



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

AUGUST 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 population flows (*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 activities in August 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



2,048 travellers on average observed daily



2% decrease in travellers since the previous month



38% incoming individuals recorded



32% outgoing individuals recorded



63,470 individuals in total observed at all Niger FMPs



90% are nationals of Niger, Nigeria and Chad

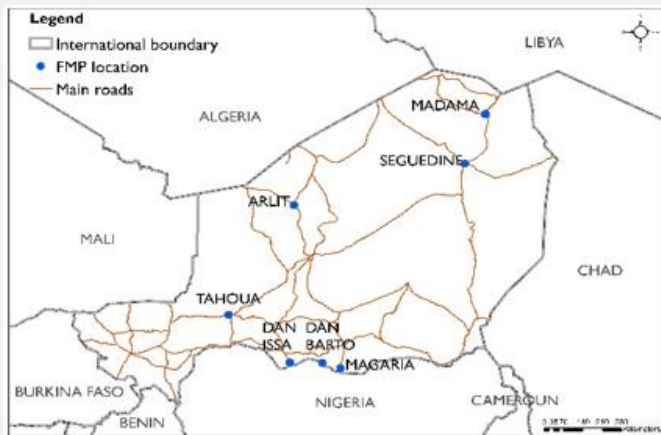
TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period covered, 2,048 people were, on average, observed at the FMPs each day. This corresponds to a decrease of two per cent compared to the month of June, during which the daily average was 2,089 individuals. Additionally, flows dropped two per cent compared to July, during which the daily average was 2,089 individuals. This decrease is due to factors still related to the rainy season, affecting almost all seven FMPs and resulting in bypass routes because rivers created from the rains prevented some migrants from using the usual routes. Pushbacks from Libya and Algeria have also been observed.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, more than a third of flows (38%) were internal movements while the remaining flows (62%) conducted were cross-boarder movements. Among the cross-border movements, 33 per cent left Niger and 29 per cent entered Niger. The internal flows have decreased three per cent.

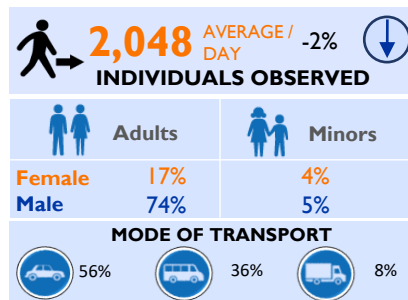
Origin and destination: During the month of July, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (72%), Nigeria (21%), Algeria (5%) and Libya (2%), while the main countries of destination were also Niger (69%), Nigeria (15%), Algeria (9%) and Libya (6%) and less than one per cent of other countries (Côte d'Ivoire and Chad). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (56%), by bus (36%), and by truck (8%).

Traveller Profiles: Among the travellers observed, 74 per cent were adult men, while 17 per cent were adult women and nine per cent were children. Additionally, 5,144 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 (70%), Nigerian (15%), Chadian (3%), Sudanese (2%) and one per cent of Cameroonian 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.

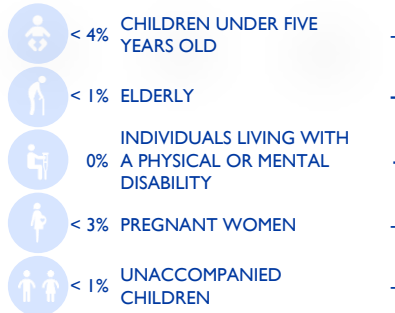


The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



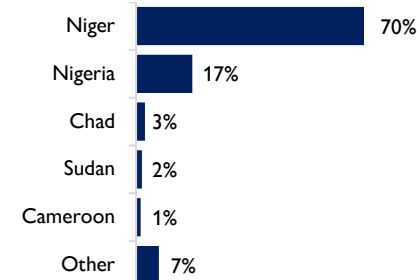
VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

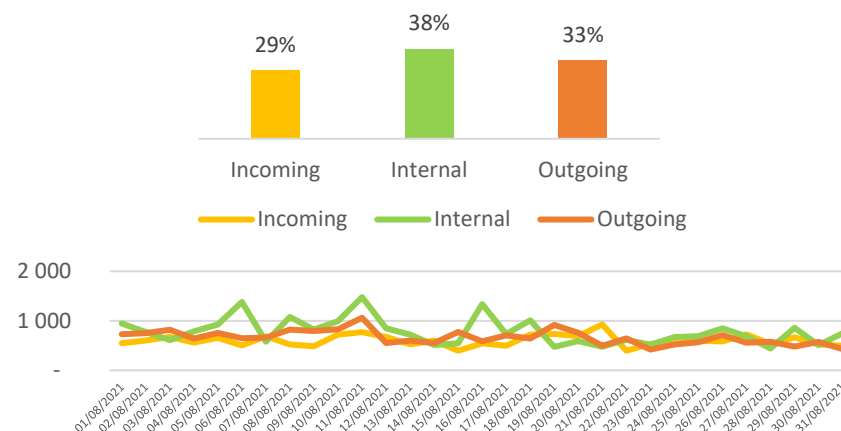
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	72%	Niger	69%
Nigeria	21%	Nigeria	15%
Algeria	5%	Algeria	10%
Libya	2%	Libya	6%
		Other	<1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

ARLIT

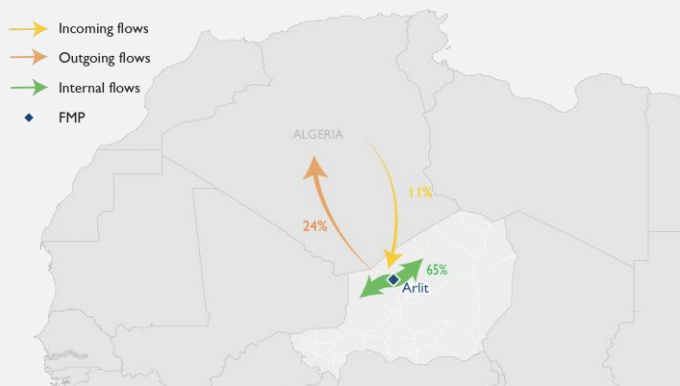
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Arlit flow monitoring point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, and internal movements between Arlit and other localities in Niger. The FMP at Arlit has been active since **February 2016**.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 805 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of five per cent compared to the period of the month of July during which the daily average was 850 individuals. This decrease is explained by the appearance of koris in the incoming route (Agadez-Arlit) and the outgoing route (Arlit-Tchinbarakaten) due to heavy rains blocking the usual routes allowing migrants to pushback borders, which slowed their movements while water levels decreased, but also due to a backflow of migrants who reached the Algerian borders.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, almost the two thirds (65%) carried out an internal movement, mainly towards gold washing sites in northern Niger, while 35 per cent carried out a cross-border movement (24% left Niger and 11% returned to Niger).

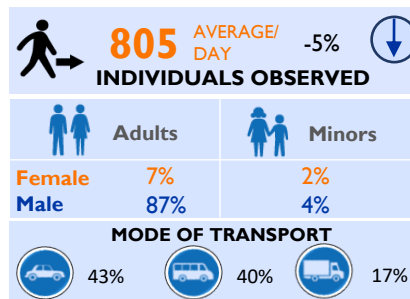
Origin and destination: During the month of August, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (91%) and Algeria (9%), while those of destination were also Niger (78%) and Algeria (22%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (43%), by bus (40%), and by truck (17%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, an overwhelming majority (87%) were adult men, while seven per cent were adult women and six per cent were children. Among the travellers, 907 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 (72%), Nigerian (7%), Chadian (4%), Sudanese (4%) and Malian (2%) and two per cent of Burkinabe nationals. However, other nationalities were also observed (8%). 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.

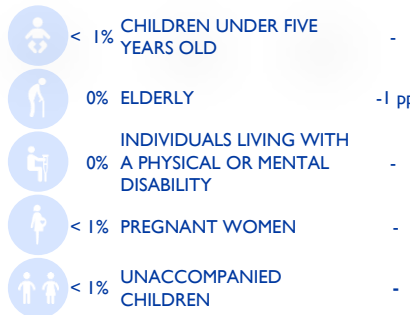


The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

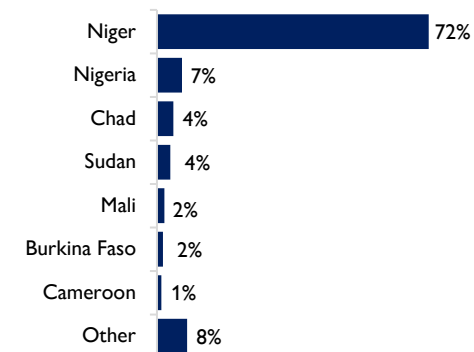


VULNERABILITIES

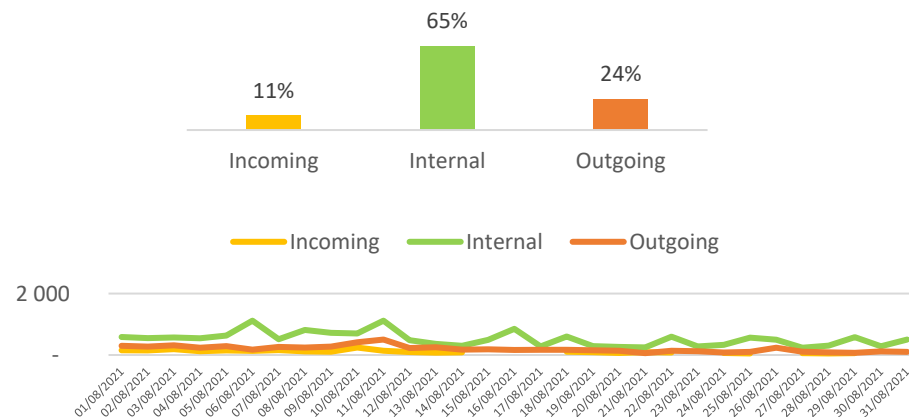
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	91%	Niger	78%
Algeria	9%	Algeria	22%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

SÉGUÉDINE/MADAMA

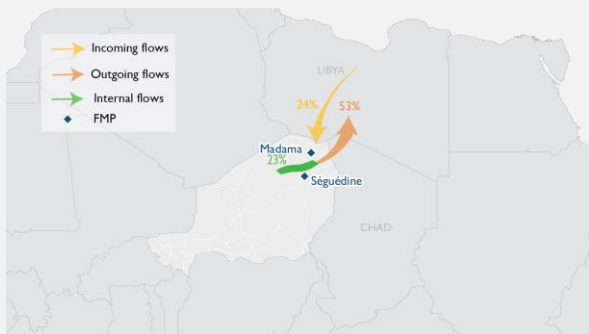
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Séguédine and Madama flow monitoring point captures cross-border flows to and from Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since **February 2016**. Given the immensity of the Agadez region which covers 703,000 km² (larger than France and 21 times larger than Belgium), a **new 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 237 people were observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 21 per cent compared to the period of the month of July during which the daily average was 295 individuals. This decrease is explained by the establishment of a barrier to entering and leaving Sebha (in Libya). Several drivers were imprisoned at Temehene. No entry or exit was spotted since. In addition, drivers are subject to formalities pushing them to leave migrants to be returned to Niger.

Type of flows: More than half of travellers passing through Séguédine and Madama left Niger (53%), while almost a quarter returned to Niger (24%). In addition, 23 per cent made an internal movement towards the various localities of Niger.

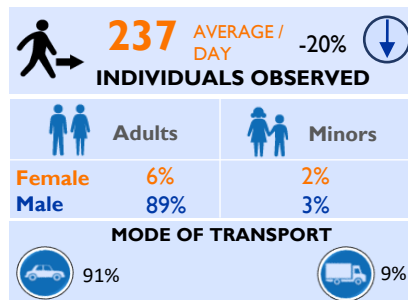
Origin and destination: During the month of August, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (82%) and Libya (18%), while those of destination were Libya (54%), Niger (45%) and Chad (1%). The people observed travelled mainly in private vehicles (91%) and trucks (9%).

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, 239 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 (88%) were Nigerien while five per cent were Nigerian, four per cent were Chadian and one per cent Libyan nationals. It should also be noted that two per cent were of other nationalities.



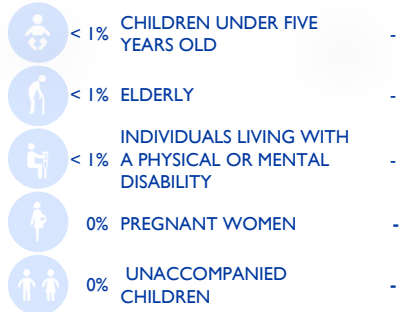
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

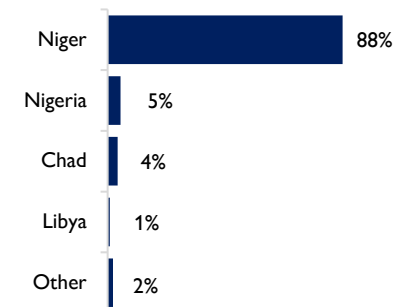
VULNERABILITIES



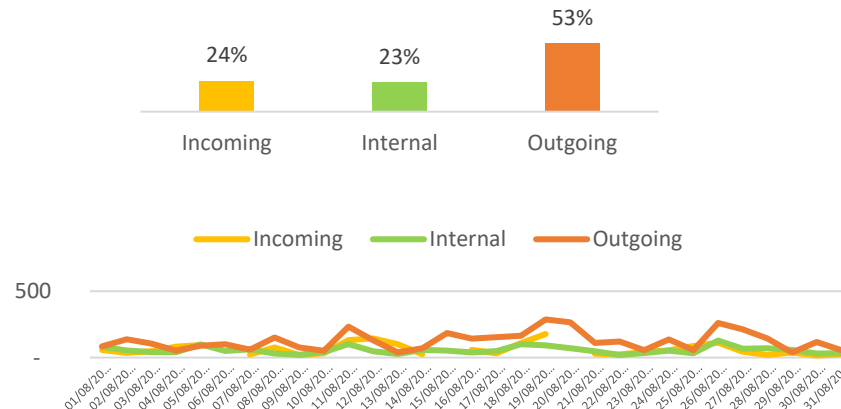
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	82%	Libya	54%
Libya	18%	Niger	45%
		Chad	1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

MAGARIA

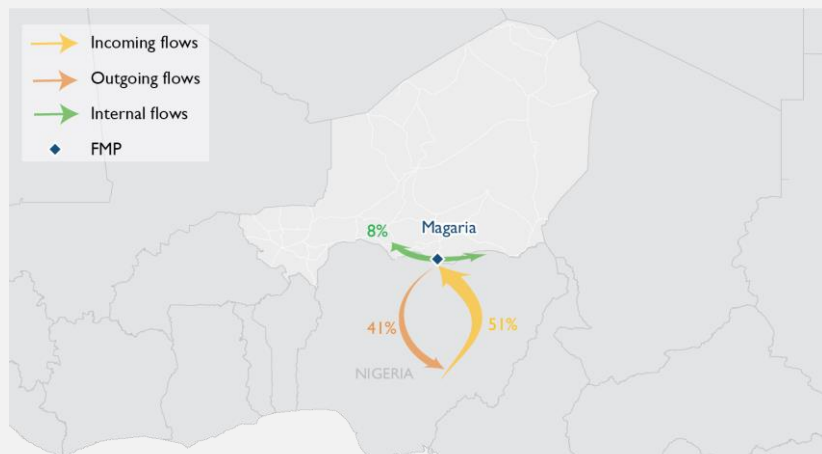
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Magaria flow monitoring point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border with Nigeria, where a large number of people travel from Nigeria, the country being one of the main countries of origin for migrants travelling to the Mediterranean. Magaria is mainly used by Nigeriens and Nigerians traders who have historically maintained economic exchanges. Most essential products 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. No change was observed for this month, the flow being constant since the month of July when 172 individuals were observed.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, almost half returned to Niger (51%), while 41 per cent left Niger and 8 per cent made an internal movement in Niger.

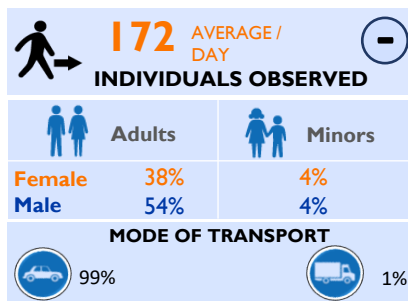
Origin and destination: During the month of August, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (54%) and Niger (46%), while those of destination were Niger (62%) and Nigeria (38%). People travelled mainly by private vehicle (99%), and by truck (1%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 54 per cent were adult men, while 38 per cent were adult women and eight per cent were children. Among travellers, 251 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 (73%) and Nigerian (26%) nationalities and one per cent other nationalities were observed.

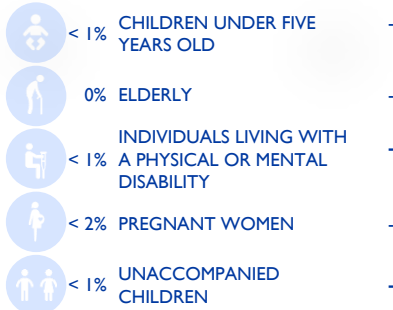


The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

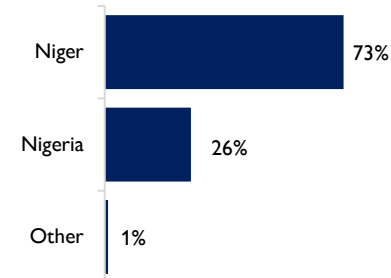


VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

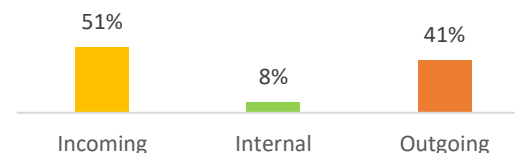
Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	54%	Niger	62%
Niger	46%	Nigeria	38%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



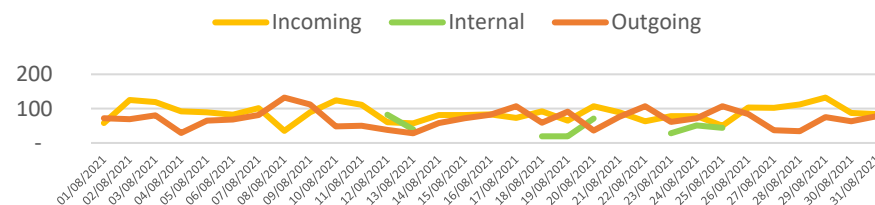
pp: percentage point

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



DAN BARTO

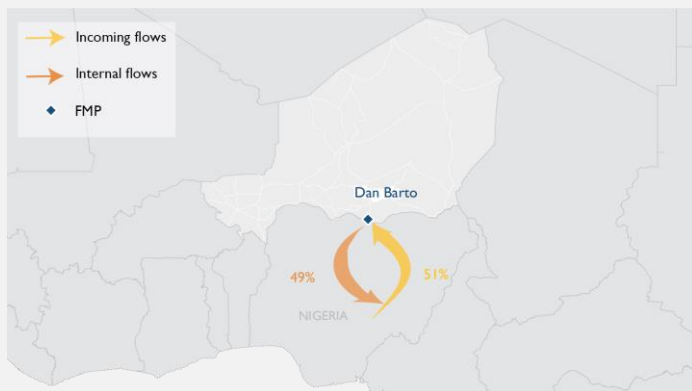
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: Dan Barto's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria, where large numbers of people transit from Nigeria, which is one of the main countries of origin for migrants traveling to the Mediterranean. Dan Barto is mainly used by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have a close economic relationship. Nigeriens go to Nigeria to buy essential products 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 359 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a 21 per cent increase from the July period, when the daily average was 297 individuals. This increase is explained by a multiplication of bypass routes from Nigeria to Niger, migrants hide in the fields to cross the border on foot in areas where vehicles cannot access. This phenomenon will continue until the harvest period (September) and an accentuated repression for undocumented was observed. It is important to note that the preferred destination of Beninese is Zinder while the other nationalities usually continued to Algeria and Libya.

Type of flows: During the month of August, all the individuals observed were making a cross-border movement. Of these, 49 per cent returned to Niger and 51 per cent left Niger.

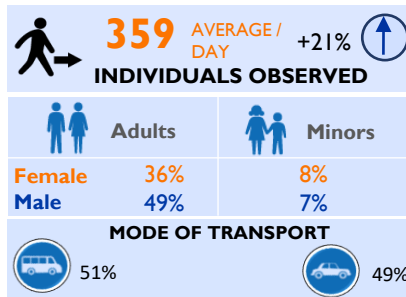
Origin and destination: During the month of August, the two countries of origin of travellers were Niger (52%) and Nigeria (48%), while those of destination were Nigeria (52%) and Niger (48%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (51%) and by private vehicle (49%).

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, 2,219 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 11 per cent of children under five and less than nine per cent of pregnant women. The travellers were of various nationalities, including Nigerien (47%), Nigerian (42%), Cameroonian (4%), Ghanaian (3%) and Beninese (2%) nationals and one per cent of other nationalities.

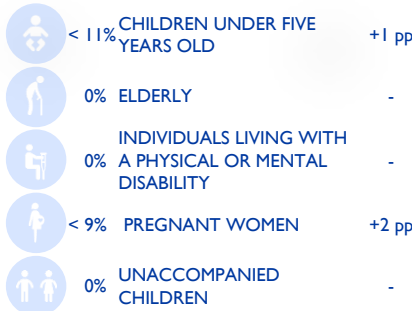


The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



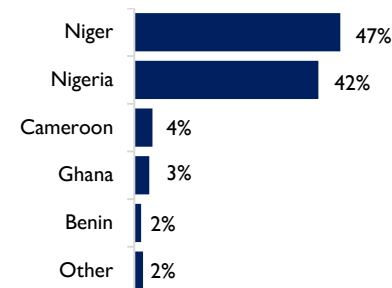
VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

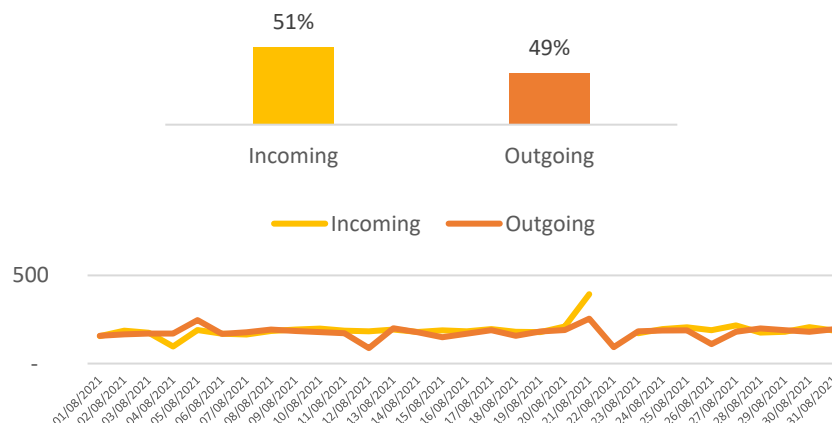
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

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

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

DAN ISSA

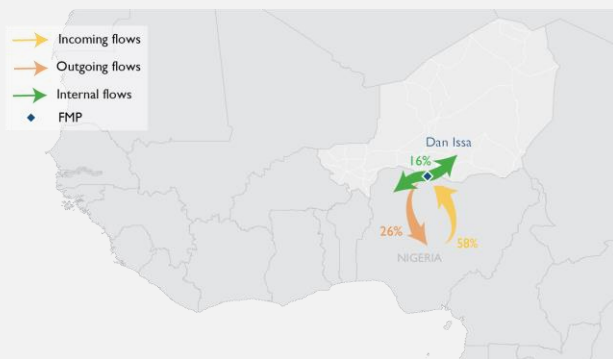
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: Dan Issa's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria, through which large flows from Nigeria pass, often heading to the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. Dan Issa's FMP has been active since **September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

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 293 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of one per cent from the month of June, during which the daily average was 289 individuals. This increase is explained by the appearance of gold in Kodango (locality of Dan Issa) attracting the attention of migrants to go to the sites by transit through Dan Issa in the surrounding villages, causing the creation of ghettos. The multiplication of bypass routes during the rainy season period created new routes for smugglers in the millet fields and other migrants taking motorcycle taxis to be able to bypass the police. In addition, migrants of other nationalities have been seen passing through Dan Issa.

Type of flows: The vast majority of travellers (84%) made a cross-border movement between Niger and Nigeria: 58 per cent were returning and 26 per cent were leaving. On the other hand, 16 per cent made an internal movement during this month.

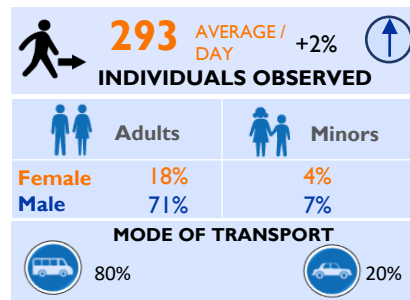
Origin and destination: During the month of July, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (61%) and Nigeria (39%), while the two destination countries were Nigeria (75%), and Niger (25%). The people observed travelled mainly in buses (80%) and private vehicle (20%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 71 per cent were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 11 per cent were children. Among travellers, 1,280 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than five per cent of children under five, less than two per cent of the elderly, less than four per cent of pregnant women and less than two per cent of unaccompanied children. Most travellers were of Nigerien (60%), Nigerian (30%), Chadian (3%) and one per cent of Sudanese nationality. However, other nationalities (6%) were also observed.

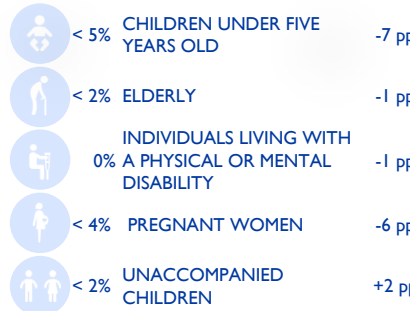


The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM

TRAVELLER PROFILES



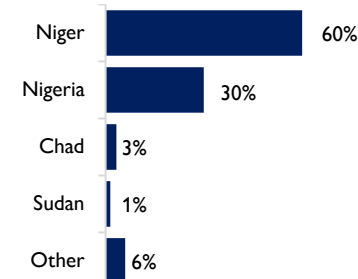
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



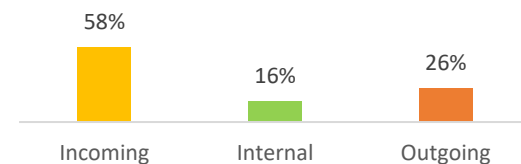
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	61%	Nigeria	75%
Nigeria	39%	Niger	25%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

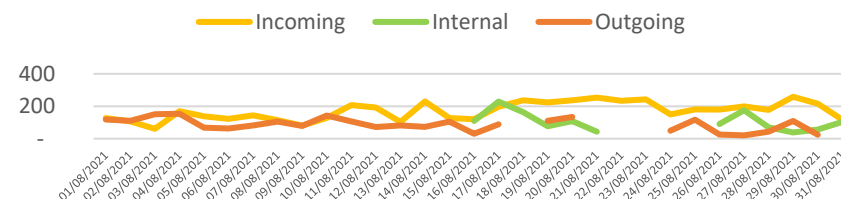


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



TAHOUA

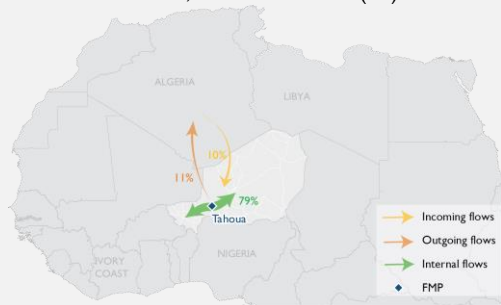
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The **Tahoua** flow monitoring point captures cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a town in central Niger through which migrants transit from Nigeria and other West African countries such as Cameroon, Benin, Ivory Coast, The Gambia and Mali. Most of them take the road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

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 181 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of five per cent compared to July, during which the daily average was 190 individuals. The decrease in flows can be explained by several factors. First, flows are significant at the beginning of the season (at the end of May and at the end of September) while in August they are stable or generally declining. Then, the resumption of departures from Tahoua to the outside of Niger with the transport companies began little by little with the reopening of the borders of the countries of the sub-region (Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, etc.). Finally, the discovery of other bypass routes also explains the increase in the number of foreign migrants in recent months despite the drop in internal flows in August compared to the month of July when it was 82 per cent.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the majority (79%) made an internal movement, while 21 per cent made a cross-border movement with 11 per cent who left Niger and ten 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.

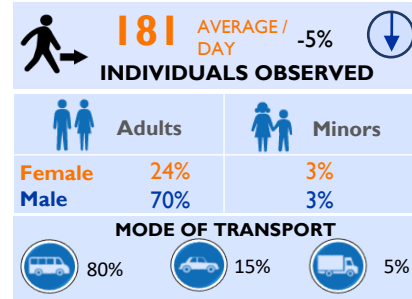
Origin and destination: During the month of August, in terms of origin, almost all travellers were traveling from Niger (91%), seven per cent from Algeria, one per cent from Nigeria and one per cent from Libya. In terms of destination, the vast majority (90%) went to Niger, Libya (6%), Côte d'Ivoire (2%), one per cent to Algeria and one per cent to Nigeria. The people observed travelled mainly by bus (80%), private vehicle (15%) and truck (5%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 70 per cent were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and six per cent were children. Among the travellers, 248 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than one per cent of children under five, and less than two per cent of the elderly, and less than one per cent of pregnant women. Most of the travellers were Nigerien (93%), Nigerian (2%), and one per cent of Ghanaian nationals. However, other nationalities (3%) were also observed.

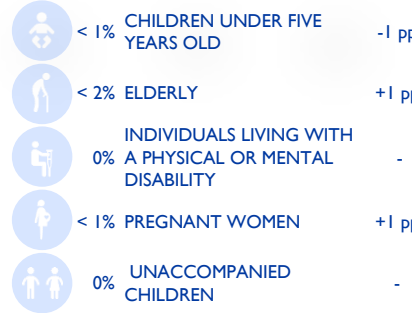


The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



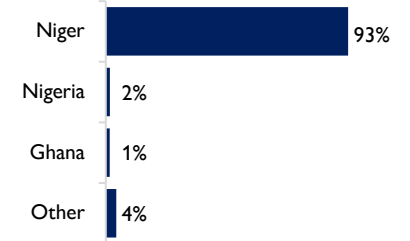
VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

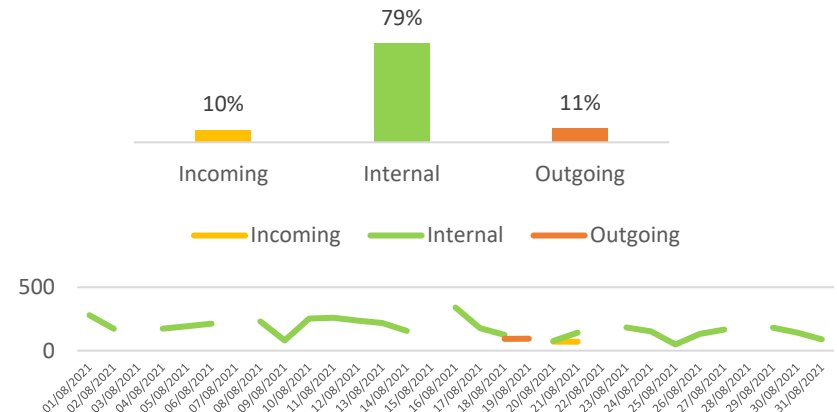
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	91%	Niger	90%
Algeria	7%	Libya	6%
Nigeria	1%	Côte d'Ivoire	2%
Libya	1%	Algeria	1%
		Nigeria	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 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 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 traveling to another area of Niger.

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

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 human 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.