REGIONAL MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

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

4. LIMITATION

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

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

FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th># active Flow Monitoring Points</th>
<th>Daily average # of observed travelers</th>
<th># Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
<td>1 FMP</td>
<td>413 travelers/day</td>
<td>343 surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUINEA</td>
<td>3 FMPs</td>
<td>697 travelers/day</td>
<td>2,710 surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALI</td>
<td>10 FMPs</td>
<td>376 travelers/day</td>
<td>3,425 surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>2 FMPs</td>
<td>384 travelers/day</td>
<td>1,049 surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAD</td>
<td>3 FMPs</td>
<td>303 travelers/day</td>
<td>1,202 surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURKINA FASO</td>
<td>5 FMPs</td>
<td>1,696 travelers/day</td>
<td>1,316 surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>2 FMPs</td>
<td>1,202 travelers/day</td>
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<td>1,202 travelers/day</td>
<td>2,953 surveys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Four new FMPs have been installed between March and April 2018 in addition to Ouagadougou FMP. They are located in Yendere (Côte d’Ivoire, 54% of all flows observed), Faramana (border with Mali), Dori and Kantchari (border with Niger) for a better understanding of migration patterns in Burkina Faso.

As a result of the new FMPs, a considerable increase of the daily average of individuals observed has been noted during the reporting period, as compared to the previous quarter.

Côte d’Ivoire and Niger were the main countries of destination of the buses observed in this quarter. 70% of flows observed between Burkina Faso and border countries were either seasonal or short term local movements.

The FMP of Yendere recorded the largest flow (54%) as compared to the other FMPs in Burkina Faso. Niamey, Abidjan, Yamoussokoro, Korhogo, Bamako and Bouake were the main cities of destination of flows observed in this quarter.

The daily evolution of the flows observed between April and June 2018 in the different FMPs in Burkina Faso showed some variation this quarter. With the activation of the new FMPs in Burkina Faso, the maximum value of daily flows rose from 2,000 individuals in the previous quarter to more than 3,000 individuals at the end of this quarter.

Data were not collected during the week end.
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**

- **91%** Cross-border
- **9%** Domestic

**EDUCATION**

- **Primary**
  - None: 42%
  - Tertiary: 27%
- **Upper Secondary**
  - None: 15%
  - Tertiary: 6%
- **Lower Secondary**
  - None: 6%
  - Tertiary: 3%
- **Professional training**
  - None: 1%
  - Tertiary: 1%
- **Post-graduate**
  - None: 0%
  - Tertiary: 0%
- **Other**
  - None: 6%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- **Employed**
  - None: 10%
- **Self-employed**
  - None: 0%
  - Tertiary: 67%
- **Retired**
  - None: 0%
- **Student**
  - None: 5%
- **Unemployed - looking for a job**
  - None: 12%
  - Tertiary: 6%
- **Unemployed - not looking for a job**
  - None: 6%
- **No answer**
  - None: 0%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- **ECONOMIC REASONS**
  - None: 63%
  - Job opportunities: 17%
  - Business: 2%
  - Commuting: 2%
  - Agro-pastoral activities: 16%

- **Access to services**
  - None: 7%
  - Attended family event: 5%
  - Economic reasons: 60%
  - Natural disasters: 1%
  - Medical lic: 3%
  - Other: 2%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.*
Since March 2018, in addition to Kalait, two new FMPs were installed in Faya and Zouarke, for a better understanding of migration flows in the north of Chad.

In this quarter, internal movements between the various cities of Chad made up 69% of all flows observed. Additionally, flows going both ways between Chad and Libya and some movements between Chad and Niger were also observed during this period.

Abeche and Faya were the main cities of destination in Chad. Sebha and Mourzouq were the main cities of destination from Chad to Libya. Consistent with the results of the previous quarter, short term local movement and economic migration remained the main types of observed movement, as with the previous quarter.

The daily average of individuals traveling through the FMPs has slightly increased this quarter, due to the data captured at new FMPs installed in March.

During this quarter, the largest of flows was recorded in the FMP of Zouarke (42% of all flows). This peak coincides with preparations for Ramadan as individuals travel to join family members. In May, the flows decreased slightly due to weather conditions in the north which made travel extremely difficult.

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Kalait, Faya and Zouarke FMP between April and June 2018.

The demographic profile of travellers has not changed from the previous quarter.

An increase of 4% of minors has been observed in this quarter.

No major variation was noted on the means of transport.

No major variation was noted on the means of transport.
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**

- **9%** Adults
- **91%** Cross-border
- **57%** Domestic
- **4%** Minors

**EDUCATION**

- Other: 14%
- Post-graduate: 0%
- Professional Training: 1%
- Tertiary: 4%
- Upper Secondary: 6%
- Lower Secondary: 8%
- Primary: 17%
- None: 50%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- No answer: 2%
- Employed: 5%
- Self-employed: 53%
- Student: 2%
- Retired: 0%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 2%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 36%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Other: 21%
- Economic: 68%
- Agro-pastoral activities: 2%
- Commuting: 9%
- Job opportunities: 36%
- Business: 32%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 67%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 15%
- 3 – 6 months: 9%
- > 6 months: 8%
- Unknown: 1%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.*
In this quarter, Kouremale, Nafadji (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal), were the three active FMPs in Guinea.

Bondoufourdou (57% of all flows) and Kouremale (40% of all flows) recorded the main flows observed in this quarter.

Short term local movement and economic migration (90% both movements) were the main type of movement of the flows observed in this quarter.

As in the previous quarters, Guinean, Malian and Senegalese nationals were the main individuals observed.

During this quarter, the daily average of the individuals recorded in the different FMPs increased by 26% compared to the previous quarter of 2018.

The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during this quarter have not changed significantly compared to the last 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**

- **15%** Adults
- **85%** Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- **89%** Cross-border
- **11%** Domestic

**EDUCATION**

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<th>Level</th>
<th>% Respondents</th>
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<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Secondary</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Secondary</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Training</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>% Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed - not looking for a job</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed - looking for a job</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- **NER**: 3
- **CPV**: 2
- **MRB**: 250
- **GAB**: 17
- **MLI**: 60
- **SEN**: 56
- **CMR**: 1
- **GIO**: 51
- **AGO**: 36
- **NER**: 120
- **TCD**: 3
- **NLD**: 2
- **THA**: 1
- **PER**: 2
- **CAO**: 2
- **RWA**: 3
- **TUR**: 1
- **BOD**: 36
- **BEL**: 7
- **ZAF**: 2
- **BFA**: 54
- **CHF**: 1
- **COG**: 22
- **GNB**: 7
- **DZA**: 1

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- **< 2 weeks**: 53%
- **2 weeks – 3 months**: 2%
- **3 – 6 months**: 1%
- **> 6 months**: 30%
- **Unknown**: 14%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Job opportunities: 88%
- Business: 8%
- Commuting: 1%
- Other: 1%
- Agro-pastoral activities: 2%
- Attendance at school: 1%
- Loss of information: 1%
- Hunger: 1%
- Family reunification: 1%
- Loss of work: 1%
- Employment: 1%
- Medical: 1%
- Other: 1%
- Illness: 1%
- Access to services: 1%
- Social reasons: 1%
- Natural disasters: 1%
- Loss of property: 1%
- Deportation: 1%
- Identity document issues: 1%
- Financial reasons: 1%
- Other: 1%
- Property: 1%
- None: 1%
- Reasonable priced accommodation: 1%
- Weather: 1%
- No shelter: 1%
- Domestic violence: 1%
- Job: 1%
- Nutrition: 1%
- War: 1%
- Unemployment: 1%
- Internally displaced: 1%
- National: 1%
- Labor: 1%
- Other: 1%
- kort: 1%
- Viscose: 1%
- GNET: 1

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO 3 codes and country names.
In Mali 10 FMPs are installed throughout the country in order to gain a better understanding of the migration situation between Mali and cross bordering countries.

During this quarter, Malian (35%), Guinean (27%), Ivoirian (8%), Senegalese (6%), Gambian (5%) and Nigerien (3%), were the main nationals observed, noting that these were the main nationalities observed, reflecting the nationalities observed in the previous quarter.

The FMPs of Gogui, Heremakono, Tomboucto, Bamako and Place Kidal, recorded the main flows observed in this quarter.

A significant increase of the flows from Algeria and Mauritania toward Mali was observed in this period, in comparison to the previous quarter.

The daily average decreased slightly (-1%) compared to the previous quarter.

The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during this quarter have not changed much compared to the last quarter.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the level of the FMPs of Mali between April and June 2018.
**Flow Monitoring Surveys** compliment FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **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.

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

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

**EDUCATION**

- Primary: 35%
- Lower Secondary: 23%
- Upper Secondary: 13%
- Tertiary: 5%
- Professional Training: 2%
- Post-graduate: 0%
- Other: 4%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Employed: 6%
- Self-employed: 39%
- Student: 2%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 2%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 51%
- No answer: 0%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- GIN: 1,048
- DZA: 518
- LBR: 22
- LGMB: 221
- SLE: 44
- SEN: 212
- GN: 23
- BFA: 110
- CIV: 256
- MAL: 820
- CMR: 8
- GHA: 16
- TGO: 23
- NGA: 9
- CPV: 2
- CTF: 3
- NER: 18
- GNO: 13
- DZA: 335
- MRT: 222

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 93%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 6%
- 3 – 6 months: <1%
- > 6 months: <1%
- Unknown: <1%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Job opportunities: 84%
- Other: 16%
- Business: 0%
- Commuting: 0%
- Agro-pastoral activities: 0%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO 3 codes and country names.*
Since February 2016, flow monitoring of individuals has been conducted in two locations in the region of Agadez, Niger.

During this quarter, the main locations of departure of flows were Agadez (Niger), Sebha (Libya) and Nguezzam (Algeria).

Economic migration (39% of all flows) was the main movement observed in this quarter.

Between April to June 2018, in addition to Nigerians (66%), Malians (5%), Libyans (4%), Guineans (4%), Nigerians (4%), and Chadians (3%) were the main nationalities observed in the both FMPs.

During this quarter, many cases of return have been observed in observed at Niger’s FMPs.

During this quarter of 2018, the demographic characteristics of the individuals observed have not changed much compared to the last quarter.

The means of transport used have decreased slightly compared to the last quarter, and private vehicles remain the main means of transport used.
In March 2017, two FMPs were established in Kano and Sokoto, Nigeria, where significant flows of individuals of different nationalities were observed. 69% of main flows observed went from Nigeria toward Niger, and 27% from Niger to Nigeria.

Short term local movement and economic migration (together making up 76% of all flows) were the main movement observed.

The main nationalities observed during this period were Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (32%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (2%).

A significant decrease (-37%) of individuals observed at FMPs has been recorded during this period, in comparison to the first quarter of the year.

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the level of the Nigerian FMPs between April and June 2018. During this period, a decrease in flows coincides with the onset of the rainy season, which leads individuals to stay home and focus on farming activities.
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
- **96%** Cross-border, **4%** Domestic

### EDUCATION

- 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.

### TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED

- **3,953 SURVEYS**

### NATIONALITIES SURVEYED

- **NER:** 56
- **NGA:** 2,897

### LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE

- < 2 weeks: 65%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 33%
- 3 – 6 months: 2%
- > 6 months: <1%
- Unknown: <1%

### NATIONALITY SURVEYED

- **NER** 5%
- **NGA** 95%

### EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

- Other: 1%
- Post-graduate: 0%
- Professional Training: 1%
- Tertiary: 11%
- Upper Secondary: 24%
- Lower Secondary: 4%
- Primary: 3%
- None: 3%

### PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

- No answer: 1%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 1%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 1%
- Student: 2%
- Retired: 0%
- Self-employed: 14%
- Employed: 0%

### REASONS FOR DEPARTURE

- **93%** Economic reasons
- **5%** Access to services
- **<0%** Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.)
- **<0%** Other

### ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)

- **78%** Job opportunities
- **18%** Business
- **4%** Commuting
- **0%** Other

*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, a main transit town in Senegal.

During the three months covered, individuals of mainly Senegalese, Malian, Guinean and Gambian nationality were identified at the Tambacounda FMP, reflecting the role played by Tambacounda in regional migration.

The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during this quarter have not changed significantly compared to the last quarter.

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between April and June 2018. The daily average numbers decreased by 12% in comparison to the previous quarter.

Short term local movement and seasonal movement (together making up 70%), were the main types of movement observed during this period.

The main means of transport used were:

- **78%** for buses
- **22%** for private vehicles

The main nationalities observed were:

- **413** daily average individuals recorded
- **36%** Senegalese
- **64%** Malian
- **7%** others

**% of minors among individuals recorded**

**Main Movements Observed**

- **40%** Short term local movement
- **25%** Seasonal
- **20%** Economic migration
- **14%** Don’t know

**Main Nationalities Observed**

- **50%** Senegalese
- **45%** Malian
- **10%** Guinean
- **5%** Gambian
- **0%** Bissau Guinean
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**

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

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- CPV: 4
- MAR: 4
- COG: 1
- GHA: 3
- LBR: 2
- MRT: 24
- BFA: 10
- MLI: 43
- NGA: 10
- CIV: 4
- NER: 6

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 70%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 28%
- 3 – 6 months: 2%
- > 6 months: <1%
- Unknown: <1%

**EDUCATION**

- None: 22%
- Primary: 43%
- Lower Secondary: 6%
- Upper Secondary: 22%
- Tertiary: 3%
- Professional Training: 0%
- Post-graduate: 1%
- Other: 3%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Employed: 6%
- Self-employed: 54%
- Retired: 0%
- Student: 1%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 5%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 32%
- No answer: 2%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Other: 0%
- Business: 69%
- Job opportunities: 27%
- Commuting: 3%
- Other: 1%
- Access to services: 4%
- Natural disasters: 4%
- Re-join family: <0%
- War/conflict: 7%
- Targeted violence or persecution: 1%
- Refugee status: 1%
- Other: 2%
- Agro-pastoral activities: 1%

**NATIONALITIES SURVEYED**

- Senegal: 131
- NER: 40%
- MRT: 6%
- GIN: 4%
- Other: 31%

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Country</th>
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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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