REGIONAL MIGRATION REPORT
West and Central Africa
January – March 2018
1. INTRODUCTION

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

2. FLOW MONITORING METHODOLOGY

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

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

Two main tools constitute the flow monitoring methodology:

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

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

3. READING THIS REPORT

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

4. LIMITATION

Migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they encounter along their journey, so their intended transit and destination locations are often subject to change. 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.
Since March 2017, flow monitoring of individuals has been conducted in Ouagadougou. Additional FMPs were added in late 2017 in Kantchari, Seytenga, Faramana and Yendere. Most of the flows are between Burkina Faso and the neighboring countries of Mali, Niger, Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana.

The daily average number of individuals recorded at these three FMPs in Burkina Faso (595 individuals) increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2018 (266 individuals) due to the set-up of new FMPs. In the first quarter of 2018, the main migration flows in Burkina Faso were comprised of Burkinabe, Nigerian, and Malian nationals. The majority of flows observed in Burkina Faso included individuals traveling within Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire and Niger. Most flows are for economic reasons (short-term trade movements or long-term migration) as well as seasonal.

The proportion of women among the travelers observed at the Ouagadougou FMP decreased slightly during this quarter but remains well above the national averages in the other countries observed in this report (Niger, Senegal, Mali, among others).
This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Burkina Faso.

DEMOGRAPHICS

- **26%** Adults
- **74%** Minors
- **99%** Cross-border
- **1%** Internal

TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

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

EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>% Male</th>
<th>% Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional training</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>% Male</th>
<th>% Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed (looking for a job)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed (not looking for a job)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

- < 2 weeks: 77%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 13%
- 3 – 6 months: 5%
- > 6 months: 5%

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

- None: 0%
- Primary: 5%
- Lower secondary: 7%
- Upper secondary: 9%
- Tertiary: 9%
- Professional training: 7%
- Post-graduate: 2%
- Other: 5%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

- Economic reasons: 54%
- No answer: 7%
- Attend a family event: 6%
- Access to services: 6%
- Job opportunities: 63%
- Commuting: 4%
- Other: 6%

ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

- Other: 6%
- Agro-pastoral activities: 26%
- Business: 26%
- Job opportunities: 63%

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* 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 Chad, three FMPs have been set-up in 2017 and are located in Kalait, Faya and Zouarké in the North of the country, bordering Sudan, Libya and Niger. These FMPs are observing both internal flows (mostly for Kalait FMP) as well as cross-border movements to Libya (FMP in Zouarke and Faya).

The daily average number of individuals recorded at these three FMPs in Chad (215 individuals) increased in comparison to the fourth quarter of 2018 (168 individuals).

Between January and March 2018, the number of individuals observed increased slightly compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 (168 travelers/day). A slight variation is noted in the distribution of individuals by age and gender (increase of women and minors).

Between January and March 2018, the number of individuals observed increased slightly compared to the fourth quarter of 2018 (168 individuals).

In the first quarter of 2018, the main migration flows in Chad were comprised of Chadian and, to a much smaller extent, of Sudanese and Libyan nationals. The flows taking place in Chad included mostly individuals travelling internally, as well as a smaller percentage of individuals travelling to Sudan and Libya. Most flows are for economic reasons (short-term trade movements or long-term migration).
This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Chad.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
- 11% Adults
- 89% Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**
- 62% Cross-border travel: Respondents whose country of final intended destination is different from their country of departure.
- 38% Internal travel: When respondents intend to travel within the same country.

**EDUCATION**
- Other: 14%
- Professional training: 1%
- Tertiary: 8%
- Upper secondary: 2%
- Lower secondary: 7%
- Primary: 8%
- None: 59%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- No answer: 2%
- Unemployed (looking for a job): 5%
- Unemployed (not looking for a job): 29%
- Student: 1%
- Self-employed: 59%
- Employed: 4%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 54%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 8%
- 3 – 6 months: 10%
- > 6 months: 8%
- Unknown: 21%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**
- Access to services: 85%
- Attend a family event: 2%
- Economic reasons: 2%
- Natural disaster: 4%
- Rejoin family: 2%
- War or conflict: 4%
- Other: 11%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- Business: 43%
- Job opportunities: 31%

* 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 Guinea, Flow Monitoring Points have been active since April 2017 at border areas with Senegal and Mali.

During the first quarter of 2018, three of these points were active (as compared to five in Q4 2017), in Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). Daily flows of individuals observed at the FMPs have decreased between the fourth quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2018 (from 921 individuals/day to 511 individuals/day), due to the reduction in the number of active FMPs.

The majority of the flows were internal to the country, with individuals travelling within Guinea, in addition to persons moving to Senegal and Mali. During the period observed, mainly Guinean, Malian, Senegalese, Sierra Leonese and Ivorian nationals were observed. The main movements observed were of long-term economic nature (more than 6 months).

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed in the three FMPs of Guinea (Kouremale, Nafadji and Bondoufourdou) between January and March 2018.

During the first quarter of 2018, women and minors accounted for a large share of observed flows. In contrast to information obtained at other FMPs in the region, in Guinea, private vehicles (taxis) are the main means of transport used by the individuals observed.
This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Guinea.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **16% Adults**
- **84% Minors**
- **97% Cross-border travel**
- **3% Internal travel**

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

**EDUCATION**

- Other: 4%
- Post-graduate: 1%
- Professional training: 4%
- Tertiary: 21%
- Upper secondary: 23%
- Lower secondary: 22%
- Primary: 9%
- None: 17%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- No answer: 2%
- Unemployed (looking for a job): 6%
- Unemployed (not looking for a job): 28%
- Student: 6%
- Retired: 0%
- Self-employed: 45%
- Employed: 13%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Access to services: 75%
- Attend a family event: 3%
- Economic reasons: 3%
- Region family: 12%
- Targeted violence or persecution: 1%
- War or conflict: 0.5%
- Other: 5%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Agro-pastoral activities: 7%
- Commuting: 2%
- Business: 12%
- Job opportunities: 78%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- DZA: 111
- MLF: 561
- BFA: 414
- NER: 314
- SEN: 374
- LBY: 254
- AGO: 122
- ITA: 91
- BEN: 54
- TCD: 14
- CMR: 33
- GUY: 12
- TUN: 2
- CAF: 1
- CTY: 1
- CAN: 1
- ETH: 1
- BEN: 5
- QAT: 1
- JOR: 1
- GHA: 37
- NGA: 10
- MAR: 18
- ESP: 1
- GBR: 1
- SEN: 18
- GAB: 3
- GMB: 22
- COD: 4
- GIN: 71
- MRT: 90
- GNF: 4
- TGO: 1
- GNB: 3
- CMR: 4
- CMR: 4
- GUINEA: 97%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 60%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 6%
- 3 – 6 months: 2%
- > 6 months: 13%
- Unknown: 20%

*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%**
Since June 2016, IOM Mali has carried out Flow Monitoring activities in several regions in Mali, including Bamako, Benena, Gao, Gogui, Tombouctou, and others.

In the first quarter of 2018, IOM Mali observed a decrease in the individual flows compared to the last quarter of 2017 (451 daily flows observed late 2017 against 378 for the first quarter of 2018).

In the first quarter of 2018, the main migration flows in Mali were comprised of Malian, Guinean, Ivoirian, Senegalese and Gambian nationals (same as in the fourth quarter but in varied proportions). The majority of flows taking place in Mali were individuals traveling within the country or to other countries in the region (Niger, Mauritania, etc.) An increase of movements from Algeria was also observed during this period.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the level of the FMPs of Mali between January and March 2018.
This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Mali.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
- 96% Adults
- 4% Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**
- 99% Cross-border
- 1% Internal

**EDUCATION**

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES***

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 91%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 7%
- 3 – 6 months: <1%
- > 6 months: 1%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

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* 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%**
Since February 2016, Flow Monitoring activities have been conducted in two locations in the region of Agadez, Niger.

During this quarter, the majority of individuals observed crossing both FMPs were Nigerien, Nigerian, Libyan, Sudanese and Chadian nationals. The majority of flows (43%) observed in Niger were individuals exiting the country (mainly to Algeria and Libya).

However, between January and March 2018, outgoing flows at Niger’s FMPs decreased compared to the last quarter of 2018 while incoming flows (coming to Niger) remained stable in comparison to flows observed in the previous quarter. Those movements observed were mainly (46%) short-term economic movements (less than 6 months) as well as seasonal movements (25%). A quarter of all flows observed were considered long-term economic migrants (more than 6 months).

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at Niger’s FMPs. This gives an overview of mobility observed from January to March 2018. For this period, a peak was observed in March 2018.
This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Niger.

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- **11%** Adults
- **89%** Cross-border
- **87%** Respondents whose country of final intended destination is different from their country of departure.
- **13%** Minors
- **3%** Internal travel: When respondents intend to travel within the same country.

### EDUCATION

- Professional training: **3%**
- Tertiary: **2%**
- Upper secondary: **6%**
- Lower secondary: **25%**
- Primary: **34%**
- None: **22%**

### TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

- **87%** Cross-border
- **13%** Internal

### REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

- **Access to services**: 85%
- **Economic reasons**: 6%
- **Natural disaster**: 2%
- **Rejoin family**: 0.1%
- **War or conflict**: 4%
- **Agro-pastoral activities**: 5%
- **Commuting**: 6%
- **Business**: 7%
- **Job opportunities**: 82%

### ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

- **< 2 weeks**: 57%
- **2 weeks – 3 months**: 24%
- **3 – 6 months**: 9%
- **> 6 months**: 8%
- **Unknown**: 2%

*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 may not always total to exactly 100%.
In March 2017, two FMPs were established in Kano and Sokoto, Nigeria, where significant flows of travelers are observed. As part of intraregional migration flows, individuals travel back and forth between Nigeria and neighboring countries, mostly for trade and family reasons.

The daily average number of individuals recorded at these two FMPs in Nigeria (1,652 individuals) increased by nearly 600 travelers/day compared to the fourth quarter of 2018 (1,065 individuals).

This was mainly due to students returning to school, and the movement of others in search of casual work as an alternative to the low number of farming activities during this dry season.

During this period, the main migration flows in Nigeria were comprised of Nigerian, Nigerien, Chadian, Malian and Cameroonian nationals. The majority of flows taking place in Nigeria were individuals traveling to Niger or heading back to Nigeria from Niger. Most flows took place for economic reasons (long-term migration or short-term trade movements).

### DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the FMPs between January and March 2018.

### MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

- **Economic migration**: 40%
- **Short term local movement**: 35%
- **Seasonal**: 20%
- **Tourism**: 5%

### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- **Nigerian**: 50%
- **Nigerien**: 30%
- **Chadian**: 10%
- **Malian**: 5%
- **Cameroonian**: 5%

### PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN NIGERIA

- **DAILY AVERAGE**: 1,652 INDIVIDUALS RECORDED
- **% of females or males among all observed travelers**: 30% 70% 19%
- **% of minors among individuals recorded**: 59% 37% 4%

### MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

- **Car**: 59%
- **Public Bus**: 37%
- **Others**: 4%
This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Nigeria.

### DEMOGRAPHICS
- **19%** Adults
- **81%** Minors

### TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED
- **98%** Cross-border
- **2%** Internal

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

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

### EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>% Female</th>
<th>% Male</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional training</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>% Female</th>
<th>% Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed (looking for a job)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

- **ITA:** 151
- **LBY:** 131
- **DEU:** 115
- **ESP:** 107
- **GBR:** 86
- **FRA:** 62
- **NLD:** 24
- **GRC:** 20
- **NGA:** 81
- **BEL:** 17
- **prt:** 10
- **POL:** 10
- **ROU:** 10
- **AUS:** 8
- **DZA:** 5
- **MLT:** 5
- **SWE:** 4
- **BGR:** 4
- **CYR:** 4
- **Scotland:** 3
- **TUR:** 2
- **UKR:** 2
- **NOR:** 1
- **TUN:** 1
- **SEN:** 1
- **NER:** 1

### LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- **< 2 weeks:** 60%
- **2 weeks – 3 months:** 37%
- **3 – 6 months:** 13%
- **> 6 months:** 0%

### REPORTED DIFFICULTIES

- **Financial issues**
- **Sickness**
- **Hunger**
- **Identity documents issues**
- **Deportation**
- **No shelter**

### REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

- **95%** Economic reasons
- **3%** Access to services
- **1%** Attend a family event
- **1%** Marry
- **0%** Other

### ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

- **Job opportunities:** 77%
- **Agro-pastoral activities:** 1%
- **Commuting:** 1%
- **Business:** 22%

* 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%
Since April 2017, flow monitoring data has been collected in Tambacounda, a main transit town in the region for all type of migrations.

Daily flows of individuals observed at the FMP in Tambacounda slightly increased in the first quarter of 2018 (461 individuals/day) compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 (432 individuals/day).

The distribution of travelers observed by age and gender remains relatively unchanged from last quarter of 2017. Minors observed at the FMP slightly increased.

The majority of the flows are internal to the country with individuals heading to Dakar or Tambacounda. During the period covered, mostly Senegalese, Malian, Guinean and Gambian nationals were observed in Tambacounda FMP reflecting the role played by Tambacounda in regional migration. Main movements observed were of short-term economic nature (less than 6 months).

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between January and March 2018. Similar to previous months, regular peaks are noted almost every week which account for bus arrivals on certain days, arriving mostly from Mali.

% of females or males among all observed travelers
% of minors among individuals recorded

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)
76% Bus
24% Private Vehicle

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50%
Senegal M Malian Guinean Gambian Burkinese

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50%
Short term local movement Seasonal Economic migration Don’t know

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL
The majority of the flows are internal to the country with individuals heading to Dakar or Tambacounda. During the period covered, mostly Senegalese, Malian, Guinean and Gambian nationals were observed in Tambacounda FMP reflecting the role played by Tambacounda in regional migration. Main movements observed were of short-term economic nature (less than 6 months).

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between January and March 2018. Similar to previous months, regular peaks are noted almost every week which account for bus arrivals on certain days, arriving mostly from Mali.

% of females or males among all observed travelers
% of minors among individuals recorded

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)
76% Bus
24% Private Vehicle

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50%
Senegal M Malian Guinean Gambian Burkinese

MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50%
Short term local movement Seasonal Economic migration Don’t know

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN SENEGAL
The majority of the flows are internal to the country with individuals heading to Dakar or Tambacounda. During the period covered, mostly Senegalese, Malian, Guinean and Gambian nationals were observed in Tambacounda FMP reflecting the role played by Tambacounda in regional migration. Main movements observed were of short-term economic nature (less than 6 months).

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between January and March 2018. Similar to previous months, regular peaks are noted almost every week which account for bus arrivals on certain days, arriving mostly from Mali.
This dashboard presents data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and March 2018 in Senegal.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
- 22% Adults
- 78% Minors
- 82% Cross-border
- 18% Internal

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

**EDUCATION**
- Primary: 23%
- Lower secondary: 15%
- Upper secondary: 10%
- Tertiary: 8%
- Professional: 2%
- Other: 14%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- Employed: 16%
- Self-employed: 52%
- Retired: 1%
- Student: 3%
- Unemployed (not looking for a job): 18%
- Unemployed (looking for a job): 8%
- No answer: 2%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**
- CIV: 2
- MAR: 2
- GAB: 4
- GHA: 1
- COG: 1
- GNB: 1
- SEN: 127
- ITA: 71
- GAB: 44
- EU: 2
- SLE: 1
- GHA: 1
- FRA: 1
- CMR: 1
- DZA: 1
- DEU: 1
- GNB: 6

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 83%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 14%
- > 6 months: 0%
- Unknown: 1%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**
- Access to services: 57%
- Agro-pastoral activities: 14%
- Economic reasons: 11%
- Natural disaster: 2%
- Refuge family: 3%
- CIV: 57%
- MLI: 23
- GIN: 15
- MR1: 4
- GIN: 74
- MLI: 27
- GIN: 64
- NGA: 2
- MR1: 4
- GIN: 74
- MAR: 18
- BFA: 3
- GIN: 64
- GNB: 2
- SEN: 127
- GNB: 6
- [Other countries mentioned with varying codes]

**EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**
- Primary: 27%
- Lower secondary: 50%
- Upper secondary: 100%
- Tertiary: 100%

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**
- Cross-border travel: 82%
- Internal travel: 18%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- Job opportunities: 57%
- Commuting: 11%
- Business: 42%
- Other: 6%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**
- Access to services: 57%
- Economic reasons: 11%
- Natural disaster: 2%
- Refuge family: 3%
- CIV: 57%
- MLI: 23
- GIN: 15
- MR1: 4
- GIN: 74
- MLI: 27
- GIN: 64
- NGA: 2
- MR1: 4
- GIN: 74
- MAR: 18
- BFA: 3
- GIN: 64
- GNB: 2
- SEN: 127
- GNB: 6
- [Other countries mentioned with varying codes]
## 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 travelers observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). Data is collected on a daily basis through direct observation of travelers and key informant (KI) interviews.

**Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS):** Data collection tool gathering data directly from migrants on their backgrounds, their journey, and their intentions.

**Internal travel:** The departure and intended destination countries of respondents are the same, and the survey with those individuals was conducted in the same country.

**Minor:** Only minors aged 14 and over were surveyed; the proportion of minors provided therefore only represents survey respondents, and understates the proportion of minors present among travelers.

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

**Reason for departure:** The main reason for departure for migrants on their journey.
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IOM DTM AND FMP IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA:

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

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