



**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**

**OCTOBER 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 October 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



**2,866** travellers on average observed daily



**25% increase** in travellers since the previous month



**31%** incoming individuals recorded



**33%** outgoing individuals recorded



**88,839** individuals in total observed at all Niger FMPs



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

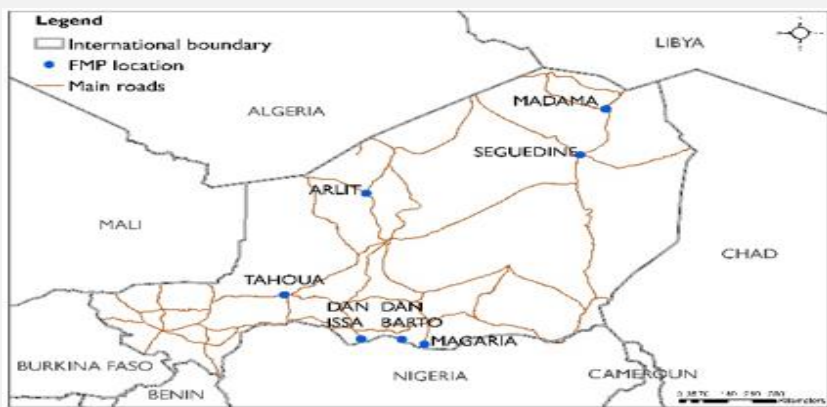
### TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

**Migration trends:** During the period covered, 2,866 people were, on average, observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to a 25 per cent increase from the period of September, when the daily average was 2,293 individuals. This increase is due to change of the season. With temperatures dropping, migrants are able to hide themselves in the crowd and thus pass unnoticed along bypass routes in Dan Barto (Zinder region), the unfavorable agricultural season this year has prompted migrants to head towards the north of Niger (towards Algeria and Libya) and the sub-region (Nigeria) for economic reasons. The decrease in expulsion in Algeria and a new gold mining site called "Site 23" (located 23 km from Tchibarkaten) have contributed to a significant influx of migrants. A similar phenomenon was also seen at Kodango, Dan Issa's gold mining site. including unusual nationalities like Asians.

**Type of flows:** Of the individuals observed, almost a third (36%) made an internal movement, while 64 per cent made a cross-border movement. Of these, 33 per cent left Niger and 31 per cent entered Niger. Internal flows increased by 48 per cent compared to the previous month.

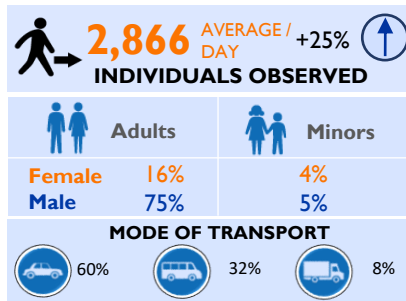
**Origin and destination:** During the month of October, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (71%), Nigeria (24%), Algeria (3%) and two per cent from Libya while those of destination were also Niger (69%), Nigeria (14%), Algeria (8%), Libya (8%) and less than one per cent to Chad. The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (60%), by bus (32%) but also by truck (8%).

**Traveller Profiles:** Of the travellers observed, 75 per cent were adult males, while 16 per cent were adult women and nine per cent were children. Among the travellers, 6,241 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than three 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 of children are unaccompanied. The travellers were mainly of Nigerien (66%), Nigerian (22%) and three per cent Chadian. It should also be noted that nine 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.

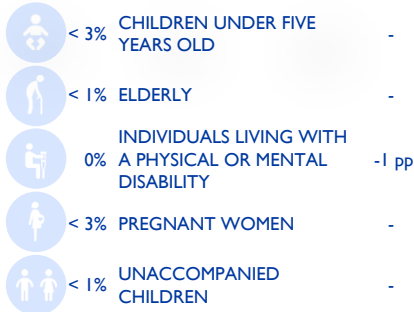


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### TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

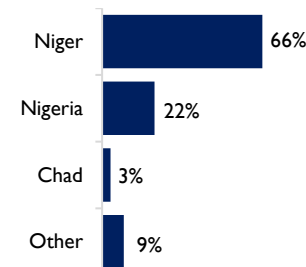


VULNERABILITIES

### ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

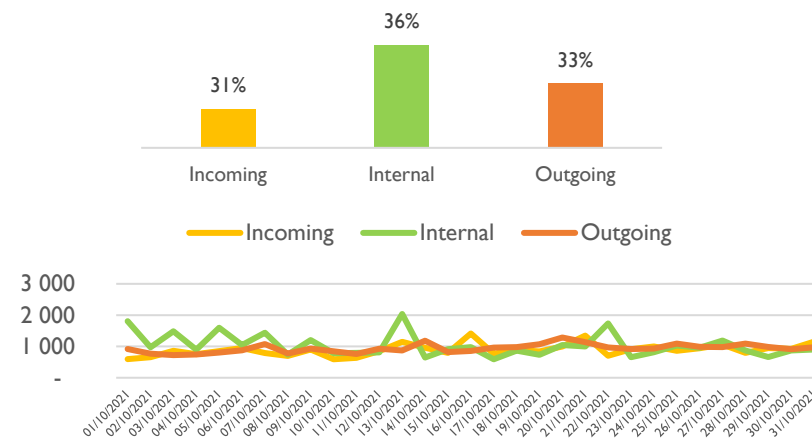
Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	71%	Niger	69%
Nigeria	24%	Nigeria	14%
Algeria	3%	Algeria	8%
Libya	2%	Libya	8%
		Other	1%

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



pp: percentage point

### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

### ARLIT

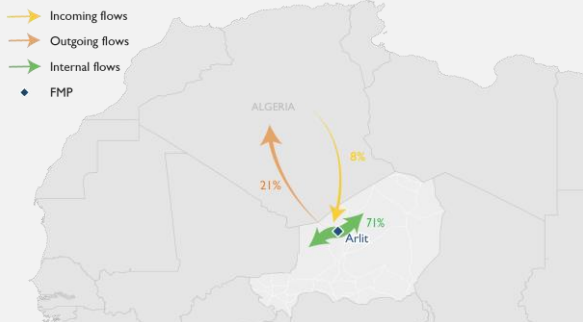
**OVERVIEW OF THE FMP:** The Arlit flow monitoring point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, and internal movements between Arlit and other localities in Niger. The FMP at Arlit has been active since **February 2016**.

**Migration trends:** During the period covered, an average of 963 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 67 per cent compared to the period of September during which the daily average was 576 individuals. This significant increase is mainly explained by the discovery of a gold mining site located 23 km from Tchibarakaten (named Site 23). Additionally, given the economic situation in Nigeria due to the fall of the Naira (the Nigerian currency), Nigerian migrants are moving in droves in search of well-being in Algeria by transiting via Agadez then Arlit. On the other hand, Nigerian migration from the southern part of Arlit can be explained by the unprofitable agricultural season this year hence their interest in turning to gold mining sites. Migrants from other countries heading towards Algeria camouflage themselves by mingling with the artisanal miners in order to pass through borders and inter-city checkpoints. It should also be noted that the month of October had fewer expulsions and arrests in Algeria, thus promoting the passage of migrants through incoming and outgoing flows.

**Type of flows:** Among the individuals observed, almost the two-thirds (71%) made an internal movement and 29 per cent made a cross-border movement (21% left Niger and 8% entered Niger).

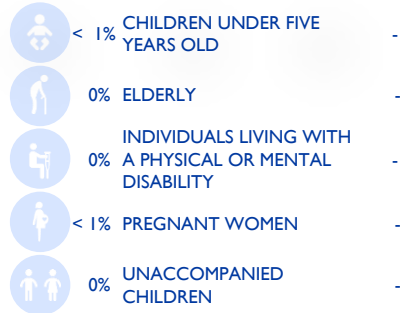
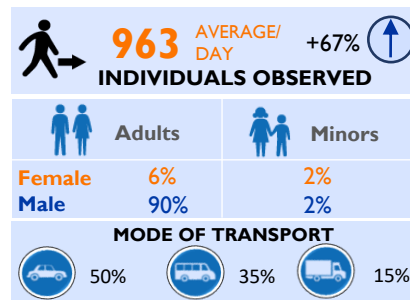
**Origin and destination:** During the month of October, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (92%) and Algeria (8%), while those of destination were also Niger (80%) and Algeria (20%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (50%), by bus (35%) and by truck (15%).

**Traveller Profiles:** Of the travellers observed, the majority (90%) were adult males, while six per cent were adult women and four per cent were children. Among travellers, 575 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than one per cent are children under five and less than one per cent are pregnant women. The travellers had various nationalities, the majority being Nigerien (73%), Nigerian (7%), Chadian (6%) and Sudanese (5%). However, nine 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.



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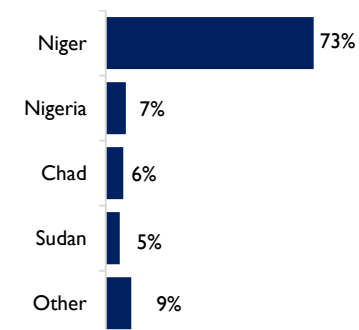
### TRAVELLER PROFILES



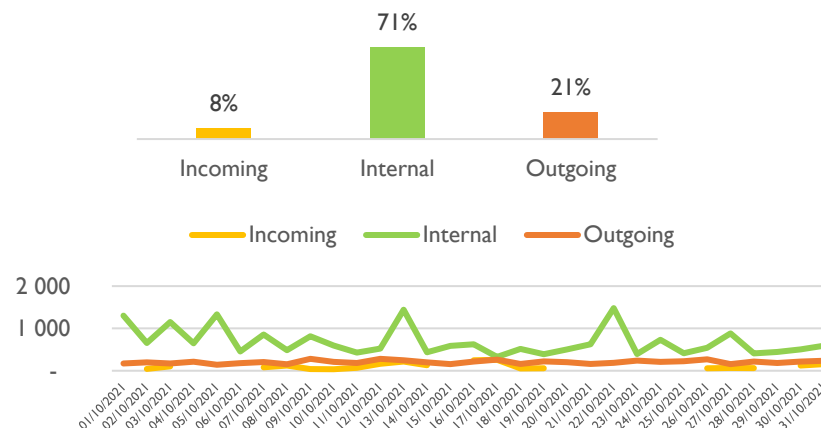
### ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	92%	Niger	80%
Algeria	8%	Algeria	20%

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



**SÉGUÉDINE/MADAMA**

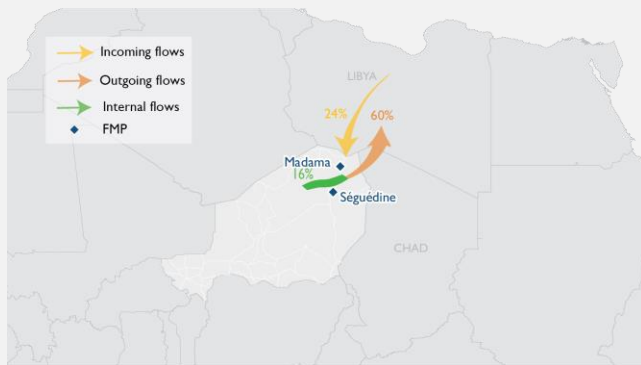
**OVERVIEW OF THE FMP:** The Séguédine and Madama flow monitoring point captures cross-border flows to and from Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since **February 2016**. Given the immensity of the Agadez region which covers 703,000 km<sup>2</sup> (larger than France and 21 times larger than Belgium), 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 407 people were observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to an increase of eight per cent compared to the period of September during which the daily average was 378 individuals. This increase is explained by outgoing movements of migrants to Libya to find work as domestic workers, they use a bypass point located 45 km away to avoid checkpoints around the city of Séguédine to avoid checkpoints and gain easier access to Libya.

**Type of flows:** More than half of travellers passing through Séguédine and Madama left Niger (60%), while a quarter entered Niger (24%). Moreover, 16 per cent made an internal movement to different localities in Niger.

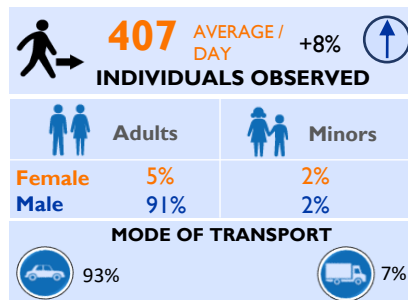
**Origin and destination:** During the month of October, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (79%) and Libya (21%) while those of destination were Libya (61%), Niger (38%) and Chad (1%). The people observed travelled mainly in private vehicles (93%) and by truck (7%).

**Traveller Profiles:** Among identified travellers, the vast majority (91%) were men adults, while five per cent were adult women and four per cent were children. Among travellers, 386 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than one per cent are children under five, less than one per cent are the elderly and less than one per cent are people living with a physical or mental handicap. There were various nationalities observed, the large majority of travellers being Nigerien (87%), Chadian (4%), Nigerian (3%) and one per cent Sudanese. It should also be noted that five per cent were of other nationalities.



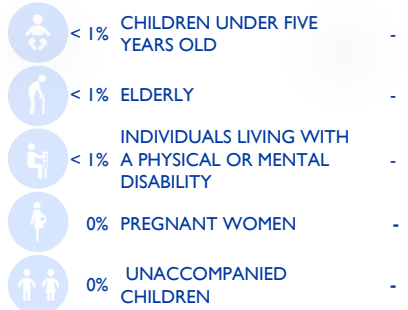
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**TRAVELLER PROFILES**



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

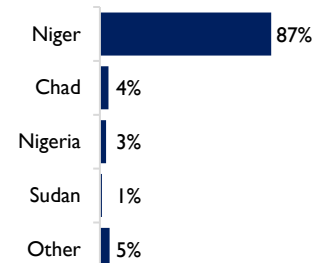


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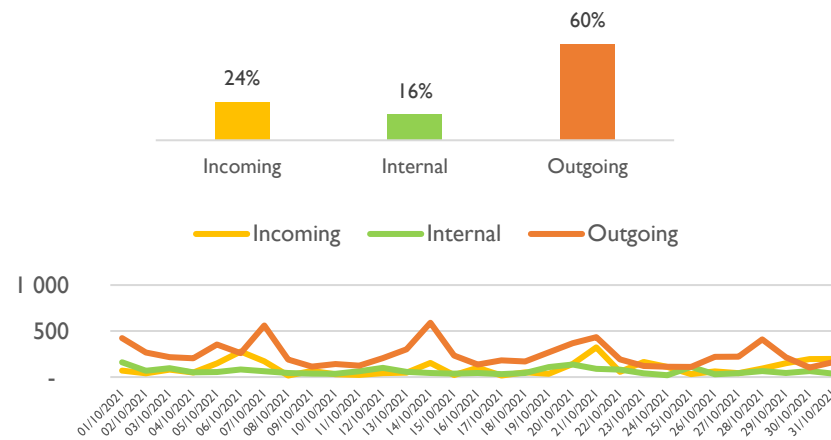
**ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	79%	Libya	61%
Libya	21%	Niger	38%
		Chad	1%

**NATIONALITIES OBSERVED**



**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

### MAGARIA

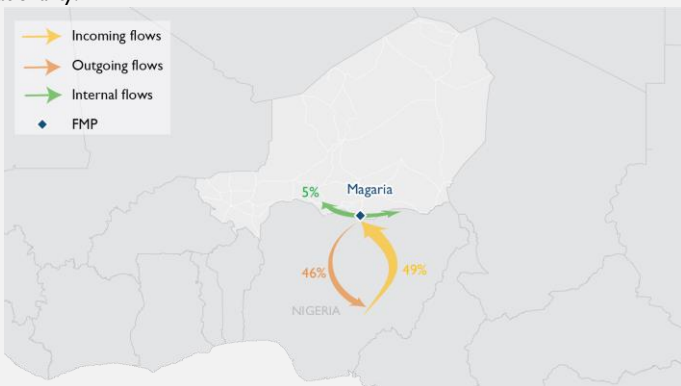
**OVERVIEW OF THE FMP:** The Magaria flow monitoring point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border with Nigeria, where a large number of people travel from Nigeria, which serves as one of the main countries of origin for migrants travelling to the Mediterranean. Magaria is mainly used by Nigerian 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 515 people were observed at the FMP each day. A significant increase of 18 percent was observed compared to September flow, when flows were 436. This increase in flows is explained by the various bypass routes that are passable as well as seasonal migrants who leave their country of origin at the end of the harvest for economic destinations. Additionally, growing insecurity in southern Nigeria, northern Cameroon and the Lake Chad region is contributing to forced displacement.

**Type of flows:** Among the individuals observed, just under half returned to Niger (49%), while 46 per cent left Niger and five per cent made an internal movement in Niger.

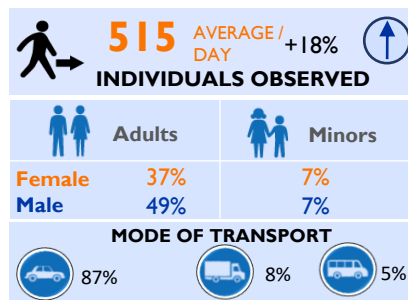
**Origin and destination:** During the month of October, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (51%) and Niger (49%), while those of destination were Niger (55%), Nigeria (44%) and one per cent of other countries. People travelled mainly by private vehicle (87%), by truck (8%) and by bus (5%).

**Traveller Profiles:** Of the identified travellers, 49 per cent were adult males, while 37 per cent were adult women and 14 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 1,973 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 six 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 Nigerian (56%) or Nigerian (43%) nationality and one per cent of Cameroonian nationality.



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### TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

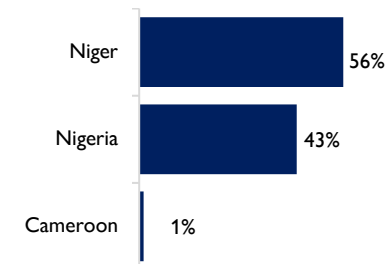


VULNERABILITIES

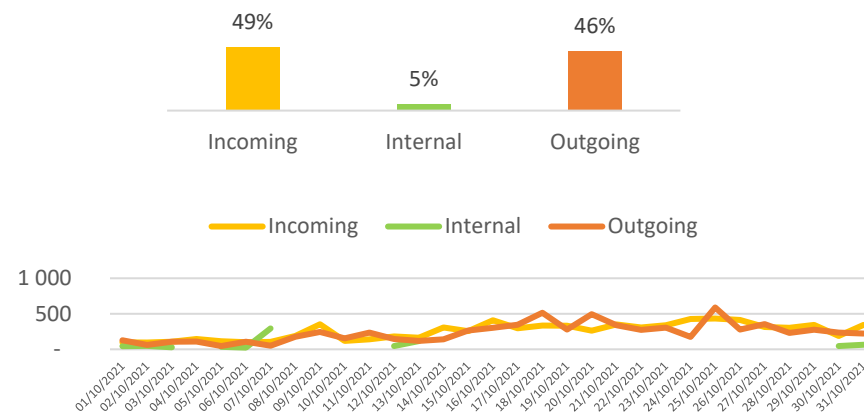
### ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	51%	Niger	55%
Niger	49%	Nigeria	44%
		Other	1%

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

### DAN BARTO

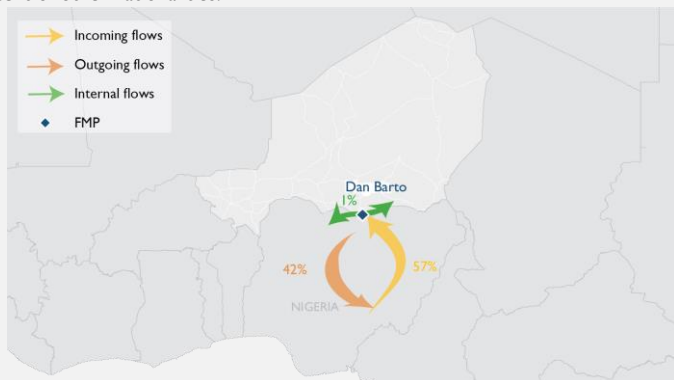
**OVERVIEW OF THE FMP:** Dan Barto's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria, where large numbers of people transit from Nigeria, which is one of the main countries of origin for migrants travelling to the Mediterranean. Dan Barto is mainly used by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have a close economic relationship. Nigeriens go to Nigeria to buy 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 399 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of eight per cent from the period of September, when the daily average was 370 individuals. This increase is explained by a multiplication of bypass routes between Nigeria and Niger without passing by the Dan Barto police station, who carry out immigration operations in the area on a regular basis. However due to a reduced logistics staff, this post cannot cover the entire area, knowing that there are 44 workarounds according to the migrants interviewed. In addition, October's low temperatures enable the passage of migrants who camouflage themselves by wearing bulky outfits for the cold like locals to blend into the villages and bypass the routes on foot, in private vehicles and by bus.

**Type of flows:** During the month of October, all the individuals observed made a cross-border movement. Among the individuals, 42 per cent left Niger and 57 per cent returned to Niger but also a slight internal movement of one per cent was observed.

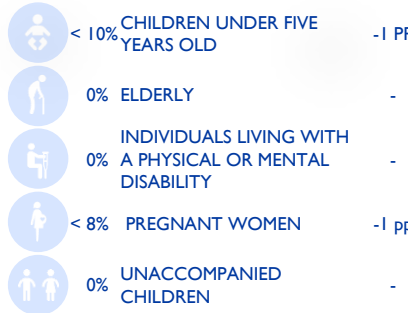
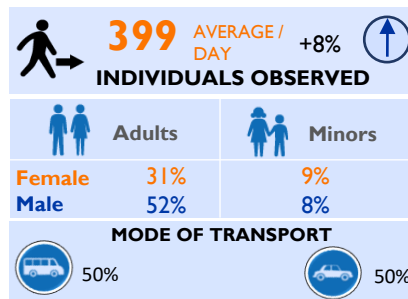
**Origin and destination:** During the month of October, the two countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (58%) and Niger (42%), while those of destination were Niger (83%) and Nigeria (17%). The people observed travelled mainly by bus (50%) and by private vehicle (50%).

**Traveller Profiles:** Of the travellers observed, 52 per cent were adult males, while 31 per cent were adult women and 17 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 2,133 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than 10 per cent of children are under five and less than eight per cent are pregnant women. The travellers had various nationalities including Nigerian (47%), Nigerien (43%), Cameroonian (5%) and five per cent of other nationalities.



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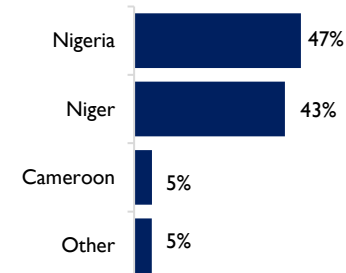
### TRAVELLER PROFILES



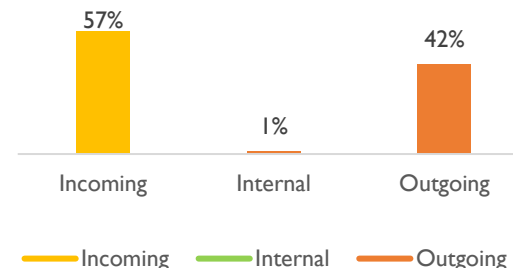
### ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	58%	Niger	83%
Niger	42%	Nigeria	17%

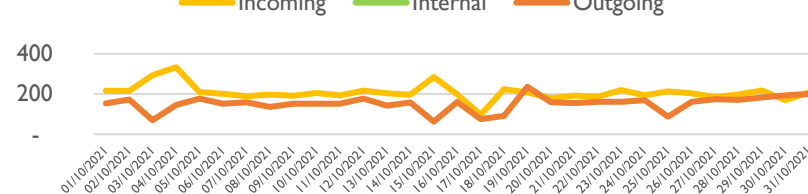
### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



### REGISTERED FLOWS



### DAILY MOVEMENTS

### DAN ISSA

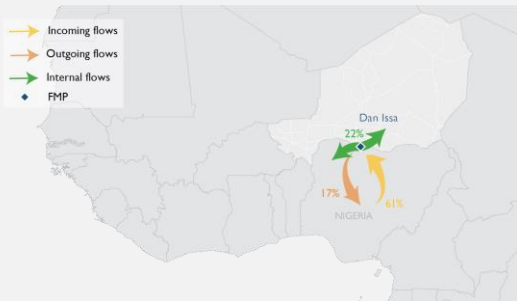
**OVERVIEW OF THE FMP:** Dan Issa's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria, through which large flows from Nigeria pass, often heading to the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. Dan Issa's FMP has been active since **September 2018**. Dan Issa is mainly used by Nigerian and Nigerien 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 362 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 18 per cent from the month of September during which the daily average was 308 individuals. This increase is explained by the Kodango gold mining site which receives an average of hundreds of people of various nationalities passing through Dan Issa per day. The presence of Chinese and Indian nationals has even been observed on the site, who reported that they too want to try their luck in the race for gold. Favorable trade conditions at the site ensures that labourers including traders continue to embark towards the site. Some migrants reach the Koundamaoua site (a place to stay for migrants) to go to Nigeria or leave it. This cross-border flow is characterized by the end of the agricultural season that pushes many migrants to migrate economically in order to compensate for the crop failures during the agricultural season.

**Type of flows:** The majority of travellers (78%) undertook a cross-border movement between Niger and Nigeria (61 per cent returning and 17 per cent leaving). On the other hand, 22 per cent performed an internal movement for this month.

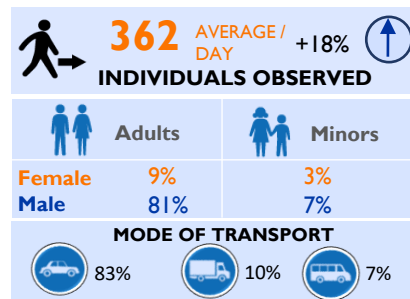
**Origin and destination:** During the month of October, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (59%) and Niger (41%), while the two destination countries were Niger (83%), and Nigeria (17%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (83%), by truck (10%) and by bus (7%).

**Traveller Profiles:** Of the identified travellers, 81 per cent were adult males, while that nine per cent were adult women and 10 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 913 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than one per cent are children five, less than two per cent are elderly individuals, less than one per cent are pregnant women and less than three per cent are unaccompanied children. Most of the travellers were of Nigerien (48%), Nigerian (35%), five per cent Chadian, four per cent Sudanese and two per cent Burkinabe nationalities. It should also be noted that six per cent of other nationalities were also observed.



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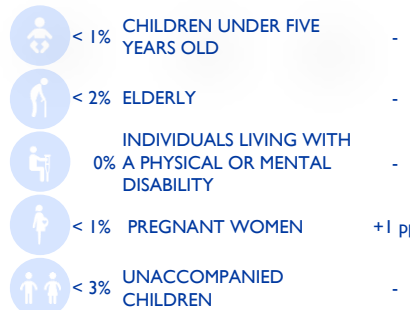
### TRAVELLER PROFILES



### ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	59%	Niger	83%
Niger	41%	Nigeria	17%

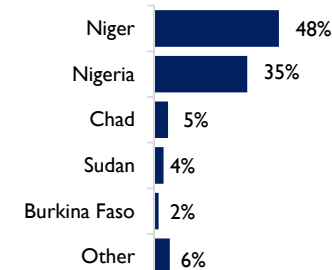
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



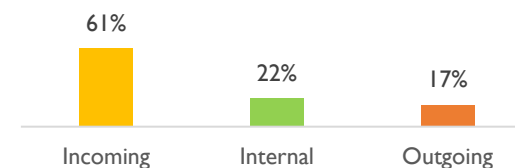
### VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

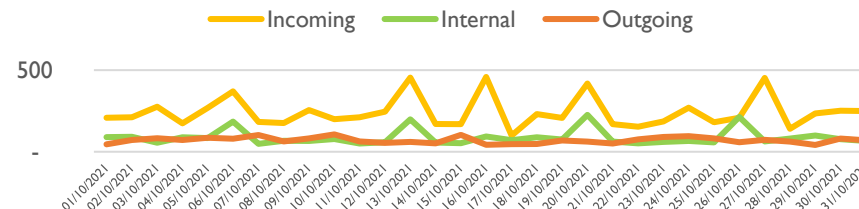
### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



### REGISTERED FLOWS



### DAILY MOVEMENTS



### TAHOUA

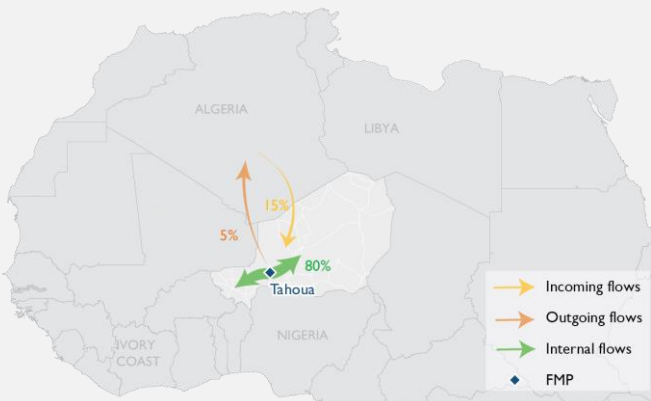
**OVERVIEW OF THE FMP:** The Tahoua flow monitoring point captures cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a town in central Niger through which migrants transit from Nigeria and other West African countries such as Cameroon, Benin, Ivory Coast, The Gambia and Mali. Most of them take the road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

**Migration trends:** During the period covered, an average of 221 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of two per cent compared to the period of September, during which the daily average was 225 individuals. This decrease in flows albeit slight is explained by the intensification of controls at checkpoints and elections in Libya raise concerns among migrants, especially those of Nigerian nationality, regarding the likelihood of armed conflicts. Moreover, the many raids and arrests by the Nigerian police of several actors of migration illegal have impacted the flows.

**Type of flows:** Among the individuals observed, the vast majority (80%) carried out an internal movement, while 20 per cent made a cross-border movement, of which 15 per cent left Niger and five per cent entered Niger. The predominant share of internal flows reflects the position of Tahoua in central Niger, a true junction of the main roads crossing the country.

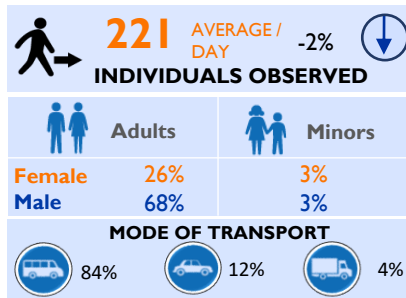
**Origin and destination:** During the month of October, in terms of origin, almost all travellers were traveling from Niger (95%), three per cent from Nigeria and two per cent from Algeria. In terms of destination, the vast majority (86%) went to Niger, Libya (6%), Algeria (6%) and two per cent to Côte d'Ivoire. The people observed travelled mainly by bus (84%), private vehicle (12%) and truck (4%).

**Traveller Profiles:** Of the travellers observed, 68 per cent were adult males, while 26 per cent were adult women and six per cent were children. Among the travellers, 261 people with vulnerabilities have been identified. Less than two per cent of children are under the age of five and less than one per cent are the elderly. The vast majority of travellers were of Nigerian (93%) nationality, while two per cent were of Nigerian nationality. However, five per cent of other nationalities were also observed.

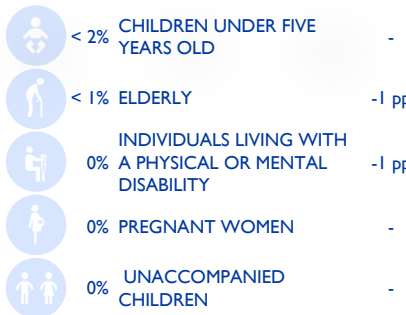


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### TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

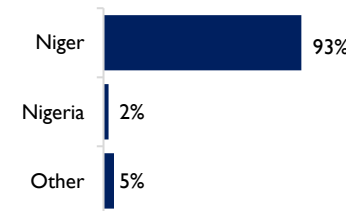


VULNERABILITIES

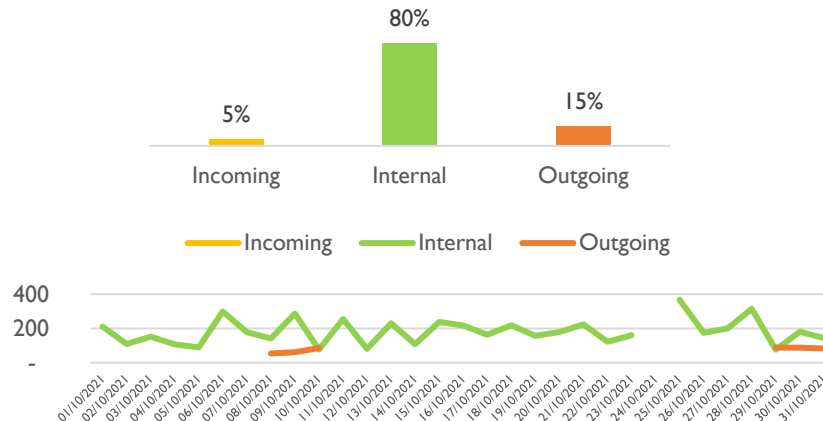
### ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	95%	Niger	86%
Nigeria	3%	Libya	6%
Algeria	2%	Algeria	6%
		Côte d'Ivoire	2%

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

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

**METHODOLOGY:** Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) are a data collection exercise that aims to identify areas prone to cross-border and international migration and to highlight the characteristics and journeys of people passing through these areas. Areas of high mobility are identified at the national level with the help of national authorities. DTM teams, in partnership with local authorities, then carry out work to identify strategic transit points at the local level. At each of these FMPs, two main data collection methodologies are used: the *flow monitoring registry (FMR)* and *individual surveys (FMS)*.

The FMR collects data at the various crossing points through direct observation and key informant interviews with bus station staff, government officials, drivers, etc. The FMR is based on a combination of direct observation and key informant interviews of truck drivers or the

migrants themselves. The **FMR** collects information on the number of passengers passing through the crossing points, their nationalities, places of origin and intended destinations and the means of transport used.

At each FMP, data are collected by a team of two to five interviewers. Data collection is conducted daily, between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., which is the time of day when the greatest number of passengers pass through the FMPs. However, these schedules can be adjusted to suit the time period and context. Data are collected through a form administered to key informants and direct observation.

**FMS** allow for more in-depth data collection through interviews with a sample of travellers who pass through the crossing points to better understand their profiles. Surveys are conducted daily with a randomly selected sample of travellers who pass through the crossing points. The main data collected are the traveller's nationality, age, gender, education, employment status, reasons for travel, origin, destination and needs and vulnerabilities.

**LIMITATIONS:** The data used in this analysis are derived from surveys of a

sample of travellers who passed through the three crossing points mentioned above, between April and June 2020. Therefore, they cannot be generalized to the migrant population as a whole, as they present only the specific situation of the respondents. The temporal coverage of these surveys is also limited to working days and a limited time window.

In addition, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM adapted its strategy and methodology by implementing precautionary and risk mitigation measures during data collection operations at the FMP level, as well as during the training of interviewers. Thus, standard operating procedures were put in place to ensure compliance with the risk prevention and mitigation measures decreed by the Government of Niger. These measures include respect for social distancing, distribution of personal protective equipment for interviewers, sensitization of field staff and the conduct of a limited number of training sessions.

#### **DEFINITIONS :**

**Outgoing flow:** This term refers to 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.*