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 travellers (age, gender, nationality, type of migration), while the FMS dashboards summarize the results of key indicators obtained from each country in which surveys were conducted, providing a more detailed profile of the observed travellers.

4. LIMITATIONS
Migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they encounter along their journey, so their intended transit and destination locations tend to change while en-route. This renders the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa more complex. Therefore, data collected in destination locations may not always accurately reflect flows detected in transit locations. Data variations depend on migratory movements, FMP 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 FMPs</th>
<th>Daily average # of observed travellers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
<td>1 FMP</td>
<td>570 travellers/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>384 surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUINEA</td>
<td>3 FMPs</td>
<td>703 travellers/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,942 surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALI</td>
<td>10 FMPs</td>
<td>320 travellers/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,316 surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURKINA FASO</td>
<td>5 FMPs</td>
<td>1,599 travellers/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,642 surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>6 FMPs</td>
<td>1,557 travellers/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,067 surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALI</td>
<td>10 FMPs</td>
<td>320 travellers/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,316 surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>6 FMPs</td>
<td>1,557 travellers/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,067 surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAD</td>
<td>3 FMPs</td>
<td>474 travellers/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,341 surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During this quarter the data were collected in thirty two Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) through the West and Central Africa region. From October to December 2018, the daily average increased to 11% compared to the previous quarter (up from 5,681).

The majority of flows observed in the main countries of surveys were in Nigeria (25%), Niger (24%), Burkina Faso (19%) and Guinea (11%). The main cross border movements observed during this quarter were between Niger and Nigeria with 31% of all flows. Important movements between Burkina Faso and Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea and Senegal, Libya and Niger, Mauritania and Mali were also observed during this period.

Short-term local movements (which represented 41% of all flows), long-term economic migration (37%) and seasonal migration (14%) were the main reasons of movements observed in overall FMPs in the region during this last quarter of 2018.

During this last quarter of 2018, Nigerien (32%), Nigerian (16%), Burkinabe (12%) and Guinean (10%) were the largest nationality group observed transiting through FMPs.

**Flow Monitoring Registry — Regional**

**Profile of Persons Observed at FMPs in West & Central Africa**

Between October and December 2018, the group of individuals observed through FMPs travelled mainly by car or taxi (50%), followed by cross border bus (43%) and truck (4%) mostly used to the North of the region.

**Main Movements Observed**

- Short term local movement 41%
- Economic migration 37%
- Seasonal migration 14%
- Tourism 5%
- Don’t know 2%

**Main Nationalities Observed**

1. **Nigerien**: 32%
2. **Nigerian**: 16%
3. **Burkinabe**: 12%
4. **Guinean**: 10%
5. **Chadian**: 9%
6. **Senegalese**: 7%
7. **Malian**: 6%

**Number of Individuals Recorded Monthly at FMPs in WCA**

![Graph showing the number of individuals recorded monthly at FMPs in WCA from January to December 2018.](image)

**Main Means of Transport (All Flows)**

- Private Vehicle: 50%
- Bus: 43%
- Truck: 4%
- Other: 3%

**Diagram showing the percentage of females, males, and minors.**

- Female: 27%
- Male: 73%
- Minor: 14%
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% Cross-border
- 1% Minors
- 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**

- Post-graduate: <1%
- Professional Training: 3%
- Tertiary: 7%
- Koranic school: 11%
- Upper Secondary: 16%
- None: 19%
- Lower Secondary: 19%
- Primary: 22%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Retired: <1%
- No answer: 1%
- Student: 3%
- Unemployed: 4%
- Employed: 5%
- Self-employed: 42%
- Unemployed: 45%

**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: 77%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 11%
- 3 – 6 months: 2%
- >6 months: 7%
- Unknown: 3%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Financial issues
- No shelter
- Lack of information
- Deportation
- Arrest
- Unknown

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Access to services: 2%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 2%
- Natural disasters: <1%
- Religious event: <1%
- Other: 1%
- Business: 14%
- Job opportunities: 77%

* 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).

These movements are captured by the FMPs set up in the country. Five FMPs are currently active in Ouagadougou, Yendere on the border with Côte d’Ivoire (which captured 45% of all flows observed between October and December 2018), Faramana on the border with Mali, and Dori and Kantchari, both close to the border with Niger. Côte d’Ivoire, Niger and Mali remain the main countries of destinations (80% of all flows observed) during this last quarter of 2018.

Short term local movement (33%), seasonal movement (32%) and economic migration (30%) were the main types of movement observed. This distribution illustrates the homogeneity of flows bordering Burkina Faso and towards different countries in the region. In addition to Burkinabé nationals (60%), Nigerien (28%) nationals were the main nationalities observed during this last quarter of 2018.

The daily average of individuals observed increased slightly (1%) comparing to the previous quarter (1,579).

Between October and December, the percentage of male and minors were also increased comparing the third quarter of 2018.

**MAINE MEANS OF TRANSPORT**

- **Bus**: 99% - *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**

- **21% Adults**
- **79% Minors**
- **<1% Cross-border**
- **99% Domestic**

**EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Training</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Secondary</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koranic school</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Secondary</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed - not looking for a job</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed - looking for a job</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- **Economic reasons (details):**
  - Agro-pastoral Activity: 20%
  - Commuting: 7%
  - Business: 28%
  - Job opportunities: 41%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Deportation
- Hunger
- Financial issues
- Arrrest
- Lack of information
- Identity documents issues
- Held against will

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 85%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 9%
- 3 – 6 months: 4%
- > 6 months: 2%
- Unknown: -

* 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. However, data was not collected at the Zouarke FMP in November and December because of worsening security conditions in the Tibesti region of Chad. The lack of data from Zouarke partially explains the significant decrease (of 52%) in the number of travellers identified. In addition, local authorities restricted movements in northern Chad following attacks by rebel groups and areas around gold panning sites have been evacuated since August 2018, two important factors which are at the root of the decrease of individuals identified at FMPs. These restrictions in movements throughout the region also explain why only seven per cent of travellers (compared to 24% in the third quarter) indicated travelling because of conflict despite the intensifying conflict in northern Chad. Short term local movement (49%), economic migration (24%) and seasonal movement were the main movements observed. Chadian nationals (99%) remain the main individuals observed. A small proportion of Sudanese, Nigerian, Nigerien and Malian nationals were also identified.

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed at the Kalait, Faya and Zouarke FMP between October and December 2018. The significant decrease in numbers observed in November and December 2018 are the result of the absence of data collected at the Zouarke FMP during those two months as well as restrictions on movements throughout the region ordered by local authorities. The spike observed on 22 November is explained by attacks perpetrated against gold mines, which led to sudden movements of populations from the areas around the mines, while the ensuing drop in numbers observed over the following week was a result of the restrictions on movements throughout the region ordered by the local authorities. The significant decrease in numbers on 28 November is due to a national holiday, during which fewer people tend to travel.

The proportion of female travellers (27%, up from 8%) and minors (15%, up from 6%) observed during the last quarter of 2018 more than doubled since the third quarter. This is due to the fact that no data was collected from Zouarke, which is a major transit point for gold diggers and migrants headed to Niger (generally male). During this period, the main means of transport used by individuals observed, were bus (64%) and cars or taxis (36%).
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- **20%** Cross-border
- **80%** Domestic

**EDUCATION**

- Post-graduate: <1%
- Professional Training: 1%
- Tertiary: 1%
- Lower Secondary: 3%
- Upper Secondary: 5%
- Primary: 9%
- None: 31%
- Koranic school: 48%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Retired: <1%
- No answer: <1%
- Student: 1%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 4%
- Employed: 5%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 43%
- Self-employed: 17%
- None: 31%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Access to services: <1%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 19%
- Business: 55%
- Tourism: 18%
- Other: 1%
Three FMPs are active in Guinea: Kouremale, Nafadj (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). They primarily monitor flows between Guinea and neighbouring countries. Bondoufourdou recorded the majority of flows observed (71% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (26% of all flows) and Nafadj (3% of all flows). The daily number of individuals observed increased by four per cent since the third quarter (up from 678). Long-term economic migration (45%, an increase of 8% since the third quarter) overtook short-term local movements (43%, which decreased by 2%) as the main reason for which observed individuals were travelling. In addition, the share of seasonal migrants dropped by half, from 14% in the third quarter to 6% in the fourth quarter, reflecting the end of the harvesting period in October 2018. Similarly to the second quarter, Guinean (79%) made up the majority of travellers transiting through the FMPs.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the three FMPs of Guinea between October and December 2018. During this fourth quarter, the daily number of registered individuals was relatively stable. The significant spikes seen on the graph correspond to an increase in the number of people observed during weekly market days, at which times a very large influx of individuals between Senegal and Guinea is observed.

The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during this quarter have not changed significantly compared to the last quarter: the majority of travellers (57%) identified were adult men. Twenty-three per cent of travellers were children, a similar proportion to the third quarter. Similarly to the previous quarter, the vast majority of travellers crossing FMPs (87%) were travelling by car or taxi.

Similarly to the second quarter, Guinean (79%) made up the majority of travellers transiting through the FMPs.
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **26%** Adults
- **74%** Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- **93%** Cross-border travel: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
- **7%** Internal travel: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country

**EDUCATION**

- Post-graduate: 2%
- Professional Training: 4%
- Primary: 12%
- Upper Secondary: 19%
- Lower Secondary: 20%
- Tertiary: 20%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Retired: 1%
- No answer: 4%
- Employed: 5%
- Unemployed: 6%
- Student: 8%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 23%
- Self-employed: 54%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- GUINEA: 2,942 surveys

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 67%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 4%
- 3 – 6 months: 1%
- 6 months: 13%
- Unknown: 14%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Access to services: 66%
- Attend family event (wedding, funeral, etc.): 4%
- Economic reasons: 19%
- Natural disasters (floods, drought, earthquake, etc.): less than 1%
- Re-join family: less than 1%
- Targeted violence or persecution: less than 1%
- War/conflict: 2%
- Other: less than 1%
- Religious issues: less than 1%
- No shelter: 5%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Job opportunities: 84%
- Business: 12%
- Other: 1%
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 fourth quarter of 2018, the daily average of individuals observed at FMP decreased by eight per cent since the previous quarter (down from 349). Malian (41%), Guinean (21%), Ivorian (7%), Senegalese (6%), Gambian (5%) and Nigerien (3%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed, a ranking unchanged since the third quarter.

The fact that the primary reason for travel was long-term economic migration (91%, an increase of 10% since the third quarter) and that the majority of outgoing migrants were headed for Algeria (38% of outgoing flows), Mauritania (24%) and Niger (8%) exemplifies the role of Mali as a hub for intraregional and interregional migration. The FMPs of Gogui (27%), Heremakono (19%), Bamako (14%), Tombouctou (10%) and Place Kidal (8%), recorded the largest flows this quarter.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Mali FMPs between October and December 2018. Over the course of the quarter, the daily number of individuals transiting through FMPs slightly decreased, going from 244 individuals observed daily in October to 217 in November and 212 in December (decrease of 12%). This decrease in overall numbers is a result of 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.

**Profile of Persons Observed at FMPs in Mali**

The demographic characteristics of the individuals observed during the fourth quarter of 2018 remained similar to that observed in the previous quarter. With a large majority (89%) of male travellers and five per cent of minors.

Similarly to the third quarter, three quarters of vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transport coaches (75%), followed by private cars (15%) and trucks (19%).
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- **99% Cross-border**
- **<1% Domestic**

**EDUCATION**

- Primary
- Lower Secondary
- Upper Secondary
- Tertiary
- Professional Training
- Post-graduate
- Koranic school

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- **Self-employed**
- **Employed**
- **Unemployed - looking for a job**
- **Unemployed - not looking for a job**
- **Student**
- **No answer**
- **Retired**
- **Unemployed - not looking for a job**

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

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

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Access to services
- Agro-pastoral Activity
- Business
- Job opportunities
- Other

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Job opportunities: 91%
- Business: <1%
- 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.
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.

The number of individuals identified at FMPs during the fourth quarter of 2018 grew significantly since the previous quarter (increase of 52%, up from 729), explained by the return of seasonal migrants from the harvesting season (which ends in October) as well as the start of the cold season, during which conditions are less harsh, allowing migrants headed to Libya or Algeria to cross the desert more easily. During the reporting period, the share of Nigerien travellers grew by ten per cent (up from 66%) followed by Nigerian (4%) citizens. A smaller number of migrants (48%, compared to 60% the previous quarter) were conducting short-term local movements (60% of all flows), while the number of seasonal migrants grew by 8 per cent.

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

During the third quarter of 2018, a large majority of travellers (81%) were male. The proportion of minors, for its part, grew by four per cent (up from 7%) to reach eleven per cent of individuals observed.

Three quarters of vehicles (76%) transiting through FMPs during the fourth quarter were cars, followed by public transport (20%).

**MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (all flows)**

- 76% Private Vehicle
- 20% Public bus
- 4% Other

**MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED**

- 76% Nigerian
- 14% Nigerian
- 3% Chadian
- 2% Sudanese
- 1% Malian

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

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at the Niger FMPs between October and December 2018. As migrants returned from the harvest and the start of the cold season resulted in the fact that more migrants travelled through the desert, the number progressively increased over the course of the quarter, with an average of 1,121 individuals observed in October 2018 and 1,755 individuals observed in November 2018. The daily average then slightly decreased in December 2018. Travel through the desert is often organized in convoys, the passage of which through FMPs corresponds to the two peaks in numbers observed on 4 and 12 December.

**MAIN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED**

- 48% Short term local movement
- 27% Economic migration
- 18% Seasonal
- 6% Tourism
- 1% Don’t know
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- 16% Adults
- 84% Minors
- 67% Cross-border travel
- 33% Domestic travel

**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**

- Other: <1%
- Post-graduate: <1%
- Professional Training: 2%
- Tertiary: 3%
- Upper Secondary: 8%
- Lower Secondary: 12%
- Koranic school: 16%
- None: 26%
- Primary: 33%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Retired: <1%
- No answer: <1%
- Student: 3%
- Employed: 4%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 7%
- Self-employed: 24%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 62%

**REPORTED DIFFICULTIES**

- Access to services: 4%
- Attend family event: 1%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: <1%
- Commuting: <1%
- Economic reasons (details): 89%
- Employment: 13%
- Financial: 4%
- Natural disaster: 2%
- Other: <1%
- Persecution: <1%
- Retiree: <1%
- Student: <1%
- Targeted violence or persecution: <1%
- Tourism: <1%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 1%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 4%
- Other: 3%
- Job opportunities: 84%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Job opportunities: 84%
- Access to services: 4%
- Attend family event: 1%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: <1%
- Commuting: <1%
- Economic reasons: 89%
- Employment: 13%
- Financial: 4%
- Natural disaster: 2%
- Other: <1%
- Persecution: <1%
- Retiree: <1%
- Student: <1%
- Targeted violence or persecution: <1%
- Tourism: <1%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- <2 weeks: 87%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 8%
- 3 – 6 months: 1%
- >6 months: 4%
- Unknown: -

*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 2017, two FMPs in Kano and Sokoto, Nigeria, have been monitoring flows of individuals primarily headed to and coming from Niger. In the fourth quarter of 2018, 66 per cent 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 90% of flows.

The average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs grew by nine per cent since the second quarter (up from 1,207). The large majority of travellers were either Nigerian (51%) or Nigerien (32%) nationals. Nevertheless, another five per cent were from Chad, three per cent from Mali, reflecting the strategic position of Sokoto and Kano in regional migration routes.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs between October and December 2018. The number of individuals observed remained stable throughout the quarter (with weekly peaks corresponding to the Sunday markets held along the Sokoto-Guidam Roundji axis).

The demographic composition observed at Nigerian FMPs during the third quarter of 2018 was similar to that seen in the second quarter, with three quarters (74%) of male travellers and the same proportion (16%) of minors.

The majority (56%) of vehicles crossing FMPs were cars, followed by public transport (35%).

The profile of persons observed at FMPs in Nigeria:

- 26% female
- 74% male
- 16% minors

Main means of transport (all flows):

- 56% Car
- 35% Bus
- 9% Other

Main movements observed:

- 41% Short term local movement
- 33% Economic migration
- 16% Seasonal
- 10% Tourism

Main nationalities observed:

- 50% Nigerian
- 32% Nigerien
- 5% Chadian
- 3% Malian
- 2% Cameroon
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**: 82%
- **Minors**: 18%
- **Cross-border**: 98%
- **Domestic**: 2%

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- **Cross-border travel**: the country of final intended destination of respondents is different from their country of departure.
- **Internal travel**: Respondents intend to travel within the boundaries of a single country.

**EDUCATION**

- Post-graduate: 0%
- Professional...: 0%
- Other: 0%
- Primary: 3%
- Koranic school: 4%
- Tertiary: 14%
- Upper Secondary: 29%
- Lower Secondary: 50%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Retired: 0%
- Employed: 0%
- No answer: 0%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 1%
- Student: 2%
- Self-employed: 19%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 77%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 63%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 37%
- 3 – 6 months: -
- > 6 months: -
- Unknown: -

**NATIONALITIES SURVEYED**

- NGA 80%
- NER 14%
- MLI 1%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Economic reasons: 93%
- Other: 4%
- Access to services: 1%
- Religious event: 1%
- No answer: 1%
- Employment: 0%
- Business: 17%
- Job opportunities: 82%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Agro-pastoral Activity: 0%
- Commuting: 1%
- Business: 17%
- Job opportunities: 82%

* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.
Since April 2017, flow monitoring data is collected in Tambacounda, an important transit town for migrants entering or leaving Senegal. During the fourth quarter of 2018, the number of individuals observed each day increased by six per cent (up from 535), likely reflecting the fact that migrants are increasingly taking the Western Coastal Route through Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco. Most travellers observed at the Tambacounda FMP were conducting either short term local movements (44%) or long-term economic migration (33%). The number of seasonal migrants decreased by 13 per cent (down from 22%). Contrary to the previous quarter, during which a diverse mix of nationalities was observed, an important share of the individuals observed in the fourth quarter were Senegalese (72%), although a not insignificant number were Malian (18%).

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda FMP between October and December 2018. The number of individuals observed decreased suddenly in October, reaching its lowest levels in last week of October and first week of November (average of 496), before sharply rising from mid-November onwards (average of 471). The anomalous drop in numbers is a result of disruption in public transport in late October, while the significant increase is due to the harvesting season, during which many workers travel to harvest peanuts and pick cotton. The important spikes observed in December coincide with the end-of-year holidays, as well as the agricultural season.
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
- 3% Minors
- 97% Adults
- 96% Cross-border
- 4% Domestic

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

**EDUCATION**
- None
- Primary
- Lower Secondary
- Upper Secondary
- Koranic school
- Tertiary
- Post-graduate
- Professional Training

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- No answer
- Unemployed - looking for a job
- Unemployed - not looking for a job
- Student
- Self-employed
- Employed

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

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

**NATIONALITIES SURVEYED**

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- Access to services
- Economic reasons
- Re-join family
- Religious event
- Tourism

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**
- Job opportunities
- Commuting
- Business
- Other

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

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**Glossary**

**Country of departure:** The country that respondents departed from at the beginning of their journey. This may be their country of nationality, country of residence (if they had been living there for at least one year prior to departure), or a third country that they are departing to return to their country of habitual residence.

**Country of intended destination:** The country that respondents intend to reach at the end of their journey.

**Cross-border travel:** Travel where the intended destination country of respondents was different than their country of departure (please note, this relates to respondents’ intentions, and not their current location when surveyed).

**Economic reasons:** Those who selected “economic reasons” as their main reason for departure were asked to provide more details on the type of economic reason motivating them to travel.

**Education:** The highest level of formal education completed prior to departure.

**Flow Monitoring Point (FMP):** Points set up by IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix in high-mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes).

**Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR):** Data collection tool gathering data on the numbers, demographics, and locations of departure and destination for travellers observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). Data is collected on a daily basis through direct observation of travellers and key informant (KI) interviews.

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

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

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

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

**Reason for departure:** The main reason for departure for migrants on their journey.