DTM ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION ARE SUPPORTED BY:

QUARTERLY MIGRATION REPORT

West and Central Africa

April – June 2019
During the second quarter of 2019, data was collected at 32 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) throughout the West and Central Africa region. For the second quarter of 2019, the average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs (7,199) increased by 7 per cent compared to the previous quarter (up from 6,700).

The countries of survey which witnessed the largest flows were Niger (28% of flows), Nigeria (21%), Burkina Faso (21%) and Guinea (14%).

During this period, Nigerien (40%), Nigerian (14%), Burkinabe (12%) and Guinean (11%) nationals were the largest nationality groups observed transiting through FMPs. Short-term local movements (40%), long-term economic migration (40%) and seasonal migration (14%) were the main reasons of movements observed in overall FMPs in the region during the second quarter of 2019.

The number of travellers, and in particular the number of outgoing migrants, grew between April and May, before decreasing, albeit by a smaller rate, in June.

The average number of individuals observed daily at FMPs grew by seven per cent between the first and the second quarter of 2019.

During that period, individuals travelled mainly by car or taxi (60%), followed by cross border bus (25%) and truck (8%). The majority of travellers (72%) were male, while 28 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 1 per cent of travellers.

Types of movements observed

- Economic migration: 40%
- Short-term local movement: 40%
- Seasonal: 14%
- Tourism: 4%
- Don't know: 1%

Main nationalities observed

- Nigerien: 14%
- Nigerian: 12%
- Burkinabe: 11%
- Guinean: 8%
- Chadian: 6%
- Malian: 3%
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**

- **18%** Adults
- **82%** Minors
- **79%** Cross-border
- **21%** Domestic

**EDUCATION**

- Other: 2%
- Professional Training: 3%
- Tertiary: 7%
- Koranic School: 9%
- Upper Secondary: 16%
- Lower Secondary: 18%
- None: 22%
- Primary: 23%

**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**

- Retired: <1%
- No answer: 1%
- Student: 3%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 4%
- Employed: 6%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 36%
- Self-employed: 50%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

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

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- Main destination country:
  - NER, 20%
  - DZA, 18%
  - ITA, 12%
  - MLI, 8%
  - SEN, 8%
  - MAR, 6%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Economic reasons:
  - Job opportunities: 77%
  - Business: 19%
  - Other: 2%
  - Agro-pastoral Activity: 2%

- Social reasons:
  - Re-join family: 13%
  - Attend family event: 5%
  - Access to services: 2%
  - Other: 1%
  - War: 1%
  - Religious event: 1%

- Other reasons:
  - 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.
Burkina Faso has a central position in West Africa and is the location of important cross border transit to and from neighbouring countries (generally conducted by coach).

Five FMPs are currently active in Ouagadougou, Yendere on the border with Côte d’Ivoire (which captured 49% of all flows observed between January and March 2019), Faramana on the border with Mali, and Dori and Kantchari, both close to the border with Niger.

As had been observed in the first quarter, Côte d’Ivoire, Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali were the main countries of destination (99% of flows) during this quarter.

For the second quarter of 2019, short term local movement (35%), seasonal movement (34%) and economic migration (29%) 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 Burkinabe nationals (54%), Nigerien nationals (38%) were the main nationality observed during this period.

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the five FMPs in Burkina Faso between April and June 2019. While the number of travellers remained stable throughout the quarter, the number of people travelling witnessed an astounding drop in early June. This decrease is due to the end-of-Ramadan festivities, during which time people tend to restrict their travels.

The daily average of individuals observed increased by 2 per cent since the previous quarter (2,096).

Private vehicles and bus (together accounting for 85% of travel) were the main means of transport used for travel.

Three-quarters of travellers (75%) were male, while 25 per cent were female. Minors accounted for 13 per cent of travellers, representing a higher proportion than that observed in other countries.
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**
- **20%** Adults
- **80%** Minors

**EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional Training</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary upper</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koranic school</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary lower</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**
- **72%** Cross-border
- **28%** Domestic

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIV</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLI</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFA</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 86%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 6%
- 3 – 6 months: 4%
- > 6 months: 4%
- Unknown: 0%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- **57%** Economic reasons
- **26%** Rejoin family
- **7%** Other
- **6%** Access to services
- **1%** Religious event
- **1%** Attend family event
- **2%** None

**EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

- **BFA**
- **NER**
- **CIV**
- **MLI**
- **DZA**
- **GHA**
- **TGO**
- **SEN**
- **LBY**

**Pre-departure Employment Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed - not looking for a job</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed - looking for a job</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Female</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Male</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- **Commuting** | 2%
- **Agro-pastoral Activity** | 12%
- **Business** | 37%
- **Job opportunities** | 50%

* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.
In Chad, two FMPs in Rig-Rig, close to the Niger border, and in Sarh, in southern Chad, were added during the second quarter (April to June 2019) in addition to the existing FMPs located in Faya and Kalait.

The FMP in Zouarke, remains inactive because of worsening security conditions in the Tibesti region of Chad.

Faya recorded the majority of flows observed (45% of all flows), followed by Sarh (24%) , Kalait (21%) and Rig-Rig (10%) of all flows.

Short term local movement (50%), economic migration (31%), were the main movements observed in the second quarter.

Chadian nationals (99%) were the main nationality observed.

Despite worsening security conditions in northern Chad, which led to a decrease in travel in the region, The average daily number of travellers observed during the second quarter (478) grew by 21 per cent from the first quarter. The establishment of two new FMPs explains this increase.

During this period, the main means of transport used by individuals observed, were private vehicle (62%) and bus (38%).

The graph below illustrates the daily evolution of the flows observed in Chad between April and June 2019. The number of traveller decreased significantly in May, explained by the fact that people tend to travel less during the month of Ramadan, or prefer travelling at night, once the fast is broken, during which time no data is collected. The subsequent increase observed in June results from the normal resumption of travel after Ramadan. The decrease observed on 22 April is due to a public holiday.
Flow Monitoring Surveys complement FMR data by gathering information about travellers’ educational and vocational backgrounds, intended destinations, routes, and difficulties faced along the way.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- 23% Adults
- 35% Minors
- 77% Domestic
- 65% Cross-border

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Travel</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross-border</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION**

- Professional Training: 5%
- Secondary lower: 7%
- Primary: 8%
- Secondary upper: 9%
- Tertiary: 9%
- Koranic school: 27%
- None: 35%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- TCD: 86%
- LYB: 5%
- NER: 5%
- Unknown: 2%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 67%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 21%
- 3 – 6 months: 6%
- > 6 months: 7%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Employed: 11%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 5%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 5%
- Student: 7%
- Self-employed: 44%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- 40% Economic reasons
- 20% Re-join family
- 10% War
- 10% Attend family event
- 6% Access to services
- 4% Business
- 4% Violence
- 0% Children

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Business: 50%
- Job opportunities: 28%
- Commuting: 22%

* The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.
Three FMPs remain active in Guinea: Kouremale, Nafadjì (both bordering Mali) and Bondoufourdou (bordering Senegal). They primarily monitor flows between Guinea and neighbouring countries. During the second quarter, Bondoufourdou recorded the majority of flows observed (62% of all flows), followed by Kouremale (33%) and Nafadjì (5%).

The main destinations of travellers were Senegal (54%), Mali (32%) and The Gambia (12%). The average daily number of individuals observed during the second quarter of 2019 increased (4%) compared to the previous quarter. The majority of travellers (76%) identified were adults. Over half of individuals (56%) were male, which represents a smaller share compared to other countries in the region. Likewise, higher proportions of travellers were female (44%) and children (24%) compared to other countries.

The vast majority of travellers crossing FMPs (92%) were travelling by car or taxi. The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the three FMPs of Guinea between April and June 2019. The number of people observed was stable throughout the quarter, witnessing regular spikes during weekly market days, when large influx of individuals travel between Senegal and Guinea. No spike, however, was observed in early June, at the time of the end of Ramadan, during which time no market is held and travel tends to be avoided. The number of individuals then significantly increased in June 2019.

Long-term economic migration (45%) and short-term local movements (42%) were the main reasons for which observed individuals were travelling. In addition, eight per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants. Guinean nationals (74%) 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**

- **28%** Adults
- **72%** Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

- **77%** Cross-border
- **23%** Domestic

**EDUCATION**

- **Post graduate**: 1%
- **Professional Training**: 3%
- **Koranic School**: 6%
- **Tertiary**: 13%
- **Secondary upper**: 15%
- **Primary**: 17%
- **Secondary lower**: 21%
- **None**: 22%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- **No answer**: 2%
- **Employed**: 3%
- **Student**: 5%
- **Unemployed - not looking for a job**: 7%
- **Unemployed - looking for a job**: 20%
- **Self-employed**: 62%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- **Main departure country**
  - **Cross-border**: 81%
  - **Internal**: 19%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- **< 2 weeks**: 68%
- **2 weeks – 3 months**: 2%
- **3 – 6 months**: 2%
- **6 months**: 15%
- **Unknown**: 13%

**MAIN DESTINATION COUNTRY**

- **Senegal**: 22%
- **Guinea**: 15%
- **DZA**: 14%
- **Mali**: 13%
- **Mauritania**: 6%
- **CIV**: 5%
- **Others**: 8%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- **Agro-pastoral Activity**: 65%
- **Commuting**: 18%
- **Business**: 7%
- **Job opportunities**: 5%
- **Other**: 4%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- **Economic reasons**: 65%
  - **Rejoin family**: 18%
  - **Attend family event**: 7%
  - **Access to services**: 5%
  - **Others**: 4%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.*
In Mali, ten FMPs are set up throughout the country to gain a better understanding of migration flows within the country and between Mali and bordering countries like Niger and Algeria. During the second quarter of 2019, the daily average of individuals observed at FMPs decreased by two per cent since the previous. Malian (37%), Guinean (21%), Ivorian (8%), Senegalese (6%), Gambian (5%), Burkinabe (4%) and Nigerien (4%) nationals were the main nationality groups observed.

The vast majority of observed individuals were travelling for economic purposes (93%) and the majority of outgoing migrants were headed for Algeria (36% of outgoing flows), Mauritanian (33%) , Burkina Faso (17%) and Niger (10%). This exemplifies the role of Mali as a hub for intraregional and interregional migration.

### Main Movements Observed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic migration</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal movement</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term local movement</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Main Nationalities Observed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malian</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinean</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivorian</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegalese</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambian</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkinabe</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigerien</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Mali FMPs over the course of the second quarter of 2019. The significant decrease noted in June is explained by the festivities taking place for the end of Ramadan, during which time travel is generally avoided.

### Profile of Persons Observed at FMPs in Mali

- **Average Individuals Recorded:** 316
- **Gender Distribution:**
  - Female: 12%
  - Male: 88%
  - Minors: 4%

### Main Means of Transport (all flows)

- **Public Bus:** 73%
- **Private Vehicle:** 23%
- **Truck:** 4%

The main vehicles crossing FMPs in Mali were public transit buses (73%), followed by private cars (23%) and trucks (4%).
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
- 98% Cross-border
- 2% Domestic

**EDUCATION**
- Tertiary: 2%
- Professional Training: 8%
- Upper Secondary: 13%
- None: 18%
- Lower Secondary: 20%
- Primary: 35%
- Other: 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.

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 90%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 9%
- 3 – 6 months: -%
- > 6 months: 1%
- Unknown: -%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**
- Main departure country:
  - GIN: 31%
  - MLI: 31%
  - DZA: 10%
  - SEN: 8%
  - CIV: 7%
  - GMB: 5%
  - BFA: 4%

**Main destination country**
- DZA, 23%
- ESP, 20%
- ITA, 19%
- MAR, 10%
- MRT, 11%
- FRA, 5%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- Employed: 9%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 42%
- Self-employed: 46%
- Student: 2%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 1%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- Economic reasons: 89%
- Re-join family: 10%
- Other: 1%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**
- Business: 1%
- Commuting: 1%
- Agro-pastoral Activity: 1%
- Job opportunities: 97%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.*
Niger has long been a staging point for migrants because of its border with Algeria and Libya. In this country, six FMPs are active: in Arlit and Seguedine, located in the northern region of Agadez, where the FMPs monitor flows between Niger and Algeria and Libya; in Dan Barto, Magaria and Dan Issa, where FMPs capture movements to and from Nigeria and seek to gain a better grasp of migration routes along the southern part of Niger; and Tahoua, which lies in the center of the country, and where the FMP mostly monitors internal flows.

During the reporting period, Nigerien (83%) and Nigerian (10%) citizens were the main represented nationalities amongst travellers. Short term local movements (35%), economic migration (35%) and seasonal migration (28%) remained the main motives of travel.

The majority of travellers were heading to Nigeria (64%) and Libya (34%).

This graph illustrates the daily evolution of the number of individuals observed at the Niger FMPs during this second quarter of 2019. The numbers observed throughout the quarter were stable. The decrease observed in June is due to the festivity planned for the end of Ramadan.

The number of individuals identified the FMPs grew by 14 per cent from the last quarter, a trend explained by the return of seasonal migrants from the harvesting season.

The main means of transport used by travellers during the reporting period were private vehicles (59%) followed by public transport (31%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerien (83%), Nigerian (10%) and Chadian (2%).

Short term local movement: 35% 
Economic migration: 35% 
Seasonal: 28% 
Tourism: 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**

- **12%** Adults
- **8%** Minors

**TYPE OF TRAVEL INTENDED**

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

**EDUCATION**

- Professional Training: 1%
- Tertiary: 1%
- Secondary upper: 5%
- Secondary lower: 11%
- Koranic school: 23%
- None: 29%
- Primary: 29%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Students: 1%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 5%
- Employed: 7%
- Self-employed: 37%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 50%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

- NER, 58%
- DZA, 16%
- LBY, 5%
- NGA, 12%
- ML, 3%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 83%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 6%
- 3 – 6 months: 1%
- > 6 months: 10%
- Unknown: -

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Economic reasons: 92%
- Religious family: 3%
- Armed family: 3%
- Others: 2%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Agro-pastoral Activity: 3%
- Business: 11%
- Job opportunities: 88%

*The numbers in the chart refer to the number of survey respondents. See last page for glossary of ISO3 codes and country names.
In Nigeria, two FMPs are set up in the towns of Sokoto and Kano and primarily record movements to and from Niger.

During this second quarter of 2019, the main destination of travellers at the two FMPs in Nigeria is Niger (66%). The remaining 33 per cent were travelling in the country (34%). The main reasons for migration were short term local movements (44%) and economic migration (35%). Seasonal migration (15%) and tourism (7%) were other significant motives for travel.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (50%) and Nigerien (38%) nationals.

Kano recorded 73 percent of all flows while Sokoto captured 27 percent of flows.

The main means of transport for passing through FMPs in this quarter were cars (61%) followed by public transport (30%).

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs between April and June 2019. Flows remained relatively constant throughout the quarter except for a significant dip observed in early June, which was due to festivities taking place around the end of Ramadan, during which period people tend to restrict their travels.

The average daily number of individuals observed at FMPs (1,282) increased by 6 per cent since the last quarter.

Three-quarters of individuals (74%) were male, while 26 per cent were female. Moreover, 16 per cent were children.

The main means of transport for passing through FMPs in this quarter were cars (61%) followed by public transport (30%).
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: 78%
- Minors: 22%
- Cross-border: 74%
- Domestic: 26%

**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%
- Primary: 3%
- Koranic school: 5%
- Tertiary: 12%
- Lower Secondary: 22%
- Upper Secondary: 52%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**
- None: <1%
- Self-employed: 23%
- Student: 2%
- Unemployed looking for a job: 73%
- Unemployed not looking for a job: <1%
- No answer: <1%

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**
- Main departure country: NGA 83%, NER 16%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**
- < 2 weeks: 70%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 30%
- 3 – 6 months: -
- > 6 months: -
- Unknown: -

**MAIN NATIONALITIES SURVEYED**
- NGA, 79%
- NER, 19%

**Main destination country**
- ITA, 27%
- NGA, 13%
- LBY, 9%
- FRG, 6%
- MAR, 5%
- ESP, 4%
- PRY, 4%

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**
- Business: 24%
- Job opportunities: 76%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**
- Attend family (wedding, funeral, etc.): 3%
- Access to services: 2%
- Re-join family: 2%
- Religious event: 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 Senegal, the FMP in Tambacounda was deactivated in mid-April 2019 and two new FMPs were set up in Kidira and Moussala (both located along the border with Mali), to better monitor flows of migrants entering or leaving Senegal.

Between the first and second quarter, the average daily number of travellers observed at FMPs in Senegal (438) decreased by 47 per cent. There are significantly fewer people transiting travelling through Tambacounda, which is the main thoroughfare in the country.

Short term local movements (48%) and economic migration (40%) were the main reasons for migration. The number of seasonal migrants remain stable (15%). Travellers are primarily from Senegal (47%) and Mali (40%).

The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Tambacounda (until mid-April) and Kidira and Moussala (starting in mid-April) FMPs between April and June 2019. The progressive decrease in flows observed in April and May is a result of: the deactivation of the Tambacounda FMP; and activation of the Kidira and Moussala FMPs; and the occurrence of Ramadan, during which period people tend to travel less. The major dip observed in the first week of June is due to the fact that people did not travel in order to celebrate the end of Ramadan with their families.
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**

- 36% Adults
- 64% Minors
- 30% Cross-border
- 70% 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: 2%
- Tertiary: 9%
- Secondary upper: 10%
- None: 10%
- Koranic school: 14%
- Secondary lower: 22%
- Primary: 31%

**PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- Retired: 1%
- Student: 3%
- Unemployed - not looking for a job: 6%
- Unemployed - looking for a job: 8%
- Employed: 8%
- Self-employed: 75%

**LENGTH OF JOURNEY TO DATE**

- < 2 weeks: 97%
- 2 weeks – 3 months: 3%
- 3 – 6 months: -
- > 6 months: -

**DEPARTURE & INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES**

Main departure country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLI</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEN</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIV</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMB</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFA</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGO</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main destination country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLI</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEN</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMB</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REASONS FOR DEPARTURE**

- Agro-pastoral Activity: 70%
- Economic reasons: 14%
- Business: 8%
- Self-employed: 3%
- Educational family event: 2%
- Tourism: 1%
- Other: 1%

**ECONOMIC REASONS (DETAILS)**

- Economic reasons: 1%
- Commuting: 6%
- Job opportunities: 15%
- Religious event: 78%

* 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>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGO</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>LBR</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEN</td>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>LBY</td>
<td>Libya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFA</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>MLI</td>
<td>Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>MOZ</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHE</td>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>MRT</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIV</td>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>NER</td>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMR</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>NGA</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COD/COG</td>
<td>the Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPV</td>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>POL</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>QAT</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DZA</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGY</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>SEN</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>SLE</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAB</td>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>TCD</td>
<td>Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>TGO</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHA</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>TUN</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIN</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>TUR</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMB</td>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>UKR</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNB</td>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNQ</td>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Reason for departure**: The main reason for departure for migrants on their journey.
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IOM DTM AND FMP IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA:

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

Regional Office - CONTACT:
RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Author: Information Management Unit, Regional Office for West and Central Africa
Contact: RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int
Website: www.globaldtm.info / www.rodakar.iom.int

DTM ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION ARE SUPPORTED BY: