DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

DTM ACTIVITIES
IN NIGER ARE
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IOM
UN MIGRATION

Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM

FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGER

JUNE 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 of populations (*flow monitoring, FM).*

Flow monitoring, which is implemented in close collaboration with authorities and national and local partners, is made up of two tools: the *flow monitoring registry (FMR),* which collects key data on the size, origin, destination and forms of mobility flows, and individual surveys *(flow monitoring Survey, FMS),* conducted among travellers 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, DTM collects data at seven *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 June 2021, at the level of the seven FMPs installed in Niger.

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

KEY FIGURES

7 flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Niger

2,142 travelers on average observed daily

5% increase in travellers since the previous month

28% incoming individuals recorded

33% outgoing individuals recorded

64,254 individuals in total observed at all Niger FMPs

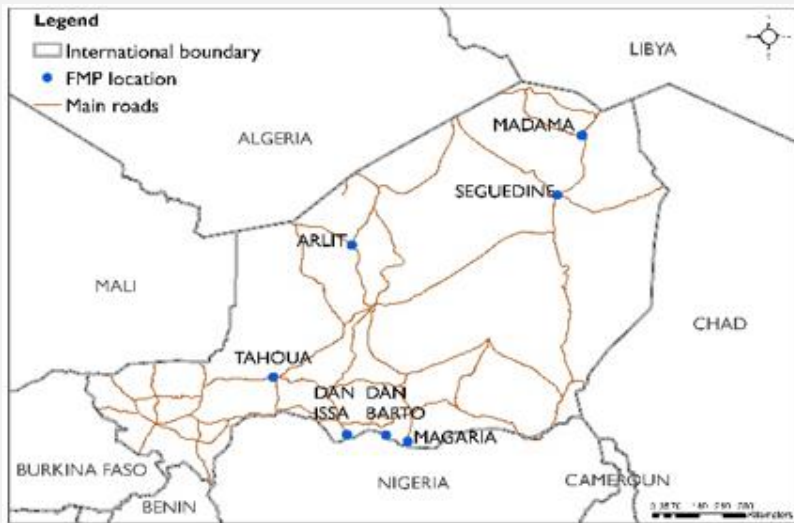**91%** are nationals of Niger, Nigeria and Chad

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period covered, 2,142 people were, on average, observed at the FMPs each day. This corresponds to an increase of five per cent compared to May, when the daily average was 2,047 individuals. This increase is due to the opening of the borders of Libya and Nigeria and the return of some seasonal migrants to start field work since the start of the rainy season.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, more than a third of flows (39%) were internal movements while the remaining flows (61%) conducted were boarder movements. Among the cross-border movements, 33 per cent were leaving Niger and 28 per cent entered Niger. The internal flows have not changed this month.
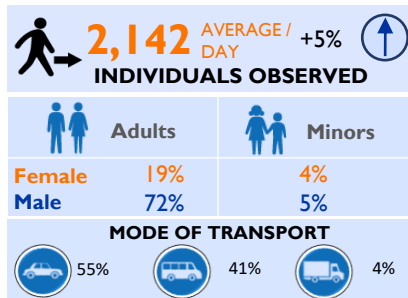
Origin and destination: During the month of June, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (76%), Nigeria (17%), Algeria (5%), Libya (3%) and less than one per cent of other countries (Chad & Ghana), while the main countries of destination were also Niger (68%), Nigeria (14%), Algeria (9%) and Libya (9%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (55%), by bus (41%), and by truck (4%).

Traveller Profiles: Among the travellers observed, 72 per cent were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 9 per cent were children. Additionally, 6,373 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than five per cent of children under five, less than one per cent of the elderly, and less than four per cent of pregnant women and less than one per cent of unaccompanied children. The travellers were mainly of Nigerien (73%), Nigerian (15%), Chadian (3%) and Sudanese (2%) nationals. It should also be noted that seven per cent of travelers had another nationality, underlining Niger's central position as a transit country for migratory flows in West and Central Africa.

Legend
☐ International boundary
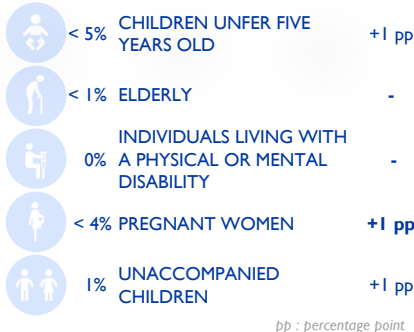● FMP location
— Main roads

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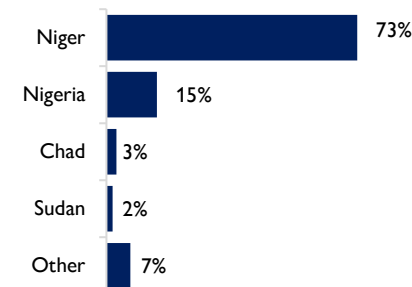
TRAVELLER PROFILES

2,142 AVERAGE / DAY **+5%** ↑
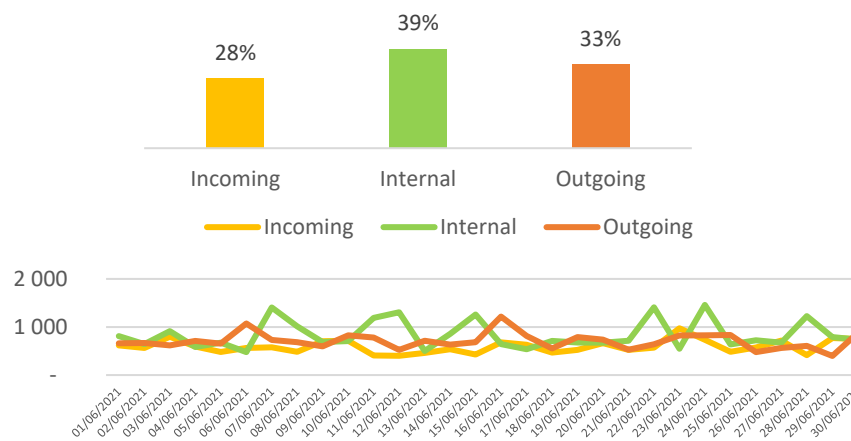**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

	Adults	Minors
Female	19%	4%
Male	72%	5%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
🚗 55% 🚌 41% 🚚 4%

VULNERABILITIES

< 5% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD **+1 pp**

< 1% ELDERLY —

0% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY —

< 4% PREGNANT WOMEN **+1 pp**

1% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN **+1 pp**

pp : percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	76%
Nigeria	17%
Algeria	5%
Libya	3%
Other	<1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	68%
Nigeria	14%
Algeria	9%
Libya	9%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	73%
Nigeria	15%
Chad	3%
Sudan	2%
Other	7%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 28%
Internal 39%
Outgoing 33%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

2 000
1 000
-

01/06/2021 02/06/2021 03/06/2021 04/06/2021 05/06/2021 06/06/2021 07/06/2021 08/06/2021 09/06/2021 10/06/2021 11/06/2021 12/06/2021 13/06/2021 14/06/2021 15/06/2021 16/06/2021 17/06/2021 18/06/2021 19/06/2021 20/06/2021 21/06/2021 22/06/2021 23/06/2021 24/06/2021 25/06/2021 26/06/2021 27/06/2021 28/06/2021 29/06/2021 30/06/2021
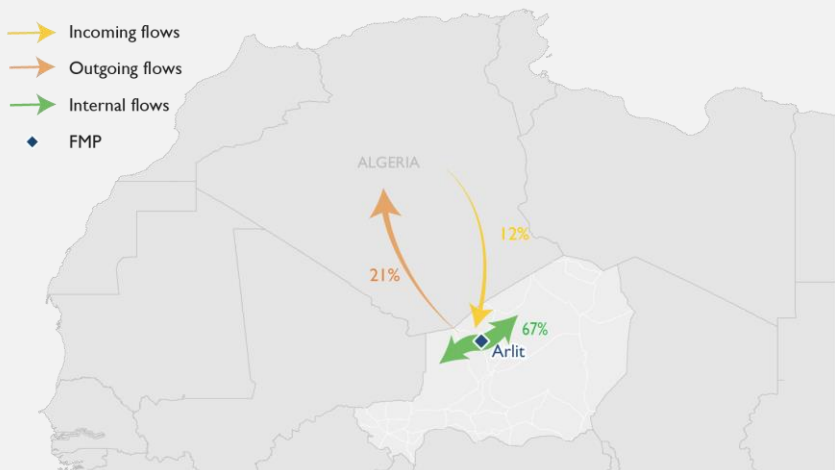
ARLIT

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 877 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 14 per cent compared to the period in May, when the daily average was 767 individuals.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, more than two thirds (67%) carried out an internal movement, mainly towards gold washing sites in northern Niger, while 32% carried out a cross-border movement (21% left Niger and 12% returned to Niger).
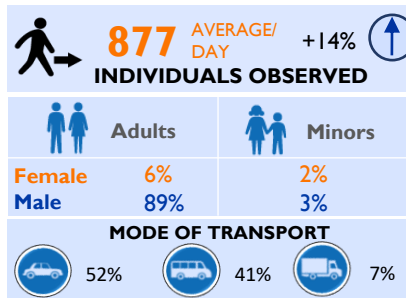
Origin and destination: During the month of june, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (90%) and Algeria (10%), and those of destination were also Niger (80%) and Algeria (20%). The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicle (52%), by bus (41%), and by trucks (7%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, an overwhelming majority (89%) were adult men, while six per cent were adult women and five per cent were children. Among the travelers, 1,085 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than one per cent of children under five, less than one per cent of the elderly, less than one per cent of pregnant women and less than one per cent of unaccompanied children. The travellers were of various nationalities with more than half Nigerien (71%), Nigerian (7%), Chadian (5%), Sudanese (4%) and Mauritanian (2%). However, other nationalities were also observed (10%). 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
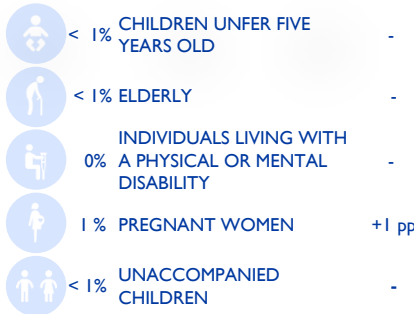→ Internal flows
◆ FMP

ALGERIA

12%
21%
67%
Arlit

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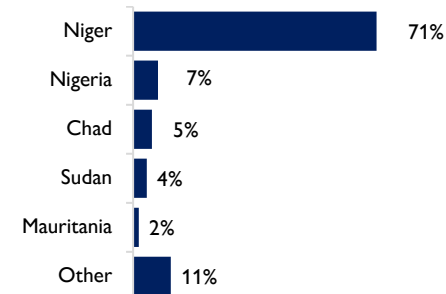
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

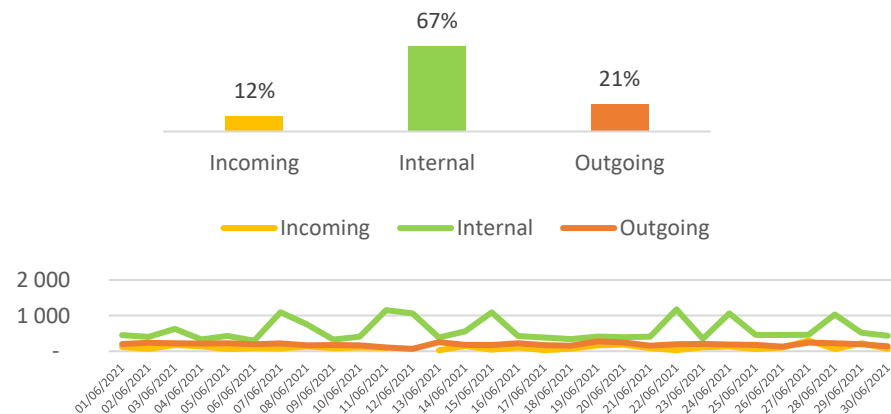**877** AVERAGE/ DAY +14% ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	6%	2%
Male	89%	3%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

🚗 52%   🚐 41%   🚚 7%

VULNERABILITIES

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

pp : percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	90%
Algeria	10%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	80%
Algeria	20%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	71%
Nigeria	7%
Chad	5%
Sudan	4%
Mauritania	2%
Other	11%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 12%
Internal 67%
Outgoing 21%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

2 000
1 000
-

01/06/2021 02/06/2021 03/06/2021 04/06/2021 05/06/2021 06/06/2021 07/06/2021 08/06/2021 09/06/2021 10/06/2021 11/06/2021 12/06/2021 13/06/2021 14/06/2021 15/06/2021 16/06/2021 17/06/2021 18/06/2021 19/06/2021 20/06/2021 21/06/2021 22/06/2021 23/06/2021 24/06/2021 25/06/2021 26/06/2021 27/06/2021 28/06/2021 29/06/2021 30/06/2021

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 records outgoing flows and Madama records incoming flows.**

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 295 people were observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to a two per cent increase from the May period, when the daily average was 288 individuals.
This increase is explained by the opening of the borders by the Libyan government, which had closed them since 2020 to contain COVID-19. Due to this opening, migrants no longer bypass the borders but rather go through the main route.

Type of flows: More than half of travelers passing through Séguédine and Madama left Niger (55%), while almost a third returned to Niger (27%). In addition, 18 per cent made an internal movement towards the various localities of Niger.
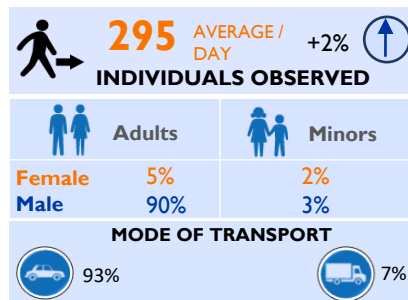
Origin and destination: During the month of June, the main countries of origin of travelers were Niger (79%), Libya (20%) and Chad (1%). While those of destination were Libya (59%), Niger (40%), and Chad (< 1%). The people observed traveled mainly in private vehicles (93%) and trucks (7%).

Traveler Profiles: Of the travellers identified, the vast majority (90%) were adult men, while 5 per cent were adult women and five per cent were children. Among the travelers, 272 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than one per cent of children under five, less than one per cent of the elderly and less than one per cent of individuals living with a physical or mental disability. Most of the travelers (88%) were Nigerien while five per cent were Chadian, three per cent were Nigerian and one per cent Libyan nationals. It should also be noted that three 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.
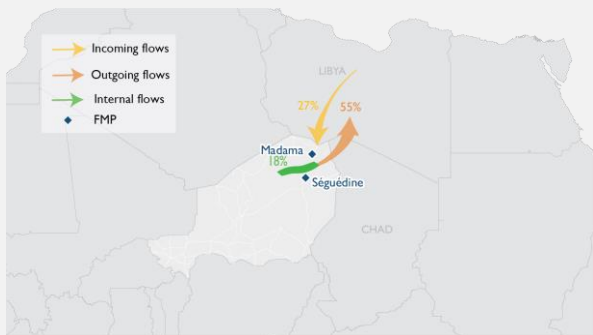
Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
Internal flows
FMP

LIBYA
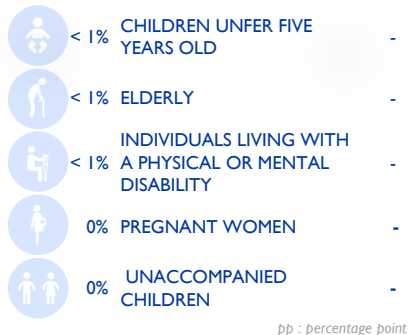27% 55%
Madama
18%
Séguédine
CHAD

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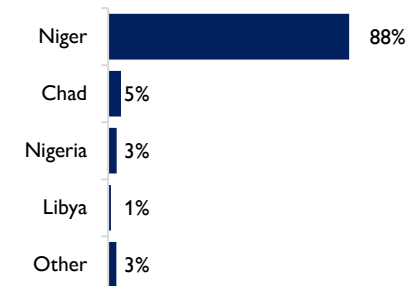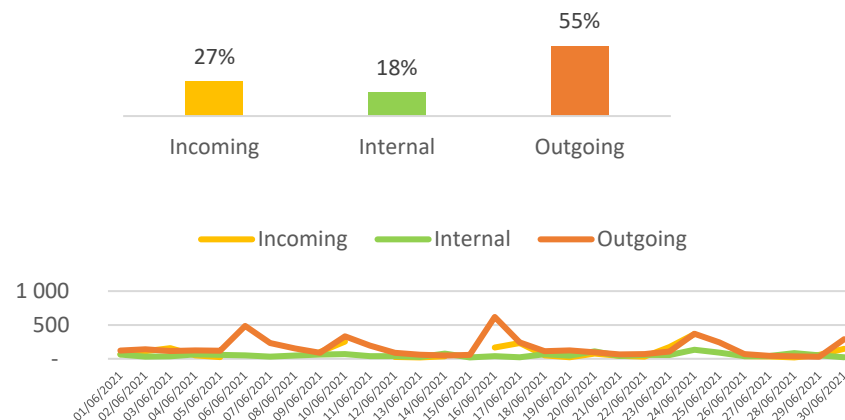
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

295 AVERAGE / DAY +2%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	5%	2%
Male	90%	3%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
93%   7%

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 : percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	79%	Libya	59%
Libya	20%	Niger	40%
Chad	1%	Chad	< 1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	88%
Chad	5%
Nigeria	3%
Libya	1%
Other	3%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

27% Incoming
18% Internal
55% Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

Incoming Internal Outgoing

1 000
500
-

01/06/2021 02/06/2021 03/06/2021 04/06/2021 05/06/2021 06/06/2021 07/06/2021 08/06/2021 09/06/2021 10/06/2021 11/06/2021 12/06/2021 13/06/2021 14/06/2021 15/06/2021 16/06/2021 17/06/2021 18/06/2021 19/06/2021 20/06/2021 21/06/2021 22/06/2021 23/06/2021 24/06/2021 25/06/2021 26/06/2021 27/06/2021 28/06/2021 29/06/2021 30/06/2021

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 travelling to the Mediterranean. Magaria is mainly used by Nigeriens and Nigerians traders who have historically maintained an economic exchanges. Most of the 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. Daily flows were two per cent higher than in June, when the daily average was 168 individuals. This increase in daily flows is explained by the massive refoulement of foreign migrants crossing the border through the Tinkim point without valid reason, especially female migrants. Despite the slight increase, the police arrested seven smugglers and 54 migrants including ten Ghanaians and 44 Nigerian in Bandé (municipality of Magaria and department of Magaria) located 70 km from Zinder. It also considerably reduced the number of Nigerians wanting to go to Agadez.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, almost the half returned to Niger (47%), while 37 per cent left Niger and 16 per cent made an internal movement in Niger.
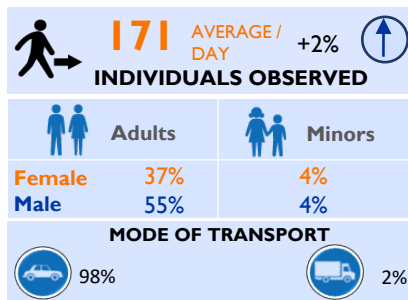
Origin and destination: During the month of june, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (51%), Niger (49%) and Ghana (< 1%), while those of destination were Niger (66%), Nigeria (33%) and Libya (<1 %). People travelled mainly by private vehicle (98%), and by truck (2%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 55 per cent were adult men, while 37 per cent were adult women and eight per cent were children. Among travellers, 276 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than two per cent of children under five, less than one per cent of individuals living with a physical or mental disability, less than two per cent of pregnant women, and less than one per cent of unaccompanied children. The majority of the travellers observed were of Nigerien (74%) and Nigerian (24%) nationals and other nationalities (2%) were observed.
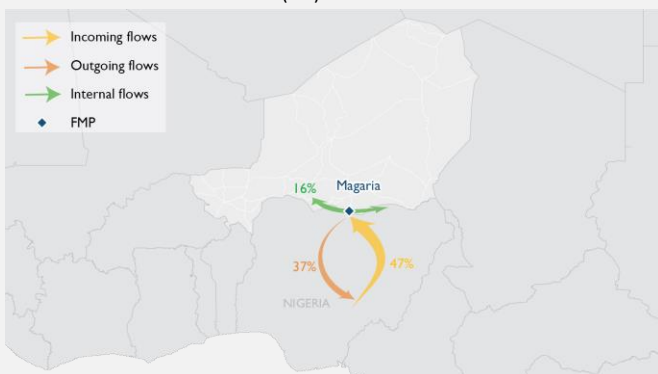
Legend:
- Incoming flows
- Outgoing flows
- Internal flows
- FMP

16% Magaria

37%   47%

NIGERIA

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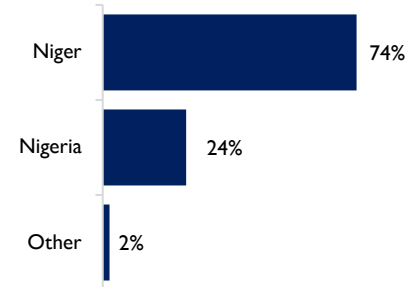
TRAVELLER PROFILES

171 AVERAGE / DAY   +2%

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	37%	4%
Male	55%	4%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

98%   2%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

< 2%	CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD	+1 pp
< 0%	ELDERLY	-
< 1%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-
< 2%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
< 1%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp : percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	51%	Niger	66%
Niger	49%	Nigeria	33%
Ghana	< 1%	Libye	< 1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	74%
Nigeria	24%
Other	2%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
47%	16%	37%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

200
100
-

01/06/2021 02/06/2021 03/06/2021 04/06/2021 05/06/2021 06/06/2021 07/06/2021 08/06/2021 09/06/2021 10/06/2021 11/06/2021 12/06/2021 13/06/2021 14/06/2021 15/06/2021 16/06/2021 17/06/2021 18/06/2021 19/06/2021 20/06/2021 21/06/2021 22/06/2021 23/06/2021 24/06/2021 25/06/2021 26/06/2021 27/06/2021 28/06/2021 29/06/2021 30/06/2021

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING • NIGER
JUNE 2021 • REGISTRY

Report #48
Publication: July 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 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 313 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 11 per cent from the May period, when the daily average was 351 individuals. Despite the opening of Nigeria's borders, this drop in flows is explained by the poor condition of the roads due to rain damage at the borders with Nigeria. The impassable roads pushed the migrants to bypass Dan Barto by ways to continue their migrations by other means from Koza (Nigeria) to Komrom (in the Matameye area in Niger).

Type of flows: During the month of June, all the individuals observed were making a cross-border movement. Of these, 50 per cent returned to Niger and 50 per cent left Niger.
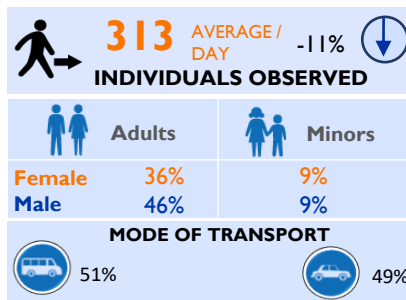
Origin and destination: During the month of June, the two countries of origin of travellers were Niger (51%), and Nigeria (49%), while those of destination were Nigeria (51%) and Niger (49%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (51%) and private vehicles (49%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 46 per cent were adult men, while 36 per cent were adult women and 18 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 1,965 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 12 per cent of children under five and less than nine per cent of pregnant women. The travelers were of various nationalities, including Nigerien (51%), Nigerian (40%), Ghanaian (3%), and Cameroonian (3%) nationals and 3 per cent of other nationalities.
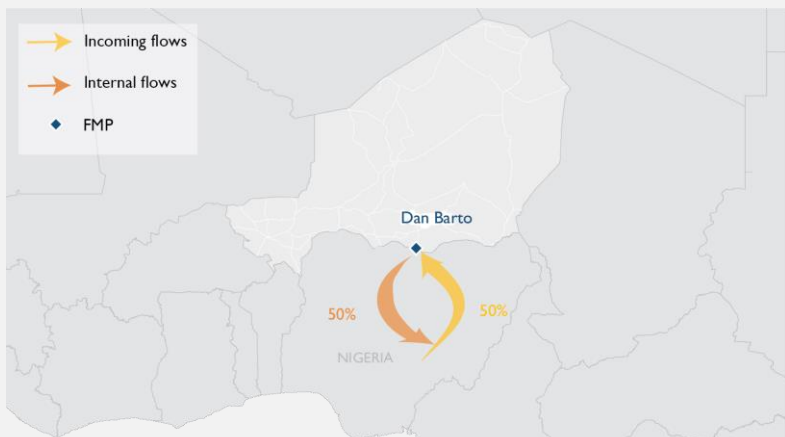
Incoming flows
Internal flows
FMP

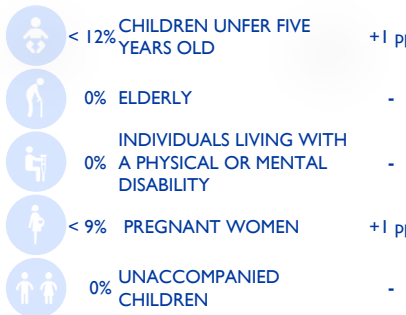Dan Barto

50%   50%

NIGERIA

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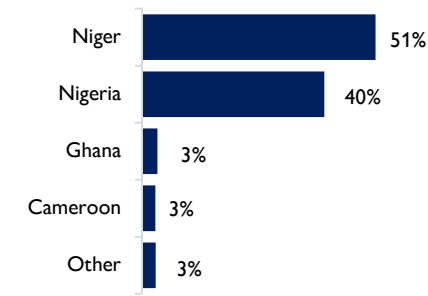
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

313 AVERAGE / DAY -11%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	36%	9%
Male	46%	9%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
51%   49%

VULNERABILITIES

< 12% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD   +1 pp

0% ELDERLY   -

0% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY   -

< 9% PREGNANT WOMEN   +1 pp

0% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN   -

pp : percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	51%	Nigeria	51%
Nigeria	49%	Niger	49%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	51%
Nigeria	40%
Ghana	3%
Cameroon	3%
Other	3%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

50% Incoming   50% Outgoing

— Incoming — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

300
200
100
-

01/06/2021 02/06/2021 03/06/2021 04/06/2021 05/06/2021 06/06/2021 07/06/2021 08/06/2021 09/06/2021 10/06/2021 11/06/2021 12/06/2021 13/06/2021 14/06/2021 15/06/2021 16/06/2021 17/06/2021 18/06/2021 19/06/2021 20/06/2021 21/06/2021 22/06/2021 23/06/2021 24/06/2021 25/06/2021 26/06/2021 27/06/2021 28/06/2021 29/06/2021 30/06/2021
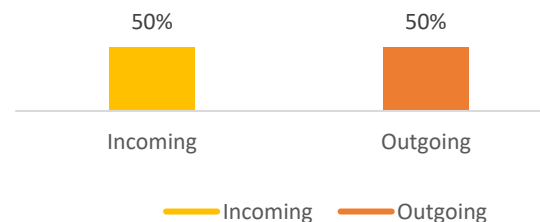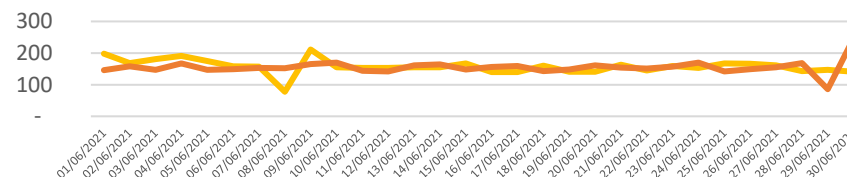
DAN ISSA

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 necessities for Niamey and Maradi pass through this locality.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 289 people were observed at the FMP each day.

Type of flows: All travellers observed at Dan Issa were engaging in a border movement, going (41%) or coming (59%) from Nigeria. No variation was observed this month compared to at least May when the daily average was 288 individuals.
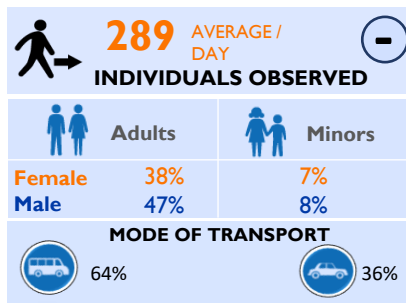
Origin and destination: During the month of June, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (60%) and Nigeria (40%), while the two destination countries were Nigeria (60%), and Niger (40%). The people observed traveled mainly in buses (64%) and private vehicle (36%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 47 per cent were adult men, while 38 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Among travelers, 2,549 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 13 per cent of children under five, less than four per cent of the elderly, less than one per cent of individuals with a physical or mental disabilities and less than 11 per cent of pregnant women. All the travelers were of Nigerien (74%) or Nigerian (26%) nationality.
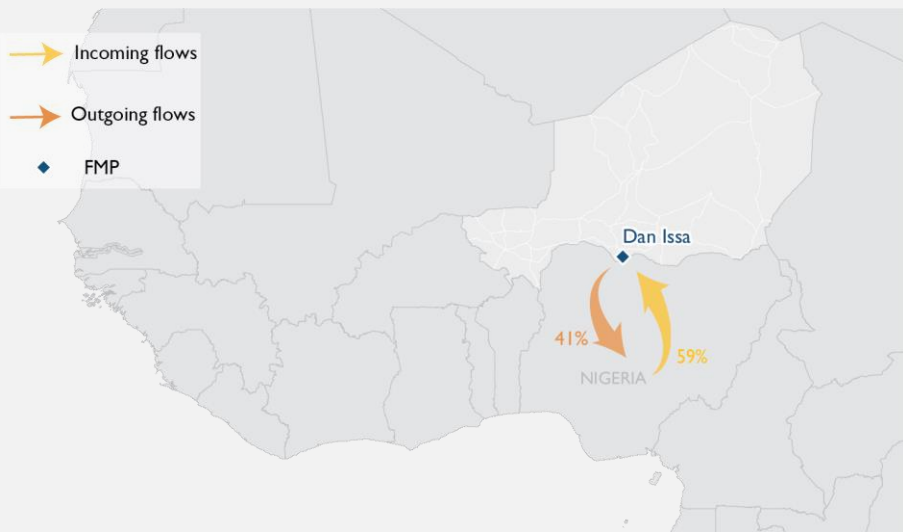
- Incoming flows
- Outgoing flows
- ◆ FMP

41%
NIGERIA 59%

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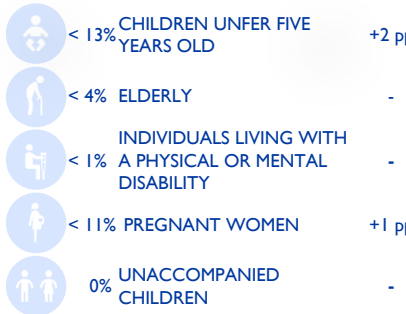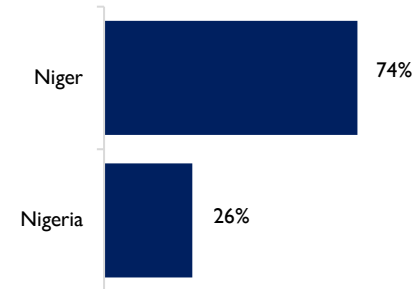
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

289 AVERAGE / DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	38%	7%
Male	47%	8%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
64%   36%

VULNERABILITIES

< 13%	CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD	+2 pp
< 4%	ELDERLY	-
< 1%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-
< 11%	PREGNANT WOMEN	+1 pp
0%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp : percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	60%	Nigeria	60%
Nigeria	40%	Niger	40%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger — 74%
Nigeria — 26%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 59%
Outgoing 41%

— Incoming — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

500

01/06/2021 02/06/2021 03/06/2021 04/06/2021 05/06/2021 06/06/2021 07/06/2021 08/06/2021 09/06/2021 10/06/2021 11/06/2021 12/06/2021 13/06/2021 14/06/2021 15/06/2021 16/06/2021 17/06/2021 18/06/2021 19/06/2021 20/06/2021 21/06/2021 22/06/2021 23/06/2021 25/06/2021 26/06/2021 27/06/2021 28/06/2021 29/06/2021 30/06/2021
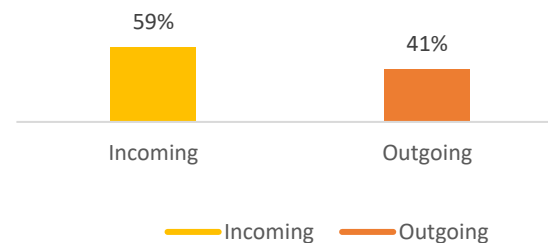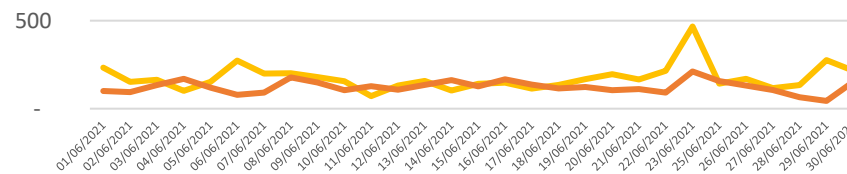
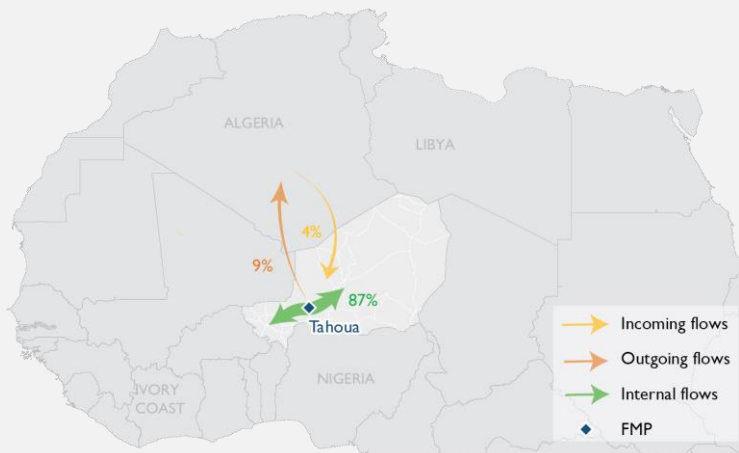## TAHOUA

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 197 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of five per cent from the month of May, when the daily average was 187 individuals. This increase is explained by more than 300 migrants returning from Libya and another group of migrants returning to Niger to start seasonal crops.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the large majority (87%) made an internal movement, while 13 per cent made a cross-border movement with nine per cent who left Niger and four per cent who returned to Niger. The predominant part of internal flows reflects Tahoua's position in central Niger, a true junction of the main roads crossing the country.
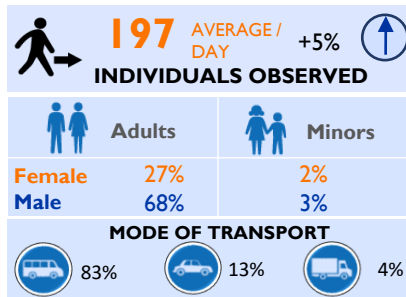
Origin and destination: During the month of June, in terms of origin, almost all travellers were traveling from Niger (96%), and four per cent from Algeria. In terms of destination, the vast majority (93%) went to Niger (93%), Libya (4%), Algeria (2%) and Nigeria (1%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (83%), private vehicles (13%) and truck (4%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 68 per cent were adult men, while 27 per cent were adult women and five per cent were children. Among the travellers, 226 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than two per cent of children under five, and less than one per cent of the elderly. Most of the travellers were Nigerien (94%), Cameroonian (1%), and Beninese (1%) nationals, but other nationalities (4%) were also observed.

TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

197 AVERAGE / DAY +5%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	27%	2%
Male	68%	3%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
83% 13% 4%

VULNERABILITIES

< 2%	CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
< 1%	ELDERLY	-
0%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-
< 0%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-1 pp
0%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp : percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	96%
Algeria	4%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	93%
Libya	4%
Algeria	2%
Nigeria	1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	94%
Cameroon	1%
Benin	1%
Other	4%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 4% Internal 87% Outgoing 9%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

400
200
0

01/06/2021 02/06/2021 03/06/2021 04/06/2021 05/06/2021 06/06/2021 07/06/2021 08/06/2021 09/06/2021 10/06/2021 11/06/2021 12/06/2021 13/06/2021 14/06/2021 15/06/2021 16/06/2021 17/06/2021 18/06/2021 19/06/2021 20/06/2021 21/06/2021 22/06/2021 23/06/2021 24/06/2021 25/06/2021 26/06/2021 27/06/2021 28/06/2021 29/06/2021 30/06/2021

ALGERIA LIBYA
4%
9%
87%
Tahoua
IVORY COAST NIGERIA

Incoming flows
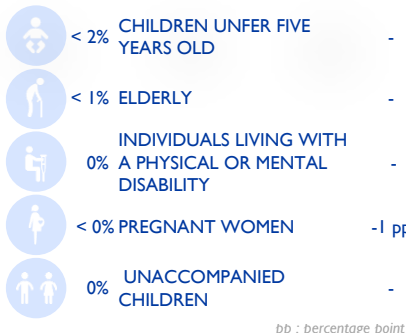Outgoing flows
Internal flows
FMP

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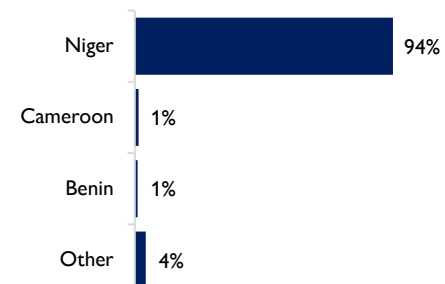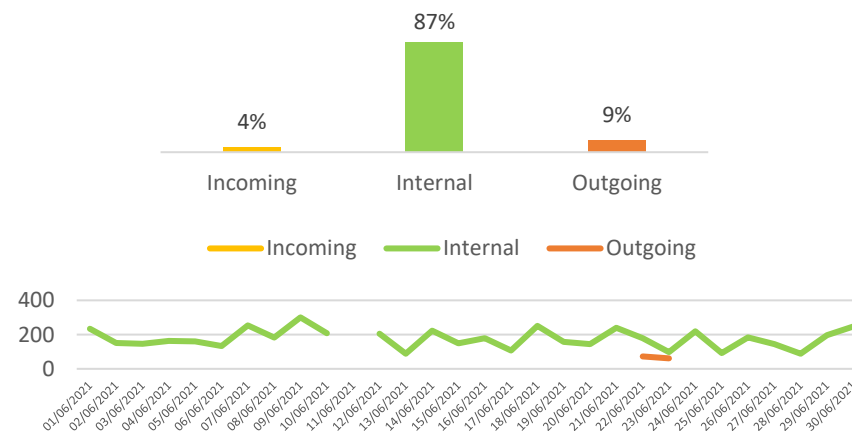**INTRODUCTION:** Flow monitoring, implemented by the IOM through the Travellers Monitoring Matrix (DTM), aims to collect data on the number and characteristics of travelers observed in high mobility areas, through flow monitoring points (FMPs) installed in these areas.

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. 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 FMP, 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 travellers who pass through the crossing points to better understand their profiles. Surveys are conducted daily with a randomly selected sample of travellers 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 travellers 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 travellers who arrive at the FMP with the intention of heading to a country

other than Niger.

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

Internal Flow: This term refers to travellers 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.