DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DTM ACTIVITIES IN NIGER ARE SUPPORTED BY:

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DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE

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Project implemented by IOM

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DU DANEMARK

FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGER

JANUARY 2022

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 surveys, 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 January 2022 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

3,155 travellers on average observed daily

7% decrease in travellers since the previous month

28% incoming individuals

30% outgoing individuals

97,817 individuals in total observed at all Niger FMPs

94% are nationals of Niger, Nigeria, Chad and Sudan

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period covered, 3,155 people were, on average, observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 7 per cent compared to the month of December during which the daily average was 3,380 individuals. This slight drop in flows is explained by the reinforcement of the Magaria border patrol. The strengthening of certain checkpoints at the Niger and Nigeria borders also led to a drop in flows at the Dan Barto FMP.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, more than a third (42%) made an internal movement, while 58 per cent made a cross-border movement. Of these, 30 per cent left Niger and 28 per cent entered Niger. Internal flows decreased by 15 per cent compared to the previous month.
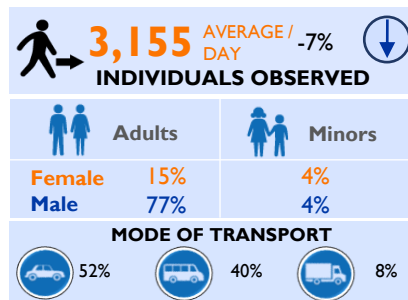
Origin and destination: During the month of January, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (74%), Nigeria (22%), Algeria (2%) and 2 percent Libya, while those of destination were also Niger (73%), Nigeria (11%), 8 per cent to Algeria and 8 percent to Libya. The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (52%), by bus (40%), but also by truck (8%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 77 per cent were adult men, while 15 per cent were adult women and 8 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 6,269 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than 2 per cent are children under five, less than 3 per cent are pregnant women and less than 1 per cent are unaccompanied children. The travellers were mainly Nigerien (69%), Nigerian (20%), 3 per cent Chadian and 2 per cent Sudanese. It should also be noted that 6 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.
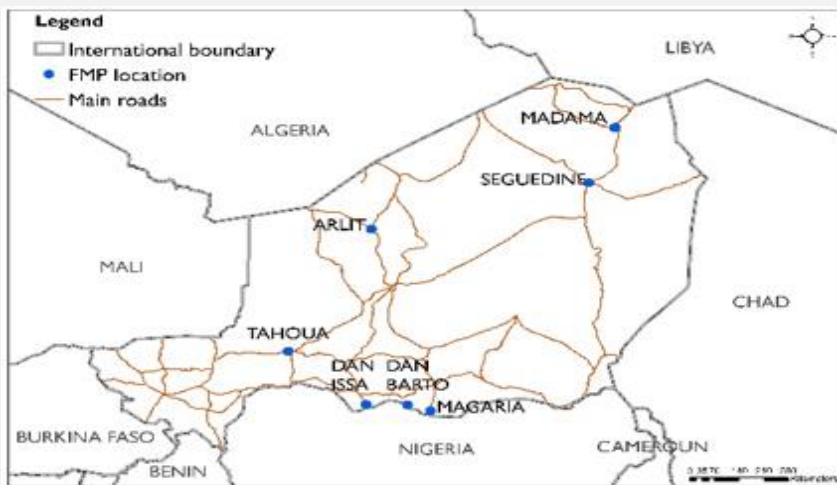
Legend
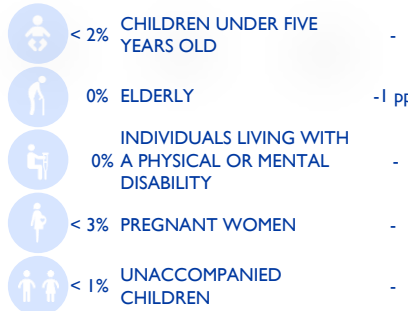- International boundary
- FMP location
- Main roads

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TRAVELLER PROFILES

3,155 AVERAGE / DAY -7%
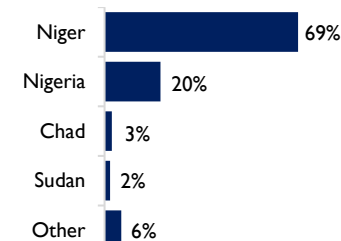**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

	Adults	Minors
Female	15%	4%
Male	77%	4%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
- 52%
- 40%
- 8%

VULNERABILITIES

< 2%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
0%	ELDERLY	-1 pp
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			Destination of flows	
Country	**% of flows**		**Country**	**% of flows**
Niger	74%		Niger	73%
Nigeria	22%		Nigeria	11%
Algeria	2%		Algeria	8%
Libya	2%		Libya	8%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Niger 69%
- Nigeria 20%
- Chad 3%
- Sudan 2%
- Other 6%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

- Incoming 28%
- Internal 42%
- Outgoing 30%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

4 000
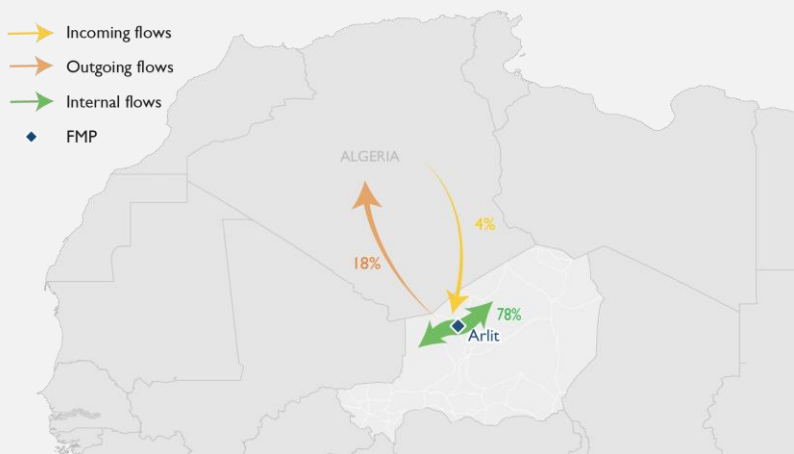2 000
-

01/01/2022 ... 31/01/2022
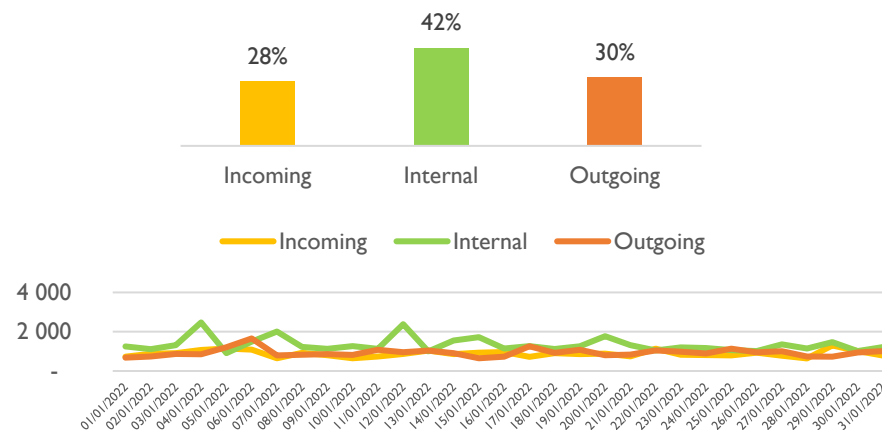
ARLIT

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 reporting period, an average of 1,385 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 3 per cent compared to the period of December during which the daily average was 1,348 individuals. This slight increase is explained by the fact that migrants are anticipating the month of Ramadan (month of Muslim fasting which will take place in early April) for economic reasons because food products are cheaper before this period.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, just over three-quarters (78%) were moving internally, while 22 per cent were moving across borders (18% leaving Niger and 4% entering Niger).
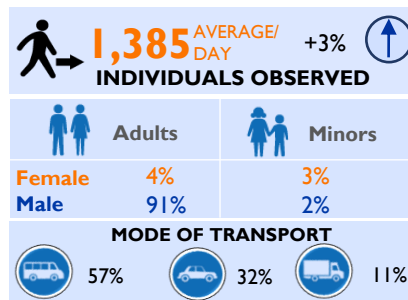
Origin and destination: During the month of January, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (96%) and Algeria (4%), while those of destination were also Niger (84%) and Algeria (16%).). The people observed travelled mainly by bus (57%), private vehicle (32%) but also by truck (11%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, the majority (91%) were adult males, while 4 per cent were adult women and 5 per cent were children. Among travellers, 592 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. The travellers had various nationalities, the majority being Nigerien (76%), 6 per cent Nigerian, 5 per cent Chadian, 4 per cent Sudanese and 2 per cent Malian. However, 7 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
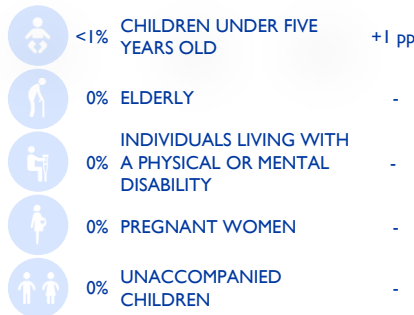FMP

ALGERIA

4%
18%
78%
Arlit

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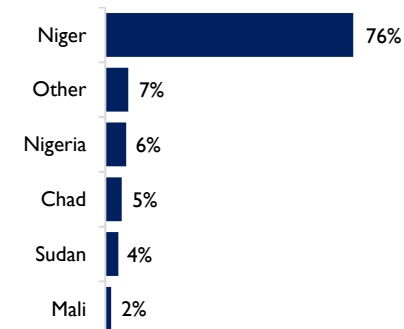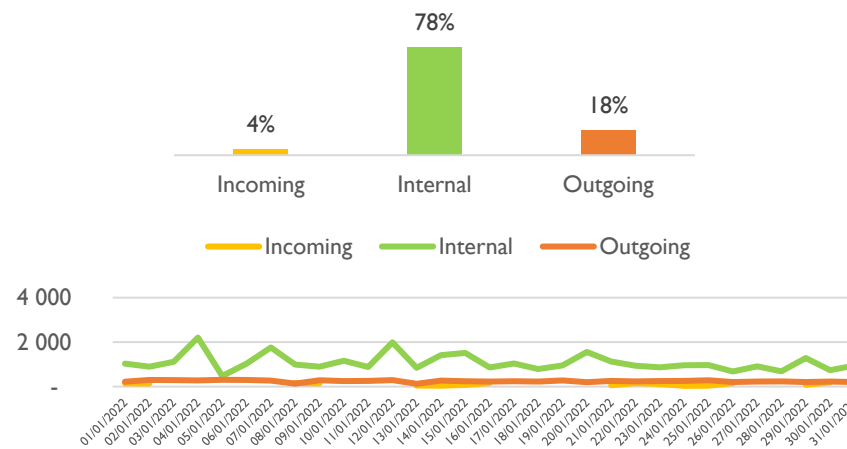
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1,385 AVERAGE/ DAY +3% ⬆
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	4%	3%
Male	91%	2%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
🚌 57%   🚗 32%   🚚 11%

VULNERABILITIES

👶 <1%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	+1 pp
🧓 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	96%
Algeria	4%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	84%
Algeria	16%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nationality	%
Niger	76%
Other	7%
Nigeria	6%
Chad	5%
Sudan	4%
Mali	2%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 4%
Internal 78%
Outgoing 18%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

4 000
2 000
-

01/01/2022 02/01/2022 03/01/2022 04/01/2022 05/01/2022 06/01/2022 07/01/2022 08/01/2022 09/01/2022 10/01/2022 11/01/2022 12/01/2022 13/01/2022 14/01/2022 15/01/2022 16/01/2022 17/01/2022 18/01/2022 19/01/2022 20/01/2022 21/01/2022 22/01/2022 23/01/2022 24/01/2022 25/01/2022 26/01/2022 27/01/2022 28/01/2022 29/01/2022 30/01/2022 31/01/2022

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 vastness 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 408 people were observed at FMPs each day. An increase of 1 per cent was observed compared to flows in December, when flows were 405. This slight increase is explained by the fact that some migrants head to Libya in search of employment.

Type of flows: Just over two-thirds of travellers passing through Séguédine and Madama left Niger (67%), while just over a fifth entered Niger (21%). In addition, 12 per cent were moving internally to different localities in Niger.
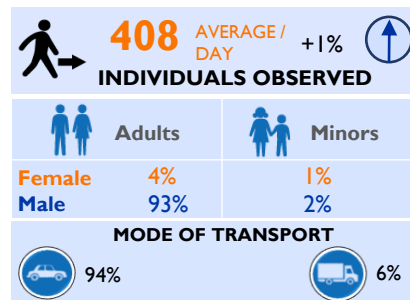
Origin and destination: During the month of January, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (82%) and Libya (18%), while those of destination were Libya (70%) and Niger (30%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (94%) and truck (6%).

Traveller Profiles: Among identified travellers, the vast majority (93%) were adult men, while 4 per cent were adult women and 3 per cent were children. Among travellers, 298 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than 1 per cent are children under 5 and less than 1 per cent are elderly. There were various nationalities observed, the large majority of travellers being Nigerien (93%), 3 per cent Nigerian, 2 per cent Chadian and 2 per cent of other nationalities.
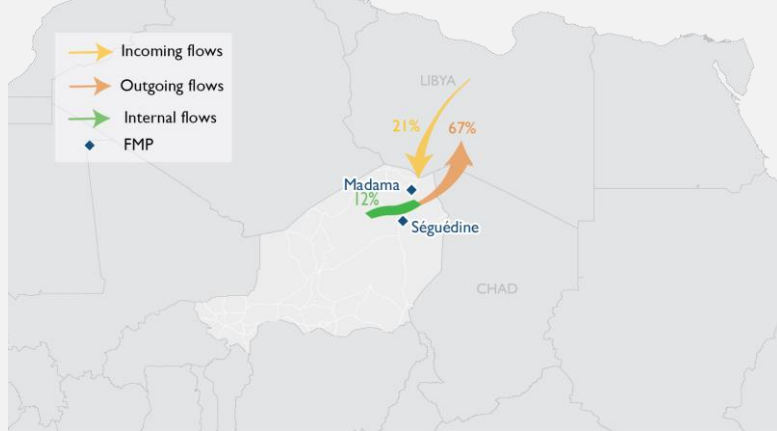
Map legend
- Incoming flows
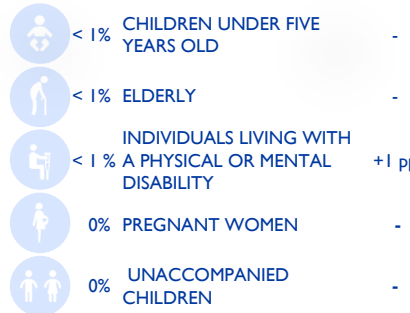- Outgoing flows
- Internal flows
- FMP

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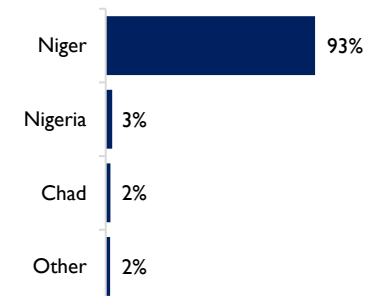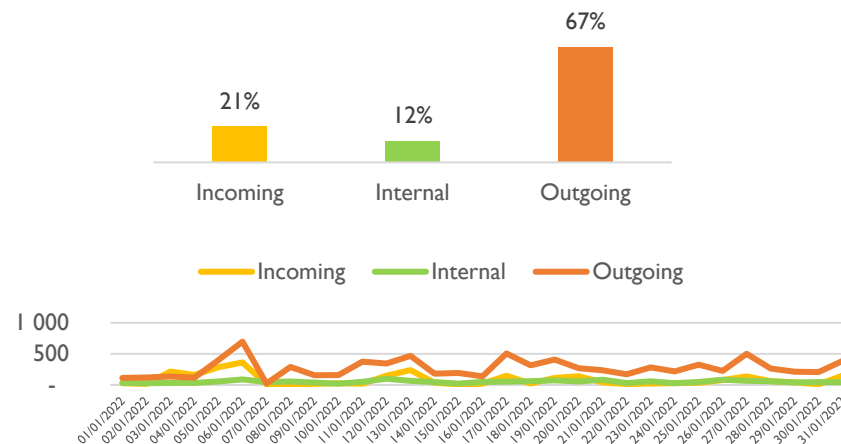## TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

408 AVERAGE / DAY +1%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	4%	1%
Male	93%	2%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
- 94%
- 6%

VULNERABILITIES

< 1%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
< 1%	ELDERLY	-
< 1 %	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		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	82%	Libya	70%
Libya	18%	Niger	30%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nationality	%
Niger	93%
Nigeria	3%
Chad	2%
Other	2%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
21%	12%	67%

DAILY MOVEMENTS

Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

1 000 / 500 / -

01/01/2022 02/01/2022 03/01/2022 04/01/2022 05/01/2022 06/01/2022 07/01/2022 08/01/2022 09/01/2022 10/01/2022 11/01/2022 12/01/2022 13/01/2022 14/01/2022 16/01/2022 17/01/2022 18/01/2022 19/01/2022 20/01/2022 21/01/2022 23/01/2022 24/01/2022 25/01/2022 26/01/2022 27/01/2022 28/01/2022 29/01/2022 30/01/2022 31/01/2022


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 544 people were observed at the FMP each day. A decrease of 16 per cent was observed compared to the flows in December when the flows were 651. This drop in flows is explained by the reinforcement of the border patrol of Magaria and the police station of Tinkim following a threat of infiltration by armed bandits from certain towns in Nigeria (Katsina, Zamfara) where the Nigerian government is engaged in the fight against banditry and the expulsion of irregular migrants.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, more than a half returned to Niger (58%), while 38 per cent left Niger and 4 per cent made an internal movement in Niger.
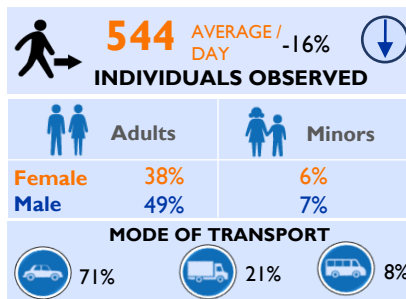
Origin and destination: During the month of January, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (61%) and Niger (39%), while those of destination were Niger (64%) and Nigeria (36%). People travelled mainly by private vehicle (71%) but also by truck (21%) and bus (8%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 49 per cent were adult males, while 38 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 2,694 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than 2 per cent are children under five, less than 1 per cent are elderly individuals, less than 1 per cent are people with a physical or mental disability, less than 9 per cent are pregnant women and less than 2 per cent per cent are unaccompanied children. More than half of the travellers observed were of Nigerien (53%) or Nigerian (46%) nationality and 1 per cent of Cameroonian nationality.
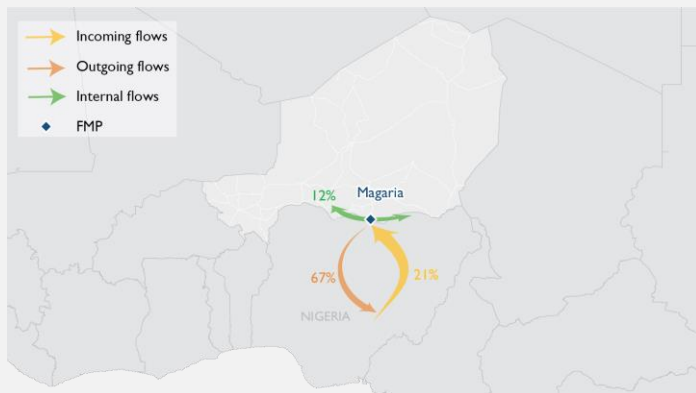
Legend:
- → Incoming flows
- → Outgoing flows
- → Internal flows
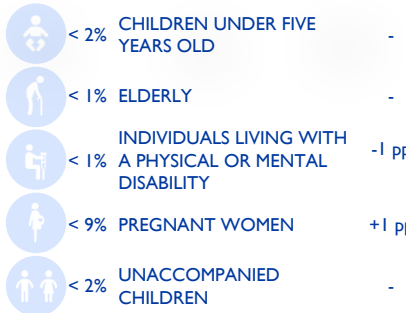- ◆ FMP

Magaria: 12%, 21%, 67%
NIGERIA

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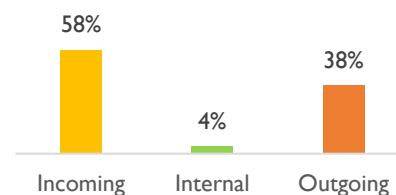
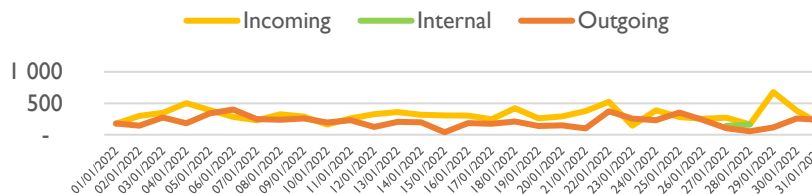### TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

🚶 **544** AVERAGE / DAY **-16%** ⬇
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	38%	6%
Male	49%	7%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
🚗 71%   🚚 21%   🚌 8%

VULNERABILITIES

👶 < 2%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-
🧓 < 1%	ELDERLY	-
♿ < 1%	INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	-1 pp
🤰 < 9%	PREGNANT WOMEN	+1 pp
👪 < 2%	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	-

pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	61%
Niger	39%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	64%
Nigeria	36%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Niger 53%
- Nigeria 46%
- Cameroon 1%

REGISTERED FLOWS

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

- Incoming 58%
- Internal 4%
- Outgoing 38%

DAILY MOVEMENTS

Legend: Incoming, Internal, Outgoing
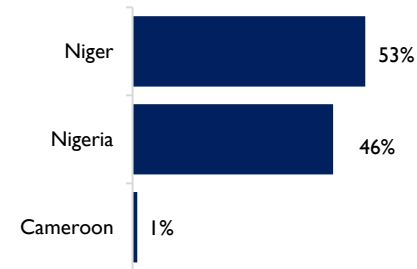
DAN BARTO

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 384 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a slight decrease of 1 per cent compared to the December period during which the daily average was 387 individuals. Despite the slight drop, a high inflows were observed explain by the fact that Ghanaian and Cameroonian migrants first cross the border by taxi to Zinder. These nationalities take the bypass roads from Nigeria (Koza) to Niger (Hawa Dawaki, Dan Koulki) to take a private vehicle and continue to Libya, while a majority head to Algeria and others stay in Niger, more precisely in Arlit (Tchibarkaten), at the gold panning site. However, Nigerien nationals from several villages are heading to Nigeria (Kano, Lagos) in search of employment.

Type of flows: During the month of January, all the individuals (100%) observed made a cross-border movement. Among these individuals, 53 per cent came from Nigeria and 47 per cent left Niger.
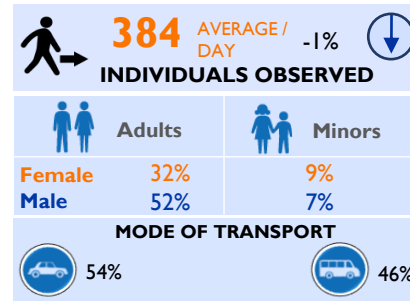
Origin and destination: During the month of January, the two countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (55%) and Niger (45%) while those of destination were Niger (55%) and Nigeria (45%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (54%) and by bus (46%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 52 per cent were adult males, while 32 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 2,092 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than 9 per cent are children are under five and less than 8 per cent are pregnant women. The travellers had various nationalities including Nigerien (46%), Nigerian (44%), 5 per cent Cameroonian, 3 per cent Ghanaian and 2 per cent Beninese.
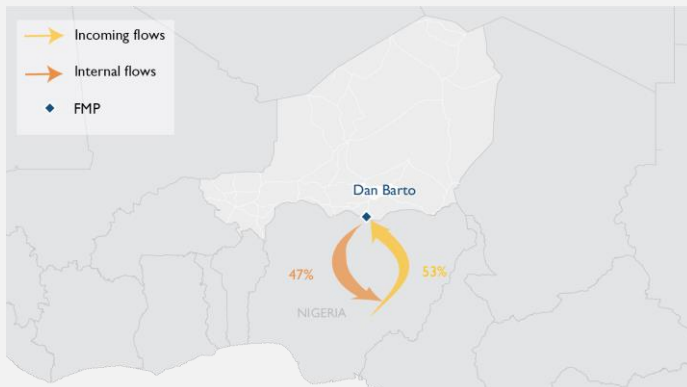
Incoming flows
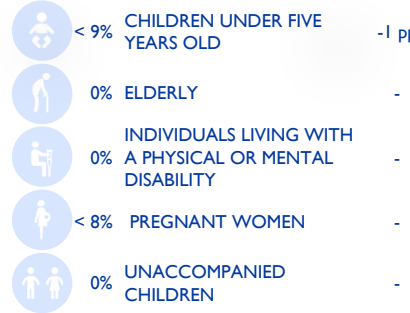Internal flows
FMP

Dan Barto

47%   53%

NIGERIA

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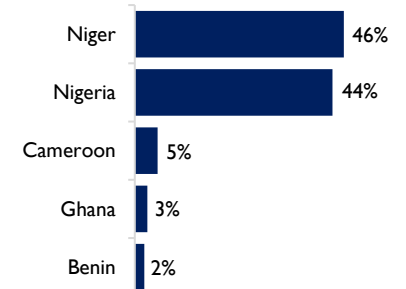
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

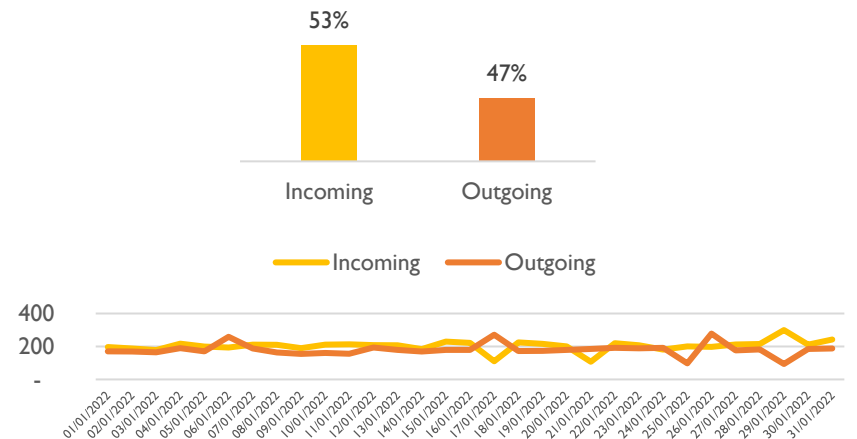**384** AVERAGE / DAY   -1%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	32%	9%
Male	52%	7%

MODE OF TRANSPORT

54%   46%

VULNERABILITIES

< 9%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD	-1 pp
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	55%	Niger	55%
Niger	45%	Nigeria	45%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nationality	%
Niger	46%
Nigeria	44%
Cameroon	5%
Ghana	3%
Benin	2%

REGISTERED FLOWS

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

Incoming 53%   Outgoing 47%

— Incoming   — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

400
200
-

01/01/2022 ... 31/01/2022

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 216 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 44 per cent compared to December, during which the daily average was 383 individuals. This drastic drop is explained by the cessation of gold panning activities since the closure of the Dan Issa's gold mining site. Migrants from Jibia (Nigeria) enter Niger by transiting Dan Issa and continue on the main road to Danja (Madarounfa) where they take another bypass. This is explained by the fact that some smugglers prefer to take migrants from Magama (Nigeria) to Doutsin Begouwa (Niger) and continue to Maradi in order to go up to Libya.

Type of flows: All migrants undertook (100%) an incoming movement.
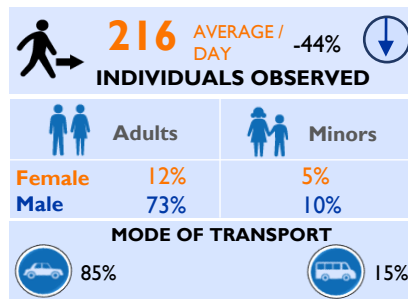
Origin and destination: During the month of January, the main country of origin and destination of travellers was Niger (100% of each). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (85%) and by bus (15%).

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, 378 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than 1 per cent are children under five, less than three per cent are elderly individuals, less than 1 per cent are pregnant women and less than 3 per cent are unaccompanied children. Most of the travellers were of Nigerian (51%) and Nigerien (37%). It should be noted that 12 per cent of other nationalities were also observed.

Incoming flows
Outgoing flows
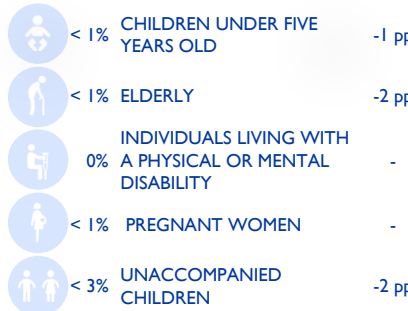Internal flows
FMP

Dan Issa

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
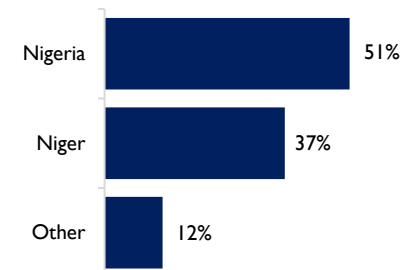
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

216 AVERAGE / DAY -44%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

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

MODE OF TRANSPORT
85%   15%

VULNERABILITIES

< 1% CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD -1 pp

< 1% ELDERLY -2 pp

0% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY -

< 1% PREGNANT WOMEN -

< 3% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN -2 pp

pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	100%	Niger	100%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Nigeria 51%
- Niger 37%
- Other 12%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

100%

Incoming

— Incoming

DAILY MOVEMENTS

400
200
-

01/01/2022 02/01/2022 03/01/2022 04/01/2022 05/01/2022 06/01/2022 07/01/2022 08/01/2022 09/01/2022 10/01/2022 11/01/2022 12/01/2022 13/01/2022 14/01/2022 15/01/2022 16/01/2022 17/01/2022 18/01/2022 19/01/2022 20/01/2022 21/01/2022 22/01/2022 23/01/2022 24/01/2022 25/01/2022 26/01/2022 27/01/2022 28/01/2022 29/01/2022 30/01/2022 31/01/2022
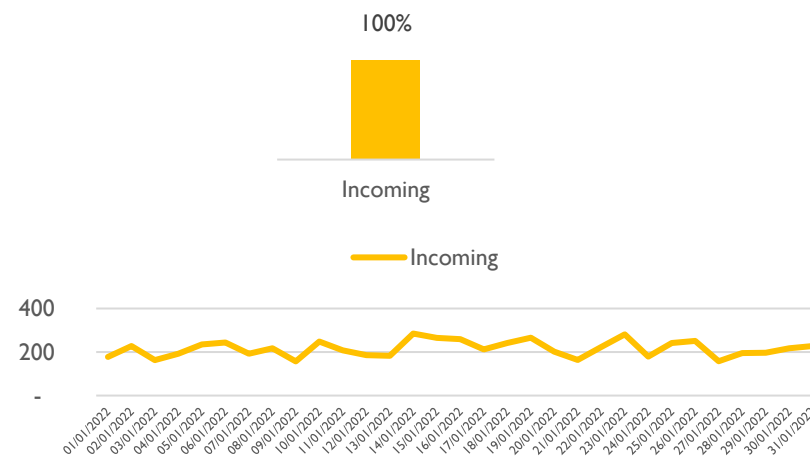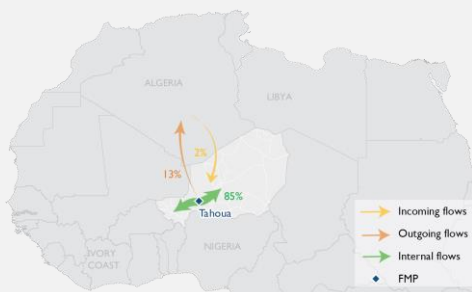
TAHOUA

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 218 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 6 per cent compared to December, during which the daily average was 206 individuals. This increase is explained by the fact that the cool weather of the Harmattan favors migratory movements. Indeed, the increase in flows this month is linked to the increase in internal flows characterized by the movement of migrants towards the northern region hosting the gold mining sites (Tchibarakaten and Djado). The strong presence of migrants in Tahoua is very common this month with the opening of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specializing in assistance to migrants in Tahoua and the intensification of this humanitarian assistance. These different variants make Tahoua a transit point that attracts more travellers.

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, the vast majority (85%) moved internally, while 15 per cent moved across borders, of which 13 per cent were leaving Niger and 2 per cent were entering Niger. The preponderance of internal flows reflects the position of Tahoua in the center of Niger, a veritable junction of the main roads crossing the country.
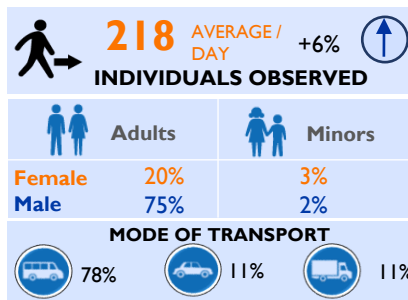
Origin and destination: During the month of January, in terms of origin, nearly all travellers left from Niger (98%), Algeria (1%) and 1 per cent from Nigeria, while in terms of destination, the vast majority (89%) were heading towards Niger, 4 percent to Libya, 3 per cent to Côte d'Ivoire, 3 per cent to Algeria and 1 per cent to Nigeria. The people observed travelled mainly by bus (78%), private vehicle (11%) and truck (11%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 75 per cent were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 5 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 215 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than 1 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 (94%) nationality, while 2 per cent were of Beninese nationality, 2 per cent of Nigerian, 1 per cent Cameroonian and 1 per cent of other nationalities.
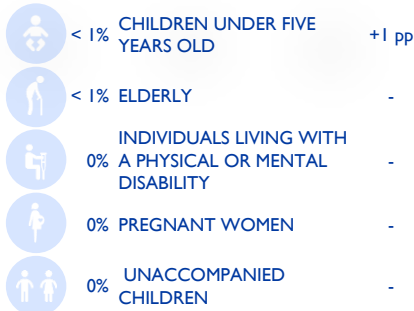
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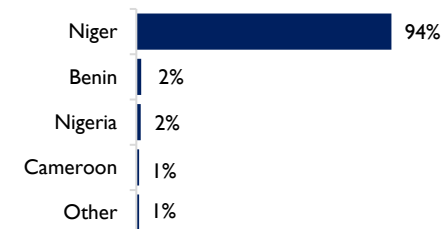### TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

218 AVERAGE / DAY   +6% ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	20%	3%
Male	75%	2%

MODE OF TRANSPORT
🚌 78%   🚗 11%   🚚 11%

VULNERABILITIES

< 1% CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD   +1 pp

< 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	98%
Algeria	1%
Nigeria	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	**% of flows**
Niger	89%
Libya	4%
Côte d'Ivoire	3%
Algeria	3%
Nigeria	1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	94%
Benin	2%
Nigeria	2%
Cameroon	1%
Other	1%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 2%   Internal 85%   Outgoing 13%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

DAILY MOVEMENTS

400
200
-

01/01/2022 02/01/2022 03/01/2022 04/01/2022 05/01/2022 06/01/2022 07/01/2022 08/01/2022 09/01/2022 10/01/2022 11/01/2022 12/01/2022 13/01/2022 14/01/2022 15/01/2022 16/01/2022 17/01/2022 18/01/2022 19/01/2022 20/01/2022 21/01/2022 22/01/2022 23/01/2022 24/01/2022 25/01/2022 26/01/2022 27/01/2022 28/01/2022 29/01/2022 30/01/2022 31/01/2022
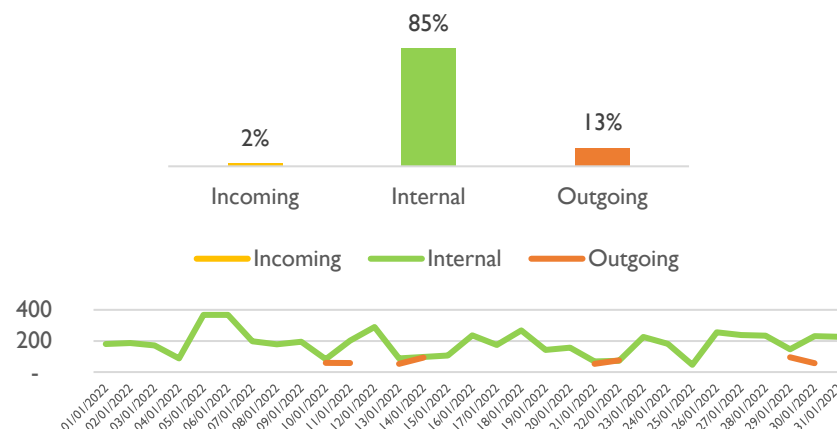
INTRODUCTION: Flow monitoring, implemented by the IOM through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), aims to collect data on the number and characteristics of travellers observed in high mobility areas, through flow monitoring points (FMPs) installed in these areas.

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 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.

Kori: Watercourse of the Aïr (mountain range of North of Niger) flowing regularly only during wintering

Marigot: dead arm of a river, marsh, water dead, in a tropical region.

Field work: which belongs to the fields, cultivated countryside

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.