DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

DTM ACTIVITIES
IN NIGER ARE
SUPPORTED BY:

UKaid
from the British people

Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM

IOM
UN MIGRATION

FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGER

MARCH 2021

IOM
UN 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 **Nige**r, 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, profiles and the journey of travelers in the country.

This report presents the data obtained through the flow monitoring recording activities in march 2021, 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 (FMPs) in Niger

2,040 travelers on average observed daily

3% decrease of travelers since the previous month

29% incoming individuals recorded

33% outgoing individuals recorded

63,234 total individuals observed at all Niger FMPs

**90%** are nationals of Niger, Nigeria and Chad

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period covered, 2,040 people were, on average, observed at the FMPs each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 3 per cent compared to february, when the daily average was 2,103 individuals. This decrease is due the reopening of Nigeria's borders. The increasing insecurity, including forced expulsion in the locality of Assamaka, is pushing migrants to leave the country. This had an impact on the means of transport chosen by migrants, who prefer more private vehicles, to bypass patrols and police stations.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, more than a third of flows (38%) were internal movements while (62%) conducted were cross-boarder movements. In the cross-border movements, 33 per cent were leaving Niger and 29 per cent entered Niger. The internal flows decreased by one per cent compared to the previous month of february.
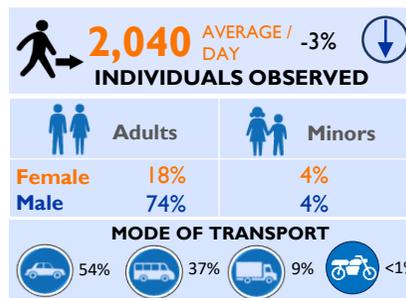
Provenance and destination: During the month of march, the main countries of provenance of travelers were Niger (75%), Nigeria (17%), Algeria (6%), Libya (2%) and Chad (<1%). While the main destination countries were also Niger (67%), Nigeria (13%), Algeria (12%), Libya (8%) and less than one per cent of Other countries (Chad & Benin). The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (54%), by bus (37%), but also by truck (9%) and motorbike or three-wheeled vehicle (<1%).

Traveler Profiles: Among the travelers observed, 74 per cent were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 8 per cent were children. Also, 5,884 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including a percentage under 4 per cent of children under five, less than 1 per cent of the elderly, and under 3 per cent of pregnant women. The travelers were mainly of various nationalities, including nationals of Niger (72%), Nigeria (15%), Chad (3%), Sudan (2%) and Cameroon (1%) nationalities. It should also be noted that 7 per cent of travelers had another nationality, underlining Niger's central position as a transit country for migratory flows in West and Central Africa.
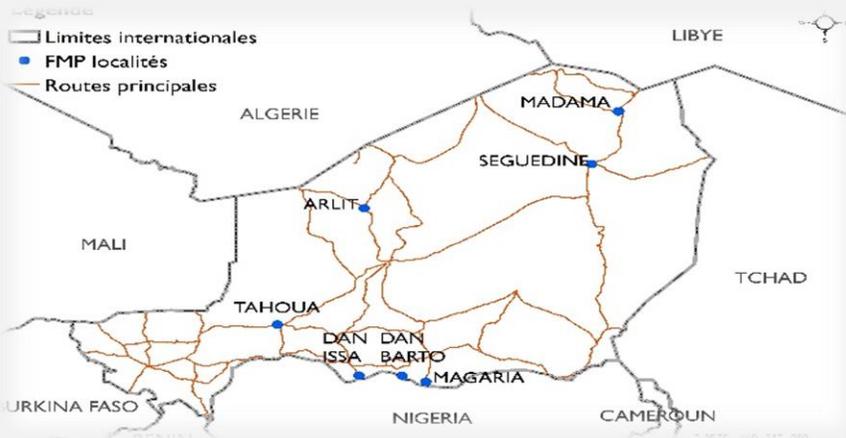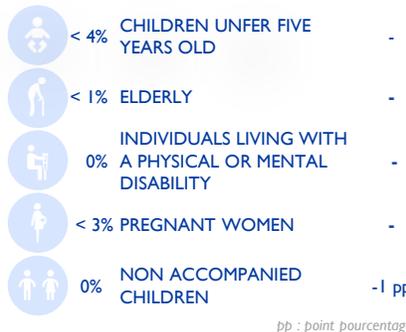
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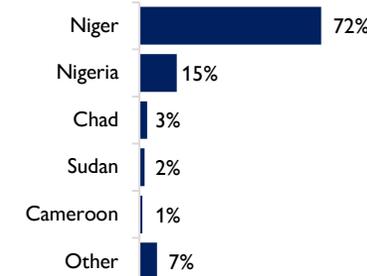### TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2,040 AVERAGE / DAY -3%
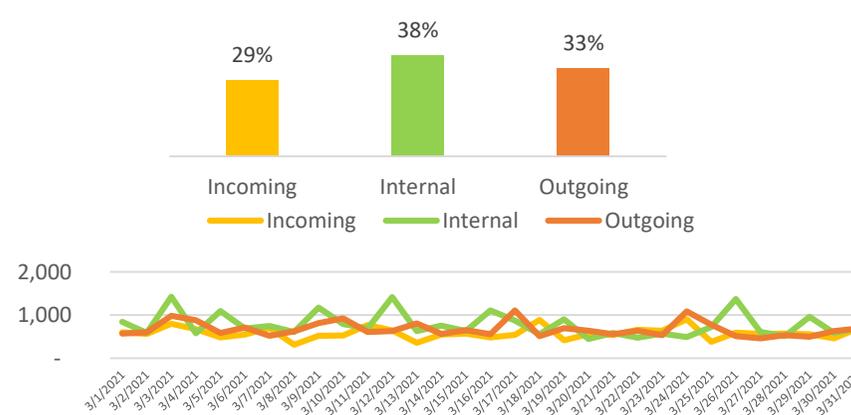**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

	Adults		Minors
Female	18%		4%
Male	74%		4%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

54% | 37% | 9% | <1%

VULNERABILITIES

< 4%	CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
< 1%	ELDERLY	-
0%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-
< 3%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
0%	NON ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-1 pp

pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	75%	Niger	67%
Nigeria	17%	Nigeria	13%
Algeria	6%	Algeria	12%
Libya	2%	Libya	8%
Chad	<1%	Other	<1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nationality	%
Niger	72%
Nigeria	15%
Chad	3%
Sudan	2%
Cameroon	1%
Other	7%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
29%	38%	33%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

2,000 / 1,000 / -

3/1/2021 ... 3/31/2021

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 871 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 4 per cent compared to the same period in february, when the daily average was 906 individuals. This decrease can be explained in part by the forced return of migrants from Algeria, Agadez (In Niger), Arlit and also due to Ramadan which takes place during april, during which there is less travel. With that said, some migrants, return to prepare themselves for the rainy season which will take place around mid-may in Niger. Nevertheless, significant movements were observed with 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 circumvent the restrictions of Law No. 036/2015 which criminalizes the illicit transport of migrants.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, more than a half (65%) carried out an internal movement, mainly towards gold mining sites in northern Niger, while 35% carried out a cross-border movement (23% left Niger and 12% entered Niger).
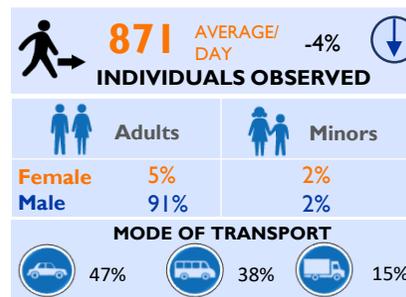
Provenance and destination: During the month of march, the main countries of origin of travelers were Niger (89%) and Algeria (11%), and those of destination were also Niger (77%) and Algeria (23%). The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (47%), by bus (38%), but also by trucks (15%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the travelers observed, an overwhelming majority (91%) were adult men, while 5 per cent were adult women and 4 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 871 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 1 per cent of children under five, less than 1 per cent of pregnant women, and less than 1 per cent of unaccompanied. The travelers were of various nationalities, including nationals of Niger (69%), Nigeria (7%), Chad (6%), Sudan (4%), Mali (2%), Mauritania (2%), Burkina Faso (2%) and Cameroon (1%) were observed. 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.
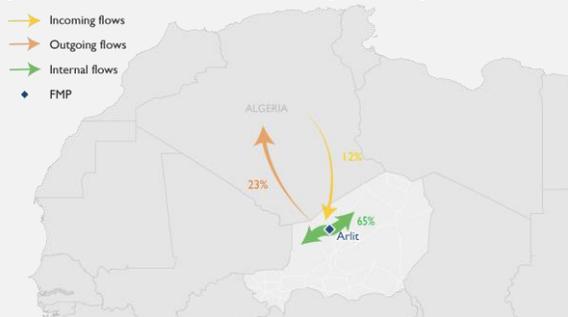
Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
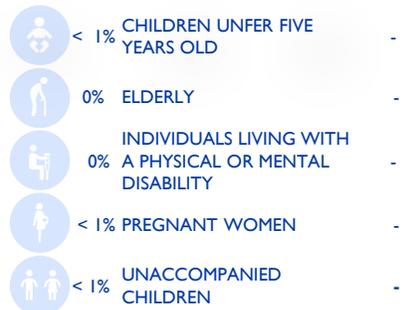Internal flows
FMP

ALGERIA

23%

12%

65%
Arlit

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

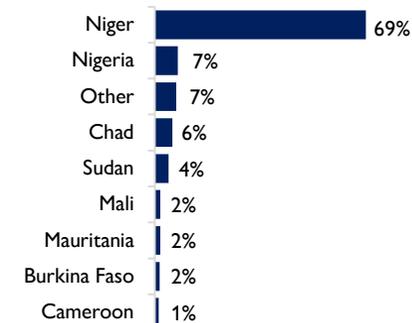**871** AVERAGE/DAY -4%

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	5%	2%
Male	91%	2%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

47%   38%   15%

VULNERABILITIES

< 1% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD -

0% ELDERLY -

0% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY -

< 1% PREGNANT WOMEN -

< 1% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN -

pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	89%	Niger	77%
Algeria	11%	Algeria	23%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	69%
Nigeria	7%
Other	7%
Chad	6%
Sudan	4%
Mali	2%
Mauritania	2%
Burkina Faso	2%
Cameroon	1%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

Incoming 12%
Internal 65%
Outgoing 23%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

2,000

1,000

3/1/2021 3/2/2021 3/3/2021 3/4/2021 3/5/2021 3/6/2021 3/7/2021 3/8/2021 3/9/2021 3/10/2021 3/11/2021 3/12/2021 3/13/2021 3/14/2021 3/15/2021 3/16/2021 3/17/2021 3/18/2021 3/19/2021 3/20/2021 3/21/2021 3/22/2021 3/23/2021 3/24/2021 3/25/2021 3/26/2021 3/27/2021 3/28/2021 3/29/2021 3/30/2021 3/31/2021

SÉGUÉDINE/MADAMA

OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Séguédine and Madama flow monitoring points capture cross-border flows to and from Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since **february 2016** but 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 records outgoing flows while Madama records incoming flows.**

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 276 people were observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to a 3 per cent decrease from the february period, when the daily average was 267 individuals. This decrease is explained by the insecurity which is prolific in the area.

Type of flows: More than a half of travelers passing through Séguédine and Madama were leaving Niger (55%), while almost a third were entering to Niger (31%). In addition, 14 per cent made an internal movement towards the various localities of Niger.
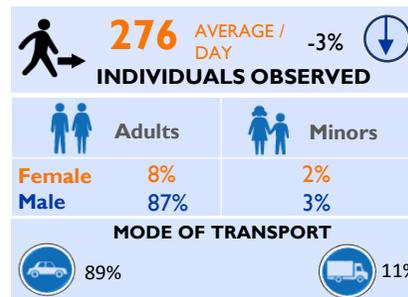
Provenance and destination: During the month of march, the main countries of origin of travelers were Niger (80%), Libya (20%) and a small percentage from Chad (<1%). While the main countries of destination were Libya (52%), Niger (37%), and Chad (1%). The people observed traveled mainly in private vehicles (89%) and trucks (11%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the travelers identified, the vast majority (87%) were adult men, while 8 per cent were adult women and 5 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 315 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 1 per cent of children under five, less than 1 per cent of the elderly and less than 1 per cent of individuals living with a physical or mental disability. The majority of travelers (86%) were nationals of Niger, 5 per cent were of Chad, 3 per cent of Nigeria and one per cent of Sudan. It should also be noted that five 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, to reach Europe.
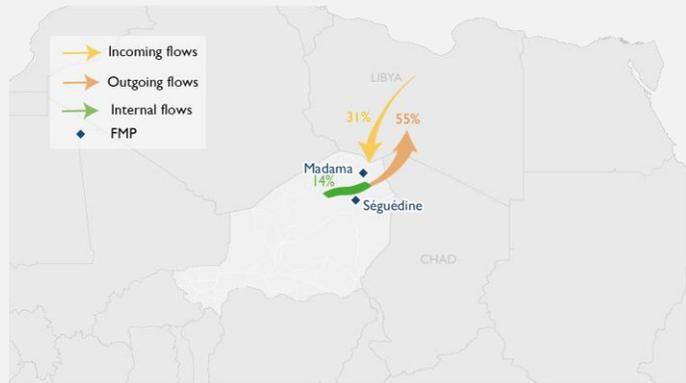
Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
Internal flows
FMP

LIBYA
31% 55%
Madama 14%
Séguédine
CHAD

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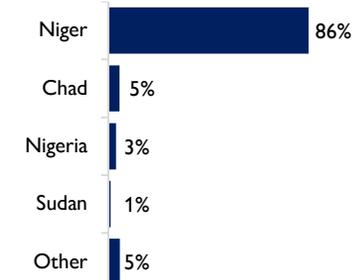
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

276 AVERAGE / DAY -3%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	8%	2%
Male	87%	3%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
89%   11%

VULNERABILITIES

< 1% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD -

< 1% ELDERLY -

< 1% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY -

0% PREGNANT WOMEN -

0% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN -

pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	80%	Libya	52%
Libya	20%	Niger	37%
Chad	<1%	Chad	1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger 86%
Chad 5%
Nigeria 3%
Sudan 1%
Other 5%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

31% Incoming
14% Internal
55% Outgoing

—— Incoming —— Internal —— Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

1,000
500
-

3/1/2021 3/2/2021 3/3/2021 3/4/2021 3/5/2021 3/6/2021 3/7/2021 3/8/2021 3/9/2021 3/10/2021 3/11/2021 3/12/2021 3/13/2021 3/14/2021 3/15/2021 3/16/2021 3/17/2021 3/18/2021 3/19/2021 3/20/2021 3/21/2021 3/22/2021 3/23/2021 3/24/2021 3/25/2021 3/26/2021 3/27/2021 3/28/2021 3/29/2021 3/30/2021 3/31/2021
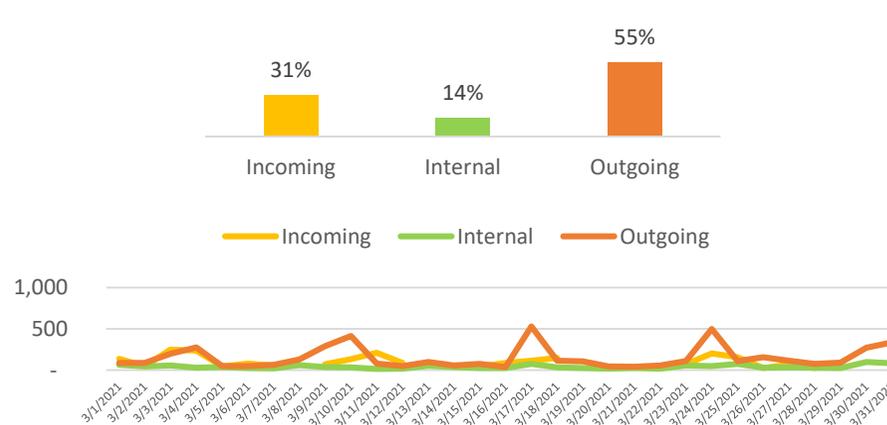
MAGARIA

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 Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have historically maintained an economic exchange. 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 153 people were observed at the FMP each day. Daily flows were 16 per cent lower than in february, when the daily average was 182 individuals. This drop in daily flows is explained by migrants who pass through many localities such as Tinkim, Bandé, Saboual Tacha, Yekoua, for join Matamèye via Sassoumbouroum, Koundoumawa, Gararé, Akoira, Kaotchin Leko, Belbedji, Abalak and finally Tchintabaraden. Which makes detours more expensive and more difficult. The declining security situation along the routes in Agadez region increase risks for migrants, including routes reportedly used by smugglers.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, more than the half were entering Niger (51%), while 34 per cent left and 15 per cent conducted an internal movement in Niger.

Provenance and destination: During the month of march, the main countries of origin of travelers were Nigeria (55%) and Niger (45%). While those of destination were Niger (70%) et le Nigeria (30%). People traveled mainly by private vehicles (97%), but also by truck (3%) and bus (<1%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the identified travelers, 52 per cent were adult men, while 39 per cent were adult women and 9 per cent were children. Among travelers, 215 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than one per cent of children under five, less than 1 per cent of individuals living with a physical or mental disability, less than 1 per cent of pregnant women, and less than 1 per cent of unaccompanied children. Almost the majority of travelers observed were of nationals of Niger (77%), Nigeria (22%) and Chad (1%).
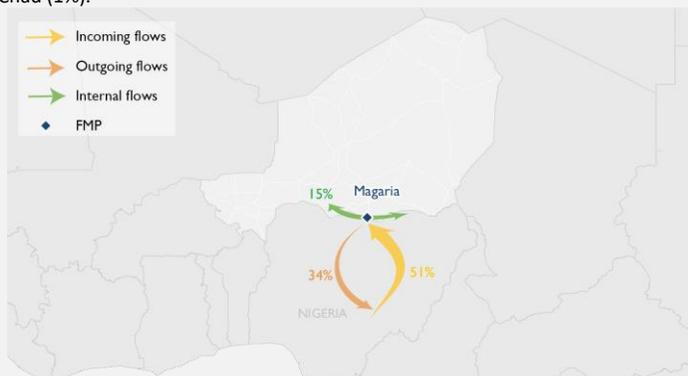
Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
Internal flows
FMP

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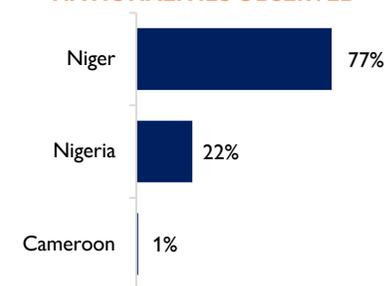### TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

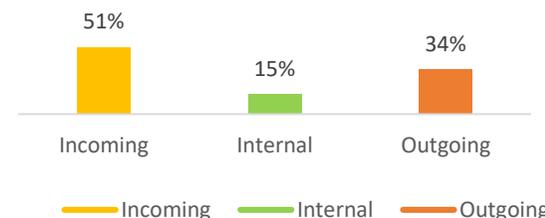**153** AVERAGE / DAY   -16%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults		Minors
Female	39%		5%
Male	52%		4%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
97%   3%   <1%

VULNERABILITIES

< 1% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD   -1 pp

0% ELDERLY   -1 pp

< 1% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY   -

< 1% PREGNANT WOMEN   -1 pp

< 1% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN   -
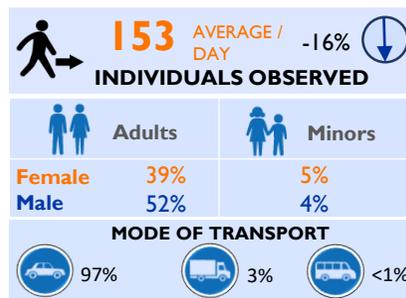
pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	55%	Niger	70%
Niger	45%	Nigeria	30%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger 77%
Nigeria 22%
Cameroon 1%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

51% Incoming
15% Internal
34% Outgoing

Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

300
200
100
-

3/1/2021 ... 3/31/2021
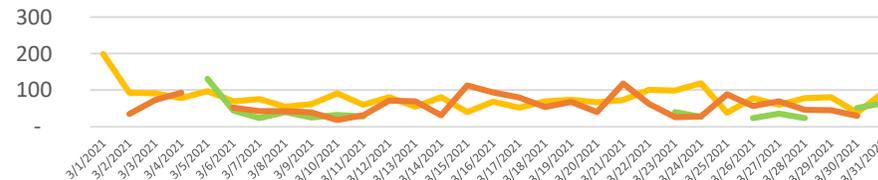
DAN BARTO

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.). The Dan Barto FMP has been active since **august 2018.**

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 287 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 4 per cent from the february period, when the daily average was 287 individuals. The reason of the decrease in flow is linked to the hot, dry season in Niger which begins in march and intensifies in april, pushing some migrants to return to Niger to prepare for agricultural work a few months before the start of the rainy season, which generally begins around mid-may.

Type of flows: During the month of march, all the individuals observed were making a cross-border movement. Of these, 51 per cent were entering Niger and 49 per cent left Niger.
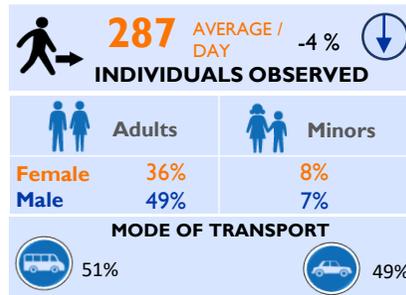
Provenance and destination: During the month of march, the two countries of origin of travelers were Niger (52%), and Nigeria (48%). While the countries of destination were Nigeria (52%) and Niger (48%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (51%) and private vehicles (49%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the travelers observed, 49 per cent were adult men, while 36 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 1,782 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including under 12 per cent of children under five and under 8 per cent of pregnant women. The travelers were of various nationalities, including nationals of Niger (49%), Nigeria (43%), Cameroon (3%) and 5 per cent others.
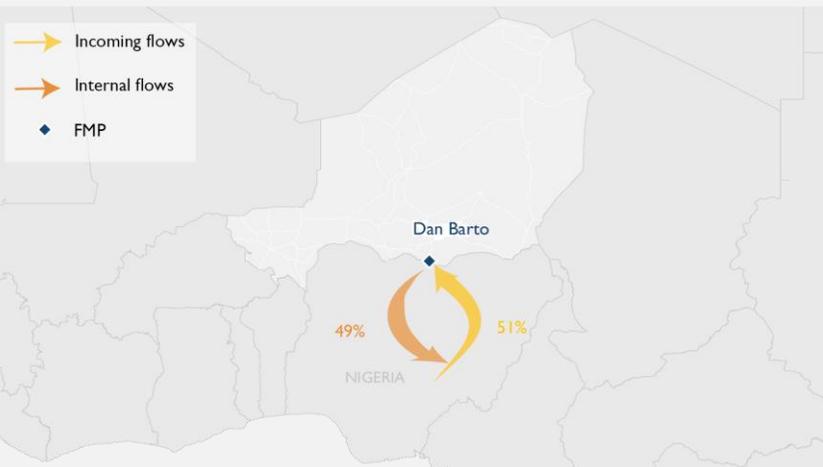
Legend:
→ Incoming flows
→ Internal flows
◆ FMP

Dan Barto

49%   51%

NIGERIA

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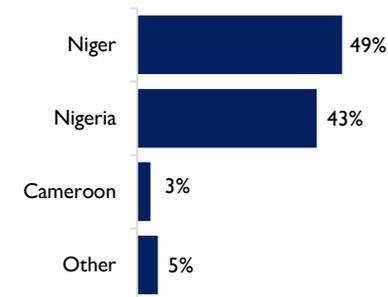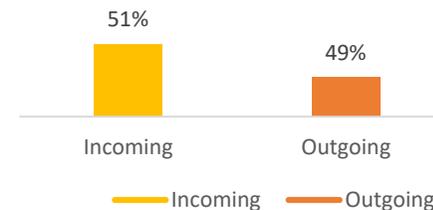
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

287 AVERAGE / DAY -4 %
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	36%	8%
Male	49%	7%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
🚌 51%   🚗 49%

VULNERABILITIES

👶 < 12%	CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD	+2 pp
🧓 0%	ELDERLY	-
♿ 0%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-
🤰 < 8%	PREGNANT WOMEN	+1 pp
👥 0%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

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

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nationality	%
Niger	49%
Nigeria	43%
Cameroon	3%
Other	5%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 51%   Outgoing 49%

— Incoming — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

300
200
100
-

3/1/2021 ... 3/31/2021
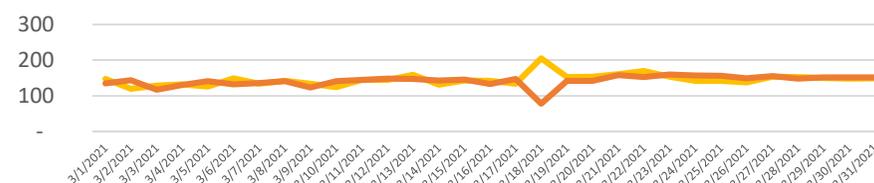
## DAN ISSA

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 Nigerien 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 257 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 12 per cent from the february period, when the daily average was 229 individuals. This increase can be explained by the return of migrants from Kano and some towns in Nigeria going to Maradi to prepare for an upcoming agricultural season which will begin around mid-may.

Type of flows: All travelers observed at Dan Issa were on a cross-border movement, going (59%) or coming (41%) from Nigeria.
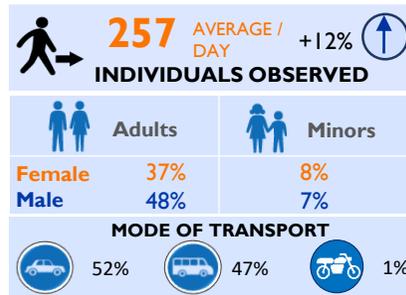
Provenance and destination: During the month of march, the main countries of origin of travelers were Niger (58%) and Nigeria (42%). While the destination countries were Nigeria (58%), Niger (42%) and Benin (<1%). The people observed traveled mainly in private vehicles (52%), bus (47%), as well as motorcycles (1%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the identified travelers, 48 per cent were adult men, while 37 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Among travelers, 2,464 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including under 13 per cent of children under five, under 5 per cent of the elderly, less than 1 per cent of individuals with a physical or mental disabilities and under 11 per cent of pregnant women.
All the travelers were nationals of Niger (75%) or Nigeria (25%).
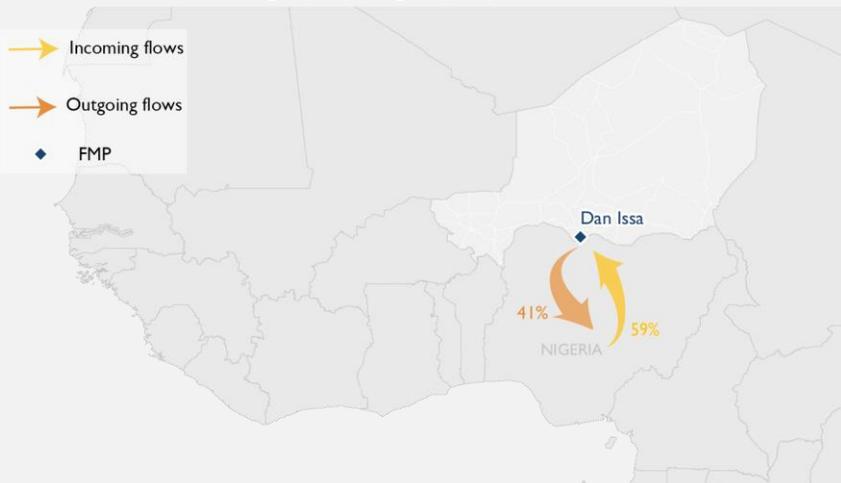
Legend
→ Incoming flows
→ Outgoing flows
◆ FMP

Dan Issa

41% 59%
NIGERIA

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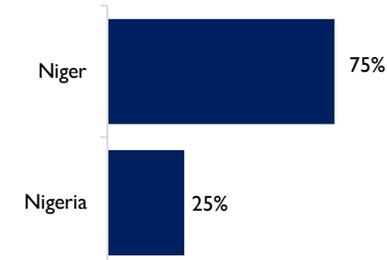
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

257 AVERAGE / DAY +12% ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	37%	8%
Male	48%	7%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
🚗 52% 🚐 47% 🏍 1%

VULNERABILITIES

< 13% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD +2 pp

< 5% ELDERLY -1 pp

< 1% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY -

< 11% PREGNANT WOMEN +1 pp

0% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN -

pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	58%
Nigeria	42%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	58%
Niger	42%
Benin	<1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger 75%
Nigeria 25%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

59% Incoming
41% Outgoing

— Incoming — Outgoing

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

400
200
-

3/1/2021 3/2/2021 3/3/2021 3/4/2021 3/5/2021 3/6/2021 3/7/2021 3/8/2021 3/9/2021 3/10/2021 3/11/2021 3/12/2021 3/13/2021 3/14/2021 3/15/2021 3/16/2021 3/17/2021 3/18/2021 3/19/2021 3/20/2021 3/21/2021 3/22/2021 3/23/2021 3/24/2021 3/25/2021 3/26/2021 3/27/2021 3/28/2021 3/29/2021 3/30/2021 3/31/2021
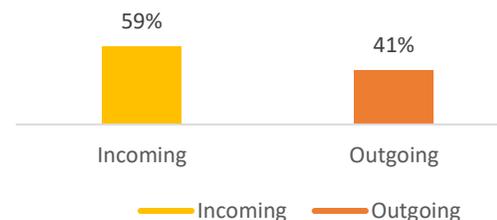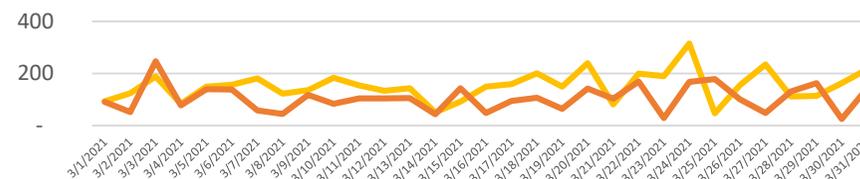
TAHOUA

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, an average of 194 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 13 per cent from the month of february, when the daily average was 222 individuals. This decrease can be explained by reporting acts of vandalism in several households in the city as well as surrounding villages. Additionally a serious traffic accident affected about fifty migrants coming back from Algeria, according to the Tahoua hospital source. These recorded incidents have affected the flow of migrants.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, almost the majority (79%) made an internal movement, while 21 per cent made a cross-border movement with 11 per cent who left Niger and 10 per cent who entered Niger. The predominant part of internal flows reflects Tahoua's position in central Niger, a true junction of the main roads crossing the country.
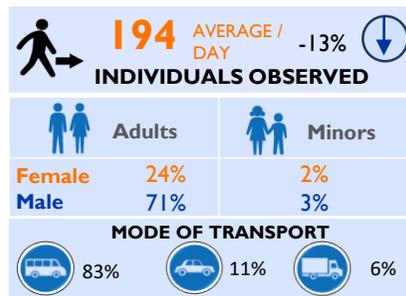
Provenance and destination: During the month of march, in terms of origin, almost all travelers were traveling from Niger (91%), Algeria (6%), Libya (2%) and Nigeria (1%). In terms of destination, the vast majority (90%) went to Niger, Algeria (4%), Libya (4%) and Nigeria (2%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (83%), private vehicles (11%) and trucks (6%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the travelers observed, 71 per cent were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and 5 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 237 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 1 per cent of children under five, less than 1 per cent of the elderly and less than 1 per cent of pregnant women. The majority of travelers were nationals of Nigeria (93%), Niger (3%), Cameroon (2%), Benin (2%), but several other nationalities (2%) were also observed.
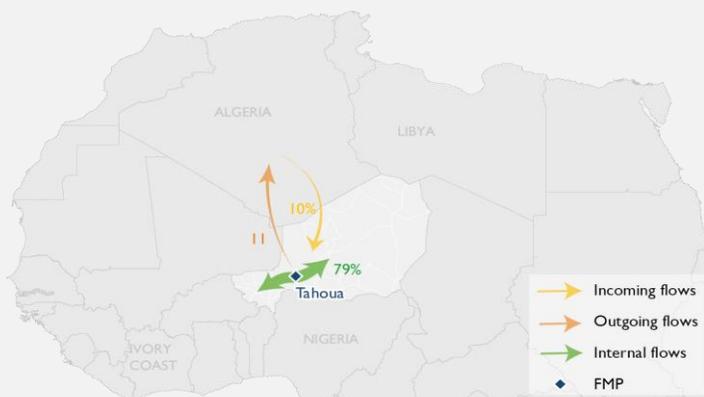
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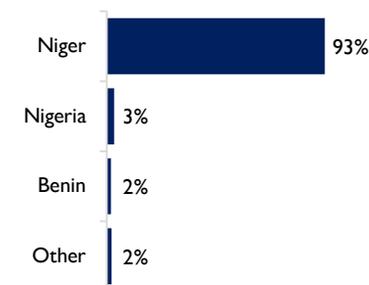
Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
Internal flows
FMP

TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

194 AVERAGE / DAY — -13%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	24%	2%
Male	71%	3%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

83% — 11% — 6%

VULNERABILITIES

< 1%	CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
< 1%	ELDERLY	-
0%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-
< 1%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
0%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	91%	Niger	90%
Algeria	6%	Algeria	4%
Libya	2%	Libya	4%
Nigeria	1%	Nigeria	2%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger — 93%
Nigeria — 3%
Benin — 2%
Other — 2%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
10%	79%	11%

Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

400
200
-

3/1/2021 3/2/2021 3/3/2021 3/4/2021 3/5/2021 3/6/2021 3/7/2021 3/8/2021 3/9/2021 3/10/2021 3/11/2021 3/12/2021 3/13/2021 3/14/2021 3/15/2021 3/16/2021 3/17/2021 3/18/2021 3/19/2021 3/20/2021 3/21/2021 3/22/2021 3/23/2021 3/24/2021 3/25/2021 3/26/2021 3/27/2021 3/28/2021 3/29/2021 3/30/2021 3/31/2021

FLOW MONITORING • NIGER
MARCH 2021 • METHODOLOGY

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Report # 45
Publication : April 2021

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.