QUARTERLY MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa
January – March 2020
During this first quarter (January-March) of 2020, flows increased by 10% when compared to the final quarter (October-December) of 2019. However, flows witnessed a significant drop between February and March 2020 (decrease of 30%), as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic taking hold in the region and of governments adopting restrictive measures on mobility in order to prevent the spread of the coronavirus.

Niger (25% of flows), Guinea (17%), Burkina Faso (16%), Nigeria (15%), Chad (11%) and Cameroon (7%) were the countries with the largest flows.

During this period, Nigerien (32%), Guinean (16%), Burkinabe (15%), Nigerian (12%), Chadian (9%) nationals were the largest nationality groups observed transiting through FMPs.

Long-term economic migration (43%), short-term local movements (38%) and seasonal migration (14%) were the main reasons of movements observed at overall FMPs in the region during this first quarter of 2020.

The majority of travellers (62%) were adult males, while 24 per cent were adult females during this first quarter of 2020. Minors accounted for 14 per cent of travellers.

During that period, individuals travelled mainly by car or taxi (57%), followed by bus (29%).

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Long-term economic migration (43%), short-term local movements (38%) and seasonal migration (14%) were the main reasons of movements observed at overall FMPs in the region during this first quarter of 2020.
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**

- **17% Adults**
- **83% Cross-border**
- **1% Minors**

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- **84% Cross-border**
- **16% Domestic**

**EDUCATION**

- Tertiary: 2%
- Other: 3%
- Professional Training: 10%
- Upper Secondary: 14%
- None: 14%
- Lower Secondary: 21%
- Primary: 36%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- No answer: 1%
- Student: 2%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 3%
- Employed: 9%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 39%
- Self-employed: 46%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- Main departure countries:
  - GIN: 16%
  - NER: 15%
  - NGA: 11%
  - MLI: 11%
  - TCD: 9%
  - BFA: 7%
  - CMR: 7%
  - DZA: 5%
  - Unknown: 2%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

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

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Economic reasons: 79%
- Re-join family: 8%
- Attend family event: 5%
- Access to services: 2%
- Others: 6%
- Others: 3%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 3%
- Commuting: 5%
- Business: 20%
- Job opportunities: 69%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.
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, Faramana on the border with Mali, and Dori and Kantchari, both close to the border with Niger.

During this first quarter of 2020, Côte d’Ivoire (39%) and Niger (27%) were the main countries of destination of travellers crossing FMPs.

Compared to the previous quarter (2,096), the daily average of individuals observed decreased by 14 per cent.

Buses (accounting for 98% of travel) were the main means of transport used for travel.

During this quarter, 62 per cent of travellers were male, while 24 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 14 per cent of travellers, representing a higher proportion than that observed in other countries.

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).
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**

- **23% Adults**
- **76% Cross-border**
- **51% 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**

- Professional Training: 1%
- Tertiary: 3%
- Secondary upper: 8%
- Koranic school: 10%
- Secondary lower: 16%
- Primary: 26%
- None: 36%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Student: 3%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 6%
- Employed: 9%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 15%
- Self-employed: 67%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

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

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 91%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 6%
- 3 – 6 months: 2%
- > 6 months: 1%
- Unknown: -

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Economic reasons: 59%
- Re-join family: 20%
- Attend family event: 7%
- Access to services: 3%
- Others: 11%
- Other: 7%
- Commuting: 4%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 18%
- Business: 30%
- Job opportunities: 41%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.*
As the last quarter, the majority of flows observed were headed towards an internal destination (97% of all flows in Chad), followed by destinations in Libya (2%) and Niger (1%) during this first quarter of 2020.

Short-term local movements (53%), economic migration (32%), seasonal migration (5%) and tourism (9%) were the main reasons for movement observed in the first quarter of 2020.

As the previous quarter in 2019, Chadian nationals were the main nationality observed (99% of all flows).

The majority of travellers were male (76%) while female represented 13 per cent of travellers. We noted also 11% of minors crossing FMPs.

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed in Chad during the first quarter of 2020. The significant decreases are due to the holidays of the enumerators.

We noted that FMP activities have been suspended during the last week of March due to the closure of borders related to the first cases of Covid-19 in the country.

DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN CHAD

The average daily number of travellers observed during this first quarter of 2020 has increased by 38 per cent compared to the previous quarter.

During this period, the main means of transport used by individuals observed were trucks (51%) followed by private vehicles (47%).

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN CHAD

13% female
76% male
11% % of minors

MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)

51% Truck
47% Private vehicle
2% Others

MAJOR MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Short-term local movement 53%
Economic migration 32%
Tourism 9%
Seasonal 5%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

99% Chadian
1% Others
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **17%** Adults
- **81%** Cross-border
- **2%** Minors
- **42%** Domestic

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- 1,112 surveys

**EDUCATION**

- Professional Training: 6%
- Secondary lower: 9%
- Secondary upper: 9%
- Primary: 13%
- Koranic school: 28%
- None: 32%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Retired: 1%
- Unemployed not looking for a job: 3%
- Student: 5%
- Employed: 11%
- Unemployed looking for a job: 23%
- Self employed: 37%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- 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

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 80%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 14%
- 3 – 6 months: 3%
- > 6 months: 3%
- Unknown: -

**Main departure country**

- TCD, 91%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Economic reasons: 65%
- Attend family event: 13%
- Re-join family: 10%
- Access to services: 4%
- Other: 8%

- Business: 37%
- Commuting: 58%

* 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 remain active in Guinea: Kouremale, Nafadj (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufour (bordering Senegal). They primarily monitor flows between Guinea and neighbouring countries. During the first quarter, Bondoufour recorded the majority of flows observed (55% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (41%) and Nafadj (4%).

The main destinations of travellers were Guinea (49%), Senegal (24%), Mali (22%) and the Gambia (3%).

For this quarter, long-term economic migration (46%), short-term local movements (39%) and seasonal migration (13%) were the main reasons for which observed individuals were travelling. The majority of travellers transiting through the FMPs were Guinean nationals (67%).

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the three FMPs of Guinea between January and March 2020. The number of people observed was stable with some spikes noted due to markets. We noted a substantial decrease of flows during the end of March due to the pandemic of Covid-19.

The average daily number of individuals recorded during this first quarter of 2020 is quite similar to the previous quarter (a slight 4% of decrease).

The majority of travellers (78%) identified were adults while children accounted for 22 per cent of total flows.

Over half of adult individuals (43%) were male while female travellers represented 35 per cent of flows observed.

The vast majority of travellers crossing FMPs were travelling by car or taxi (86%) or buses (12%).
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**
- 26% Adults
- 12% Minors
- 88% Cross-border
- 72% 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**
- Professional Training: 4%
- Koranic school: 5%
- Tertiary: 13%
- Primary: 16%
- Secondary upper: 20%
- None: 20%
- Secondary lower: 21%
- Other: 1%

**FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS — GUINEA**

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- No answer: 1%
- Employed: 2%
- Unemployed not looking for a job: 2%
- Student: 5%
- Unemployed looking for a job: 29%
- Self employed: 61%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**
- Commuting: 2%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 2%
- Business: 21%
- Job opportunities: 75%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**
- GIN: 80%
- SEN: 10%
- GMB: 3%
- Others: 7%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 86%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 3%
- 3 – 6 months: 2%
- 6 months: 2%
- Unknown: 7%

* 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 both within the country and between Mali and bordering countries like Niger and Algeria.

Malian (30%), Burkinabe (20%), Guinean (16%), Ivorian (7%) and Senegalese (5%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed.

The vast majority of observed individuals were travelling for economic purposes (93%) and the majority of outgoing migrants were headed for Mali (66% of outgoing flows), Mauritanian (12%), Burkina Faso (11%) and Algeria (7%). It shows the role of Mali as a hub for intra-regional and inter-regional migration.

During the first quarter of 2020, the large majority of adults observed travellers were adult males (86%) while 11 per cent were adult females. Minors accounted for 3 per cent of the travellers.

The main vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transit buses (72%), followed by private cars (23%).
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**

- **99%** Cross-border
- **9%** Domestic
- **89%** Adults
- **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**

- Tertiary: 2%
- Other: 3%
- Professional Training: 10%
- Secondary upper: 14%
- None: 14%
- Secondary lower: 21%
- Primary: 36%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Unemployed not looking for a job: 1%
- Student: 2%
- Employed: 8%
- Unemployed looking for a job: 38%
- Self employed: 51%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 93%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 7%
- 3 – 6 months: -
- > 6 months: -
- Unknown: -

**MAIN DEPARTURE COUNTRIES**

- MLI: 99%
- GIN: 9%
- CIV: 7%
- BFA: 7%
- SEN: 5%
- DZA: 4%
- GMB: 2%
- SLE: -

**MAIN DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- ITA, 17%
- ESP, 17%
- DZA, 17%
- MRT, 13%
- MAR, 10%
- FRA, 5%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Economic reasons: 90%
- Re-join family: 9%
- Attended family event: 1%
- Job opportunities: 95%
- Other: 5%

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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 centre of the country, and where the FMP mostly monitors internal flows.

Short-term local movements (34%) economic migration (32%) and seasonal migration (32%) remained the main motives of travel. During the reporting period, Nigerien (83%) and Nigerian (9%) citizens were the most represented nationalities amongst travellers. The travellers were mainly internal to Niger (77%). The others were heading to Nigeria (8%) and Libya (8%). The main means of transport used by travellers during the reporting period were private vehicles (64%) followed by public transport (31%).

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at the Niger FMPs during the first quarter of 2020. The numbers observed throughout the quarter were quite fluctuating sometimes due to markets. The significant decrease observed in the end of March is due to the closure of borders related to Covid-19.

The number of individuals identified the FMPs increased by 16 per cent from the last quarter, a trend explained by the return of people from the festivity of the end of year. Sixty-five per cent of travellers observed were male, while 22 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 13 per cent of the total flows.
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**
- 14% Adults
- 18% Minors
- 82% Cross-border
- 86% 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**
- Tertiary: 1%
- Professional Training: 3%
- Secondary upper: 4%
- Secondary lower: 18%
- Koranic school: 21%
- None: 25%
- Primary: 27%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- Student: 1%
- No answer: 2%
- Unemployed not looking for a job: 3%
- Employed: 16%
- Self employed: 29%
- Unemployed looking for a job: 49%

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

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**
- Main departure countries:
  - NER: 42%
  - LBY: 15%
  - DZA: 15%
  - NGA: 13%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- Economic reasons: 92%
- Violence: 2%
- Attend family event: 2%
- Rejoin Family: 2%
- War: 1%
- Access to services: 1%
- Other: 5%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 1%
- Business: 4%
- Job opportunities: 90%

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In Nigeria, two FMPs are set up in the towns of Sokoto and Kano and primarily record movements to and from Niger. During the first quarter of 2020, the main destination of travellers at the two FMPs in Nigeria was Niger (67%) and Nigeria (31%). The main reasons for migration were short-term local movements (46%) and economic migration (41%). Tourism (8%) and seasonal migration (5%) were the other significant motives for travel.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (83%) and Nigerien (9%) nationals. Kano recorded 88 per cent of all flows, while Sokoto captured 12 per cent of flows.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs during the first quarter of 2020. The flows remain quite stable during this period except some fluctuations due to markets. The decrease in flows noted during March is due to Covid-19 pandemic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile of persons observed at FMPs in Nigeria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDIVIDUALS RECORDED</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1,177</strong> Daily average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of minors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means of transport (all flows)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>54%</strong> Private vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>29%</strong> Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13%</strong> Others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movements observed</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term local movement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seasonal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
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</tbody>
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<th>Main nationalities observed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigerian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigerien</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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% Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- Cross-border: 99%
- Domestic: 1%

**EDUCATION**

- None: 1%
- Primary: 2%
- Koranic School: 4%
- Tertiary: 13%
- Secondary lower: 23%
- Secondary upper: 57%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- No answer: 1%
- Unemployed not looking for a job: 3%
- Student: 4%
- Self-employed: 5%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 17%
- Self employed: 70%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- Main departure countries
- NGA: 80%
- NER: 18%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 65%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 35%
- 3 – 6 months: -
- > 6 months: -
- Unknown: -

**Main destination countries**

- ITA, 26%
- LBY, 16%
- DZA, 15%
- NGA, 7%
- MAR, 8%
- NER, 4%
- FRA, 4%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Economic reasons: 95%
- Access to services: 2%
- Attend family event: 1%
- Religious event: 1%
- Re-join family: 1%
- Others: 6%
- Business: 4%
- Job opportunities: 92%

* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.
In Senegal, the FMP in Tambacounda was deactivated in mid-April 2019 and two new FMPs were set up in Kidira and Moussala (both located along the border with Mali), to better monitor flows of migrants entering or leaving Senegal.

The main flows were internal flows in Senegal (79%) while the others were heading to Mali (15%) and Gambia (4%). The main nationality groups observed during this quarter were Malian (47%) and Senegalese (28%) nationals.

Most of travellers observed (68%) were travelling by bus, while 32 per cent were using private vehicle.

The majority of travellers (62%) were male, while 31 per cent were female.

Economic migration (40%), short-term local movements (33%) and tourism (18%) were the main reasons for migration.

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

- **INDIVIDUALS RECORDED**
  - Average decrease by 19 per cent were observed compared to the last quarter explained by the closure of borders due to the covid-19 pandemic.
  - 31% female, 62% male, 7% minors

- **MEANS OF TRANSPORT**
  - 98% Bus, 2% Others

**MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED**

- Economic migration: 40%
- Short-term local movement: 33%
- Tourism: 18%
- Seasonal: 2%

**MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED**

- Malian: 47%
- Senegalese: 28%
- Nigerien: 11%
- Nigerian: 4%

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at Kidira and Moussala FMPs between January and March 2020. We noted some regular fluctuations due to the markets in Diaoube. The significant decreases noted in late March were due to Covid-19 pandemic.
**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

- **42%** Adults
- **58%** Minors

### TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

- **87%** Cross-border
- **13%** Domestic

### EDUCATION

- **Primary**: 48%
- **Secondary lower**: 17%
- **Secondary upper**: 14%
- **Koranic school**: 7%
- **Tertiary**: 6%
- **Higher education**: 2%

### PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

- **Retired**: 1%
- **Employed**: 5%
- **Unemployed - not looking for a job**: 2%
- **Student**: 4%
- **Unemployed - looking for a job**: 10%
- **Self-employed**: 78%

### DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES*

- **Main departure countries**
  - **MLI, 6%**: 96%
  - **SEN, 84%**: 4%
  - **CIV**: 3%
  - **NER**: 3%
  - **GMB**: 3%
  - **BFA**: 2%

### LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

- **< 2 weeks**: 96%
- **2 weeks – 3 months**: 4%
- **3 – 6 months**: -
- **> 6 months**: -
- **Unknown**: -

**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.

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In Cameroon, an FMP was set up in Kousseri (located along the border with Chad), to better monitor flows of migrants entering or leaving Cameroon.

The majority of flows observed were internal flows in Cameroon (82%) while the others were heading to Chad (13%) and Nigeria (5%).

The main nationality groups observed during this quarter remain the same as the last quarter with Cameroonian (54%) and Chadian (34%) nationals.

Economic migration (34%), short-term local movements (29%), seasonal migration (27%) were the main reasons for migration. Travellers were primarily from Cameroon and Chad.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at Kousseri FMPs between January and March 2020. The decreases noted in mid-February is due to legislatives elections. We noted an increase of flows at the beginning of February due to a new road (Maiduguri Dikwa) opened and going to Benin. The significant increase noted in March is due to passage of Cameroonian students crossing the borders to go to Chad for the baccalaureat. The decrease noted in the last weeks of March is due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
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**
- **39% Adults**
- **59% Cross-border**
- **2% Minors**

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**
- **52% 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**
- None: 1%
- Professional Training: 2%
- Secondary lower: 9%
- Tertiary: 16%
- Primary: 17%
- Koranic school: 27%
- Secondary upper: 28%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- Others: 4%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 8%
- Student: 11%
- Employed: 11%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 22%
- Self-employed: 44%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 66%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 14%
- 3 – 6 months: 13%
- > 6 months: 5%
- Unknown: 2%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- Economic reasons: 70%
- Attend family event: 17%
- Access to services: 10%
- Others: 3%

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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.dtm.iom.int

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