



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

DTM ACTIVITIES
IN NIGER ARE
SUPPORTED BY:



OIM
ONU MIGRATION

Projet financé par l'Union européenne
Projet mis en œuvre par l'OIM



FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGER

OCTOBER 2020



OIM
ONU MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

In order to better understand migratory movements and trends in West and Central Africa, IOM, through the *Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)*, implements the activity of Monitoring flows of populations (*Flow Monitoring, FM*).

Flow monitoring, which is implemented in close collaboration with the authorities and national and local partners, is made up of two tools: the *Flow Monitoring registry (FMR)*, which collects key data on the extent, origin, destination and methods of mobility flows, and individual surveys (*Flow Monitoring Survey, FMS*), conducted among travelers in order to obtain information on the profiles, migratory routes and intentions of migrants. The monitoring of population flows collects data on migratory flows and trends, the profiles of travelers and the journeys and intentions of migrants, in order to provide a better understanding of mobility in West and Central Africa.

In **Niger**, the DTM collects data at 6 *Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)*, in order to identify areas with high cross-border and intra-regional mobility and collect data on mobility trends and profiles and journey of travelers in the country.

This report presents the data obtained through the flow recording activities in September 2020, at the level of the six FMPs installed in Niger.

For more information on the flow monitoring methodology, please see the last page of this report.

KEY FIGURES



6 Flow monitoring points (FMP) in NIGER



1 850 Travellers on average observed daily



+24% Travellers since the previous month



27% Incoming individuals recorded



30% Outgoing individuals recorded



57 340 Total individuals observed at all Niger FMPs



94% of nationals from Niger, Nigeria, and Chad

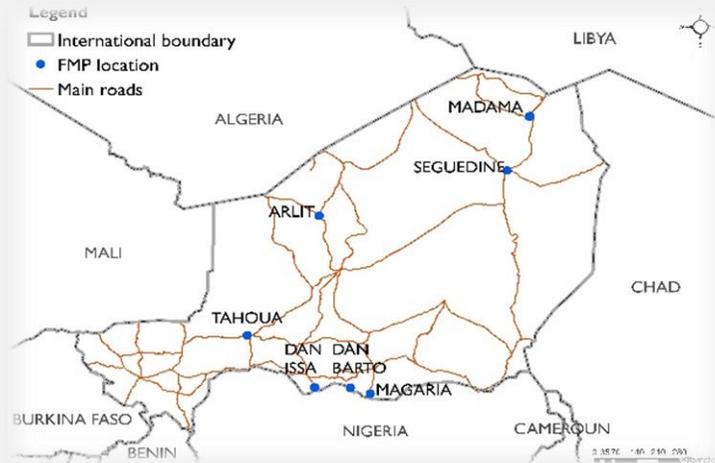
TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period covered, 1,850 people were, on average, observed at the FMPs each day. This corresponds to an increase of 24 per cent compared to September 2020, when the daily average was 1,492 individuals. This increase is explained by the resumption of regular data collection compared to the period of September, when the enumerators left their posts to attend the National DTM training in Niamey.. During this period, no data was collected at the FMP. In addition, as the stopping of the rains also favored travel, due to the drying up of the flooded roads which had been a major obstacle for migrants.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, almost half (42%) made an internal movement, while 58 per cent made a cross-border movement. Of these, 31 per cent left Niger and 27 per cent entered Niger. The share of internal flows has decreased of 13 per cent from the previous month of September, indicating that despite the official closure of borders, an increasing number of cross-border movements are carried out each month.

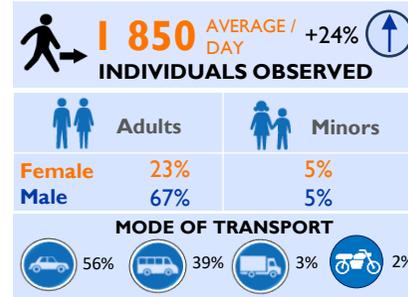
Provenance and destination: During this month, the main countries of provenance and destination of travelers were Niger 76% and 71% respectively, Nigeria 17% and 14% respectively, Algeria 5% and 9% respectively and Libya 2% and 6% respectively. The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (56%) and bus (39%) but also by truck (3%) and motorbike or three-wheeled vehicle (2%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the observed travellers, 67 per cent were adult males, while 23 per cent were adult females and 10 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 6,878 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including 6 per cent of children under five, 4 per cent pregnant women, and 1 per cent elderly people. The travellers were mainly Nigerian (38%), Nigerian (27%) and Chadian (5%) nationalities. It should also be noted that 30 per cent of travellers had another nationality, underlining Niger's central position as a transit country for migratory flows in West and Central Africa.



The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM.

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



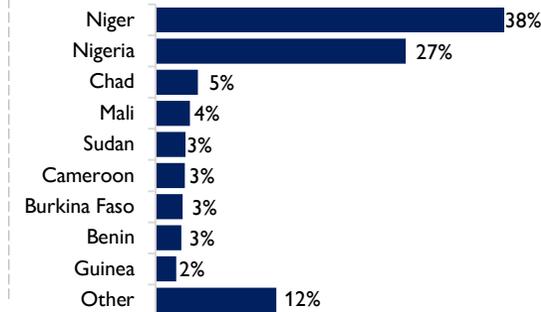
VULNERABILITIES

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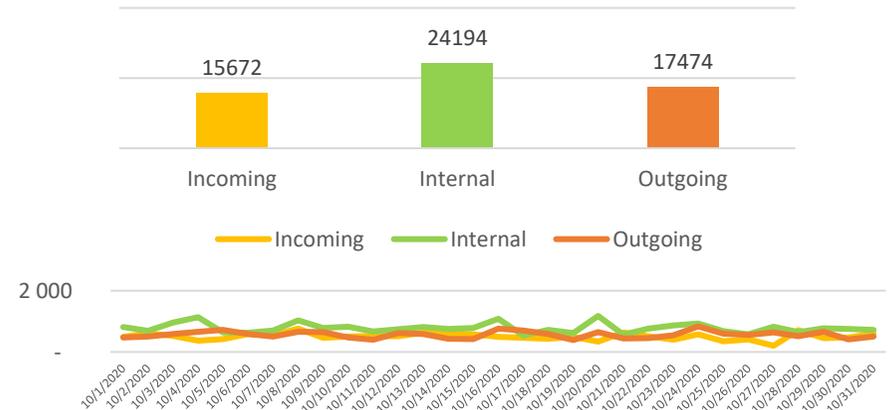
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 76% | Niger | 71% |
| Nigeria | 17% | Nigeria | 14% |
| Algeria | 5% | Algeria | 9% |
| Libya | 2% | Libya | 6% |

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

ARLIT

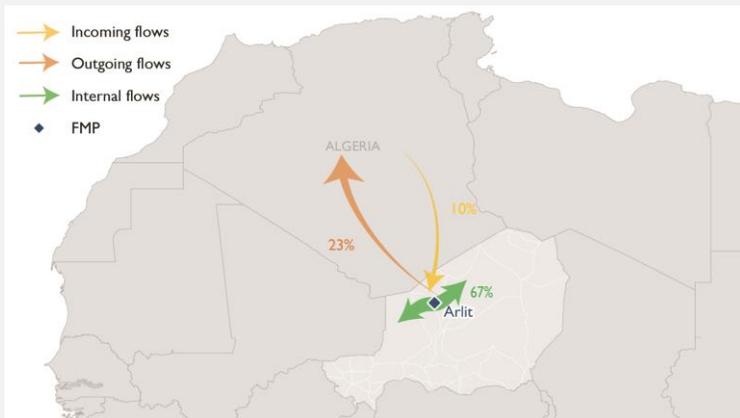
PRESENTATION OF THE FMP: The Arlit flow monitoring point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, and internal movements of Arlit to other localities in Niger. Arlit's FMP has been active since February 2016.

Migration trends: During this reporting period, an average of 571 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 18 per cent compared to the previous period in September, when the daily average was 484 individuals. This increase is explained by the improvement in the condition of transport roads as the rains stopped. Nevertheless, significant movements were observed for the resumption of gold mining activities in the north of the country, which also serves as a bridge to connect Niger to North Africa (Algeria and Libya) for some migrants. For the latter, passing through gold panning sites allows them to bypass the restrictions of Law n° 2015-36 which criminalizes the illicit transport of migrants.

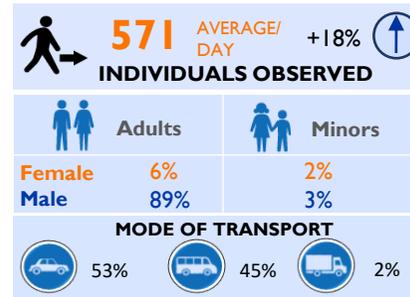
Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the majority (67%) carried out internal movement, mainly to gold washing sites in northern Niger, while 33 per cent carried out cross-border movement (23% left Niger and 10% were returning to Niger).

Provenance and destination: During the month, the main countries of origin and destination of travellers were Niger (90% and 77%) and Algeria (10% and 23%). The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (53%) and by bus (45%) but also by trucks (2%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the observed travellers, an overwhelming majority (89%) were adult men, while 6 per cent were adult women and 5 percent were children. Among the travellers, 466 people with vulnerabilities were identified, children under five and unaccompanied children represented one per cent each. The travellers had various nationalities, the most common being Nigerien (24%), Nigerian (12%), Chadian (8%) and Malian (7%) and the other nationalities. This diversity of nationalities reflects the fact that Arlit is a key crossing point along migratory routes to North Africa and gold mining sites.

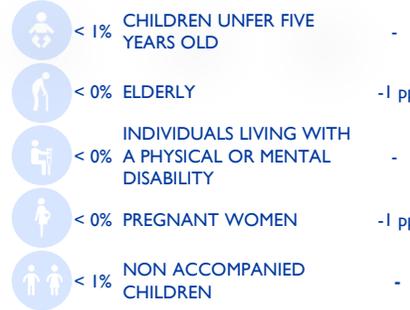


TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

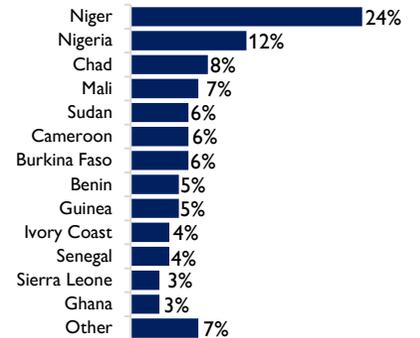


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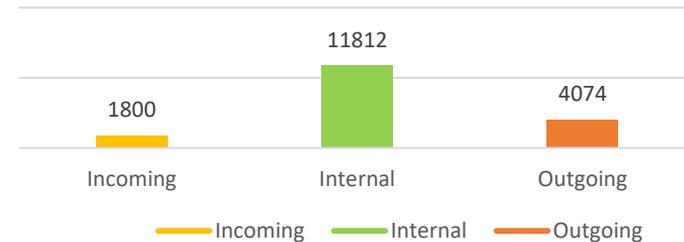
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 90% | Niger | 77% |
| Algeria | 10% | Algeria | 23% |

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

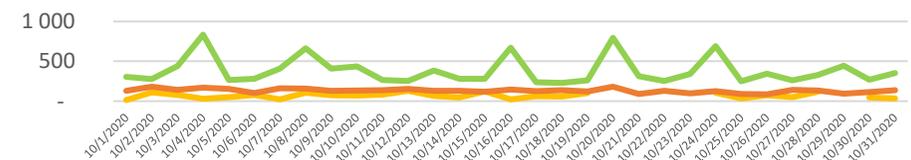


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



SÉGUÉDINE/MADAMA

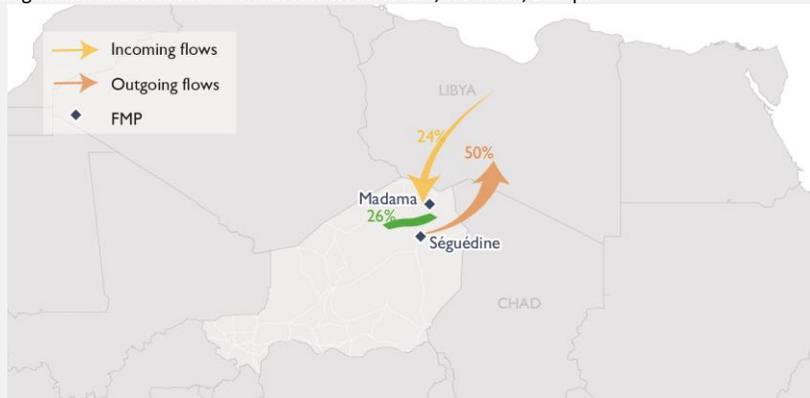
PRESENTATION OF THE FMP: The Séguédine and Madama flow monitoring point captures cross-border flows to and from Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since **February 2016**. Given the immensity of the Agadez region which covers 703,000 km² (larger than France and 21 times larger than Belgium), a **new FMP (Madama)**, located near the Libyan border, was activated in **January 2019** to better capture cross-border movements due to the proliferation of bypass roads to avoid border checkpoints. Thus, the two FMPs are complementary, **Séguédine only receiving outgoing flows and Madama recording incoming flows.**

Migration trends: During this reporting period, an average of 217 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 64 per cent from the September period, when the daily average was 132 individuals. This increase is explained by the resumption of data collection after September, the month in which the enumerators left their posts to attend the National DTM training in Niamey.. In addition, during the past month, the deterioration of the state of the roads due to heavy rains and floods has also been an obstacle preventing or restricting travel.

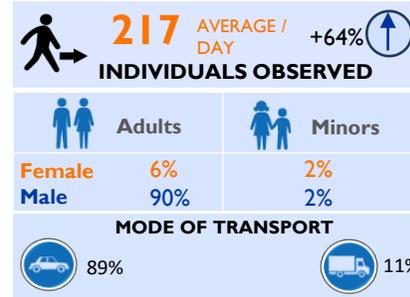
Type of flows: Most of the travelers passing through Séguédine and Madama (50%) left Niger, while a quarter (24%) returned to Niger. In addition, 26 per cent made an internal movement towards the various localities of Niger.

Provenance and destination: During the month, the main countries of origin and destination of travellers were Niger 81% and 52% respectively, Libya 18% and 47% respectively and Chad 1% and 1% respectively. The people observed traveled mainly in private vehicles (89%) and trucks (11%).

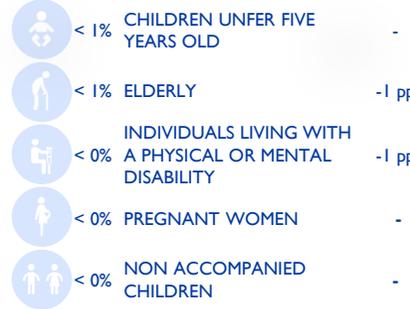
Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, the vast majority (90%) were adult men, while 6 per cent were adult women and 4 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 183 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including children under five and elderly one per cent each. The majority of travellers (61%) were Nigeriens while 10 per cent were Chadians and 8 per cent Nigerians. It should also be noted that 21 per cent were of other nationalities, reflecting the fact that migrants from all over the region pass through Séguédine and Madama to reach North Africa and, for some, Europe.



TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



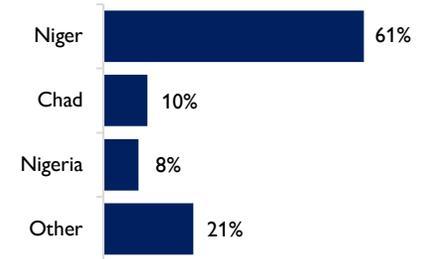
VULNERABILITIES

pp : point pourcentage

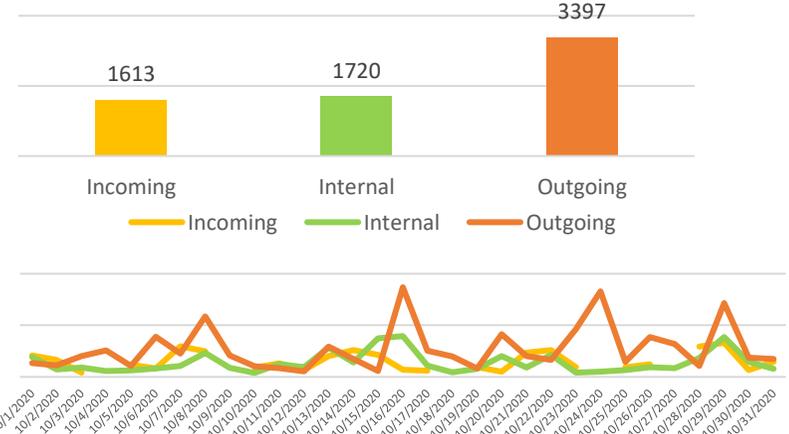
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 81% | Niger | 52% |
| Libya | 18% | Libya | 47% |
| Chad | 1% | Chad | 1% |

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

MAGARIA

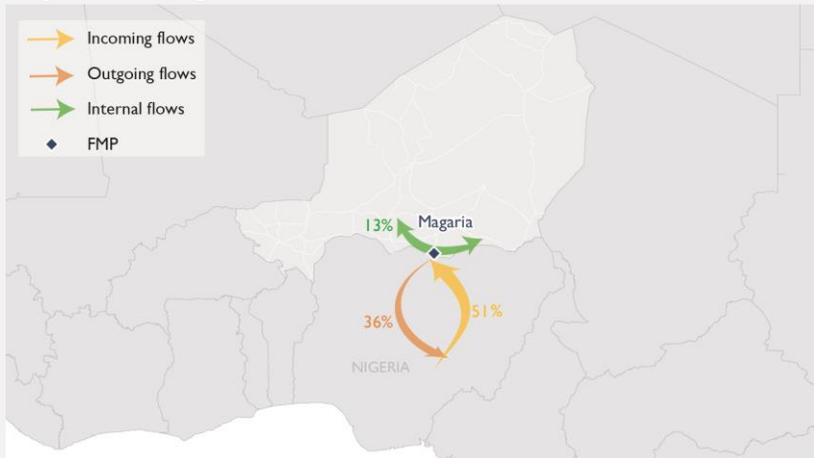
PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Magaria flow monitoring point has been established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border with Nigeria, where a large number of people travel from Nigeria, the country being one of the main countries of origin for migrants traveling to the Mediterranean. Magaria is mainly used by Nigerian and Nigerian traders who have had economic exchanges for centuries. Most of the basic necessities for the Zinder and Diffa regions pass through this locality. Magaria's FMP was activated in **August 2018**.

Migration trends: During this reporting period, an average of 158 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of two per cent from September, when the daily average was 154 individuals. This increase in daily flows is explained by the cessation of data collection during the period from September 5 to 15, during which the enumerators left their posts to attend the National DTM training in Niamey.. Moreover, the stopping of the rains also favored travel, as the once flooded roads have dried up which had been a major obstacle for migrants travelling all over the country.

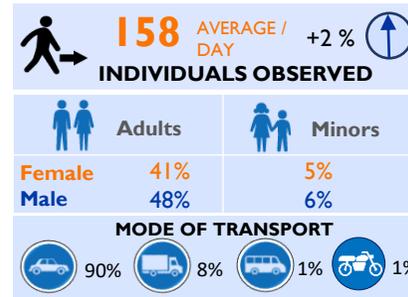
Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the majority returned to Niger (51%), while 36 per cent left Niger and 13 per cent made an internal movement in Niger.

Provenance and destination: During the month, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (52%) and Niger (48%) and those of destination were Niger (68) and Nigeria (32%). People traveled mainly by private vehicles (90%) but also by truck (8%), bus (1%) and motorbike or three-wheeled vehicle (1%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 48 per cent were adult men, while 41 per cent were adult women and 11 percent were children. Among travellers, 330 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including three percent children under five, elderly and disabled represented one per cent each, two per cent pregnant women, and one per cent unaccompanied children. Half of the travellers observed were either Nigerian (50%) or Nigerien (50%).



TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



pp : point pourcentage

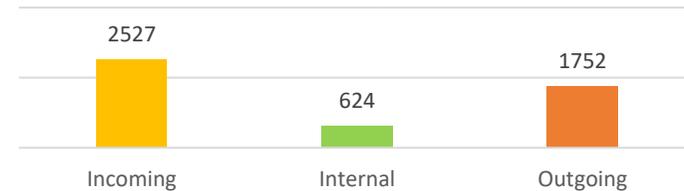
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Nigeria | 52% | Niger | 68% |
| Niger | 48% | Nigeria | 32% |

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

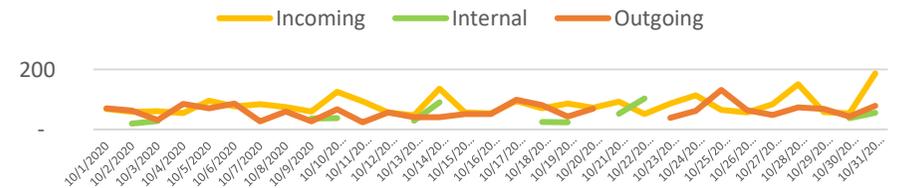


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



DAN BARTO

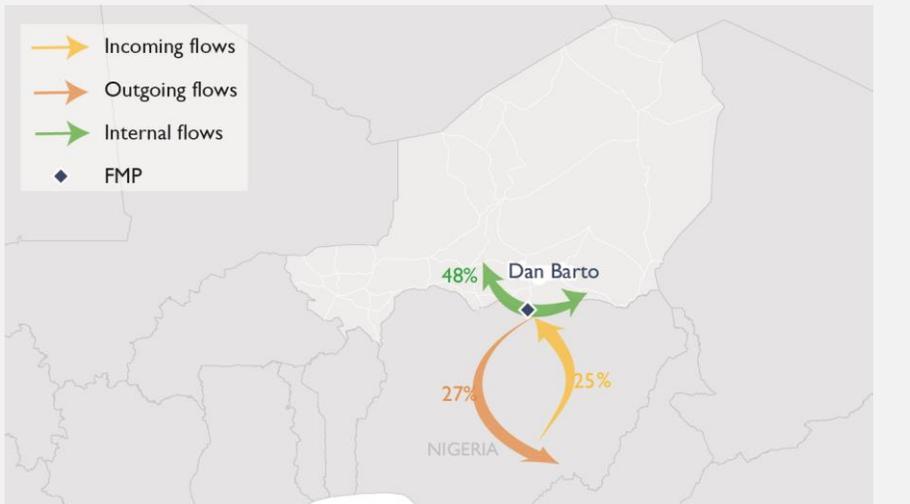
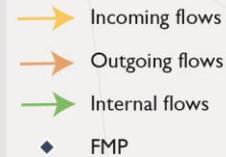
PRESENTATION OF FMP: Dan Barto's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria, where large numbers of people transit from Nigeria, which is one of the main countries of origin for migrants traveling to the Mediterranean. Dan Barto is mainly used by Nigerian and Nigerian traders who have a close economic relationship. Nigeriens go to Nigeria to buy basic necessities while Nigerians come to Niger to buy raw materials, animals and grains (millet, beans, etc.). Dan Barto's FMP has been active since **August 2018**.

Migration trends: During this reporting, an average of 342 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase 32 per cent compared to the previous period of September, during which the daily average was 342 individuals. This drop could also be explained by the halt of data collection during the period from 5 to 15 September 2020, when the enumerators left their posts to attend the National DTM training in Niamey.

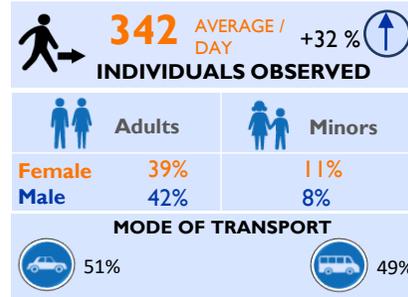
Type of flows: Under half (48%) of travelers made an internal movement, while 52 per cent made a cross-border movement. Of these, 27 per cent left Niger and 25 per cent entered Niger.

Provenance and destination: During the month, the two countries of origin and destination of travellers were Niger 74% and 72% respectively, and Nigeria 26% and 28% respectively. The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (51%) and by bus (49%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the observed travellers, 42 per cent were adult men, while 39 per cent were adult women and 19 per cent were children. Among travelers, 2,441 people with vulnerabilities have been identified, including 13 per cent children under five and 10 per cent pregnant women. The travellers were of various nationalities, including Nigerien (44%), Nigerian (43%), Ghanaian (7%), Cameroonian (3%) and 3 per cent were of others.



TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

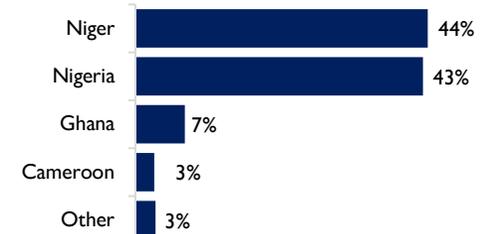


VULNERABILITIES

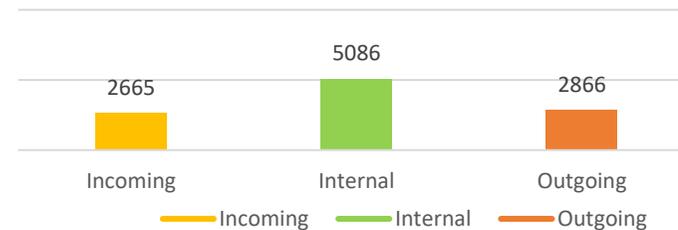
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 74% | Niger | 72% |
| Nigeria | 26% | Nigeria | 28% |

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

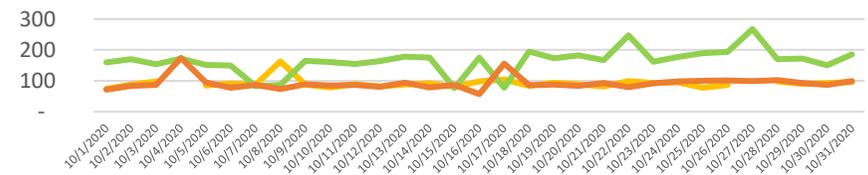


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



DAN ISSA

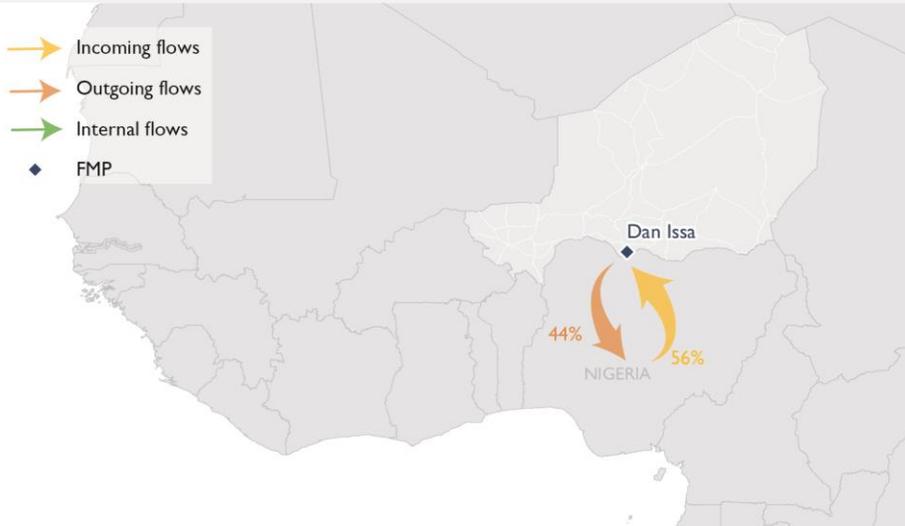
PRESENTATION OF FMP: Dan Issa's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria, through which large flows from Nigeria pass, often heading to the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. Dan Issa's FMP has been active since September 2018. Dan Issa is mainly used by Nigerian and Nigerian traders who maintain economic exchanges: most of the basic necessities for Niamey and Maradi pass through this locality.

Migration trends: During this reporting period, an average of 380 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 74 per cent from the period in September, when the daily average was 217 individuals. This increase is explained by the resumption of data collection after September, the month in which the enumerators left their posts to attend the National DTM training in Niamey..

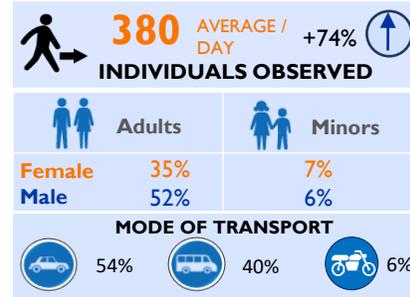
Type of flows: All travelers observed at Dan Issa were moving across borders, Nigerians coming to Niger (56%) or Nigeriens going to Nigeria (44%).

Provenance and destination: During the month, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (56%), and Niger (44%). The people observed traveled mainly in private vehicles (54%), trucks (40%), as well as motorcycles (6%).

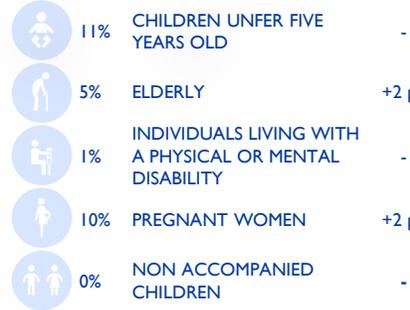
Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 52 per cent were adult men, while 35 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 3,176 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including 11 per cent children under five, 10 per cent pregnant women, 5 per cent elderly, and one per cent of people living with physical or mental disabilities. . All the travellers were of Nigerian (51%) and Nigerien (49%) nationalities.



TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



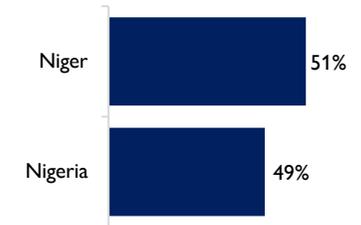
VULNERABILITIES

pp : point pourcentage

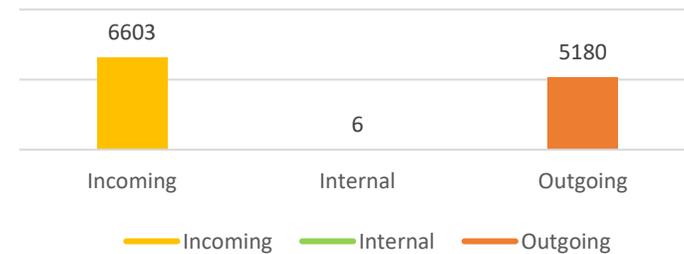
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Nigeria | 56% | Niger | 56% |
| Niger | 44% | Nigeria | 44% |

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

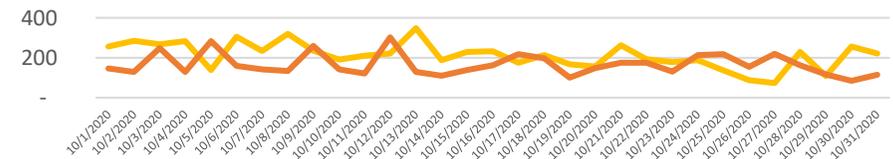


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



TAHOUA

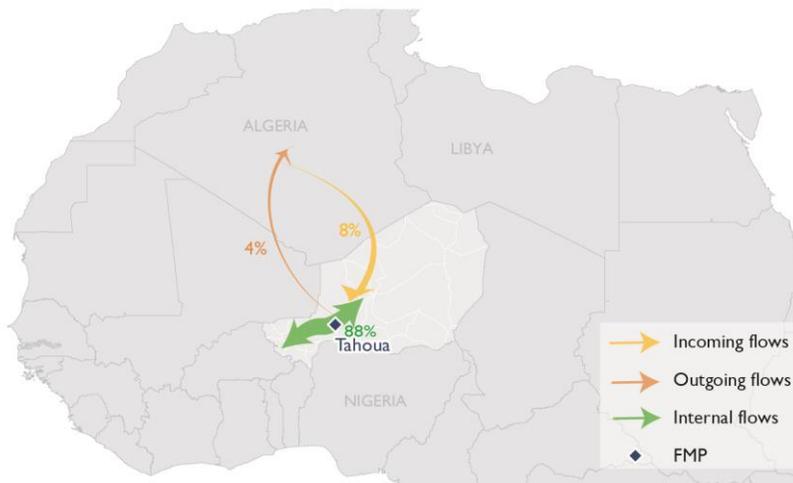
PRESENTATION OF THE FMP: The Tahoua flow monitoring point captures cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a town in central Niger through which migrants transit from Nigeria and other West African countries such as Cameroon, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia and Mali. Most of them take the road from Agadez to Algeria and Libya. Tahoua's FMP was activated in **August 2018**.

Migration trends: During the period covered, 181 people were, on average, observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 26 per cent from September, when the daily average was 243 individuals.

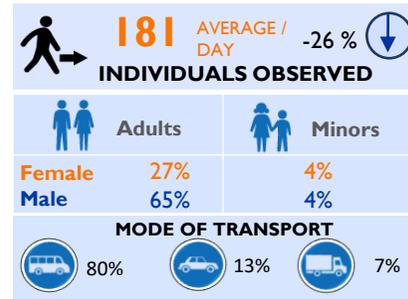
Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the vast majority (88%) made an internal movement, while 12 per cent made a cross-border movement, so four per cent who left Niger and 8 per cent who returned to Niger. The predominant share of internal flows reflects Tahoua's position in central Niger, a true junction of the main roads crossing the country.

Provenance and destination: During the month of October, almost all travellers were traveling from Niger (91%). In terms of destination, the vast majority (97%) went to another city in Niger, but a significant part (9% and 3%) went to Algeria and Libya. The people observed traveled mainly by bus (80%), private vehicles (13%) and trucks (7%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the observed travellers, 65 per cent were adult men, while 27 per cent were adult women and 8 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 282 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including two per cent children under five, elderly and pregnant women represented one per cent each. The travellers were mainly of Nigerien (58%), Nigerian (13%) and Beninese (6%) nationalities, but several other nationalities (13%).



TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

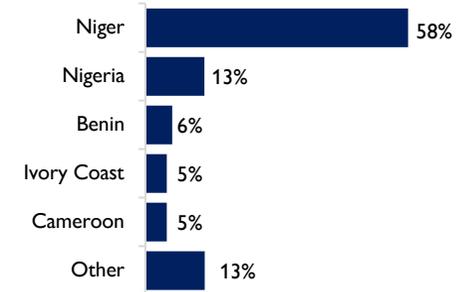


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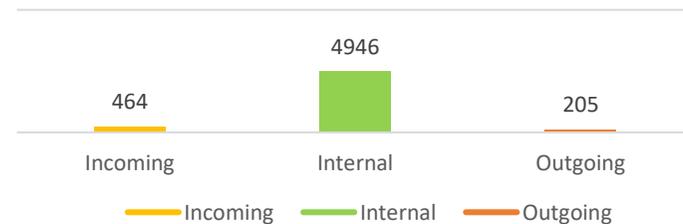
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 91% | Niger | 97% |
| Algeria | 9% | Libya | 3% |

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



INTRODUCTION: Flow monitoring, implemented by the IOM through the Travel Monitoring Matrix (DTM), aims to collect data on the number and characteristics of travelers observed in high mobility areas, through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) installed in these areas.

METHODOLOGY: Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) is a data collection exercise that aims to identify areas prone to cross-border and international migration and to highlight the characteristics and journeys of people passing through these areas. Areas of high mobility are identified at the national level with the help of national authorities. The DTM teams, in partnership with local authorities, then carry out work to identify strategic transit points at the local level. At each of these FMPs, two main data collection methodologies are used: the *Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR)* and *individual surveys (FMS)*.

The FMR collects data at the various crossing points through direct observation and key informant interviews with bus station staff, government officials, drivers, etc. The FMR is based on a combination of direct observation and key informant interviews

of truck drivers or the migrants themselves. The **FMR** collects information on the number of passengers passing through the crossing points, their nationalities, places of origin and intended destinations, and the means of transport used.

At each FMR, data are collected by a team of two to five interviewers. Data collection is conducted daily, between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., which is the time of day when the greatest number of passengers pass through the MPTs. However, these schedules can be adjusted to suit the time period and context. Data are collected through a form administered to key informants and direct observation.

FMS allow for more in-depth data collection through interviews with a sample of travelers who pass through the crossing points to better understand their profiles. Surveys are conducted daily with a randomly selected sample of travelers who pass through the crossing points. The main data collected are the traveler's nationality, age, gender, education, employment status, reasons for travel, origin, destination, and needs and vulnerabilities.

LIMITATIONS: The data used in this analysis are derived from surveys of a sample of travelers who passed through the three crossing points mentioned above, between April and June 2020. Therefore, they cannot be generalized to the migrant population as a whole, as they present only the specific situation of the respondents. The temporal coverage of these surveys is also limited to working days and a limited time window.

In addition, in the context of the VIDOC-19 crisis, IOM adapted its strategy and methodology by implementing precautionary and risk mitigation measures during data collection operations at the MFP level, as well as during the training of interviewers. Thus, standard operating procedures were put in place to ensure compliance with the risk prevention and mitigation measures decreed by the Government of Niger. These measures include respect for social distancing, distribution of personal protective equipment for interviewers, sensitization of field staff and the conduct of a limited number of training sessions.

DEFINITIONS :

Outgoing flow: This term refers to travelers who arrive at the FMP with

the intention of heading to a country other than Niger.

Inflow: This term refers to travelers arriving at the FMP from a country other than Niger.

Internal Flow: This term refers to travelers who have departed from one area of Niger and arrive at the FMP with the intention of traveling to another area of Niger.

Note that upon request, further analysis (e.g., by tracking point) can be carried out by the DTM team.

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IOM, donors and partners. IOM strongly believes that humane and orderly migration is beneficial for migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM works with its partners in the international community to help solve the operational challenges posed by migration; to promote a better understanding of the issues at stake; to encourage the development of a more inclusive society; and to support the development of a more effective migration policy.