QUARTERLY MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa
January – March 2019
1. INTRODUCTION

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

2. FLOW MONITORING METHODOLOGY

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

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

Two main tools constitute the flow monitoring methodology:

• The Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) collects information on the number and frequency of individuals transiting a specific location, through direct observation and key informant interviews (e.g. with bus drivers, transport companies, etc.).

• The Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) are conducted on a regular basis with a sample of observed travellers (7 individuals are chosen randomly, per day and per FMP), be they nationals or migrants in the country of the survey. Flow Monitoring Surveys gather more detailed information about the educational and vocational backgrounds of travellers, their intended destinations, the routes they have taken, and difficulties they have faced along the way.

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

3. READING THIS REPORT

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

4. LIMITATIONS

Migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they encounter along their journey, so their intended transit and destination locations tend 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

FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

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

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

Migration flows during this first quarter of 2019 for the region were primarily influenced by conflict in northern Chad and elections in Nigeria. During this first quarter of 2019, Niger is the major country of departure of migrants.
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

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.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
- **15%** Adults
- **21%** Domestic
- **1%** Minors
- **84%** Cross-border

**EDUCATION**
- Post-graduate: <1%
- Other: 0%
- Professional Training: 4%
- Tertiary: 6%
- Koranic School: 9%
- Upper Secondary: 14%
- None: 23%
- Lower Secondary: 20%
- Primary: 24%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- Retired: <1%
- No answer: 1%
- Student: 3%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 5%
- Employed: 6%
- Self-employed: 39%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 47%

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**
- Cross-border: 79%
- Domestic: 21%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 79%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 10%
- 3 – 6 months: 1%
- > 6 months: 7%
- Unknown: 3%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**
- Job opportunities: 81%
- Business: 13%
- Other: 1%
- Agriculture: 2%
Burkina Faso has a central position in West Africa and is the location of important cross border transit to and from neighbouring countries (generally conducted by coach).

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

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

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

For this first quarter of 2019, seasonal movement (35%), short term local movement (32%) and and economic migration (30%) were the main types of movement observed. This distribution illustrates the homogeneity of flows bordering Burkina Faso and towards different countries in the region. In addition to Burkinabe nationals (64%), Nigerien nationals (27%) were the main nationality observed during this period.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the five FMPs in Burkina Faso between January and March 2019. The spikes observed throughout the quarter reflect regular movements to recently reopened gold mines in Côte d'Ivoire and Mali as well as seasonal migration to Côte d'Ivoire and Niger ahead of the winter season.
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **21%** Adults
- **79%** Cross-border
- **57%** Cross-border

** type of travel intended**

- **43%** Domestic

**EDUCATION**

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

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

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

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- CIV: 39%
- BFA: 35%
- NER: 22%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

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

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- No Shelter
- Financial issues
- Hunger
- Deportation
- Financial issues

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Business: 36%
- Jobs opportunities: 45%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 11%
- Comming: 3%
- Other: 5%

* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.\*
During this period covering January to March 2019 and as the previous quarter, only 2 FMPs (Faya, Kalait) in Chad were active. The third, located Zourke, remains inactive because of worsening security conditions in the Tibesti region of Chad.

The growing instability and expanding conflicts in northern Chad explain why the share of individuals travelling due to conflict (16%) increased by nine per cent from the final quarter of 2018 (7%), and restrictions of movements in the region following military operations linked to the conflicts explain the decrease in the daily average of individuals observed.

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

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

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

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

During this period, the main means of transport used by individuals observed, were private vehicle (72%) and bus (28%).
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **19%** Adults
- **81%** Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- **77%** Cross-border
- **19%** Domestic

**EDUCATION**

- Professional Training: 1%
- Tertiary: 3%
- Lower Secondary: 5%
- Upper Secondary: 5%
- Primary: 34%
- Koranic school: 39%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Student: 2%
- Employed: 4%
- Self-employed: 29%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 62%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- TCD: 73.1%
- LBY: 28.2%
- NGA: 13%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

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

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

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

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.

Adults: 19%

Minors: 81%

Educational and vocational background:

- Professional Training: 1%
- Tertiary: 3%
- Lower Secondary: 5%
- Upper Secondary: 5%
- Primary: 34%
- Koranic school: 39%

Employment status:

- Student: 2%
- Employed: 4%
- Self-employed: 29%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 62%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Economic reasons:
  - Economic reasons: 58%
  - Work-related: 20%
  - Repatriates: 14%
- Other:
  - Access to services: 4%
  - Other: 1%
  - Toleration: <1%
- Job opportunities: 24%
- Business: 53%

* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.
Three FMPs are active in Guinea: Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). They primarily monitor flows between Guinea and neighbouring countries. Bondoufourdou recorded the majority of flows observed (66% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (30%) and Nafadji (4%) of all flows.

The main destinations for cross border migration were Senegal (63%), Mali (21%) and Gambia (15%).

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

Guinean nationals (76%) made up the majority of travellers transiting through the FMPs.

**DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN GUINEA**

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the three FMPs of Guinea between January and March 2019. The number of people observed increased during weekly market days, at which times a very large influx of individuals travel between Senegal and Guinea.

**PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN GUINEA**

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

Similarly to the previous quarter, the vast majority of travellers crossing FMPs (94%) were travelling by car or taxi.

**MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED**

Guinean nationals (76%) made up the majority of travellers transiting through the FMPs.
**Flow Monitoring Surveys** complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

### DEMOGRAPHICS
- **27% Adults**
- **71% Cross-border**
- **11% Internal**
- **2% Minors**

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

### PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS
- Retired: 1%
- No answer: 3%
- Employed: 4%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 7%
- Student: 6%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 21%
- Self-employed: 58%

### REPORTED DIFFICULTIES
- Financial issues
- Hunger
- No Shelter
- Identity documents
- Arrest
- Sickness
- Lack of information

### LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE
- < 2 weeks: 69%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 4%
- 3 – 6 months: 1%
- 6 months: 12%
- Unknown: 14%

### REASONS FOR DEPARTURE
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 2%
- Commuting: 2%
- Business: 14%
- Job opportunities: 82%

* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.
In Mali, ten FMPs are set up throughout the country to gain a better understanding of migration flows within the country and between Mali and bordering countries like Niger and Algeria. During the first quarter of 2019, the daily average of individuals observed at FMPs decreased by three per cent since the previous quarter (down from 320). Malian (46%), Guinean (23%), Ivoirian (9%), Senegalese (7%), Gambian (6%), Burkinabe (5%) and Nigerien (3%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed.

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

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

The main vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transit buses (74%), followed by private cars (20%) and trucks (6%).
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
- 96% Adults
- 98% Cross-border
- 2% Domestic
- 1% Minors

**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**
- Primary: 34%
- Lower Secondary: 22%
- Upper Secondary: 19%
- Tertiary: 8%
- Professional Training: 5%
- Other: 2%
- Post-graduate: 1%
- Koranic school: <1%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- Employed: 10%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 2%
- Self-employed: 38%
- Student: 1%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 49%
- No answer: 4%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**
- Main departure country: Mali 98%, Senegal 2%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 94%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 5%
- 3 – 6 months: <1%
- > 6 months: <1%
- Unknown: <1%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**
- Financial issues: 90%
- Hunger: 7%
- Injuries: 5%
- Arrests: 3%
- Lack of information: 2%
- Attacks: 1%
- No shelter: <1%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- Economic reasons: 93%
- Family: 7%
- Other: 7%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**
- Job opportunities: 93%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.*
Niger has long been a staging point for migrants because of its border with Algeria and Libya. In this country, six FMPs are active: in Arlit and Seguedine, located in the northern region of Agadez, where the FMPs monitor flows between Niger and Algeria and Libya; in Dan Barto, Magaria and Dan Issa, where FMPs capture movements to and from Nigeria and seek to gain a better grasp of migration routes along the southern part of Niger; and Tahoua, which lies in the center of the country, and where the FMP mostly monitors internal flows.

The number of individuals identified the FMPs grew by 14 per cent from the last quarter, a trend explained by the return of seasonal migrants from the harvesting season.

During this period, Nigerien (82%) and Nigerian (14%) citizens were the main represented nationalities amongst travellers. Short term local movements (40%), economic migration (35%) and seasonal migration (23%) remained the main motives of travel.

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

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

The main means of transport used by travellers during the reporting period were private vehicles (70%) followed by public transport (22%).

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at the Niger FMPs during this first quarter of 2019. The increase observed in the first week of January is explained by the return of people from end-of-year festivities. The decreases in numbers observed at the end of February and in mid-March are linked to Presidential elections in Nigeria, during which period smaller numbers of people travelled to Niger.
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **11%** Adults
- **88%** Cross-border
- **1%** Minors
- **36%** Domestic

**EDUCATION**

- **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.

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- **Main departure country**
- **Main destination country**

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

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

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- **No Shelter**
- **Hunger Deportation**
- **Attacks**
- **Financial issues**
- **Sickness**
- **Injuries**

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- **Economic reasons:** 89%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

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

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names*
In Nigeria, two FMPs are set up in the towns of Sokoto and Kano and primarily record movements to and from Niger.

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

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

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs between January and March 2019. While the number of travellers observed remained stable in January (with weekly peaks marking the dates at which markets were held), significant dips in numbers were observed at the end of February and again in March. These decreases were a consequence of presidential and gubernatorial elections being held, around which period people tend to restrict their movements.
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Adults: 83%
- Minors: 17%

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- Cross-border: 96%
- Domestic: 4%

**EDUCATION**

- Primary: 2%
- Koranic school: 4%
- Tertiary: 13%
- Lower Secondary: 29%
- Upper Secondary: 51%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Retired: <1%
- Employed: <1%
- No answer: <1%
- Unemployed not looking job: <1%
- Student: 2%
- Self employed: 21%
- Unemployed looking for a job: 76%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- Main departure country
- Main destination country

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

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

**NATIONALITIES SURVEYED**

- NGA 80%
- NER 18%
- MLI 1%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Economic reasons
- Access to services
- Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)
- Re-join family

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Business: 21%
- Job opportunities: 79%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.*
When compared to the third quarter of 2018, the percentage of male travellers observed increased from 53% to 60%, while the percentage of minors halved from 6% in the last quarter. As in the previous quarter, the primary means of transport used by migrants crossing the FMP were private cars (78% of vehicles observed), followed by public transport (22%).

Similarly to the final quarter of 2018, the daily average of individuals recorded continued to grow, by twelve per cent. This reflects the fact that an increasing number of migrants are taking the Western Coastal Route.

In Senegal, an FMP in Tambacounda monitors important transit flows of migrants entering or leaving Senegal. Similarly to the previous quarter the main nationalities observed were Senegalese (78%), Malian (15%) and Guinean (3%). The others are Nigerian, Gambian and Mauritanian.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between January and March 2019. The spikes in numbers are explained by a weekly three-day market, one of the largest markets in the region which attracts a significant number of people wishing to sell or buy products.
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
- 4% Adults
- 96% Cross-border
- 0% Minors
- 96% Domestic

**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**
- Upper Secondary: 8%
- Primary: 19%
- Lower Secondary: 34%
- Koranic school: 39%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- No answer: 0%
- Retired: 0%
- Student: 0%
- Employed: 0%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 2%
- Self-employed: 43%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 55%

**MAIN NATIONALITIES SURVEYED**
- SEN, 36%
- MLI, 17%
- GIN, 11%
- MLI, 26%
- GMB, 11%
- GIN, 6%
- GMB, 6%
- CIV, 3%
- SEN, 42%
- GMB, 11%
- MLI, 26%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 100%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: -
- 3 – 6 months: -
- > 6 months: -
- Unknown: -

**MAIN NATIONALITIES SURVEYED**
- SEN, 36%
- MLI, 17%
- GIN, 11%
- GMB, 8%
- NER, 7%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- Economic reasons: 82%
- Re-join family: 18%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**
- Job opportunities: 100%

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

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### 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.
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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