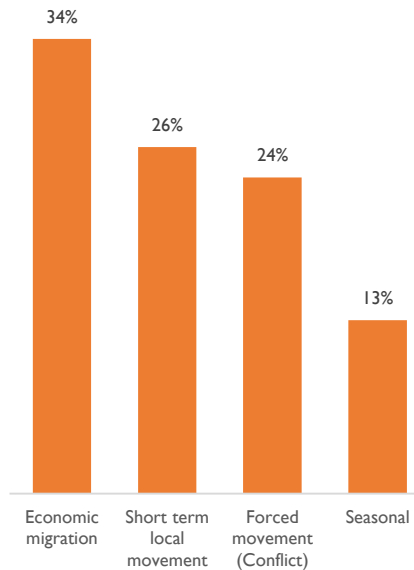
992 DAILY AVERAGE **69%** ↑
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

When compared to the second quarter, the proportion of male travellers observed at FMPs during the third quarter of 2018 grew by eight per cent (up from 84%). The percentage of minors fell by two per cent.

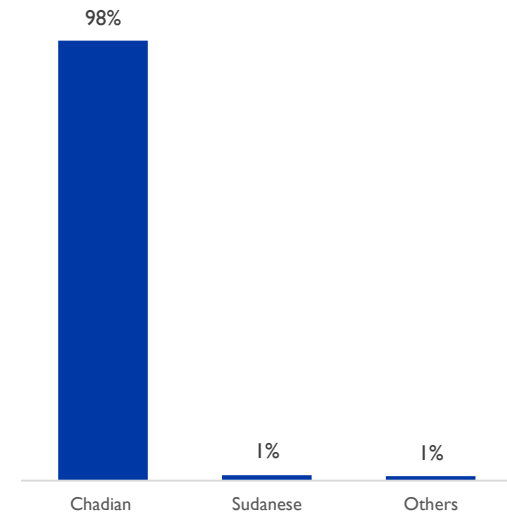
The primary means of transportation observed at FMPs continued to be trucks (68%) and cars (32%).



MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



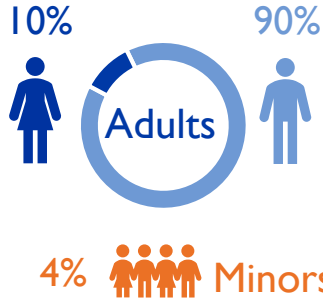
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

1,065
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

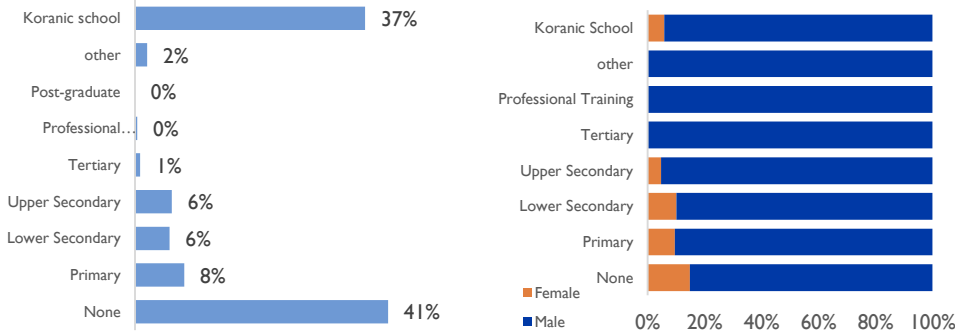


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

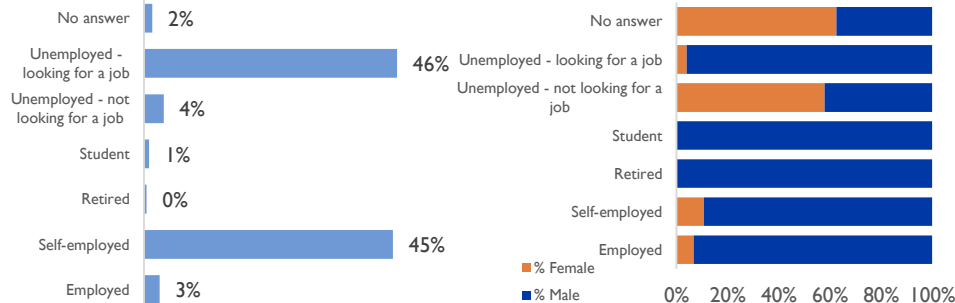


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
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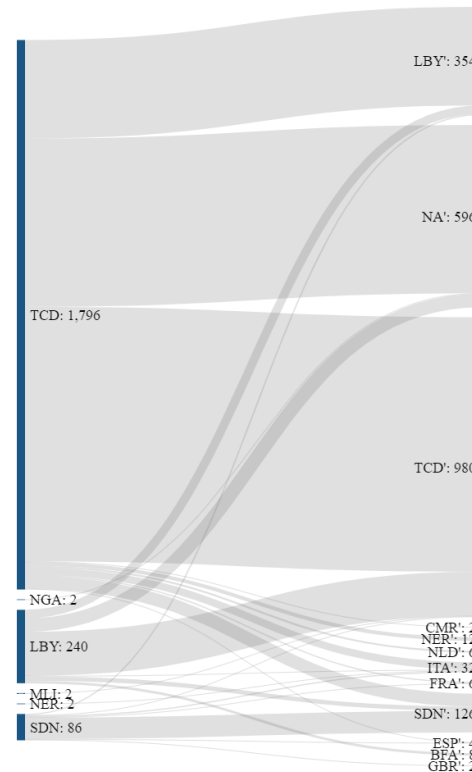
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



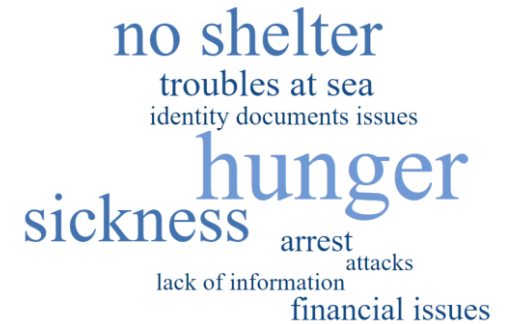
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



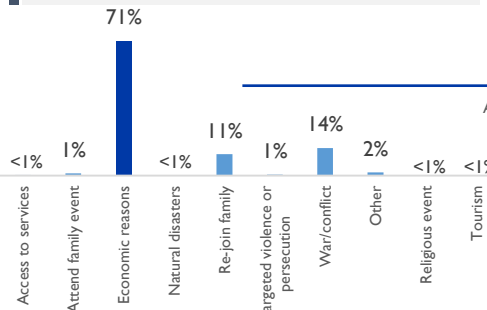
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



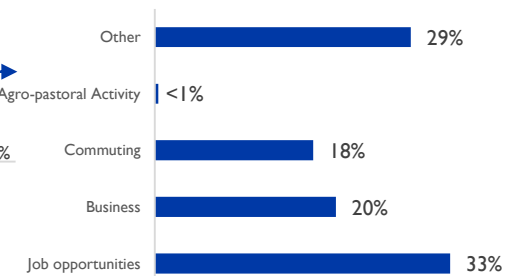
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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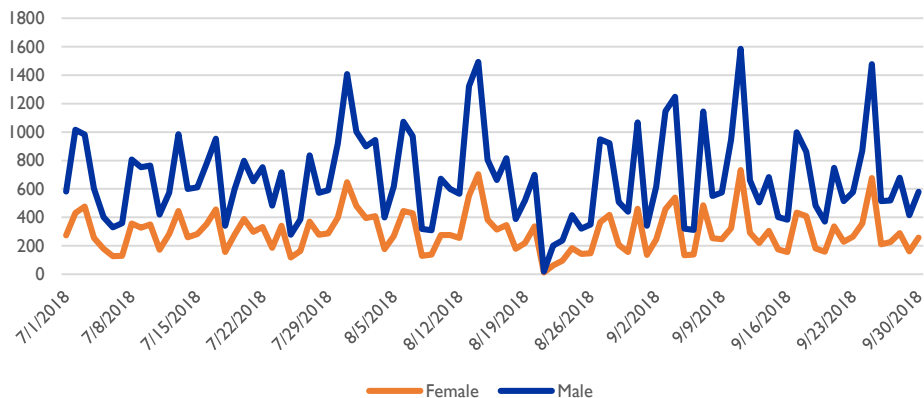
Three FMPs are active in Guinea during the third quarter of 2018: Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). They monitor flows between Guinea and neighbouring countries. Bondoufourdou recorded the majority of flows observed (71% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (26% of all flows) and Nafadji (3% of all flows). The number of individuals observed daily experienced a decrease of 3% since the second quarter (down from 697).

Short term local movements and economic migration (respectively 41% and 37%) were the main types of movement of the flows observed.

Similarly to the second quarter, Guinean (74%), Malian (7%), Senegalese, Ivorian and Nigerien (2% respectively) nationals were the main nationalities observed.

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 July and September 2018. During this third quarter, the daily evolution of the total registered individuals shows some significant spikes due to an increase in the number of people observed during weekly market days, where a very large influx of individuals between Senegal and Guinea are observed. The sharp decrease observed on 21 August corresponds to the occurrence of Eid al-Ahda, which people celebrate at home with their family and during which individuals tend not to travel.

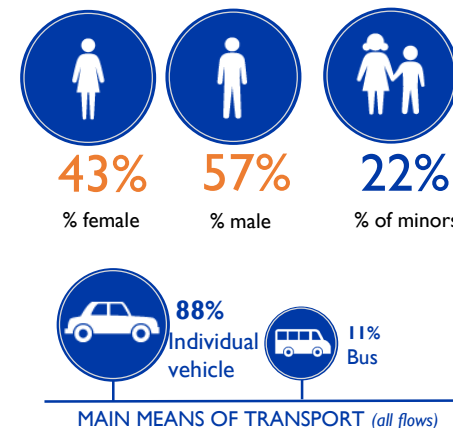


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA

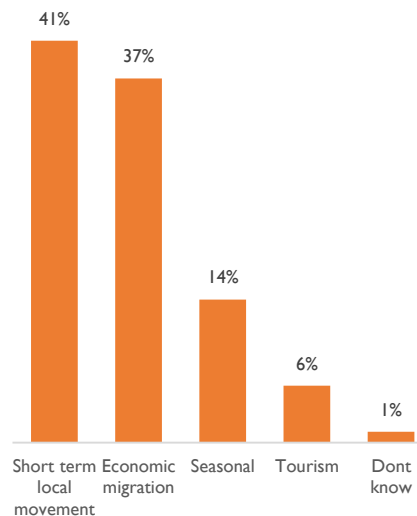


The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during this quarter have not changed significantly compared to the last quarter: the majority of travelers (57%) identified were adult men. However, 22 per cent of travelers were children, a six per cent increase since the second quarter.

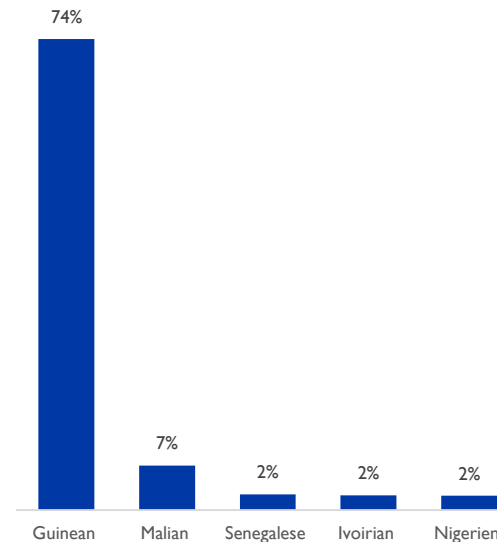
The vast majority of travelers crossing FMPs (88%) were travelling using a car or taxi.



MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



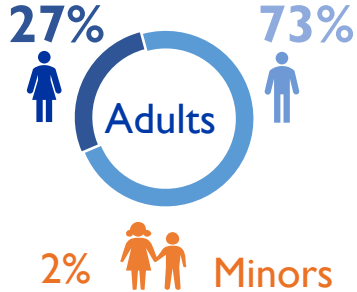
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

2,460
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

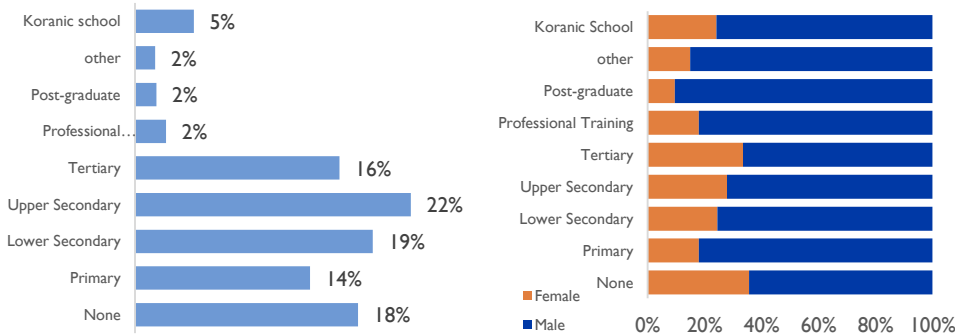


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

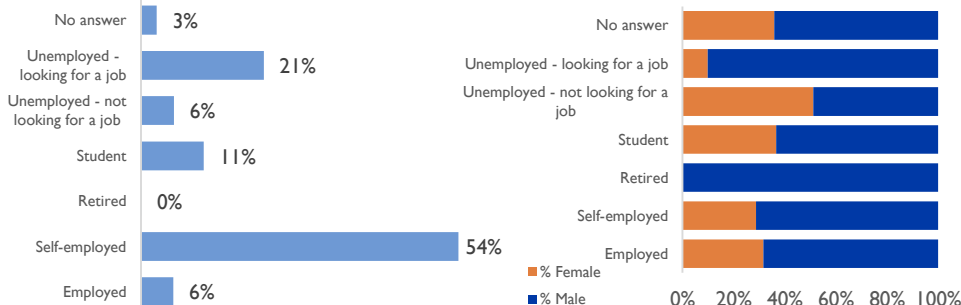


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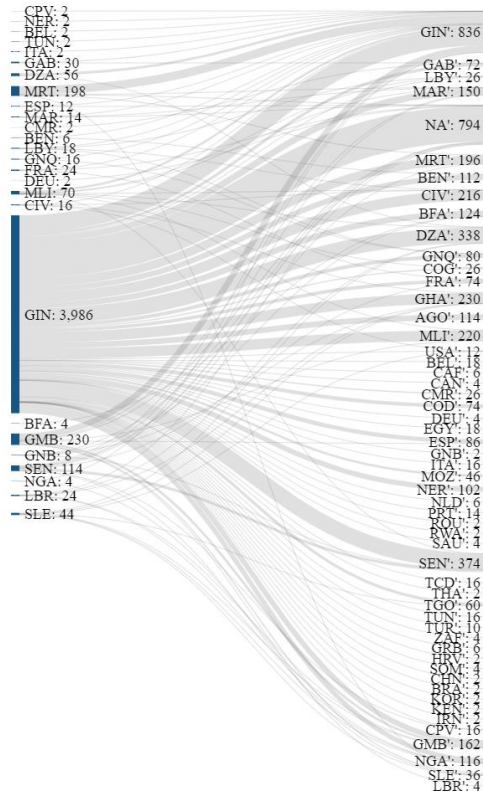
EDUCATION



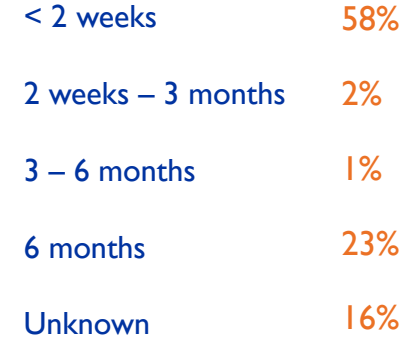
PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



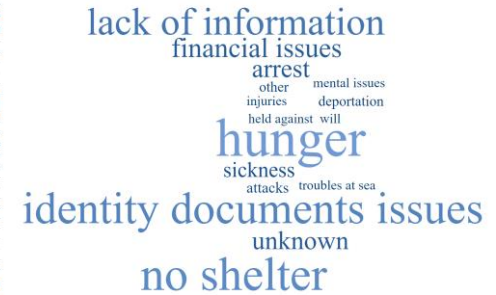
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



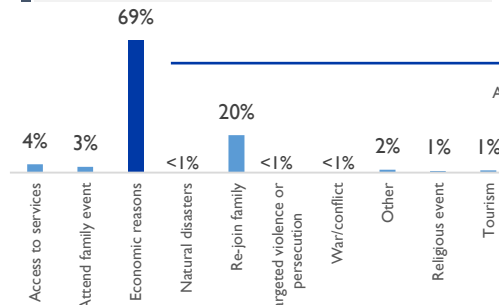
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**



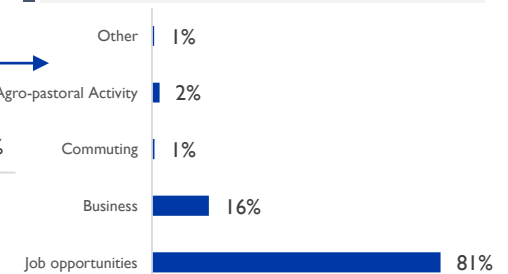
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



* Numbers in chart refer to number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names
** Proportions have been rounded and can therefore may not always total to exactly 100%

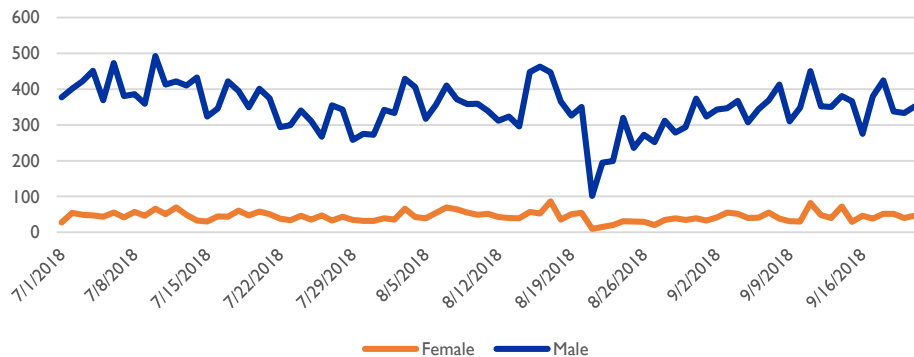


In Mali, ten FMPs are active throughout the country in order to gain a better understanding of migration flows within the country and between Mali and bordering countries. During the third quarter of 2018, the daily average of individuals observed at FMP decreased slightly since the previous quarter (decrease of 1%, from 376). Malian (42%), Guinean (23%), Ivoirian (7%), Senegalese (6%), Gambian (5%) and Nigerien (3%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed, a ranking unchanged since the second quarter.

The fact that the primary reason for travel was long-term economic migration (81%) and that the majority of outgoing migrants were headed for Algeria (23% of outgoing flows), Mauritania (16%) and Niger (6%) exemplifies the role of Mali as a hub for intraregional and interregional migration. The FMPs of Gogui (29%), Heremakono (18%), Bamako (13%), Tombouctou (9%) and Place Kidal (9%), recorded the largest flows this quarter.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN MALI

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Mali FMPs between July and September 2018. The sudden increase in the days prior to and dip on 21 August is explained by the occurrence of the religious festival of Eid al-Adha, prior to which many people travel to celebrate with their families. The decrease in overall numbers between the months of July and September is due to stricter security and a crackdown on irregular migration along the Algerian border, which has led to a decrease in the number of people making their way to Algeria.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN MALI



13% % female
87% % male
6% % of minors

The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during the third quarter of 2018 were the same as those observed in the second quarter.

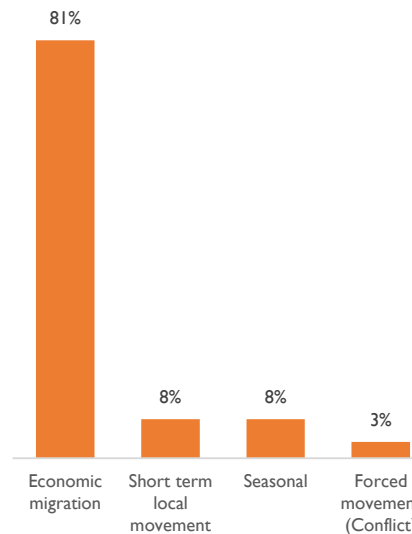
The majority of vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transport coaches (76%).



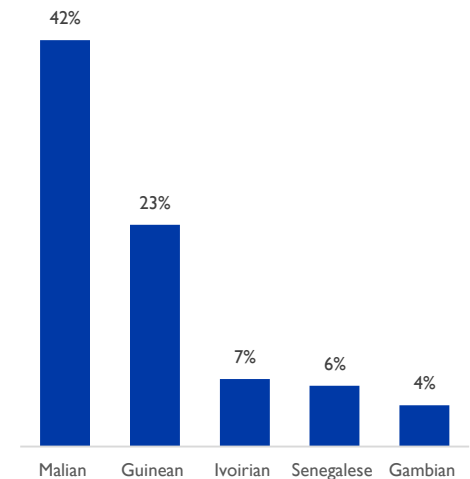
76% Public Bus
15% Private Vehicle
7% Truck

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



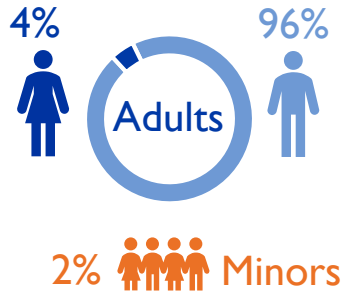
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

1,946
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

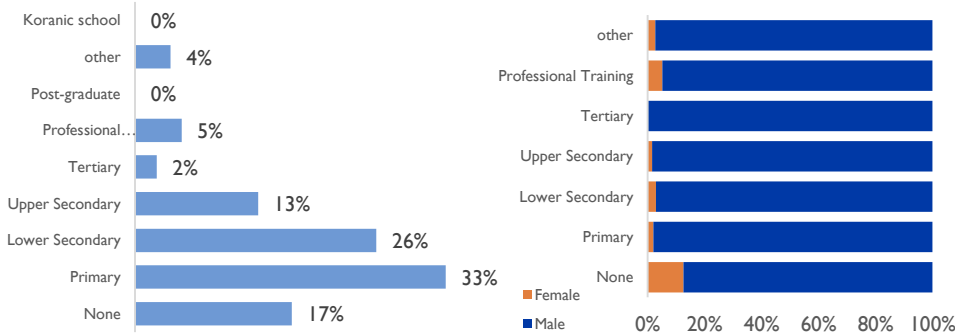


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



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

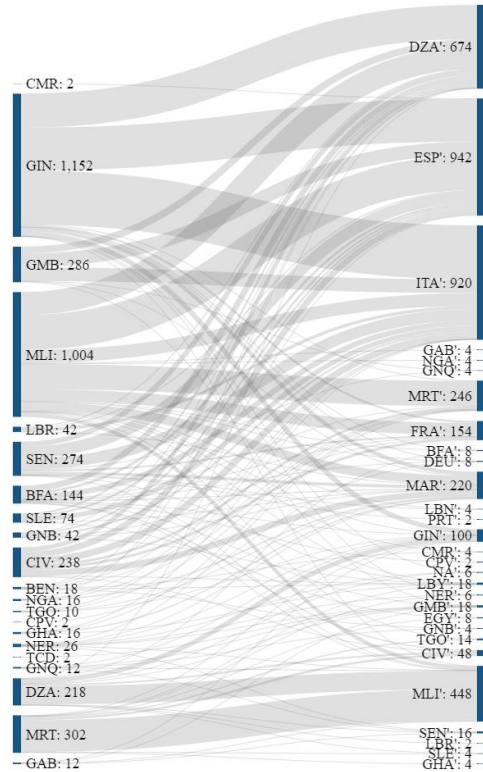
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



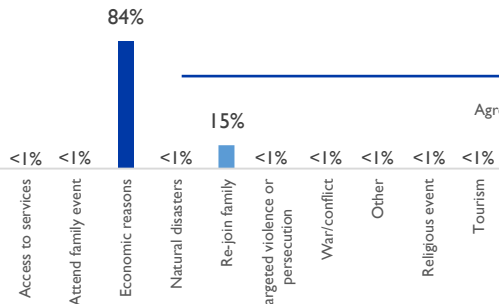
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



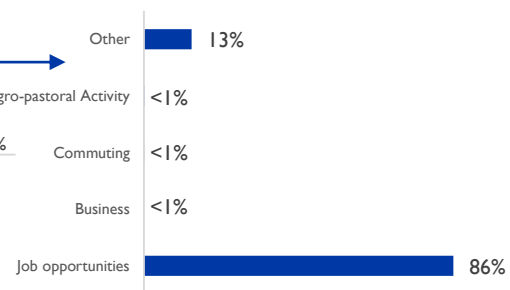
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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

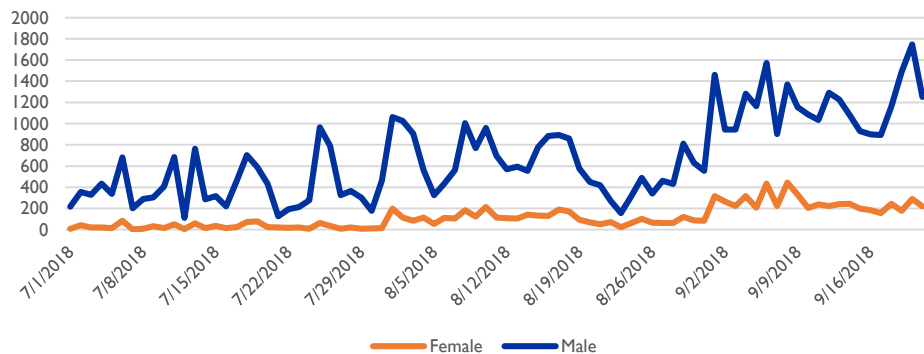


Since February 2016, flow monitoring of travellers has been conducted in Arlit and Seguedine, two locations in the region of Agadez in northern Niger. In addition to these FMPs, four additional FMPs were set up in Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua in August 2018 and in Dan Issa in September 2018 to better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

During the reporting period, the majority of travellers (66%) were Nigerien nationals, although a wide array of nationalities were observed at FMPs, the most common of which being Malian (5%), Libyan (4%), Guinean (4%) and Nigerian (4%) citizens. Short-term local movements (60% of all flows) were the main type of movement observed in the third quarter of 2018. In contrast to the previous quarter, the number of outgoing flows (32,946) was greater than the number of incoming flows (22,285). The number of individuals travelling internally observed at FMPs also grew significantly since the second quarter (from 3,539 to 11,822), a result of the addition of new FMPs

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGER

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at the Niger FMPs between July and September 2018. The significant increase in the number of individuals observed in August and September reflects the set up of four additional FMPs in these two months. The dip in observed movements on August 21 is a result of the religious holiday of Eid al-Ahda, which people generally celebrate at home with their families.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGER

729 DAILY AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED **47%** ↑



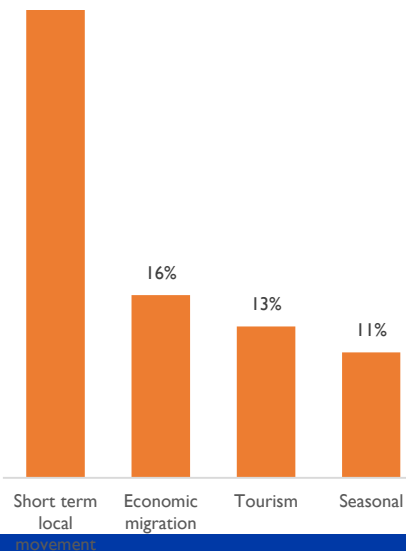
18% % female
82% % male
8% % of minors

During the third quarter of 2018, the share of male travellers (82%) fell from 91 per cent in the second quarter. The proportion of minors, for its part, was similar (up from 7%).

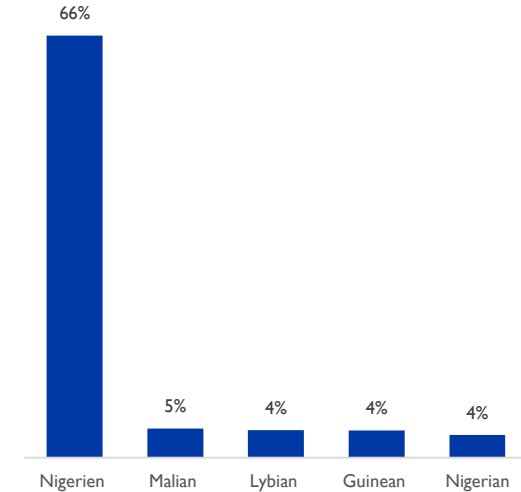


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



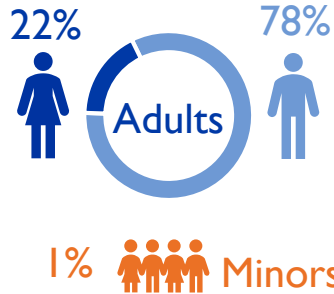
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

2,032
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

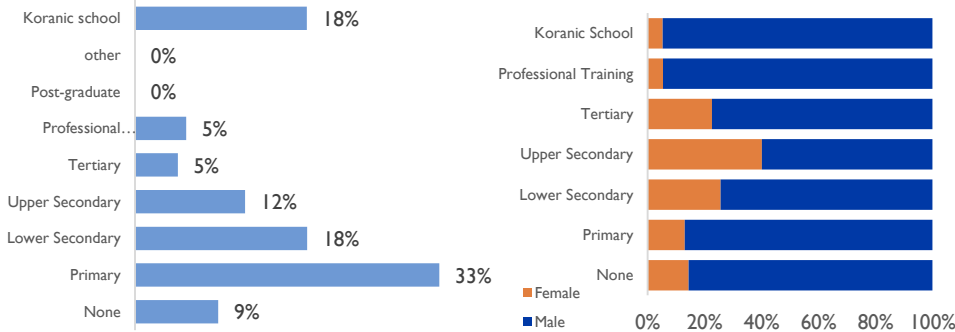


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

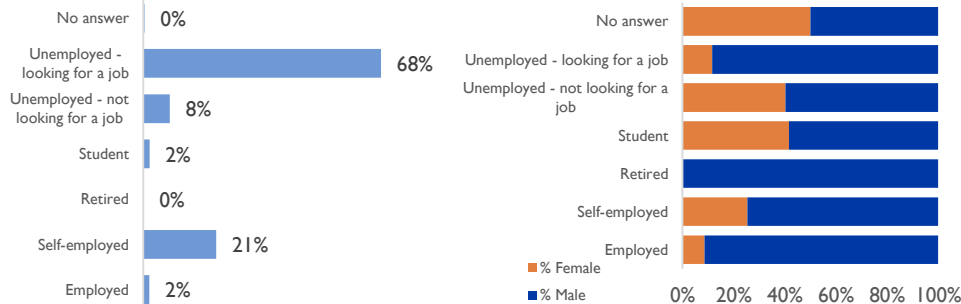


Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

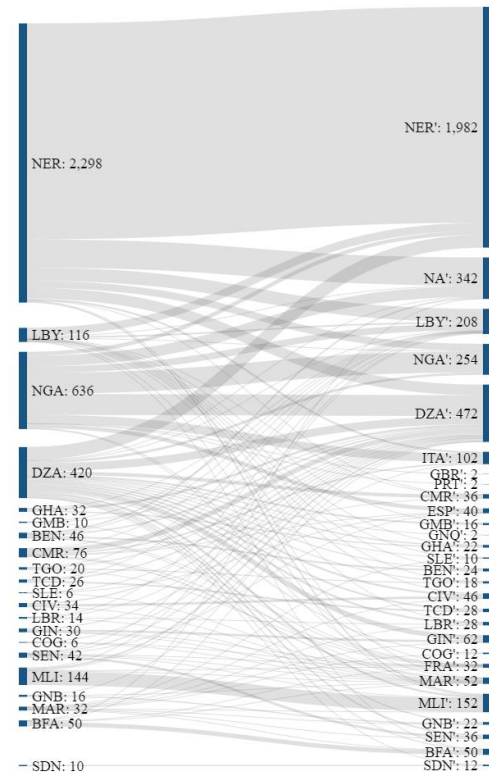
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



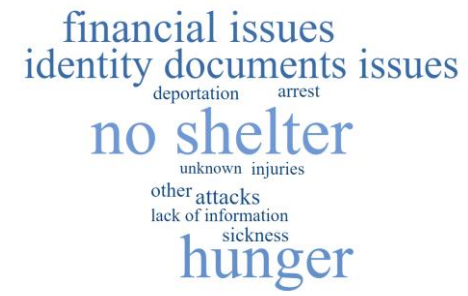
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



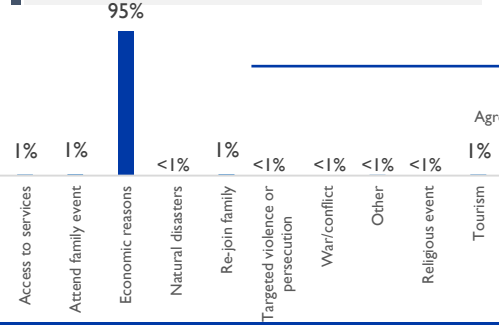
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



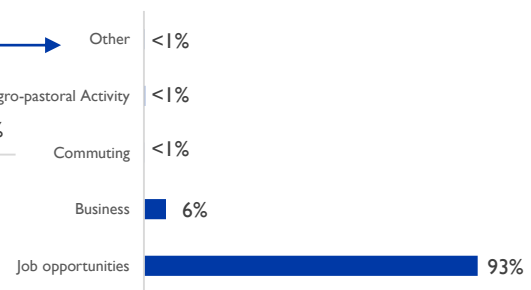
REPORTED DIFFICULTIES



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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

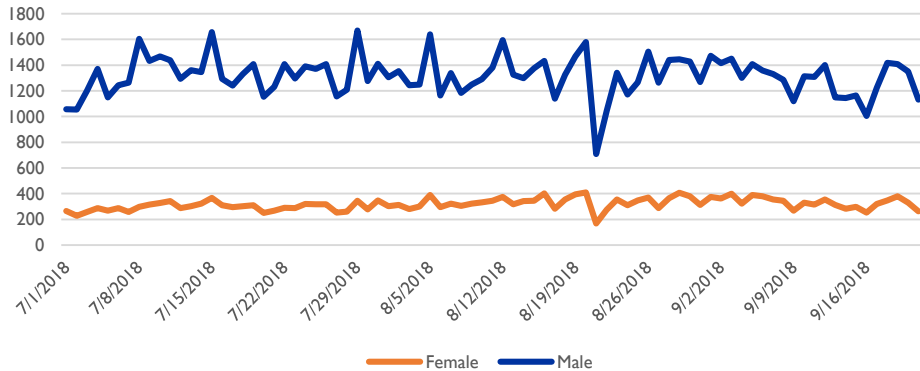


Since March 2017, two FMPs in Kano and Sokoto, Nigeria, have been monitoring flows of individuals primarily headed to and coming from Niger. Indeed, in the third quarter of 2018, 65% of flows observed were travelling from Nigeria to Niger, while 31% were headed from Niger to Nigeria. The remaining four per cent were travelling from Nigeria to Chad or Cameroon. Motives for migration were primarily economic, with short term local movements, long-term economic migration and seasonal migration together making up 91% of all flows.

The average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs grew by 9 per cent since the second quarter (up from 1,207). The large majority of travelers were either Nigerian (51%) or Nigerian (32%) nationals. Nevertheless, another five per cent were from Mali, four per cent from Mali, reflecting the strategic position of Sokoto and Kano in regional migration routes.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs between July and September 2018. In July and August, the number of individuals observed was stable (with weekly peaks corresponding to the Sunday markets held along the Sokoto- Guidam Roundji axis). The decrease in flows observed on 21 August coincided with the religious holiday of Eid al-Adha and the decrease observed over September is linked to heavy rainfall, which impeded the movements of vehicles in Northern Nigeria.



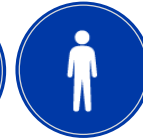
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA



1,311 DAILY AVERAGE
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED **8%** ↑



24%
% female



76%
% male



17%
% of minors

The demographic composition observed at Nigerian FMPs during the third quarter of 2018 was similar to that seen in the second quarter, with 76% of male travellers and the same proportion (17%) of minors.



57%
Car



38%
Bus

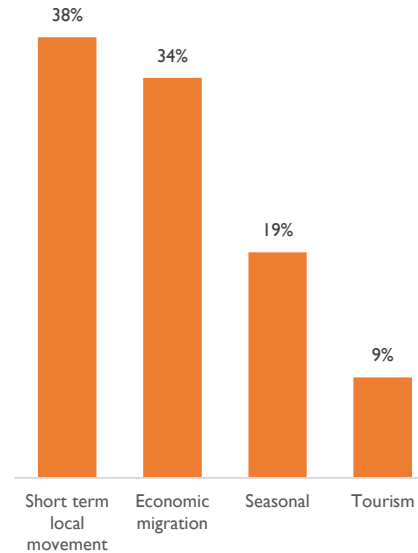


5%
Others

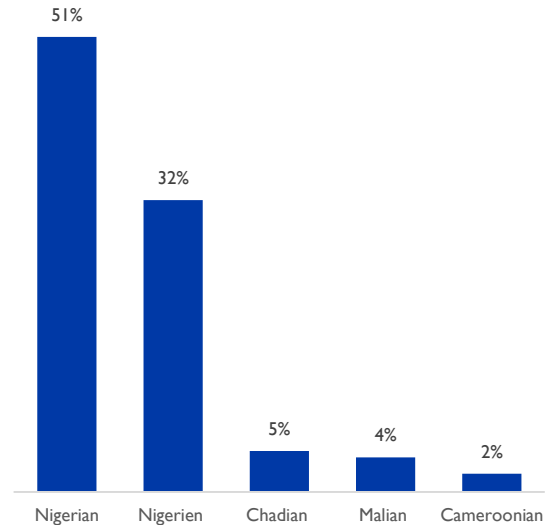
MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

The majority (57%) of vehicles crossing FMPs were cars, followed by public transport (38%).

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



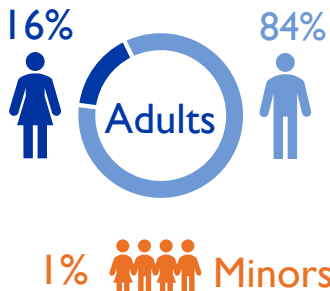
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

2,741
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS



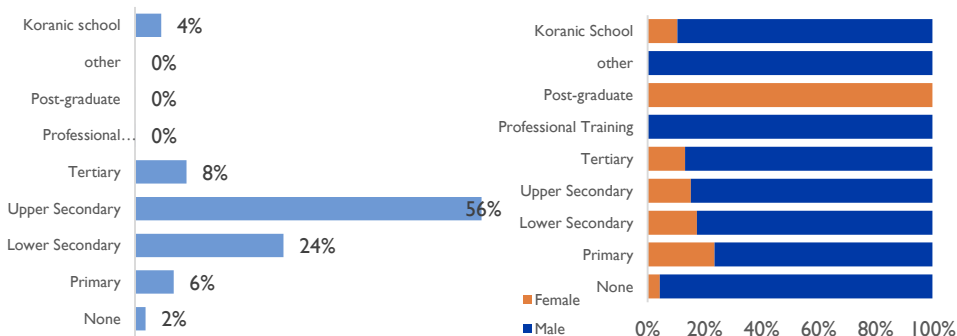
TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED



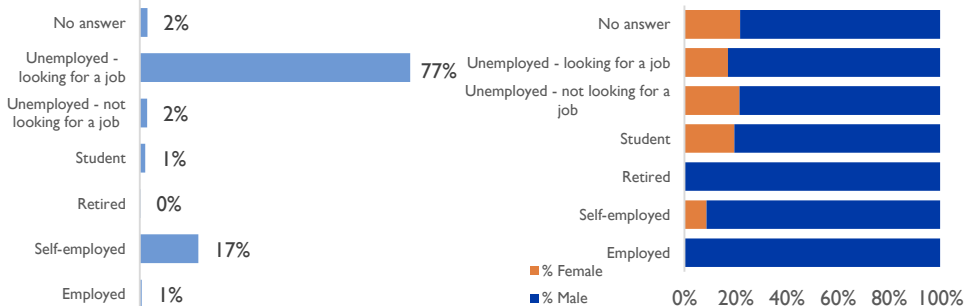
Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.

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

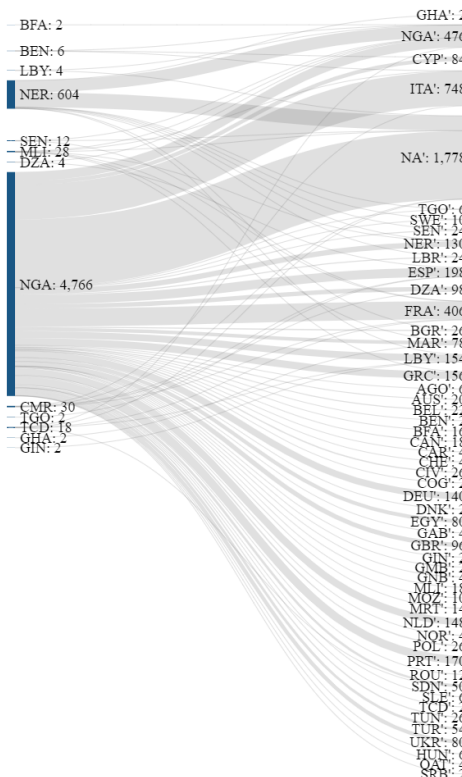
EDUCATION



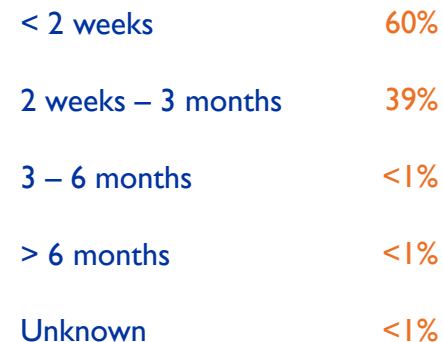
PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



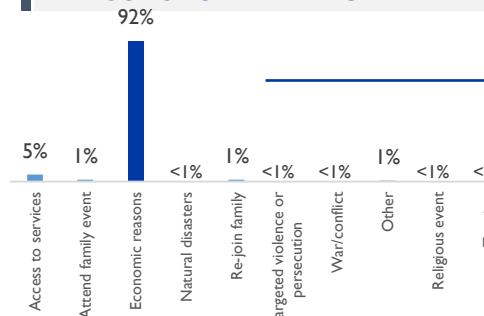
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



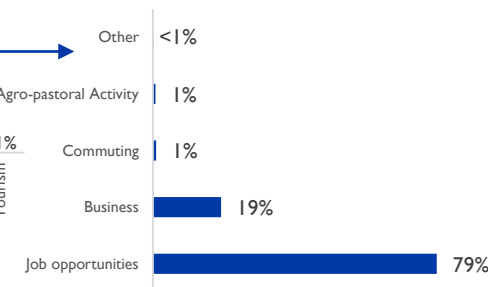
NATIONALITIES SURVEYED



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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

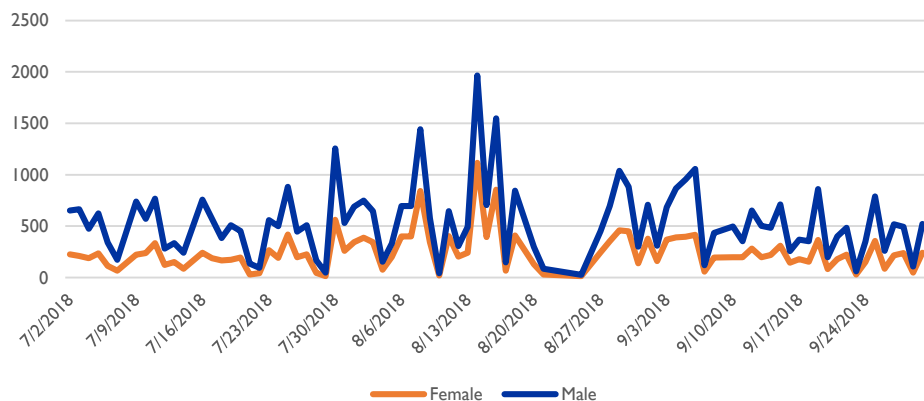


Since April 2017, flow monitoring data has been collected in Tambacounda, an important transit town for migrants entering or leaving Senegal. During the third quarter of 2018, the number of individuals observed each day increased by 30 per cent (up from 413), likely reflecting the fact that migrants are increasingly taking the Western Coastal Route through Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco.

All of the travellers observed at the Tambacounda FMP were conducting either short term local movements (41%), long-term economic migration (37%) or seasonal migration (22%), a makeup similar to that seen in the second quarter. A diverse mix of nationalities were observed, including individuals of Senegalese (50%), Malian (29%), Guinean (12%) and Gambian (3%) origin, reflecting the role played by Tambacounda in regional migration.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

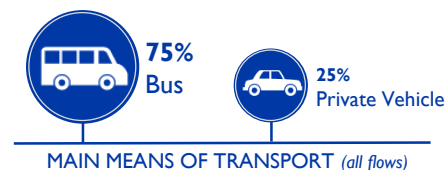
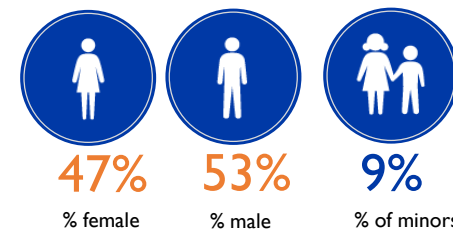
The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between July and September 2018. While the number of individuals observed remained relatively stable over the course of the quarter (with weekly peaks corresponding to market days), the increase observed in mid-August corresponds to the religious holiday of Tabaski (Eid al-Adha), before which many people return home to be with their families to celebrate.



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL

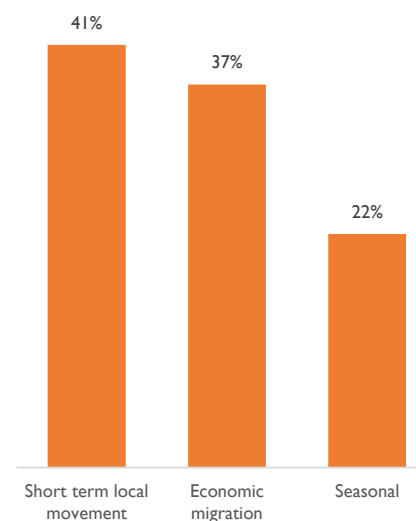


When compared to the second quarter of 2018, the percentage of male travellers observed fell from 64% to 53%, while the percentage of minors increased by 2% to reach 9%.

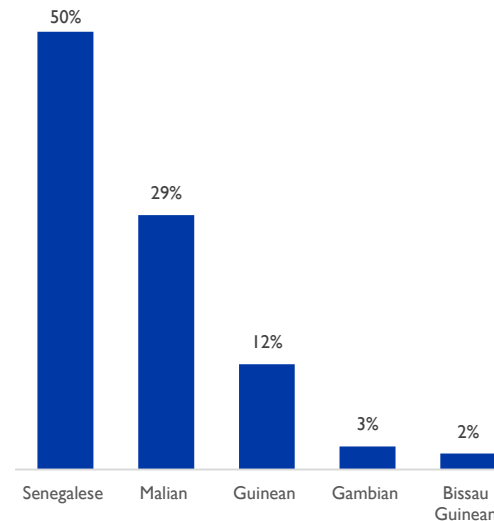


As in the previous quarter, the primary means of transport used by migrants crossing the Tambacounda FMP were private coaches (75% of vehicles observed).

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



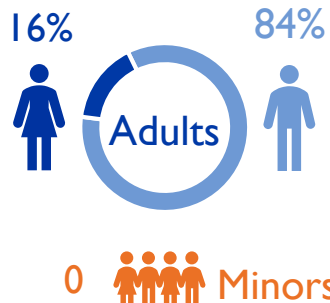
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

353
SURVEYS

DEMOGRAPHICS

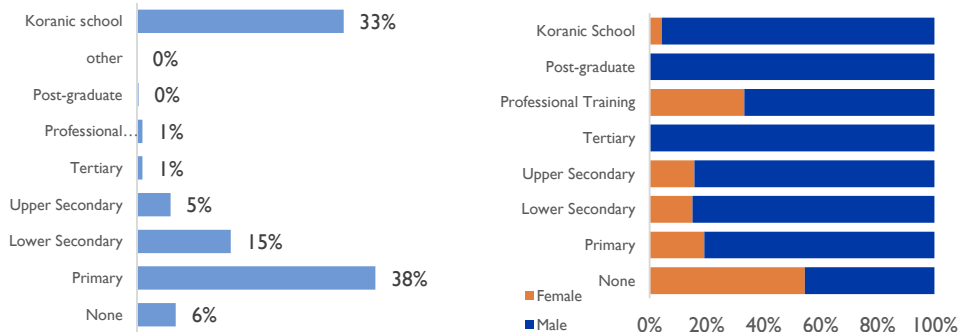


TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

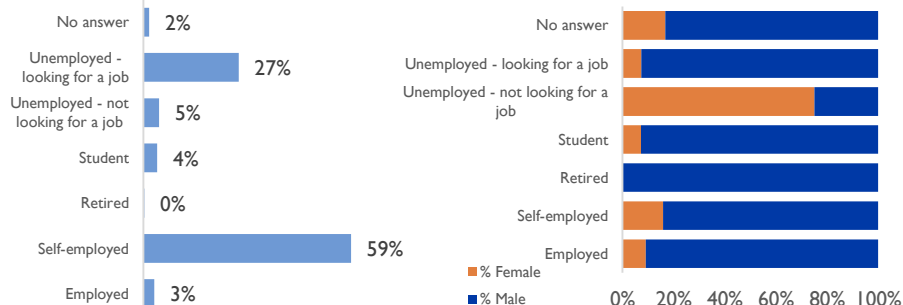


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Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

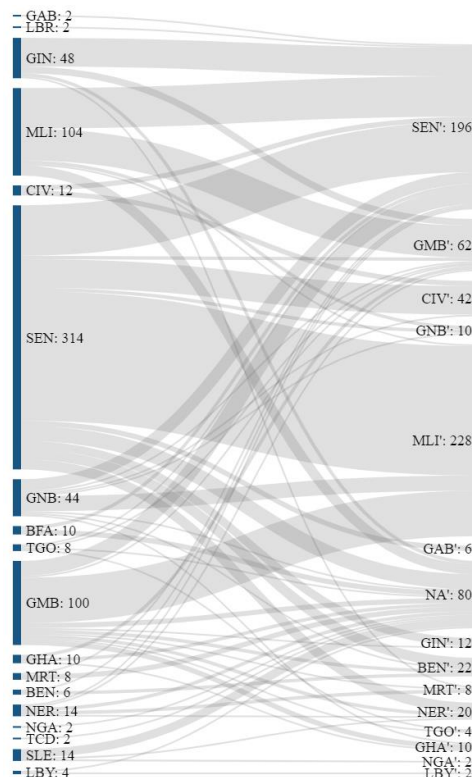
EDUCATION



PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS



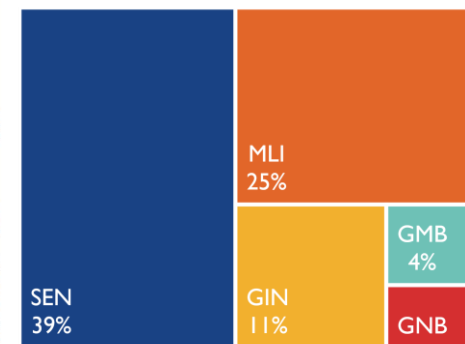
DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*



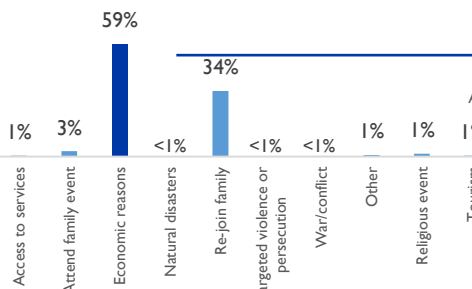
LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE



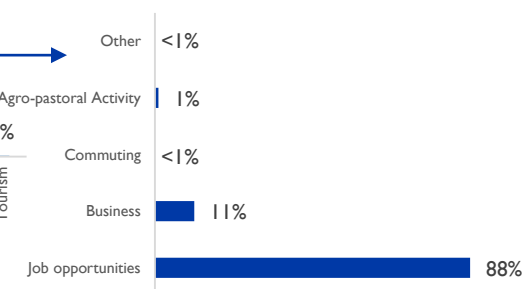
NATIONALITIES SURVEYED



REASONS FOR DEPARTURE



ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)



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

Code Country

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

Glossary

Country of departure: The country that respondents departed from at the beginning of their journey. This may be their country of nationality, country of residence (if they had been living there for at least one year prior to departure), or a third country that they are departing to return to their country of habitual residence.

Country of intended destination: The country that respondents intend to reach at the end of their journey.

Cross-border travel: Travel where the intended destination country of respondents was different than their country of departure (please note, this relates to respondents' intentions, and not their current location when surveyed).

Economic reasons: Those who selected "economic reasons" as their main reason for departure were asked to provide more details on the type of economic reason motivating them to travel.

Education: The highest level of formal education completed prior to departure.

Flow Monitoring Point (FMP): Points set up by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in high-mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes).

Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR): Data collection tool gathering data on the numbers, demographics, and locations of departure and destination for 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.



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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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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

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

