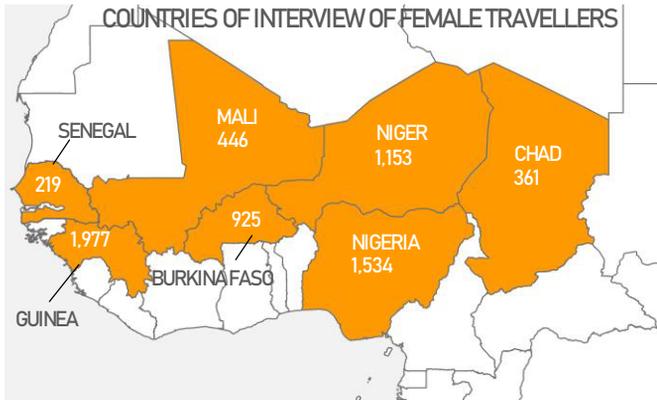
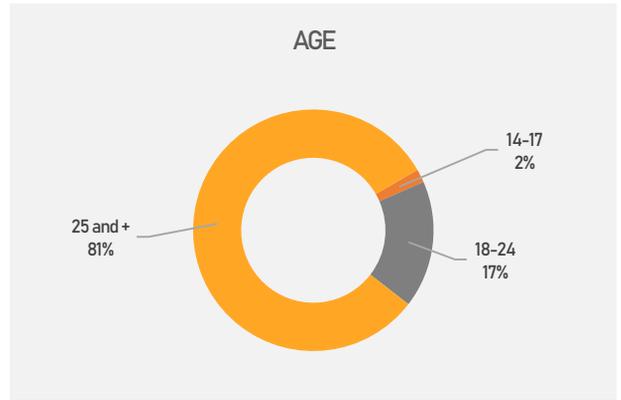


**6,615** Women and girls surveyed | **15%** of travellers interviewed are women and girls (out of 45,000 interviews in 2018)

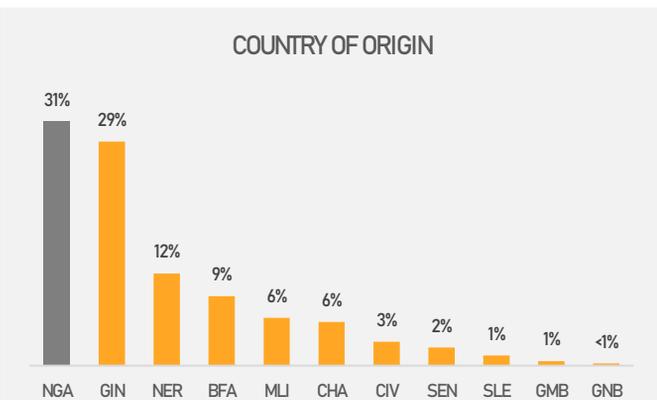
**INTRODUCTION:** While often overlooked, women and girls are important features of migration flows in West and Central Africa. Indeed, the share of female travellers in the region has grown significantly in the past few years. This document, based on data collected through the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), presents key figures on 6,615 women and girls surveyed in 2018 at 35 Flow Monitoring Points across seven countries.



The largest number of women and girls were interviewed in Guinea (30% of all interviews with women and girls took place in Guinea). Significant numbers were also interviewed in Nigeria and Niger (respectively 23% and 14% of interviews were conducted in these two countries).



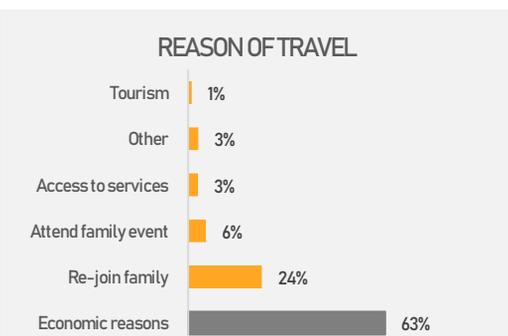
The majority of female travellers interviewed (81%) were 25 years or older. A significant share (19%) were under 25 years old, including 2% between 14 and 17 years old.



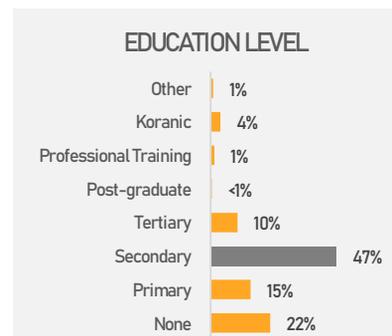
Respondents came from a wide range of West African countries. Nigeria (31%), Guinea (29%) and Niger (12%) were the three main countries of origins of female travellers interviewed.



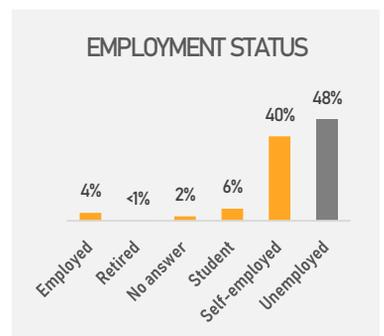
Female travellers primarily intended to reach a destination within the West and Central Africa region (64%), and in particular in Niger (11%), Nigeria (8%) and Mali (8%).



The main reason of travel of women and girls was economic (63%), such as selling or buying goods, searching for work opportunities and refilling stocks of merchandise. Family-related movements, such as joining family members or attending a family event, accounted for nearly 30% of flows.



The majority of female travellers interviewed (47%) had completed secondary education. This is a higher share than for male respondents (40%). However, a greater share of female respondents (22%) also declared having no education (18% among men).



The unemployment rate among female travellers was 48%. However, among unemployed respondents, a quarter indicated they were not looking for a employment at the date of interview.