



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

DTM ACTIVITIES
IN NIGER ARE
SUPPORTED BY:



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



OIM
ONU MIGRATION



FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGER

DECEMBER 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 thus 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 (FMP)*, 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 6 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



1,757 travellers on average observed daily



-6% Travellers since the previous month



28% incoming individuals recorded



34% outgoing individuals recorded



54,466 Total individuals observed at all Niger FMPs



93% of nationals are from Niger, Nigeria, and Chad

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period covered, 1,757 people were, on average, observed at the FMPs each day. This corresponds to an decrease of one percent compared to November 2020, when the daily average was 1,874 individuals. This decrease is due to the end of rural work, which is pushing some migrants to reduce their migration. In addition, restricting mobility in the interior of the country has had an impact on the flow of migrants' means of transport.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, more than a third (38%) conducted an internal movement, while 62 per cent conducted a cross-border movement. Of the cross border movements, 34 per cent were leaving Niger and 28 per cent entered Niger. The share of internal flows decreased by 6 percent compared to the previous month, indicating that despite the official closure of borders, a decreasing number of cross-border movements are carried out each month.

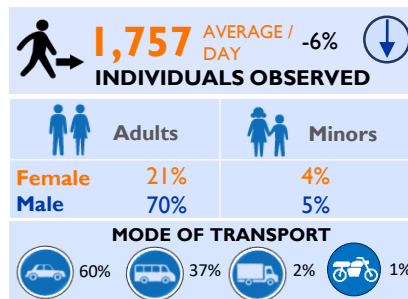
Provenance and destination: During this month, the main countries of provenance and destination of travelers were Niger (77% and 62% respectively), Nigeria (17% and 13% respectively), Algeria (3% and 10% respectively) and Libya (3% and 10% respectively). The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (60%) and bus (37%) but also by truck (2%) and motorbike or three-wheeled vehicle (1%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the observed travelers, 70 per cent were adult males, while 21 per cent were adult females and 9 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 5,464 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 5 per cent of children under five years old, less than 3 per cent of pregnant women, and less than 1 per cent of elderly people. The travelers were mainly nationals of Niger (74%), Nigeria (16%), Chad (3%) and Sudan (2%). It should also be noted that 5 per cent of travellers had another nationality, underlining Niger's central position as a transit country for migratory flows in West and Central Africa.

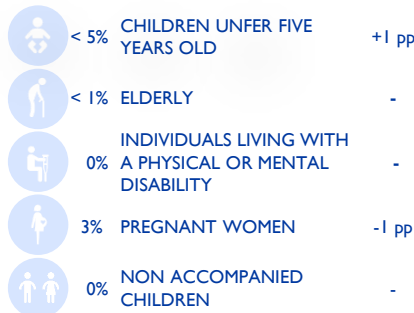


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

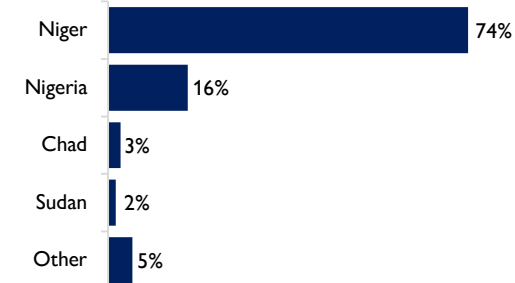


VULNERABILITIES

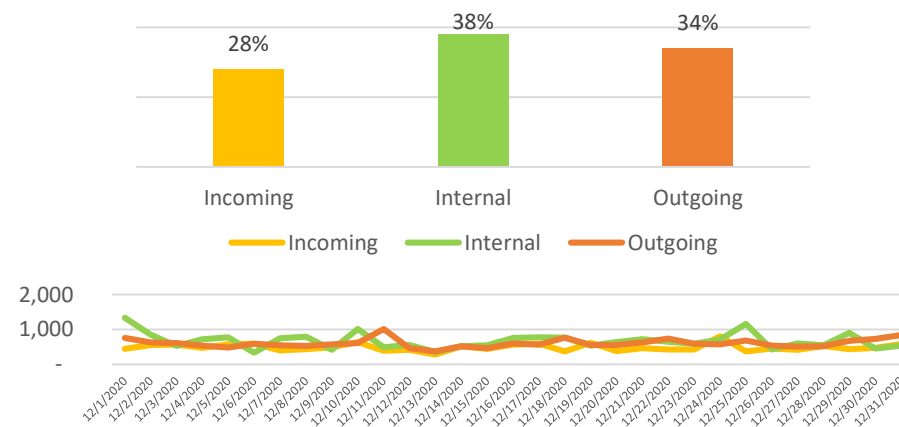
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	77%	Niger	67%
Nigeria	17%	Nigeria	13%
Algeria	3%	Algeria	10%
Libya	3%	Libya	10%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

ARLIT

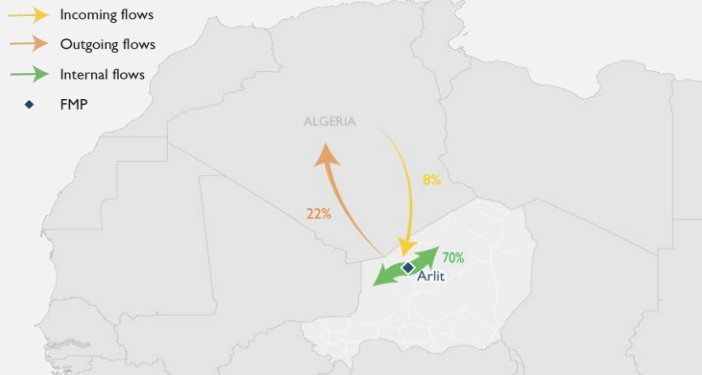
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Arlit flow monitoring point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, and internal movements between Arlit and other localities in Niger. The FMP at Arlit has been active since February 2016.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 637 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an decrease of 4 per cent compared to the period in November, when the daily average was 662 individuals. This decrease is due to the fact that migrants tend to avoid trucks given the lack of security in the area and yet truck fares are worth 4 times the ticket of a truck. 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 036/2015 which criminalizes the illicit transport of migrants.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the majority (70%) carried out internal movement, mainly to gold mining sites in northern Niger, while 30 per cent carried out cross-border movement (22 per cent left Niger and 8 per cent were returning to Niger).

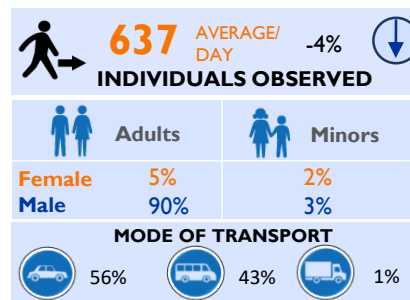
Provenance and destination: During the month, the main countries of origin and destination of travelers were Niger (93% and 79% respectively) and Algeria (7% and 21% respectively). The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (56%) and by bus (43%) but also by trucks (1%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the observed travelers, an overwhelming majority (90%) were adult males, while 5 per cent were adult females and 5 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 433 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 1 per cent children under five years old and less than 1 per cent unaccompanied children. The travelers had various nationalities, the most prevalent being nationals of Niger (74%), Nigeria (7%), Chad (6%), Sudan (4%) and other nationalities observed (9%). This diversity of nationalities reflects the fact that Arlit is a key crossing point along migratory routes to North Africa and to gold mining sites.



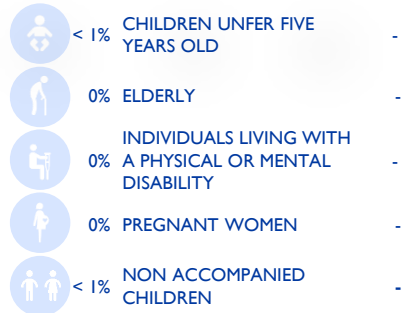
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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

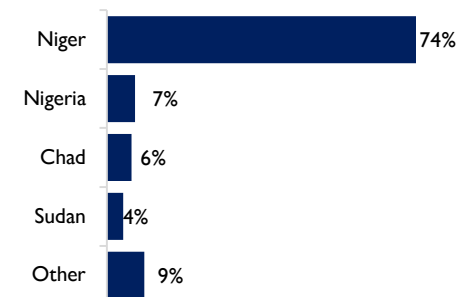


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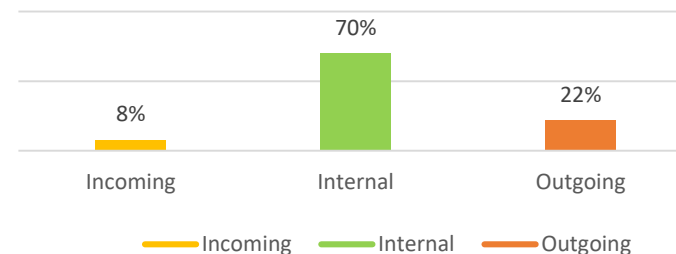
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	93%	Niger	79%
Algeria	7%	Algeria	21%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

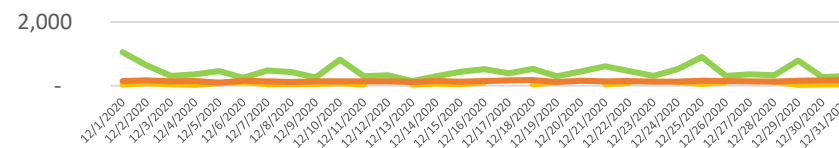


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



SÉGUÉDINE/MADAMA

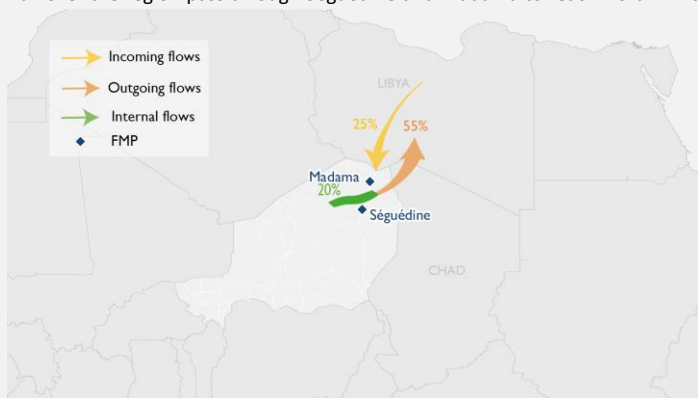
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Séguédine and Madama flow monitoring point captures cross-border flows to and from Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since **February 2016**. Given the immensity of the Agadez region which covers 703,000 km² (larger than France and 21 times larger than Belgium), a **new 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 receives outgoing flows and Madama records incoming flows**.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 253 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 6 per cent from the October period, when the daily average was 238 individuals. This increase can be explained by the end of rural work, which has encouraged some migrants to mobilize to take advantage of their savings.

Type of flows: Most of the travelers passing through Séguédine and Madama (55%) were leaving Niger, while a quarter (25%) returned to Niger. In addition, 20 per cent made an internal movement towards the various localities of Niger.

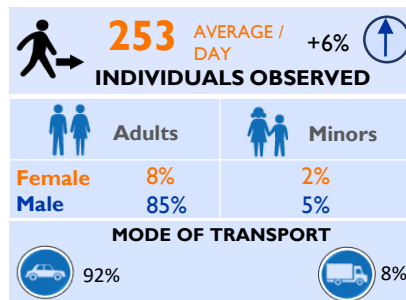
Provenance and destination: During the month, the main countries of origin and destination of travelers were Niger (83% and 30% respectively), Libya (17% and 69% respectively) and a small portion to Chad (1%). The people observed traveled mainly in private vehicles (92%) and trucks (8%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the identified travelers, the vast majority (85%) were adult males, while 8 per cent were adult females and 7 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 266 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 2 per cent children under five years old, less than 1 per cent of the elderly and less than 1 per cent of people living with physical or mental disabilities. The majority of travelers (86%) were Nigerien nationals while 6 per cent were Nigerian nationals and 3 per cent Chadian nationals. It should also be noted that 5 per cent were made up 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.

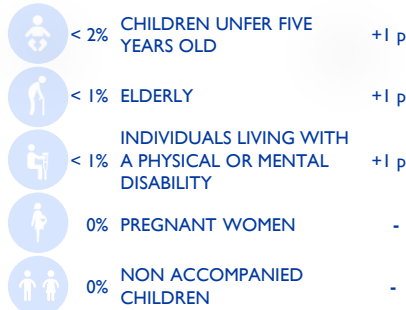


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



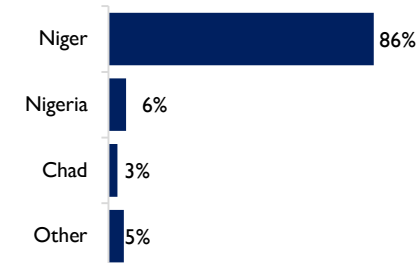
VULNERABILITIES

pp : point pourcentage

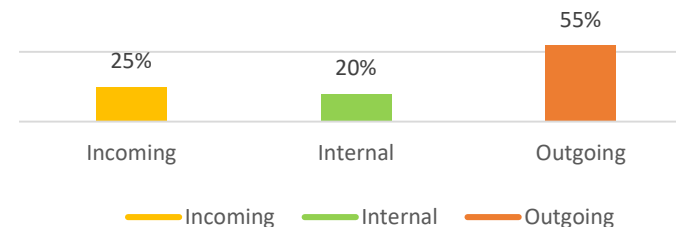
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	83%	Libya	69%
Libya	17%	Niger	30%
		Chad	1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

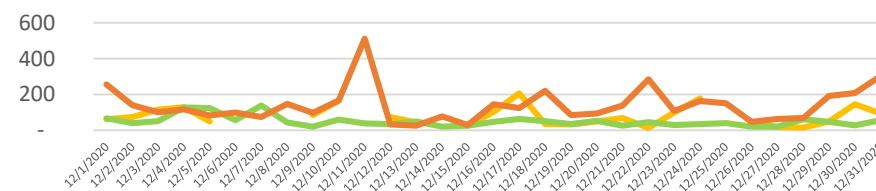


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



MAGARIA

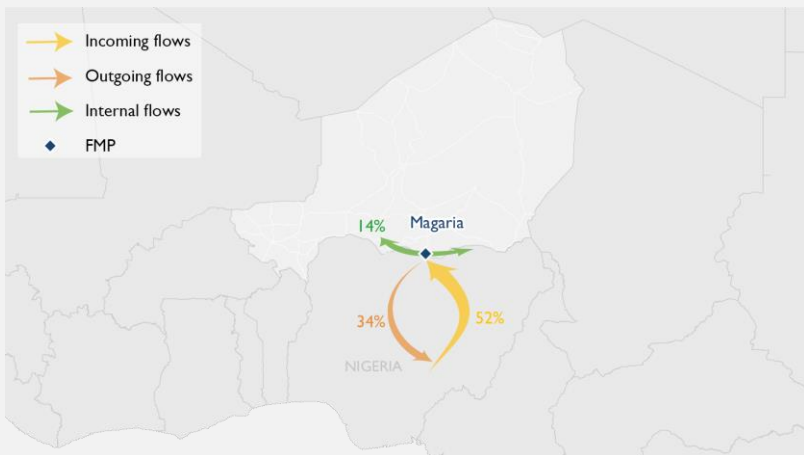
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Magaria flow monitoring point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border with Nigeria, where a large number of people travel from Nigeria, the country being one of the main countries of origin 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 the period covered, an average of 171 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an decrease of 4 per cent from November, when the daily average was 179 individuals. This decrease in daily flows is due to the restriction of movement due to COVID-19, but also to the prohibition of using buses or trucks from a certain time. This reduces their use but promotes the use of private vehicles

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the majority returned to Niger (52%), while 34 per cent left Niger and 14 per cent moved internally, in Niger.

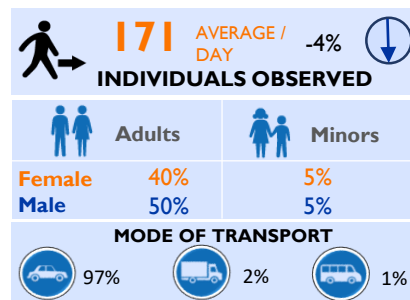
Provenance and destination: During the month, the main countries of origin and destination of travellers were Niger (61% and 71% respectively) and Nigeria (39% and 29% respectively). People traveled mainly by private vehicles (97%) but also by truck (2%), bus (1%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 50 per cent were adult males, while 40 per cent were adult females and 10 per cent were children. Among travelers, 277 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 2 per cent of children under five years old, less than 1 per cent of people living with physical or mental disabilities, less than 1 per cent of pregnant women, and less than 1 per cent of children unaccompanied. The majority of the travelers observed were either Nigerien (77%) or Nigerian (23%) nationals.

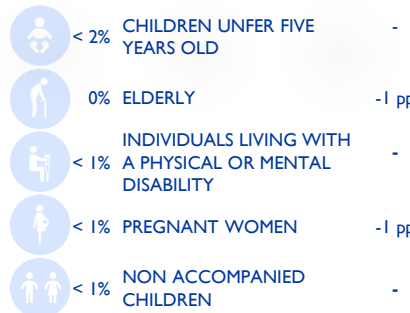


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

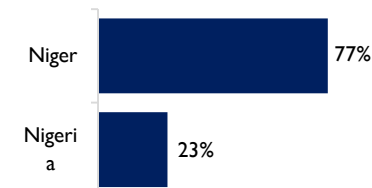


VULNERABILITIES

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

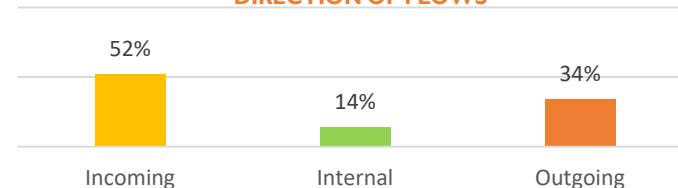
Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	61%	Niger	71%
Nigeria	39%	Nigeria	29%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



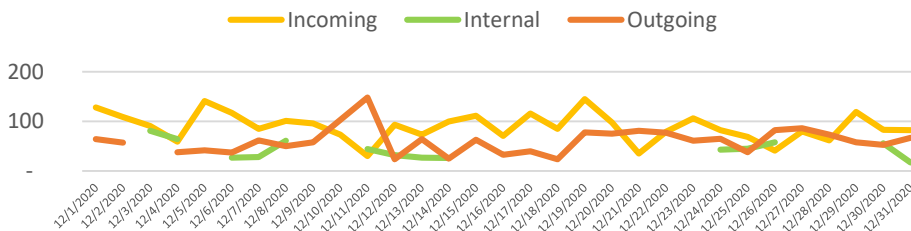
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DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



DAN BARTO

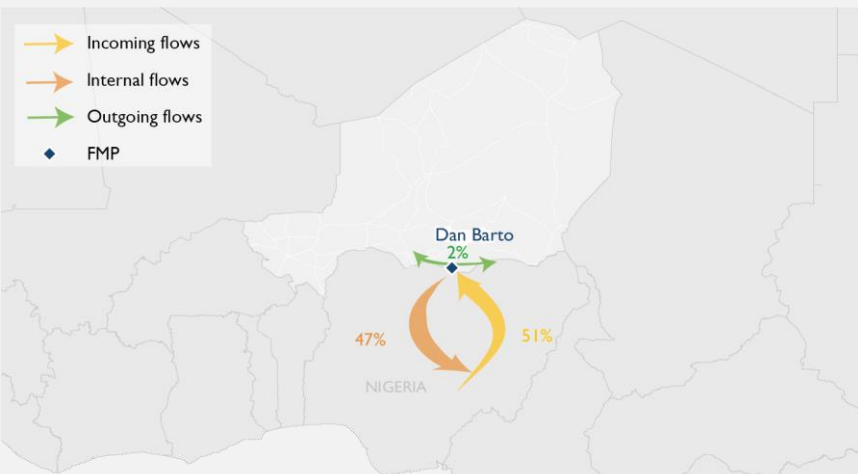
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: Dan Barto's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria, where large numbers of people transit from Nigeria, which is one of the main countries of origin for migrants traveling to the Mediterranean. Dan Barto is mainly used by Nigerien 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 the period covered, an average of 316 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 7 per cent compared to the period of November, during which the daily average was 317 individuals. This stagnation is due to the COVID-19 related restriction of movement in Nigeria without travel documents which has been in place since November.

Type of flows: Only 2 per cent of travelers moved internally, while 98 per cent conducted a cross-border movement. Of these, 47 per cent left Niger and 51 per cent were entering Niger.

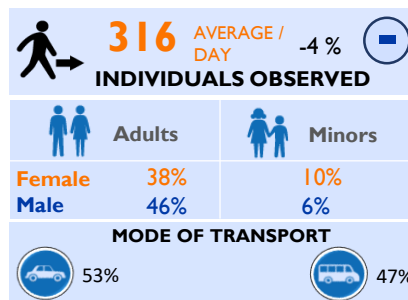
Provenance and destination: During the month, the two countries of origin and destination of travellers were Nigeria (52% and 47% respectively), and Niger (48% and 53% respectively). The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (53%) and by bus (47%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the observed travellers, 46 per cent were adult males, while 38 per cent were adult females and 16 per cent were children. Among travelers, 2,224 people with vulnerabilities have been identified, including less than 12 percent children under five years old and less than 10 per cent of pregnant women. The travelers were of various nationalities, including Nigerien (52%), Nigerian (42%), Cameroonian (3%) and 3 per cent of others.

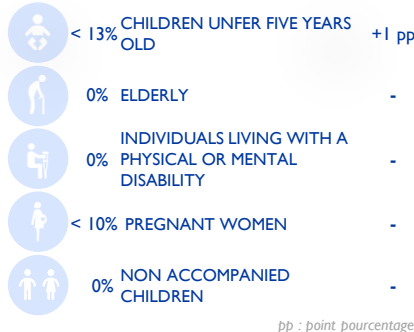


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



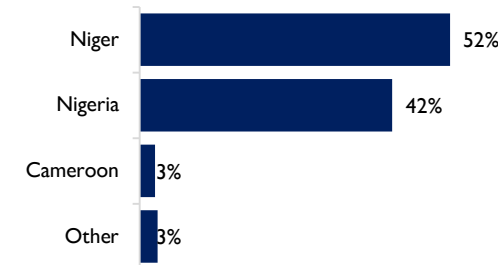
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



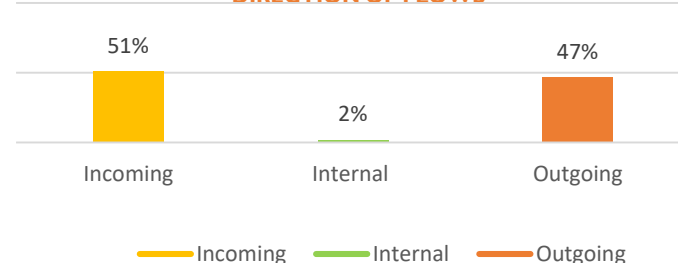
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	52%	Niger	53%
Niger	48%	Nigeria	47%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

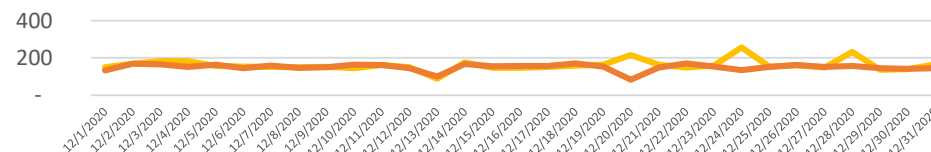


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



DAN ISSA

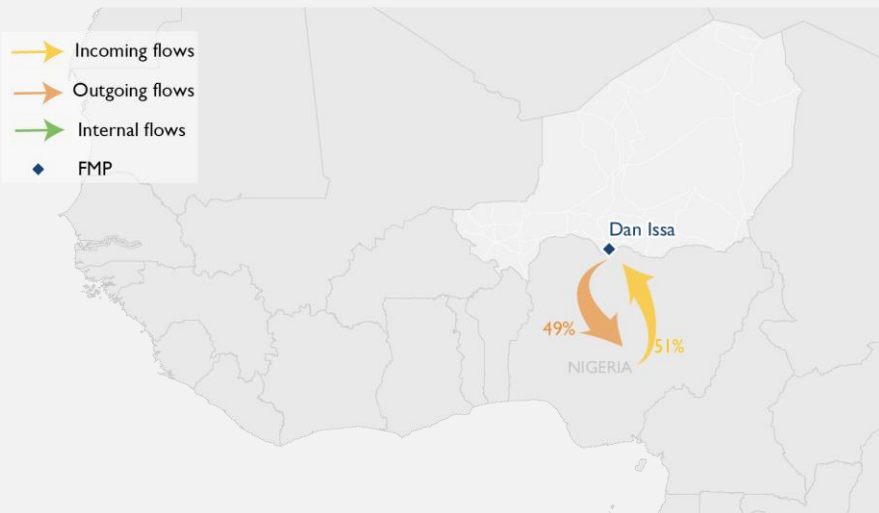
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: Dan Issa's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria, through which large flows from Nigeria pass, often heading to the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. Dan Issa's FMP has been active since September 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 the period covered, an average of 224 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 25 per cent from the period in November, when the daily average was 299 individuals. This decrease is explained by the restriction of movements due to COVID-19 in Nigeria without travel documents.

Type of flows: All travelers observed at Dan Issa were moving across borders, outgoing (49%) or incoming (51%) from Nigeria.

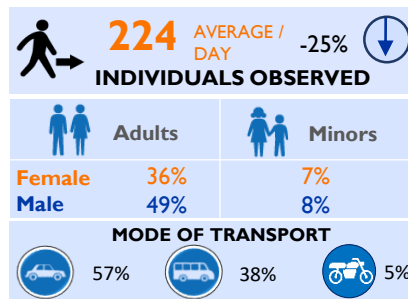
Provenance and destination: During the month, the main countries of origin of travelers were Nigeria (52% and 48% respectively), and Niger (48% and 52% respectively). The people observed traveled mainly in private vehicles (57%), trucks (38%), as well as motorcycles (5%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 49 per cent were adult men, while 36 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 2,075 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 13 per cent of children under five, less than 11 per cent of pregnant women, less than 5 per cent of the elderly, and less than 1 per cent of people living with physical or mental disabilities. All the travellers were of Nigerian (75%) or Nigerien (25%) nationalities.



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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

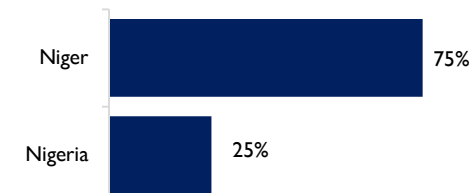


VULNERABILITIES

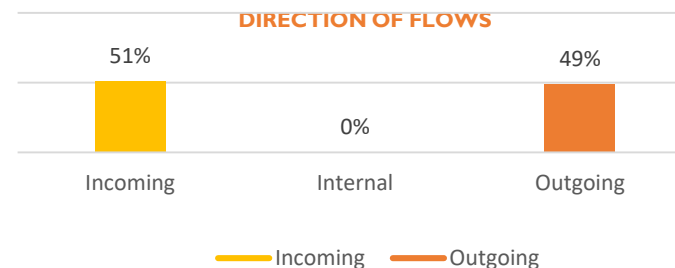
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	52%	Niger	52%
Niger	48%	Nigeria	48%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

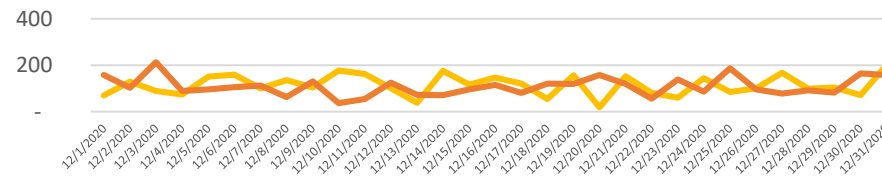


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



TAHOUA

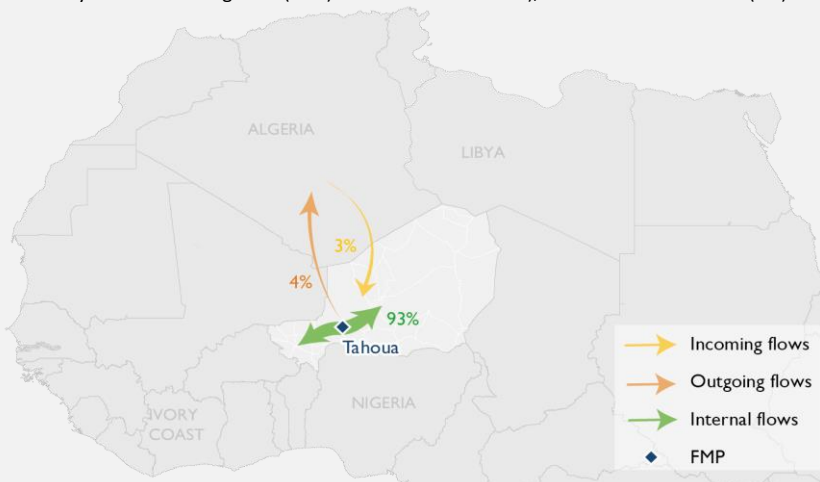
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP : The Tahoua flow monitoring point captures cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a town in central Niger through which migrants transit from Nigeria and other West African countries such as Cameroon, Benin, Ivory Coast, The Gambia and Mali. Most of them take the road from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

Migration trends: During the period covered, 155 people were, on average, observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 13 percent from November, when the daily average was 179 individuals. This decrease is due to the restriction of movement due to COVID-19 mobility restrictions and presidential elections in Algeria, and Libya where movement without travel documents is restricted.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the vast majority (93%) conducted an internal movement, while 7 percent conducted cross-border movements. Of those moving across the border, 4 per cent of the flows were reported as outgoing and 3 per cent were incoming. The predominant share of internal flows reflects Tahoua's position in central Niger, as a true junction of the main roads crossing the country.

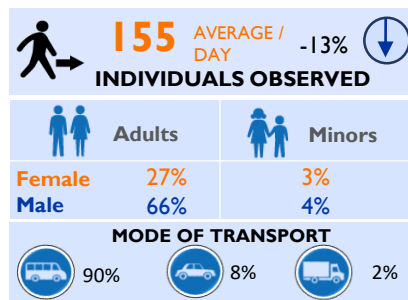
Provenance and destination: During the month of December, almost all travelers were traveling from either Niger (98%) or Algeria (2%). In terms of destination, the vast majority (97%) went to another city in Niger, but a small proportion (3%) went to Libya. The people observed traveled mainly by bus (90%), private vehicles (8%) and trucks (2%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the observed travelers, 66 per cent were adult men, while 27 per cent were adult women and 7 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 189 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 1 per cent children under five years old, and less than 1 per cent of elderly. The travelers were mainly nationals of Nigeria (95%) and Cameroonian (2%), but other nationalities (3%) also observed.

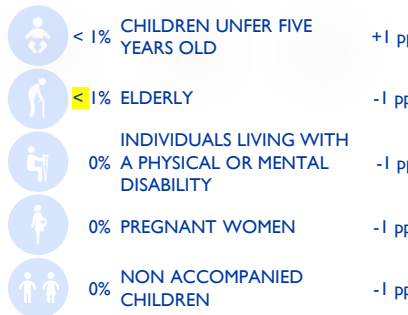


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

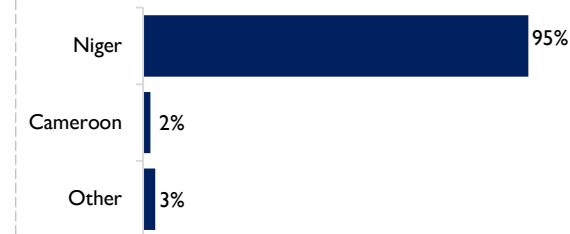


pp : point pourcentage

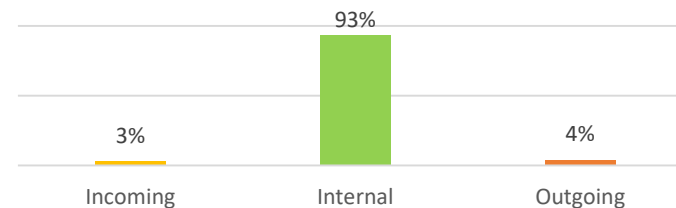
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	98%	Niger	97%
Algeria	2%	Libya	3%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

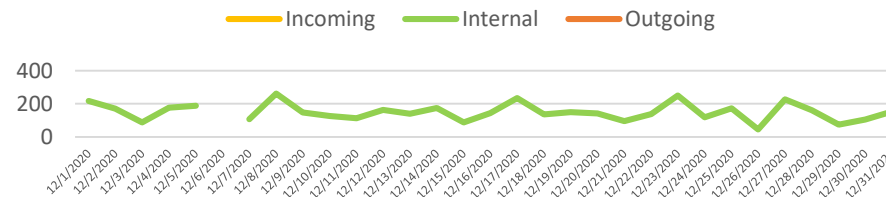


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



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 FMPs. 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 COVID-19 pandemic, IOM adapted its strategy and methodology by implementing precautionary and risk mitigation measures during data collection operations at the FMP 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.