REGIONAL MIGRATION REPORT
West and Central Africa
July – September 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) - 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 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. 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 enroute. 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.
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%).

Nigerian 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.
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% Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**
- 86% Cross-border
- 14% Domestic

**EDUCATION**
- Post-graduate: 0%
- Professional Training: 1%
- Tertiary: 2%
- Koranic school: 7%
- None: 10%
- Primary: 16%
- Lower Secondary: 20%
- Upper Secondary: 23%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- Retired: <1%
- No answer: 1%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 4%
- Student: 4%
- Employed: 4%
- Self-employed: 38%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 47%

**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: 69%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 14%
- 3 – 6 months: 2%
- > 6 months: 11%
- Unknown: 4%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**
- Access to services
- Attend family event
- Economic reasons
- Re-join family
- War/conflict
- No answer
- Retirement
- Religious event
- Tourism
- Commuting
- Agro-pastoral Activity
- Other
- Job opportunities

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**
- Job opportunities: 77%
- Other: 13%
- Business: 5%
- Other: 3%

*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 Nigerien (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%).

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.

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 percent were minors.

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

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

### MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short term</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local movement</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic migration</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkinabese</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigerien</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malian</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanaian</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivorian</td>
<td>1%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### DAILY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT FMPs IN BURKINA FASO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>7/1/2018</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/2/2018</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/3/2018</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>7/4/2018</td>
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<td>7/5/2018</td>
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<td>7/6/2018</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>7/7/2018</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>7/8/2018</td>
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<td>650</td>
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<td>7/9/2018</td>
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<td>7/12/2018</td>
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<td>650</td>
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<td>650</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>650</td>
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<td>7/21/2018</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/24/2018</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data was not collected on the weekend.

*All 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**
- 22% Adults
- 78% Minors
- 98% Cross-border
- 2% Domestic

**EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Cross-border</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate</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>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koranic School</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- 9% Employed
- 0% Self-employed
- 0% Retired
- 8% Student
- 4% Unemployed - looking for a job
- 12% Unemployed - not looking for a job
- 0% No answer

**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

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

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

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Sickness
- Deportation financial issues
- Hunger
- Injuries
- Other identity documents issues
- No shelter
- Lack of information

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- 45% Job opportunities
- 21% Business
- 25% Agro-pastoral Activity
- 6% Commuting
- 21% Natural disasters
- 3% Other
- 4% Rejoin family
- 2% Religious event
- 1% Other reason
- 5% Access to services
- 1% Attend family event

* 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.

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.
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**

- 10% Adults
- 90% Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- 48% Cross-border
- 52% Domestic

**EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koranic school</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Secondary</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Secondary</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed - looking for a job</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed - not looking for a job</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- No shelter troubles at sea
- Identity documents issues
- Hunger
- Sickness
- Arrest
- Lack of information
- Financial issues

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 62%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 15%
- 3 – 6 months: 14%
- > 6 months: 8%
- Unknown: 1%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- None: <1%
- Access to services: <1%
- Acted family events: <1%
- Economic reasons: 11%
- Natural disaster: 1%
- Return family: 14%
- Targeted violence or persecution: 2%
- War conflicts: <1%
- Other events: <1%
- Religious events: <1%
- Tourism: <1%
- Other: <1%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 29%
- Commuting: 18%
- Business: 20%
- Job opportunities: 33%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.*
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% 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.
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
- 73% Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- 98% Cross-border
- 2% Internal

**EDUCATION**

- Koranic school: 5%
- Other: 2%
- Post-graduate: 2%
- Professional training: 2%
- Tertiary: 16%
- Upper Secondary: 22%
- Lower Secondary: 19%
- Primary: 14%
- None: 18%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- No answer: 3%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 21%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 6%
- Student: 11%
- Retired: 0%
- Self-employed: 0%
- Employed: 54%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES***

- Numbers in chart refer to number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 58%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 2%
- 3 – 6 months: 1%
- 6 months: 23%
- Unknown: 16%

**REPORTED DIFFicultIES**

- Lack of information
- Financial issues
- Arrest
- Other
- Mental issues
- Deportation
- Sickness
- Hunger
- Identity documents
- Issues
- Unknown
- No shelter

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- None: 69%
- Access to services: 4%
- Attend family event: 3%
- Religious event: <1%
- Business: <1%
- Other: <1%
- Job opportunities: 81%
- Job opportunities: <1%
- Rejoin family: <1%
- Religious event: <1%
- War conflict: <1%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 2%
- Business: 16%
- Commuting: 1%
- Other: 1%
- Other: 1%
- Other: 1%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Job opportunities: 81%
- Other: 1%

*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), Mauritanian (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.

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.
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: 96%
- Minors: 4%

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Secondary</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Secondary</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
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**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed - looking for a job</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMR: 2</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIN: 1,152</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMB: 285</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLI: 1,004</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALI</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>59%</td>
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**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>&lt; 2 weeks</td>
<td>94%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 weeks – 3 months</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – 6 months</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; 6 months</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Lack of information
- Medical issues
- Financial issues
- Identity documents issues
- Arroy deportation
- Mental issues
- Arrest
- Religious issues
- Job opportunities

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Access to services: 84%
- Business: <1%
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.

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%).

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.

During the third quarter of 2018, the daily average number of individuals recorded was 729, an increase of 47% compared to the previous quarter.
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**

22% Adults

78% Cross-border

53%

1% Minors

47% Domestic

**EDUCATION**

- Koranic school: 18%
- Professional Training: 5%
- Tertiary: 12%
- Upper Secondary: 18%
- Lower Secondary: 33%
- Primary: 9%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- No answer: 68%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 8%
- Student: 2%
- Retired: 0%
- Self-employed: 21%
- Employed: 2%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- NER: 1,982
- NGA: 636
- DZA: 420
- LIB: 316
- CMA: 76
- NER: 2,298
- NA: 342
- LIB: 291
- NOA: 244
- DZA: 472
- ITA: 102
- SEN: 44
- MLI: 144
- GNF: 16
- MAR: 92
- GMD: 50
- SEN: 35
- NIG: 10

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 60%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 9%
- 3 – 6 months: 6%
- > 6 months: 24%
- Unknown: 1%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Access to services: 95%
- Religious event: <1%
- Natural disaster: <1%
- Targeted violence or persecution: <1%
- War conflict: <1%
- Other: <1%
- Job opportunities: 6%
- Business: 1%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

93%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Job opportunities: 6%
- Other: <1%
- Business: 1%
- Commuting: <1%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: <1%
- Other: <1%
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 Nigerien (32%) nationals. Nevertheless, another five per cent were from Mali, four per cent from Chad, and 2% from Cameroon, 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 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.

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.

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

The profile of persons observed at FMPs in Nigeria showed that the majority of individuals were male (76%), with 24% female and 17% minors. The main means of transport were cars (57%), followed by public transport (38%) and others (5%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (32%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (2%).
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
- 16% Adults
- 84% Minors
- 97% Cross-border
- 3% 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**
- Koranic school: 4%
- Post-graduate: 0%
- Tertiary: 8%
- Upper Secondary: 58%
- Lower Secondary: 24%
- Primary: 6%
- None: 2%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- No answer: 2%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 77%
- Student: 1%
- Retired: 0%
- Self-employed: 17%
- Employed: 1%

**REPORT #3 — PAGE 16 JUL — SEPT 2018**

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

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| MLI | 1%
| NER | 14% |

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 60%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 39%
- 3 – 6 months: <1%
- > 6 months: <1%
- Unknown: <1%

**NATIONALITIES SURVEYED**
- NGA: 83%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- 92% No answer
- 5% Access to services
- 1% Economic reasons
- 1% Environmental events
- <1% Natural disasters
- <1% Return family
- <1% Translated violence or persecution
- <1% War conflict
- <1% Religious event
- 1% Other
- 1% Commuting
- 1% Religion
- 19% Business
- 79% Job opportunities

* 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.

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.

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).
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**

- 16% Adults
- 84% Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- 91% Cross-border
- 9% Domestic

**EDUCATION**

- Koranic School: 33%
- Primary: 38%
- Lower Secondary: 15%
- Upper Secondary: 5%
- Tertiary: 1%
- Professional Training: 1%
- Post-graduate: 0%
- Other: 0%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Employed: 3%
- Self-employed: 59%
- Retired: 0%
- Student: 4%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 5%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 27%
- No answer: 2%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 84%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 16%
- 3 – 6 months: 1%
- > 6 months: <1%
- Unknown: <1%

**NATIONALITIES SURVEYED**

- SEN: 39%
- GIN: 11%
- GNB: 4%
- MLU: 25%
- Others: 1%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Other: <1%
- Religious event: 1%
- Targeted violence or persecution: <1%
- War/conflict: <1%
- Other: 1%
- Tourism: <1%
- Business: 11%
- Commuting: <1%
- Job opportunities: 88%
- Agricultural activity: <1%
- Other: <1%
- Economic reasons: 59%
- Natural disasters: <1%
- Access to services: <1%
- Attend family event: 34%
- Other: <1%

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

https://displacement.iom.int/
https://migration.iom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info

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