



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

DTM ACTIVITIES
IN NIGER ARE
SUPPORTED BY:



IOM
UN MIGRATION

Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM



FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGER

JULY 2021

 **IOM**
UN MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

In order to better understand migratory movements and trends in West and Central Africa, the International Organization for Migration, through the *Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)*, implements Population monitoring activities (*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 travellers and the journeys and intentions of migrants, in order to provide a better understanding of mobility in West and Central Africa.

In **Niger**, 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 travellers in the country.

This report presents the data obtained through the flow monitoring recording activities in July 2021, at 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



2,089 travellers on average observed daily



2% decrease in travellers since the previous month



29% incoming individuals recorded



32% outgoing individuals recorded



64,770 individuals in total observed at all Niger FMPs



96% are nationals of Niger, Nigeria and Chad

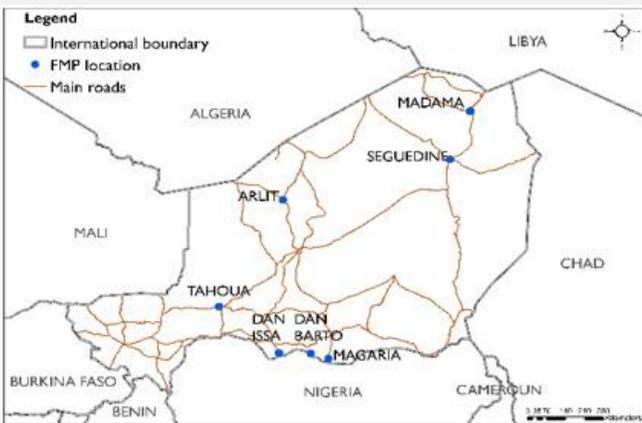
TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period covered, 2,142 people were, on average, observed at the FMPs each day. This corresponds to a decrease of two percent compared to the month of June, during which the daily average was 2,142 individuals. This decrease is due to climate-related factors (rainy season), refoulement (in Algeria), the closure of Libyan borders and the action of the Nigerien police to reduce illegal migrants entering without legal papers even though the Tahoua FMP did not detect any outgoing flows, via information points, exits to Côte d'Ivoire for economic reasons were observed.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, more than a third of flows (39%) were internal movements while the remaining flows (61%) conducted were border movements. Among the cross-border movements, 32 per cent were leaving Niger and 29 per cent entered Niger. The internal flows have decreased by two per cent.

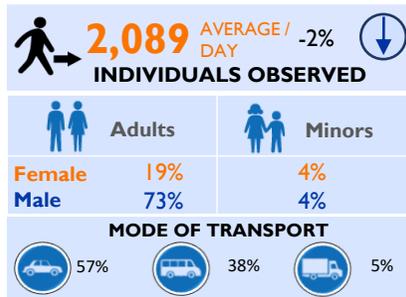
Origin and destination: During the month of July, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (74%), Nigeria (17%), Algeria (5%), Libya (4%) and less than one per cent of other countries (including Chad and other countries), while the main countries of destination were also Niger (70%), Nigeria (15%), Algeria (10%), Libya (5%) and less than one per cent of other countries (including Chad and other countries). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (57%), by bus (38%), and by truck (5%).

Traveller Profiles: Among the travellers observed, 73 per cent were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and eight per cent were children. Additionally, 5,758 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than four per cent of children under five, less than one per cent of the elderly, less than three per cent of pregnant women and less than one per cent of unaccompanied children. The travellers were mainly of Nigerien (72%), Nigerian (15%), Chadian (3%) and Sudanese (2%) nationality. It should also be noted that seven per cent of travellers had another nationality, underlining Niger's central position as a transit country for migratory flows in West and Central Africa.

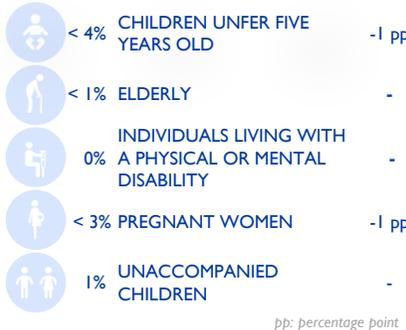


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



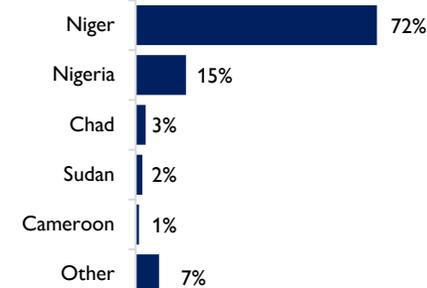
VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

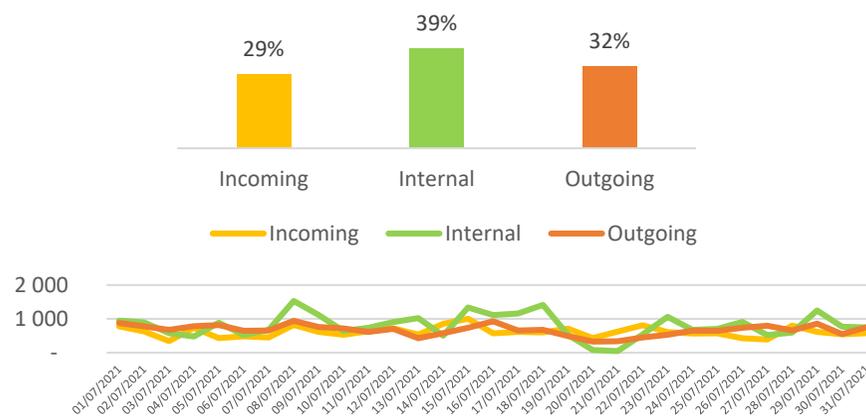
Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	74%	Niger	70%
Nigeria	17%	Nigeria	15%
Algeria	5%	Algeria	10%
Libya	4%	Libya	5%
Other	<1%	Other	<1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



REGISTERED FLOWS

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS

ARLIT

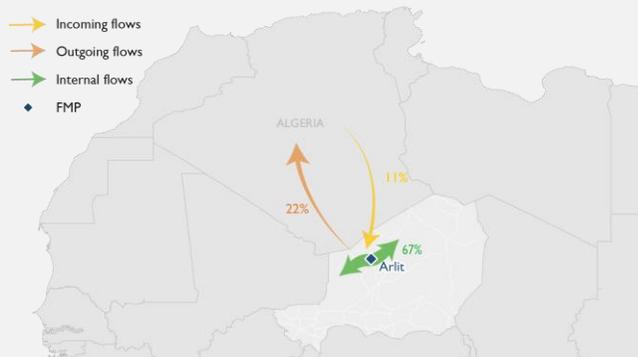
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Arlit flow monitoring point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, and internal movements between Arlit and other localities in Niger. The FMP at Arlit has been active since **February 2016**.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 850 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of three per cent compared to the period in June, when the daily average was 877 individuals. This decrease can be explained by three factors: refoulement of migrants in some towns in Algeria, with some migrants stopping in Tamanrasset to avoid refoulement. The flooding of the roads due to the rainy season which makes them impassable, and also especially due to the celebration of the feast of Tabaski (Eid el Kébir), ensuring that many migrants limited their travel for the occasion during the month of July.

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 33 per cent carried out a cross-border movement (22% left Niger and 11% returned to Niger).

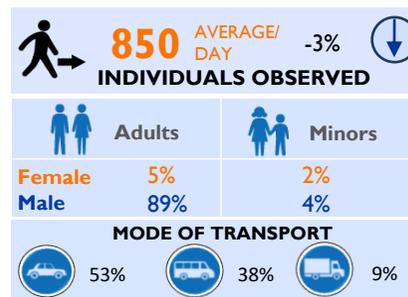
Origin and destination: During the month of July, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (91%) and Algeria (9%), and those of destination were also Niger (79%) and Algeria (21%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (53%), by bus (38%), and by truck (9%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, an overwhelming majority (89%) were adult men, while six per cent were adult women and six per cent were children. Among the travellers, 1,001 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 Nigerian (70%), Algerian (7%), Chadian (6%), Sudanese (4%), Mauritanian (2%) and Malians (2%). However, other nationalities were also 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

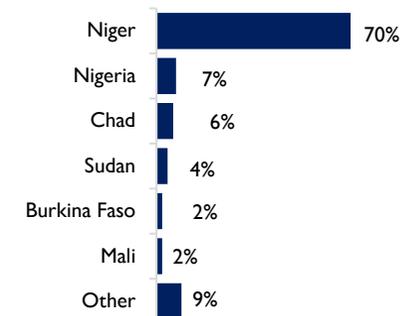


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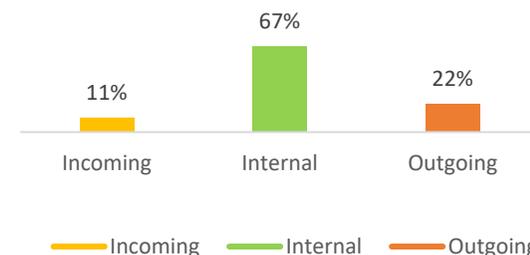
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	91%	Niger	79%
Algeria	9%	Algeria	21%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

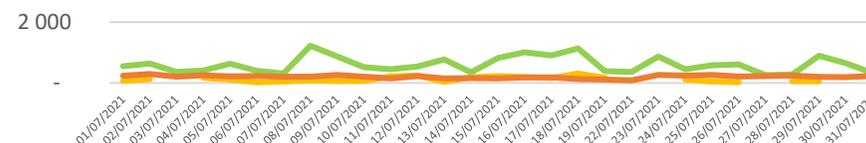


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



SÉGUÉDINE/MADAMA

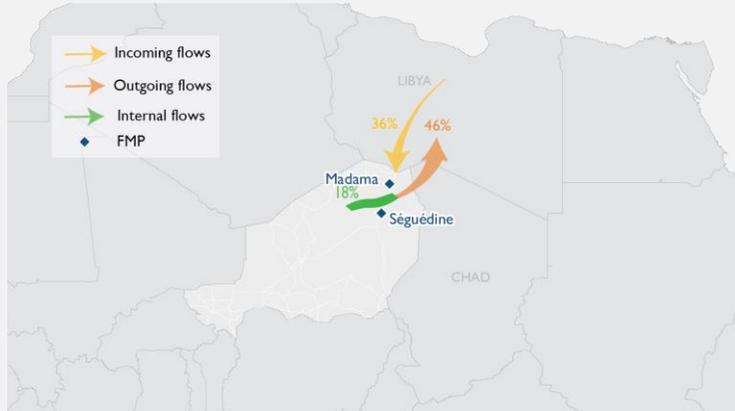
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Séguédine and Madama flow monitoring point captures cross-border flows to and from Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since **February 2016**. Given the immensity of the Agadez region which covers 703,000 km² (larger than France and 21 times larger than Belgium), a **new 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 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. No variation was observed during this period as the borders of Libya were blocked for political reasons by presidential candidate Khalifa Aftar. In addition, the police have reinforced checkpoints to prevent fraud by certain drivers. Many of these smugglers have been arrested with or without migrants.

Type of flows: Almost the half of travellers passing through Séguédine and Madama left Niger (46%), while more than a third returned to Niger (36%). In addition, 18 per cent made an internal movement towards the various localities of Niger.

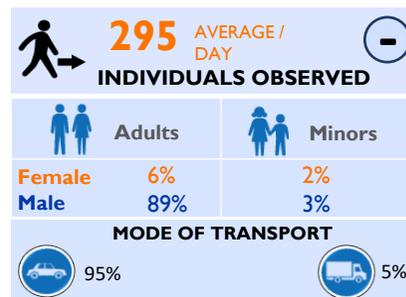
Origin and destination: During the month of July, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (63%), Libya (36%) and Chad (1%), while those of destination were Libya (60%), Niger (38%), and Chad (1%). The people observed traveled mainly in private vehicles (95%) and trucks (5%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers identified, almost the vast majority (89%) were adult men, while five per cent were adult women and five per cent were children. Among the travelers, 377 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 travellers (90%) were Nigerien while four per cent were Chadian, two per cent were Nigerian and one per cent Sudanese nationals. It should also be noted that three per cent were of other nationalities.



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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

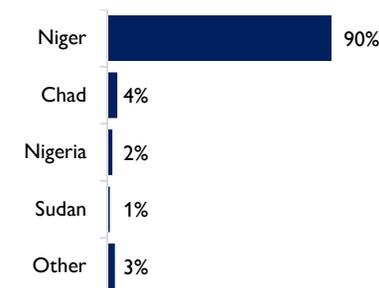
VULNERABILITIES



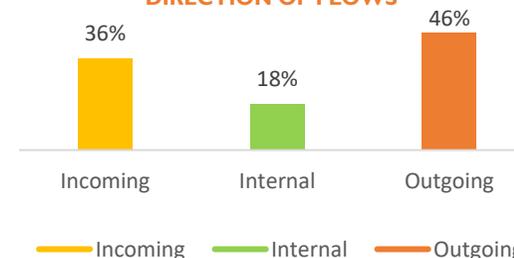
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	63%	Libya	60%
Libya	36%	Niger	38%
Chad	1%	Chad	1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

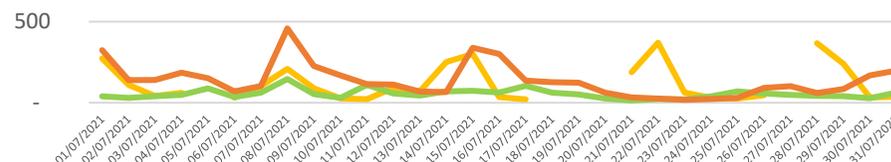


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



MAGARIA

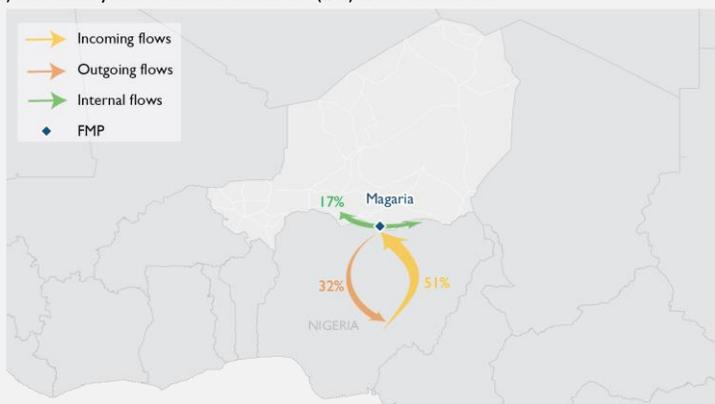
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Magaria flow monitoring point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border with Nigeria, where a large number of people travel from Nigeria, the country being one of the main countries of origin for migrants 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 172 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of one per cent compared to the period of June, during which the daily average was 313 individuals. This slight increase in daily flows is explained by changes at the Tinkim post (at the border with Nigeria in the locality of Magaria), where an increase of the inward migratory flow has been observed, which is made up mostly of the young people who come to seek work either in the fields or on construction sites who then leave for Nigeria after a few months.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, almost half returned to Niger (51%), while 32 per cent left Niger and 17 per cent made an internal movement in Niger.

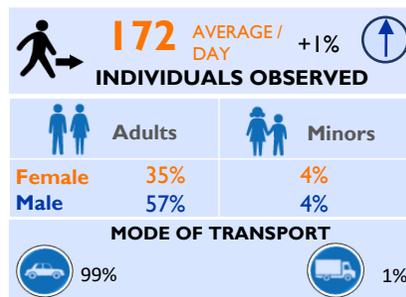
Origin and destination: During the month of July, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (52%), and Niger (48%), while those of destination were Niger (69%) and Nigeria (31%). People travelled mainly by private vehicle (99%), and by truck (1%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 57 per cent were adult men, while 35 per cent were adult women and eight per cent were children. Among travellers, 274 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than one 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 Nigerian (74%) and Nigerien (25%) nationality and other nationalities (1%) were observed.



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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

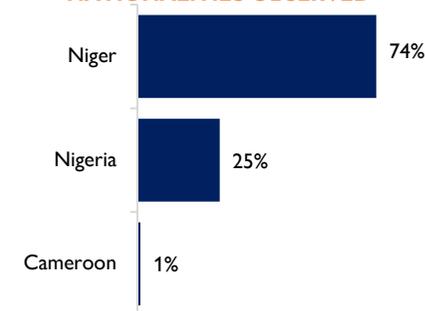


VULNERABILITIES

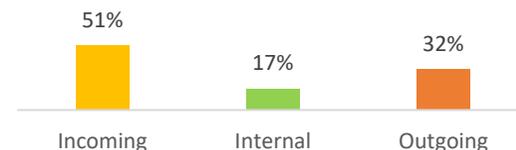
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	52%	Niger	69%
Niger	48%	Nigeria	31%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



DAN BARTO

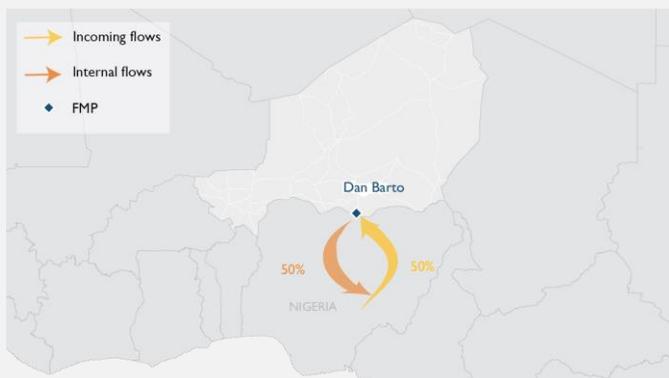
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: Dan Barto's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria, where large numbers of people transit from Nigeria, which is one of the main countries of origin for migrants travelling to the Mediterranean. 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 297 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of five per cent from the June period, when the daily average was 313 individuals. This drop can be explained by the rainy season in Niger and the start of field work, pushing some migrants to take care of their crops. In Nigeria, the decrease is explained with presence of an ECOWAS stamp system that was put in place by the police to limit illegal migration. About a hundred migrants were turned away but sensitized so that they can obtain the stamp of the ECOWAS (Nigeriens as well as foreigners).

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.

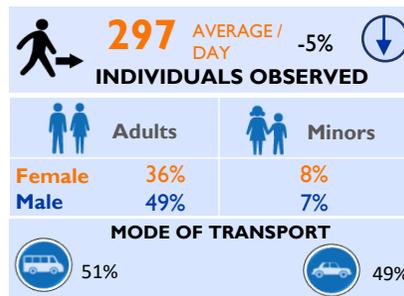
Origin and destination: During the month of July, the two countries of origin of travellers were Niger (53%), and Nigeria (47%), while those of destination were Nigeria (53%) and Niger (47%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (51%) and private vehicle (49%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 49 per cent were adult men, while 36 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 1,582 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than ten per cent of children under five and less than seven per cent of pregnant women. The travellers were of various nationalities, including Nigerien (47%), Nigerian (42%), Cameroonian (4%) nationals and seven per cent of other nationalities.

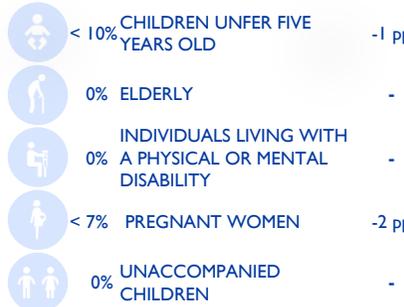


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



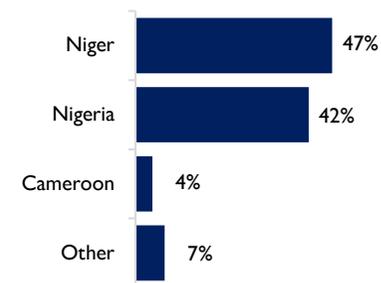
VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	53%	Nigeria	53%
Nigeria	47%	Niger	47%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

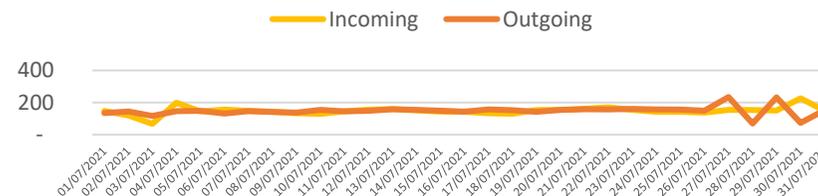


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



DAN ISSA

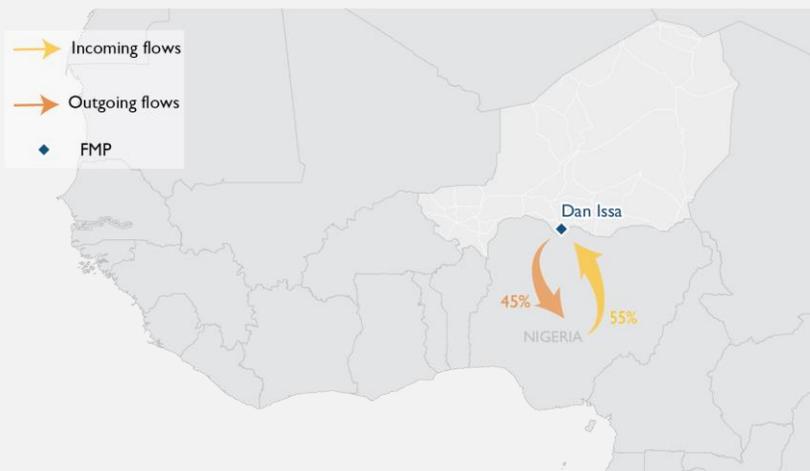
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: Dan Issa's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria, through which large flows from Nigeria pass, often heading to the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. Dan Issa's FMP has been active since **September 2018**. Dan Issa is mainly used by 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 286 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of one percent from the month of June, during that month which the daily average was 289 individuals. This drop is explained by the discovery of gold sites in the locality of Dan Issa which encouraged a significant number of Nigerien and Nigerian migrants covering the area to stay in the locality to work at the gold sites.

Type of flows: All travellers observed at Dan Issa were engaging in a border movement, going (45%) or coming (55%) from Nigeria.

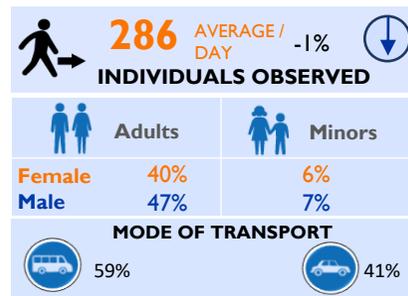
Origin and destination: During the month of July, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (56%) and Niger (44%), while the two destination countries were Niger (56%), and Nigeria (44%). The people observed travelled mainly in bus (59%) and private vehicle (41%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 47 per cent were adult men, while 40 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children. Among travelers, 2,274 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 12 per cent of children under five, less than three per cent of the elderly, less than one per cent of individuals with a physical or mental disabilities and less than 10 per cent of pregnant women. All the travellers were of Nigerien (74%) or Nigerian (26%) nationality.



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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

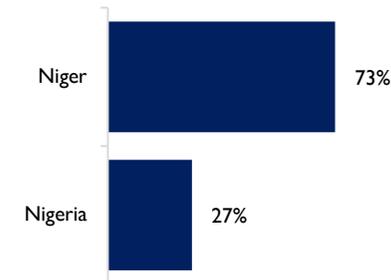


VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	56%	Nigeria	56%
Nigeria	44%	Niger	44%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

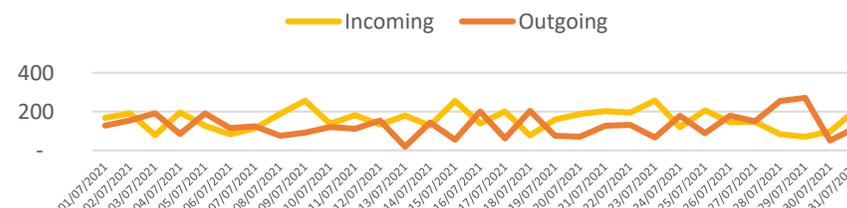


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



TAHOUA

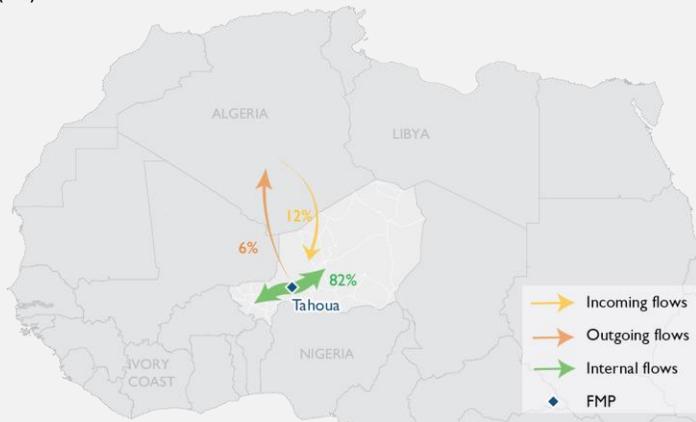
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Tahoua flow monitoring point captures cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a town in central Niger through which migrants transit from Nigeria and other West African countries such as Cameroon, Benin, Ivory Coast, The Gambia and Mali. Most of them take the road from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

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 190 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of four per cent from the month of June, when the daily average was 197 individuals. Despite an overall drop at this FMP, there was an increase in departures at the locality information points Tahoua-Niamey-Abidjan with mainly young people from the Tahoua region. An estimate of fifty economic migrants were observed at a local transport company heading to Côte d'Ivoire.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the majority (82%) made an internal movement, while 18 per cent made a cross-border movement with six per cent who left Niger and 12 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.

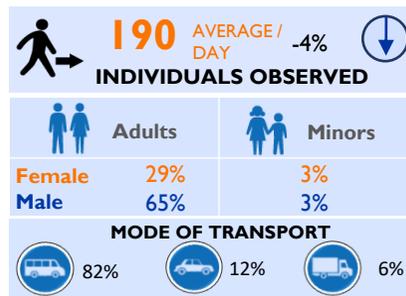
Origin and destination: During the month of July, in terms of origin, almost all travellers were traveling from Niger (88%), seven per cent from Algeria and five per cent from Nigeria. In terms of destination, the vast majority (95%) went to Niger, Libya (4%), and Algeria (1%). The people observed travelled mainly by bus (82%), private vehicle (12%) and truck (6%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 65 per cent were adult men, while 29 per cent were adult women and six per cent were children. Among the travellers, 250 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 Nigerian (92%), Nigerian (4%), and Beninese (1%) nationals but other nationalities (3%) were also observed.



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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

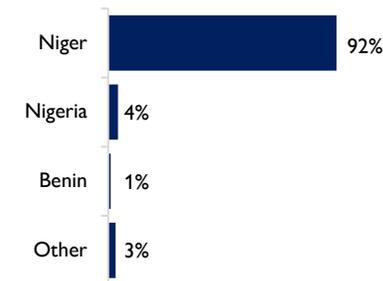


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ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

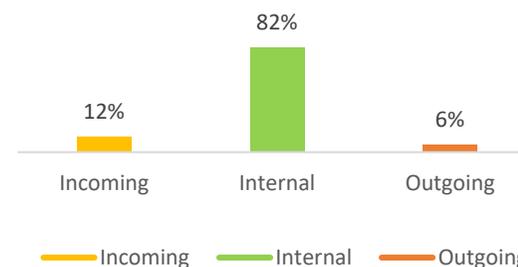
Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	88%	Niger	95%
Algeria	7%	Libya	4%
Nigeria	5%	Algeria	1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS



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

METHODOLOGY: flow monitoring points (FMP) are 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 traveller'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 travelling 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.