DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DTM ACTIVITIES IN NIGER ARE SUPPORTED BY:

german humanitarian assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE

Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM

FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGER

DECEMBER 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 a population-level flow monitoring activity known as 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 December 2021 at seven FMPs placed 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

3,380 travellers on average observed daily

2% increase in travellers since the previous month

28% incoming individuals

39% outgoing individuals

104,769 individuals in total observed at all Niger FMPs

91% are nationals of Niger, Nigeria and Chad

FLOW MONITORING • NIGER
DECEMBER 2021 • REGISTRY

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
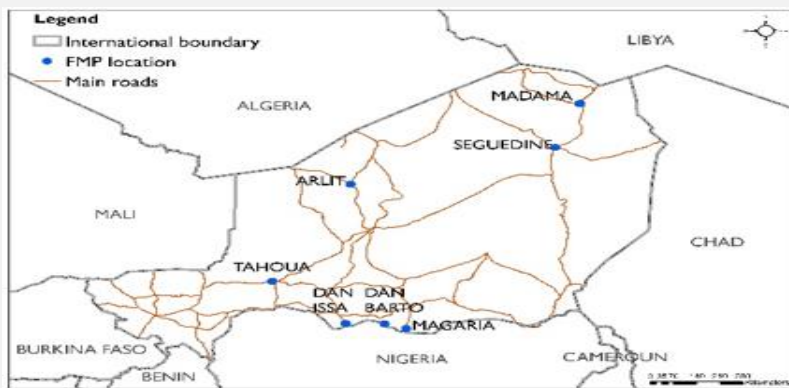TRACKING MATRIX

Report #54
Publication: January 2021

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period covered, 3,380 people were, on average, observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to an increase of two per cent compared to the month of November during which the daily average was 3,304 individuals. This slight increase is due to the displacement of migrants induced by insecurity, as in the case of migrants from Tillabery fleeing insecurity for the north (Arlit. Additionally, forced movements caused by armed bandits observed in Tahoua as well as the advent of food insecurity following a poor seasonal harvest in certain areas in southern Niger have contributed to this increase. Despite this, voluntary returns of migrants have been observed so that they may celebrate the end-of-year holidays in their locality of origin.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, a third (33%) made an internal movement, while 67 per cent made a cross-border movement. Of these, 39 per cent left Niger and 28 per cent entered Niger. Internal flows increased by one per cent compared to the previous month.
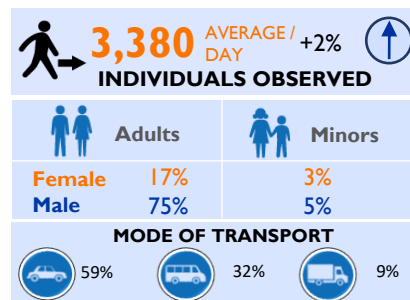
Origin and destination: During the month of December, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (74%), Nigeria (17%), Algeria (7%) and two per cent from Libya while those of destination were also Niger (64%), Nigeria (21%), nine per cent to Algeria and six percent to Libya. The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (59%), by bus (32%) but also by truck (9%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 75 per cent were adult men, while 17 per cent were adult women and eight per cent were children. Among the travellers, 7,279 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than two per cent are children under five, less than one per cent are considered elderly, less than three per cent are pregnant women and less than one per cent are unaccompanied children. The travellers were mainly Nigerien (65%), Nigerian (23%), three per cent Chadian, two per cent Sudanese and one per cent Cameroonian. It should also be noted that six per cent of other nationalities were observed, highlighting Niger's central position as a transit country for migratory flows in Africa from the West and Center Africa.
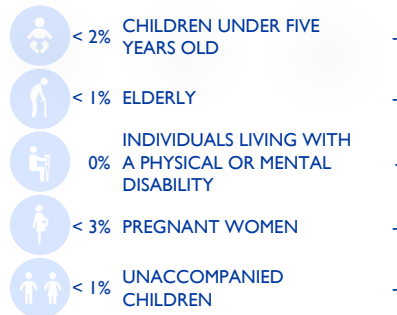

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM

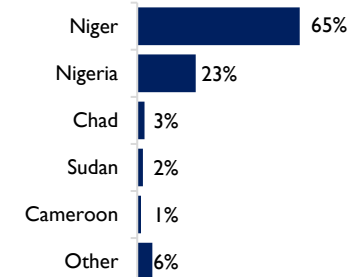### TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3,380 AVERAGE / DAY +2%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	17%	3%
Male	75%	5%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

59%   32%   9%

VULNERABILITIES

< 2%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
< 1%	ELDERLY	-
0%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-
< 3%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
< 1%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	74%
Nigeria	17%
Algeria	7%
Libya	2%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	64%
Nigeria	21%
Algeria	9%
Libya	6%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	65%
Nigeria	23%
Chad	3%
Sudan	2%
Cameroon	1%
Other	6%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
28%	33%	39%

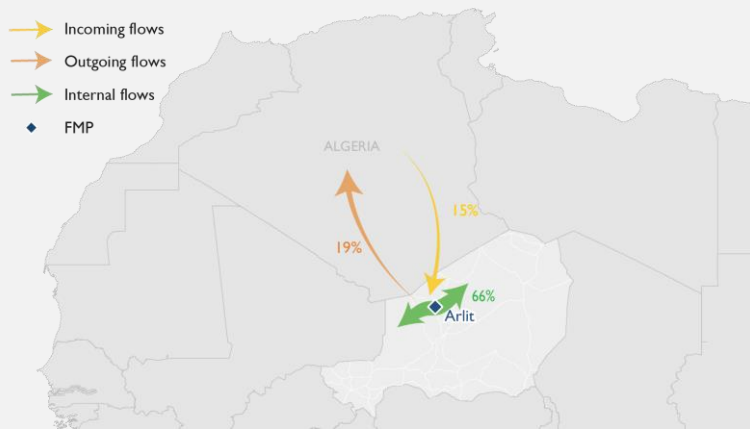— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

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 1,340 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of eight percent compared to the period of November during which the daily average was 1,246 individuals. This increase is explained by the end of the harvest not being good pushing a fairly large number of migrants from Tillabery who leave for Tchibarakaten or Algeria. Food insecurity is beginning to set in in some southern areas. It should also be noted that with the closure of the Dan Issa and Djado sites, we are witnessing the return of gold miners to Arlit and the arrival of migrants from Tillabery fleeing the insecurity of the region.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, two-thirds (66%) made an internal movement and 29 per cent made a cross-border movement (19% left Niger and 15% entered Niger).
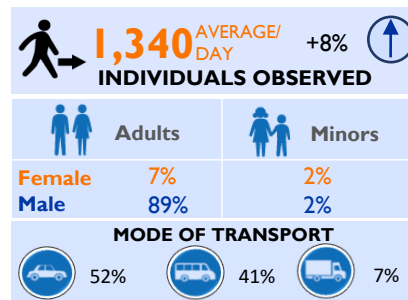
Origin and destination: During the month of December, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (85%) and Algeria (15%) while those of destin2tion were also Niger (81%) and Algeria (19%) . The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicle (51%), by bus (41%) but also by truck (7%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, the majority (89%) were adult males, while seven per cent were adult women and four per cent were children. None vulnerabilities were observed among the travellers. The travellers had various nationalities, the majority being Nigerien (73%), six per cent Nigerian, five per cent Chadian, five per cent Sudanese, two per cent Malian and one per cent Burkinabe. However, eight per cent of other nationalities were also observed. This diversity of nationalities reflects the fact that Arlit is a key crossing point along the migratory routes to North Africa and to gold mining sites.

Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
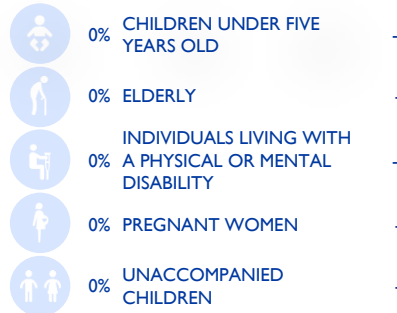Internal flows
FMP

ALGERIA

19%
15%
66%
Arlit

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
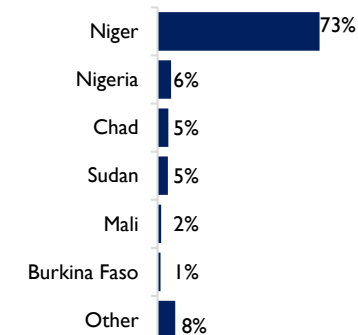
TRAVELLER PROFILES

1,340 AVERAGE/DAY +8% ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

	Adults	Minors
Female	7%	2%
Male	89%	2%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

52%   41%   7%

VULNERABILITIES

0%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
0%	ELDERLY	-
0%	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	
Country	% of flows
Niger	85%
Algeria	15%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	81%
Algeria	19%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nationality	%
Niger	73%
Nigeria	6%
Chad	5%
Sudan	5%
Mali	2%
Burkina Faso	1%
Other	8%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 15%
Internal 66%
Outgoing 19%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

2 000
1 000
-

01/12/2021 02/12/2021 03/12/2021 04/12/2021 05/12/2021 06/12/2021 07/12/2021 08/12/2021 09/12/2021 10/12/2021 11/12/2021 12/12/2021 13/12/2021 14/12/2021 15/12/2021 16/12/2021 17/12/2021 18/12/2021 19/12/2021 20/12/2021 21/12/2021 22/12/2021 23/12/2021 24/12/2021 25/12/2021 26/12/2021 27/12/2021 28/12/2021 29/12/2021 30/12/2021 31/12/2021
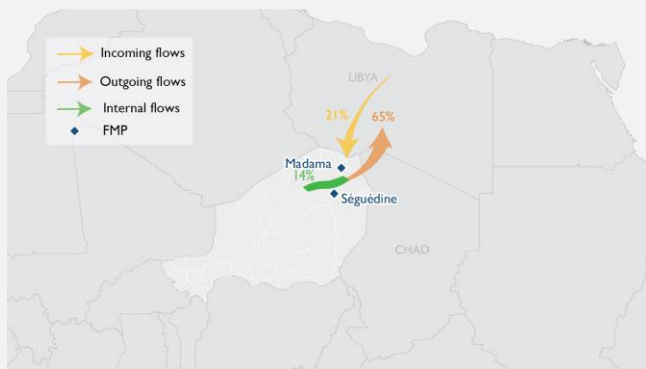
SÉGUÉDINE/MADAMA

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 only records incoming flows.**

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 405 people were observed at the FMPs each day. A decrease of one per cent was observed compared to flows in November, when flows were 413. This slight decrease is explained by the fact that some migrants do not have the right to stay in Libya, their informal settlements are destroyed by locals and are subsequently pushed back or locked up. Some must pay a fine before being released.

Type of flows: Almost two thirds of travellers passing through Séguédine and Madama left Niger (65%), while almost a quarter entered Niger (21%). Moreover, 14 per cent made an internal movement to different localities in Niger.
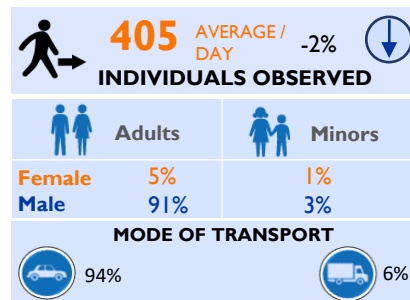
Origin and destination: During the month of December, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (79%) and Libya (21%) while those of destination were Libya (64%), Niger (35%) and Chad (1%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (94%) and truck (6%).

Traveller Profiles: Among identified travellers, the vast majority (91%) were adult men, while five per cent were adult women and four per cent were children. Among travellers, 264 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than one per cent are children under five and less than one per cent are the elderly. There were various nationalities observed, the large majority of travellers being Nigerien (92%), four per cent Chadian, three per cent Nigerian and one per cent Malian.
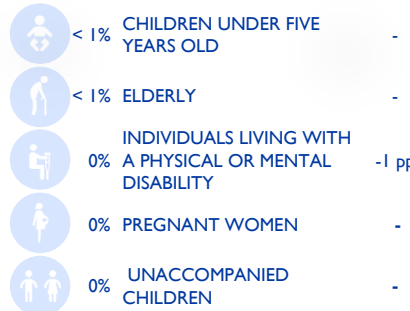
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM
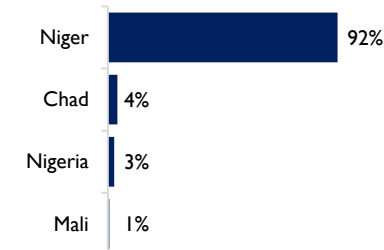
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

405 AVERAGE / DAY -2%

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	5%	1%
Male	91%	3%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

🚗 94%   🚚 6%

VULNERABILITIES

👶	< 1%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
🧑	< 1%	ELDERLY	-
🧑	0%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-1 pp
🤰	0%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
👫	0%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	79%
Libya	21%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Libya	64%
Niger	35%
Chad	1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	92%
Chad	4%
Nigeria	3%
Mali	1%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 21%
Internal 14%
Outgoing 65%

Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

1 000

(Map legend)
Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
Internal flows
FMP

LIBYA
Madama
14%   21%   65%
Séguédine
CHAD

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, which serves as one of the main countries of origin for migrants heading to the Mediterranean. Magaria is mainly used by Nigerien and Nigerian 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 651 people were observed at the FMP each day. A nine per cent increase was observed compared to the flows for the month of November when the flows were 599. This increase in flows is explained by the fact hat residents were forced to leave their area due to certain attacks. Moreover, voluntary returns of migrants to celebrate the end of the year as a family, in terms of security, due to certain attacks that are raging all along the Niger border, a good number of residents have had to travel to leave their area. In addition, at the Tinkim post barrier, no Nigerien migrants or foreigners were turned back because they had their travel documents.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, more than a half returned to Niger (55%), while 42 per cent left Niger and three per cent made an internal movement in Niger.

Origin and destination: During the month of December, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (55%) and Niger (45%) while those of destination were Niger (59%) and Nigeria (41%). People travelled mainly by private vehicle (83%) but also by truck (11%) and bus (6%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 50 per cent were adult males, while 38 per cent were adult women and 12 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 965 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than two per cent are children under five, less than one per cent are elderly individuals, less than one per cent are people with a physical or mental disability, less than eight per cent are pregnant women and less than two per cent per cent are unaccompanied children. More than half of the travellers observed were of Nigerien (54%) or Nigerian (44%) nationality and two per cent of Cameroonian nationality.

Legend:
- → Incoming flows
- → Outgoing flows
- → Internal flows
- ♦ FMP

3% Magaria
42% 55%
NIGERIA

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
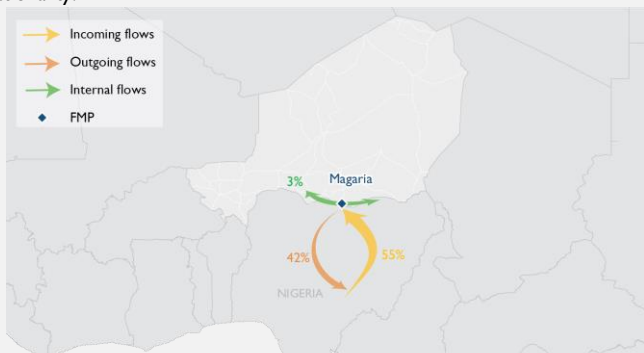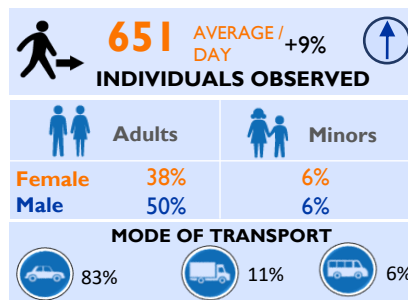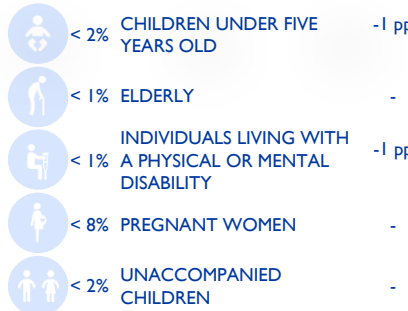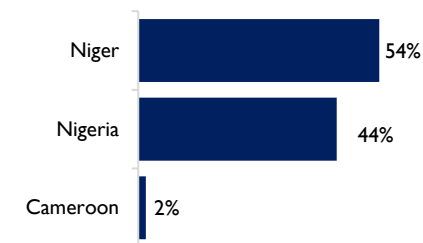
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

651 AVERAGE / DAY +9%

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	38%	6%
Male	50%	6%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

🚗 83%   🚚 11%   🚌 6%

VULNERABILITIES

< 2%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-1 pp
< 1%	ELDERLY	-
< 1%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-1 pp
< 8%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
< 2%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	55%
Niger	45%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	59%
Nigeria	41%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Niger — 54%
- Nigeria — 44%
- Cameroon — 2%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

- Incoming: 55%
- Internal: 3%
- Outgoing: 42%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

1 000
500
-

01/12/2021 02/12/2021 03/12/2021 04/12/2021 05/12/2021 06/12/2021 07/12/2021 08/12/2021 09/12/2021 10/12/2021 11/12/2021 12/12/2021 13/12/2021 14/12/2021 15/12/2021 16/12/2021 17/12/2021 18/12/2021 19/12/2021 20/12/2021 21/12/2021 22/12/2021 23/12/2021 24/12/2021 25/12/2021 26/12/2021 27/12/2021 28/12/2021 29/12/2021 30/12/2021 31/12/2021

FLOW MONITORING • NIGER
DECEMBER 2021 • REGISTRY

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Report #54
Publication: January 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. 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 387 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a slight decrease of three per cent compared to the November period during which the daily average was 401 individuals. This decrease is explained by the displacement of Nigeriens because of the bad seasonal harvests in certain localities often push families to send their children to Nigeria to study at the Koranic school in order to reduce his expenses.

Type of flows: During the month of December, all the individuals (100%) observed made a cross-border movement. Among these individuals, 49 per cent came from Nigeria and 51 per cent left Niger.

Origin and destination: During the month of December, the two countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (50%) and Niger (50%), while those of destination were Nigeria (50%) and Niger (50%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (51%) and by bus (49%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 50 per cent were adult males, while 32 per cent were adult women and 18 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 2,241 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than 10 per cent are children are under five and less than eight per cent are pregnant women. The travellers had various nationalities including Nigerian (47%), Nigerien (46%), four per cent Cameroonian, two per cent Ghanaian and one per cent Beninese.

Incoming flows
Internal flows
FMP

Dan Barto

49%   51%

NIGERIA

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
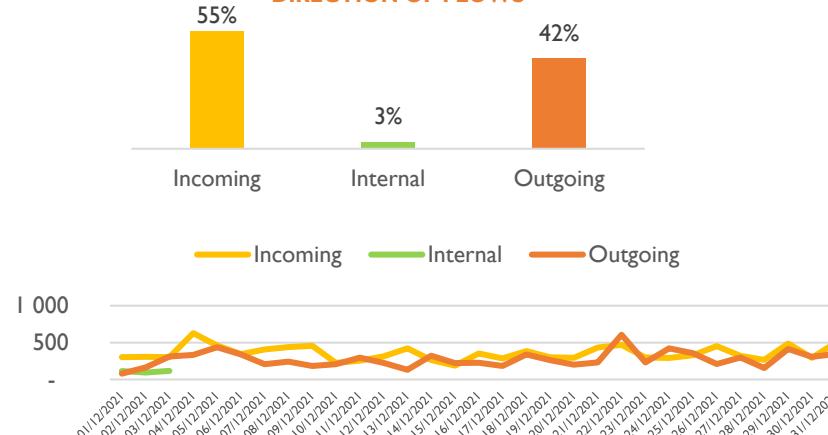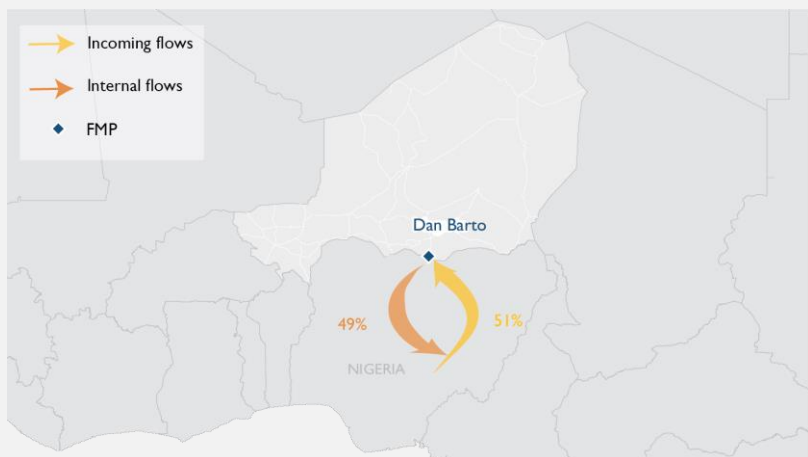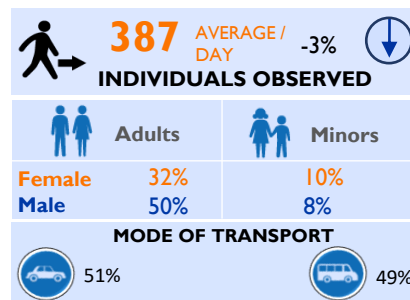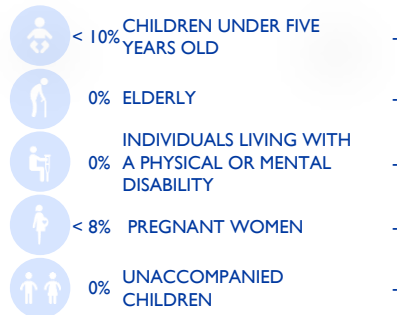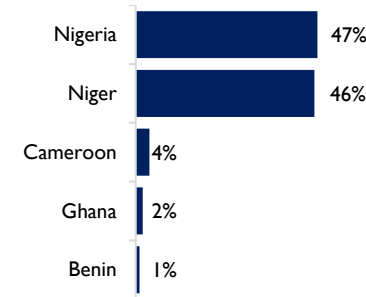
TRAVELLER PROFILES

387 AVERAGE / DAY   -3%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	32%	10%
Male	50%	8%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

51%   49%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

< 10%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
0%	ELDERLY	-
0%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-
< 8%	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
Nigeria	50%	Niger	50%
Niger	50%	Nigeria	50%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nigeria	47%
Niger	46%
Cameroon	4%
Ghana	2%
Benin	1%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

49% Incoming   51% Outgoing

— Incoming   — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

400
200
-

01/12/2021 02/12/2021 03/12/2021 04/12/2021 05/12/2021 06/12/2021 07/12/2021 08/12/2021 09/12/2021 10/12/2021 11/12/2021 12/12/2021 13/12/2021 14/12/2021 15/12/2021 16/12/2021 17/12/2021 18/12/2021 19/12/2021 20/12/2021 21/12/2021 22/12/2021 23/12/2021 24/12/2021 25/12/2021 26/12/2021 27/12/2021 28/12/2021 29/12/2021 30/12/2021 31/12/2021
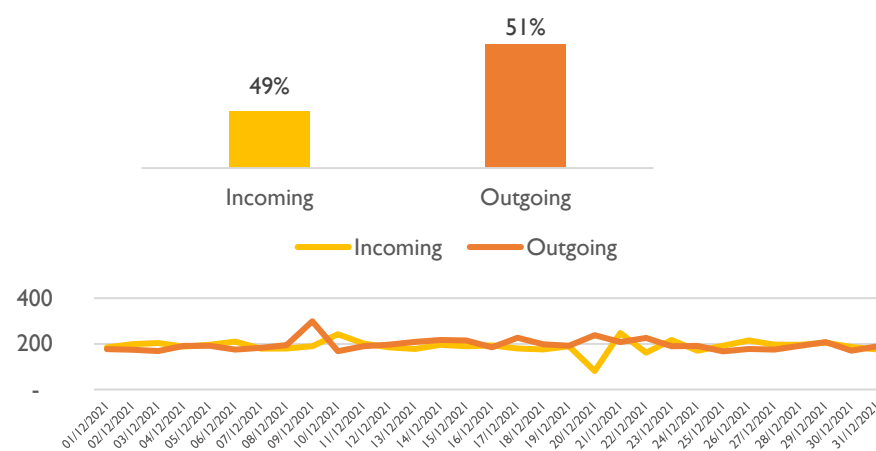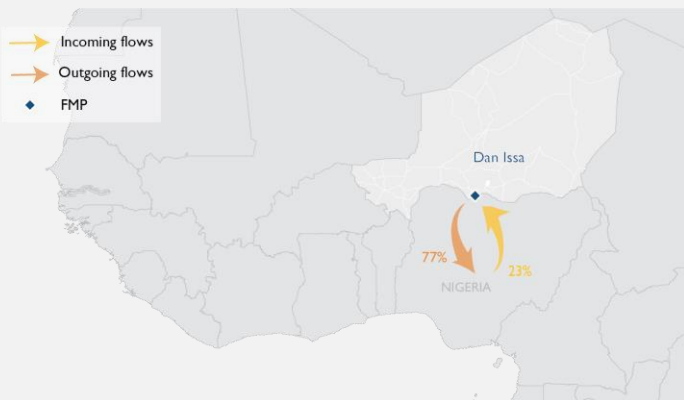
DAN ISSA

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 essential products for Niamey and Maradi pass through this locality.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 383 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of five per cent compared to the month of November, during which the daily average was 403 individuals. This decrease is explained by the complete closure of the artisanal site of Guidan Daka in Magama (in Nigeria) located 7 km from Dan Issa where the gold miners have become members and joined the site to continue their activities since the closure of the Dan Issa site.

Type of flows: The totality of travellers (100%) undertook a cross-border movement between Niger and Nigeria (23 per cent returning and 77 per cent leaving).
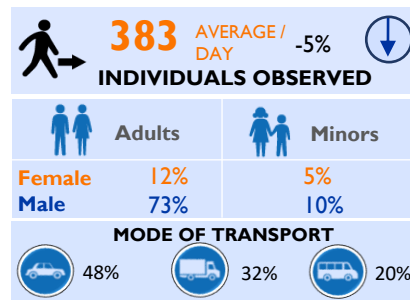
Origin and destination: During the month of December, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (77%) and Nigeria (23%) while the two countries of destination were Nigeria (77%) and Niger (23%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (48%), by truck (32%), by bus (20%) and one per cent by motorbike.

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 73 per cent were adult men, while 12 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 1,308 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than two per cent are children five, less than three per cent are elderly individuals, less than one per cent are pregnant women and less than five per cent are unaccompanied children. Most of the travellers were of Nigerien (57%), Nigerian (28%), three per cent Sudanese, three per cent Chadian, three per cent Cameroonian, two per cent Burkinabe and one per cent Central African. It should also be noted that three per cent of other nationalities were also observed.

Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
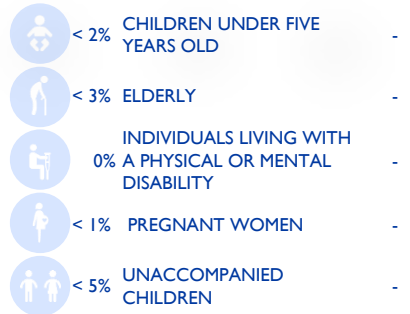FMP

Dan Issa

77%   23%

NIGERIA

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
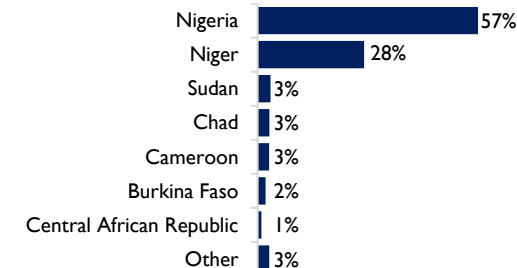
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

383 AVERAGE / DAY -5%

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	12%	5%
Male	73%	10%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

48%   32%   20%

VULNERABILITIES

< 2%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
< 3%	ELDERLY	-
0%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-
< 1%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
< 5%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	77%	Niger	77%
Niger	23%	Nigeria	23%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nigeria	57%
Niger	28%
Sudan	3%
Chad	3%
Cameroon	3%
Burkina Faso	2%
Central African Republic	1%
Other	3%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 23%   Outgoing 77%

DAILY MOVEMENTS

Incoming   Outgoing

1 000
500
-

01/12/2021 02/12/2021 03/12/2021 04/12/2021 05/12/2021 06/12/2021 07/12/2021 08/12/2021 09/12/2021 10/12/2021 11/12/2021 12/12/2021 13/12/2021 14/12/2021 15/12/2021 16/12/2021 17/12/2021 18/12/2021 19/12/2021 20/12/2021 21/12/2021 22/12/2021 23/12/2021 24/12/2021 25/12/2021 26/12/2021 27/12/2021 28/12/2021 29/12/2021 30/12/2021 31/12/2021
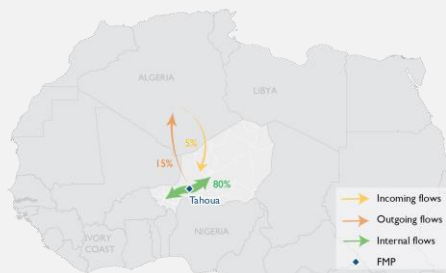
TAHOUA

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 206 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of fifteen per cent compared to December, during which the daily average was 242 individuals. This decrease is explained by the fact that the cool weather attributable to the Harmattan favors migratory movements. Indeed, the drop in flows this month is linked to a network of five alleged armed bandits, involved in armed robbery attacks in the homes of traders in Tahoua and surroundings. They were arrested and brought to justice in Konni. Additionally, acts of barbarism caused by the bandits at the level in Takanamat and surrounding villages, where the bandits attacked the telephone network installations, the health centres and burned down the traditional schools, which caused the emergency movements of several families to the town of Tahoua.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, the vast majority (80%) moved internally, while 20 percent moved across borders, of which 15 per cent were leaving Niger and 5 per cent entering Niger. The preponderant share of internal flows reflects the position of Tahoua in the center of Niger, a veritable junction of the main roads crossing the country.
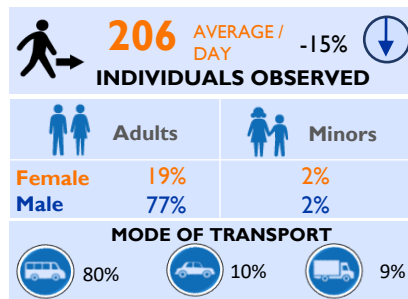
Origin and destination: During the month of December, in terms of origin, nearly all travellers left from Niger (97%), Algeria (2%) and one per cent from Nigeria, while in terms of destination, the vast majority (89%) were heading towards Niger, five per cent to Côte d'Ivoire, 4 percent to Libya and two per cent to Nigeria. The people observed traveled mainly by bus (80%), private vehicle (10%) and truck (9%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 77 per cent were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and four per cent were children. Among the travellers, 189 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than one per cent are children under the age of five and less than one per cent are elderly individuals. The vast majority of travellers were of Nigerien (92%) nationality, while three per cent were of Nigerian nationality, one per cent Beninese, one per cent Beninese and six per cent of other nationalities.
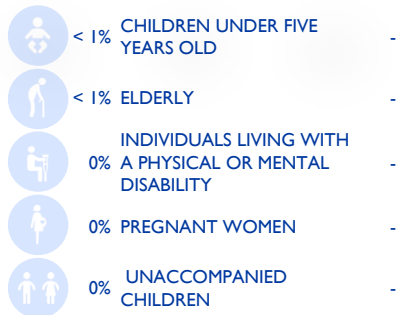
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM
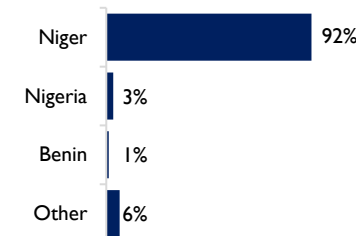
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

206 AVERAGE / DAY -15%
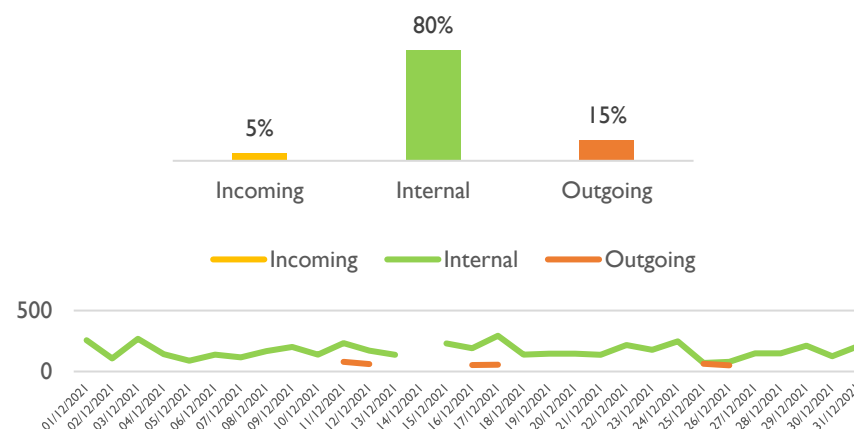**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

	Adults	Minors
Female	19%	2%
Male	77%	2%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

80% 10% 9%

VULNERABILITIES

< 1%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
< 1%	ELDERLY	-
0%	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	
Country	% of flows
Niger	97%
Algeria	2%
Nigeria	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	89%
Côte d'Ivoire	5%
Libya	4%
Nigeria	2%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	92%
Nigeria	3%
Benin	1%
Other	6%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
5%	80%	15%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

500
0

01/12/2021 02/12/2021 03/12/2021 04/12/2021 05/12/2021 06/12/2021 07/12/2021 08/12/2021 09/12/2021 10/12/2021 11/12/2021 12/12/2021 13/12/2021 14/12/2021 15/12/2021 16/12/2021 17/12/2021 18/12/2021 19/12/2021 20/12/2021 21/12/2021 22/12/2021 23/12/2021 24/12/2021 25/12/2021 26/12/2021 27/12/2021 28/12/2021 29/12/2021 30/12/2021 31/12/2021

Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
Internal flows
FMP

5%
15%
80%
Tahoua

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, 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 individuals 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 travelers 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 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.

THIS PROJECT IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE UK DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION dtmniger@iom.int- www.dtm.iom.int/niger
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), [December 2021], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".
https://migration.iom.int

THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

DTM