



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

SEPTEMBER 2021

 **IOM**
UN MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

In order to better understand migratory movements and trends in West and Central Africa, IOM, through the *Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)*, implements the activity of monitoring population flows (*flow monitoring, FM*).

Flow monitoring, which is implemented in close collaboration with authorities and national and local partners, is made up of two tools: the *flow monitoring registry (FMR)*, which collects key data on the size, origin, destination and forms of mobility flows, and individual surveys (*flow monitoring survey, FMS*), conducted among travellers in order to obtain information on the profiles, migratory routes and intentions of migrants. The monitoring of population flows thus collects data on migratory flows and trends, the profiles of travellers and the journeys and intentions of migrants, in order to provide a better understanding of mobility in West and Central Africa.

In **Niger**, DTM collects data at seven *flow monitoring points (FMPs)*, in order to identify areas with high cross-border and intra-regional mobility and collect data on mobility trends, profiles and the journey of travellers in the country.

This report presents the data obtained through the flow monitoring activities in September 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



2,293 travellers on average observed daily



12% increase in travellers since the previous month



34% incoming individuals recorded



34% outgoing individuals recorded



68,783 individuals in total observed at all Niger FMPs



92% are nationals of Niger, Nigeria and Chad

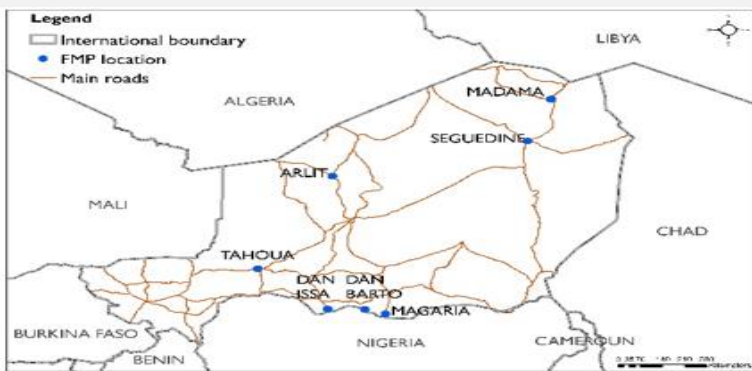
TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period covered, 2,293 people were, on average, observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to a 12 per cent increase from the period of August, when the daily average was 2,048 individuals. This increase is due to unconnected which influenced the border flows, affecting almost all the seven FMPs. In addition, new bypass routes and new methods used by new smugglers methods have been used to escape the control of Libyan authorities, and the control of the Libyan authorities at the level of the Madama / Séguédine FMP has declined for conflict-related and political reasons. It is important to note that the FMP of Dan Issa has become the place most transited by Algerian and Malian migrants for its gold washing site of Kodago (or Djago). The resumption of transport company departures at the Tahoua FMP also enabled a good number of migrants to move towards the countries of the sub-region (Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria).

Type of flows: Of the individuals observed, almost a third (32%) made an internal movement, while 68 per cent made a cross-border movement. Of these, 34 per cent left Niger and 34 per cent entered Niger. Internal flows decreased by 11 per cent compared to the previous month.

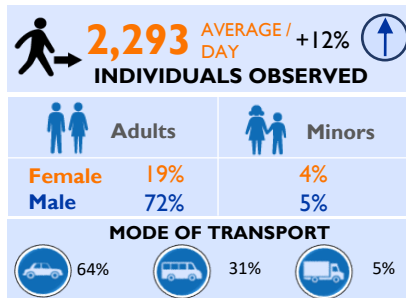
Origin and destination: During the month of September, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (67%), Nigeria (28%), Algeria (3%) and two per cent Libya while those of destination were also Niger (67%), Nigeria (18%), Algeria (8%), Libya (7%) and less than one per cent to Chad. The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (64%), by bus (31%) but also by truck (5%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 72 per cent were adult males, while that 19 per cent were adult women and nine per cent were children. Among the travellers, 5,400 people with vulnerabilities have been identified, including less than three per cent of children under five, less than one per cent are considered elderly, less than one per cent of individuals living with a disability, less than three per cent of pregnant women and less than one per cent of children not accompanied. The travellers were mainly of Nigerian (67%), Nigerian (23%) and three per cent Chadian. It should also be noted that eight 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

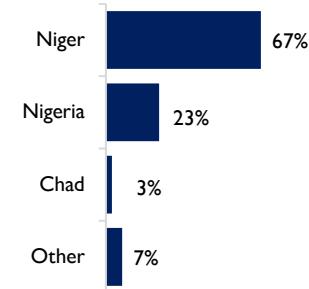


VULNERABILITIES

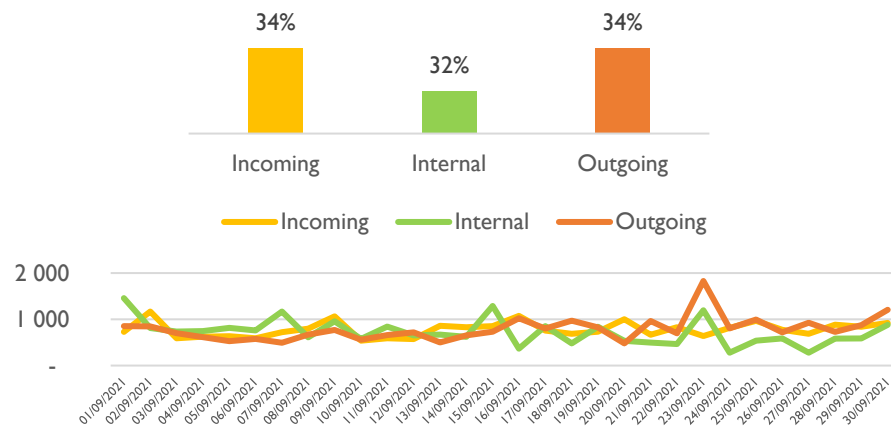
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	67%	Niger	67%
Nigeria	28%	Nigeria	18%
Algeria	3%	Algeria	8%
Libya	2%	Libya	7%
		Other	<1%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

ARLIT

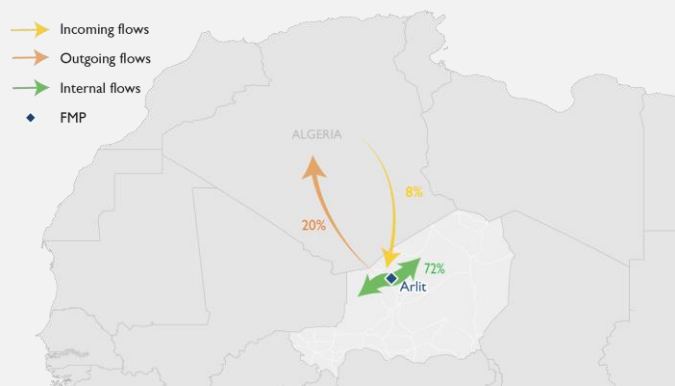
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Arlit flow monitoring point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, and internal movements between Arlit and other localities in Niger. The FMP at Arlit has been active since **February 2016**.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 576 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to a decrease of 28 per cent compared to the period of August during which the daily average was 805 individuals. This drop is explained by the fact that Nigerien migrants remained in their villages in order to collect their harvests. However, it is important to note that the flow of Nigerian migrants has increased due to the poverty created by the economic and political crisis that the country has been experiencing for some time, which also contributed to the fall of the Naira (Nigerian currency) and the high cost of living, which pushed many to enter Niger in order to escape the situation.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, more than the two-thirds (72%) made an internal movement and 28 per cent made a cross-border movement (20% left Niger and 8% entered in Niger).

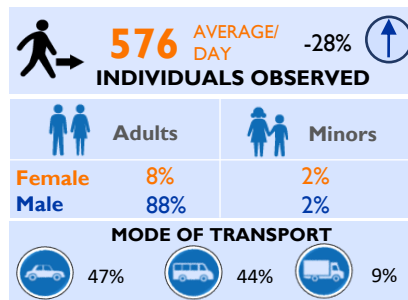
Origin and destination: During the month of September, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (92%) and Algeria (8%), while those of destination were also Niger (80%) and Algeria (20%). The people observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (47%), by bus (44%) and by truck (9%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, the majority (88%) were adult males, while eight per cent were adult women and four per cent were children. Among travellers, 376 people with vulnerabilities have been identified, including less than one per cent of children under five and less than one per cent of women. The travellers had various nationalities, the majority being Nigerien (77%), Nigerian (6%), Chadian (5%), Sudanese (4%) and one per cent Burkinabé. However, seven 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.



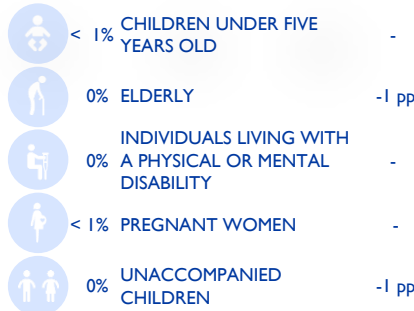
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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

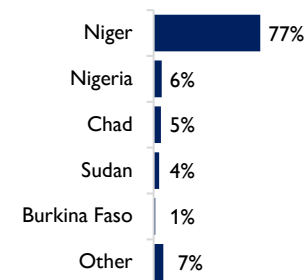


pp: percentage point

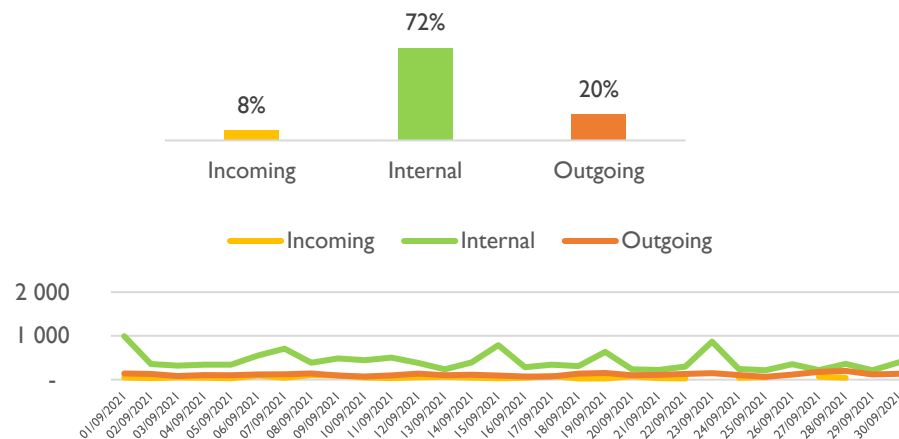
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

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



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

SÉGUÉDINE/MADAMA

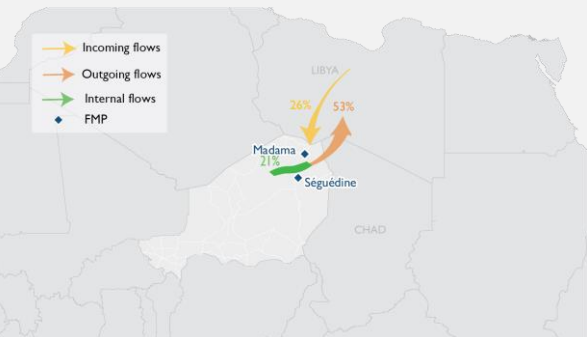
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Séguédine and Madama flow monitoring point captures cross-border flows to and from Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since **February 2016**. Given the immensity of the Agadez region which covers 703,000 km² (larger than France and 21 times larger than Belgium), a **new FMP (Madama)**, located near the Libyan border, was activated in **January 2019** to better capture cross-border movements due to the proliferation of bypass roads to avoid border checkpoints. Thus, the two FMPs are complementary; **Séguédine only records outgoing flows and Madama only records incoming flows.**

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 378 people were observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to an increase of 59 per cent compared to the period of August during which the daily average was 237 individuals. This increase is explained by a conflict between the Libyan militia and the Chadian rebellion at the Libya-Chad border. Immigration enforcement was reduced following this conflict which allowed a massive exit of migrants. In addition, because of the election campaign, the government put little pressure on migrants and the local population for political reasons.

Type of flows: More than half of travellers passing through Séguédine and Madama left Niger (53%), while almost a quarter entered Niger (26%). Moreover, 21 per cent made an internal movement to different localities in Niger.

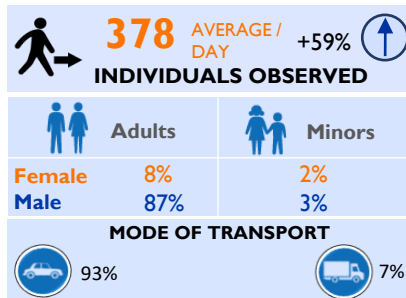
Origin and destination: During the month of September, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (79%), Libya (20%) and one per cent to Chad while those of destination were Libya (55%), Niger (43%) and Chad (2%). The people observed travelled mainly in private vehicles (93%) and by truck (7%).

Traveller Profiles: Among identified travellers, the vast majority (87%) were men adults, while eight per cent were adult women and five per cent were children. Among travellers, 285 people with vulnerabilities have been identified, including less than one per cent of children under five, less than one per cent of the elderly and less than one per cent of people living with a physical or mental handicap. There were various nationalities observed, the large majority of travellers being Nigerien (81%), Nigerian (8%), Chadian (5%), Sudanese (3%) and one per cent Libyan. It should also be noted that two per cent were of other nationalities.

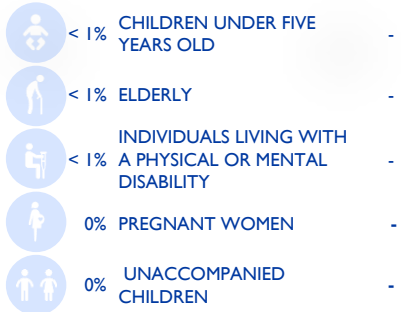


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

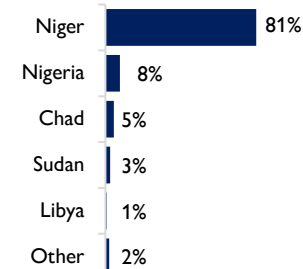


VULNERABILITIES

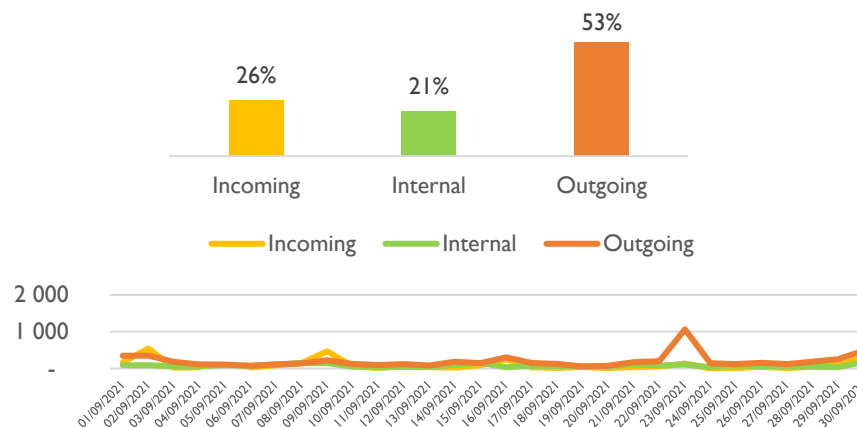
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	79%	Libya	55%
Libya	20%	Niger	43%
Tchad	1%	Chad	2%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

MAGARIA

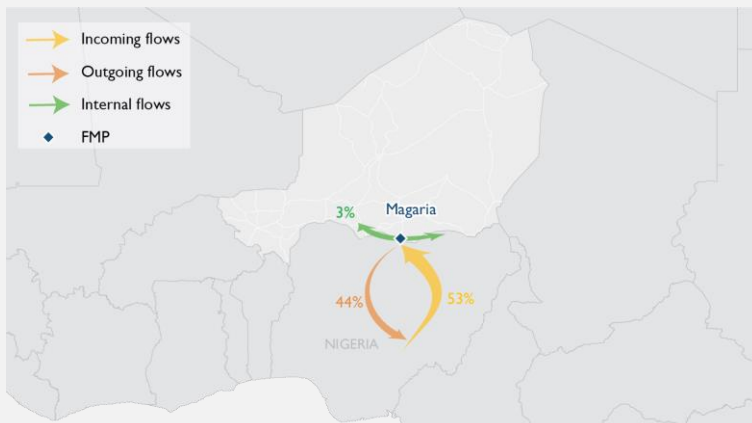
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The Magaria flow monitoring point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border with Nigeria, where a large number of people travel from Nigeria, which serves as one of the main countries of origin 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 436 people were observed at the FMP each day. A significant increase of 153 percent was observed compared to August flow, when flows were 172. This sharp increase in flows is explained by a new immigration control strategy, which seeks to intercept vehicles very early in the morning and late at night on the various bypass routes most often beyond the control and vigilance of the police, including Basskore, Guidan Gona and Jan Guini via Magaria.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, just over half returned to Niger (53%), while 44 per cent left Niger and three per cent made an internal movement in Niger.

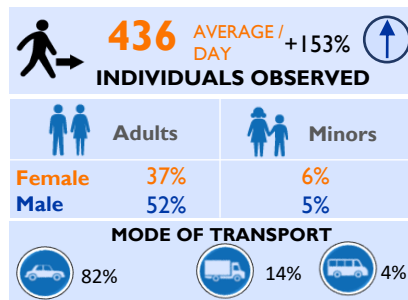
Origin and destination: During the month of September, the main countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (55%) and Niger (45%), while those of destination were Niger (58%) and Nigeria (42%). People travelled mainly by private vehicle (82%), by truck (14%) and by bus (4%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 52 per cent were adult males, while 38 per cent were adult women and 11 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 1,543 people with vulnerabilities have been identified, including less than three per cent of children under five, less than one per cent elderly individuals, less than one per cent with a physical or mental disability, less than five per cent of pregnant women and less than one per cent per cent of unaccompanied children. More than half of the travellers observed were of nationality Nigerian (59%), Nigerian (40%) or Cameroonian (1%) nationality.

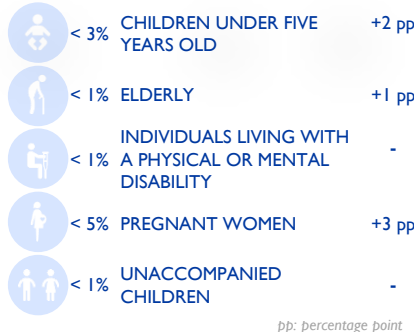


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

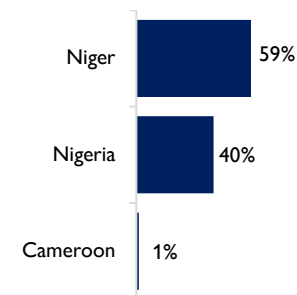


VULNERABILITIES

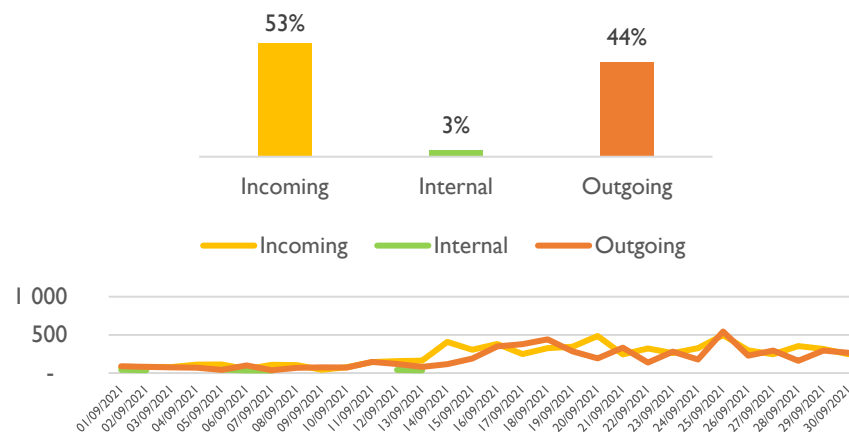
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Nigeria	55%	Niger	58%
Niger	45%	Nigeria	42%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

DAN BARTO

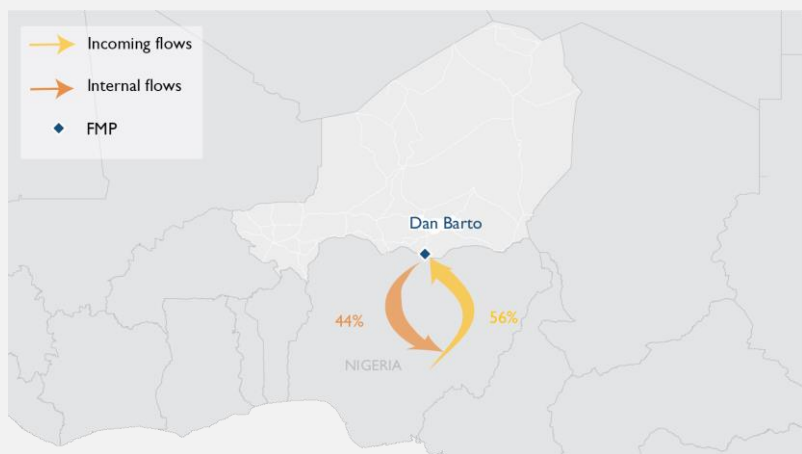
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: Dan Barto's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria, where large numbers of people transit from Nigeria, which is one of the main countries of origin for migrants traveling to the Mediterranean. Dan Barto is mainly used by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have a close economic relationship. Nigeriens go to Nigeria to buy essential products while Nigerians come to Niger to buy raw materials, animals and grains (millet, beans, etc.). Dan Barto's FMP has been active since **August 2018**.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 370 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of three per cent from the period of August, when the daily average was 359 individuals. This corresponds to a three per cent increase over the period August. This increase, although small, is explained by the fact that many Nigerien migrants return for the harvest season; when to Nigerian and Ghanaian migrants, on the other hand, took the road to Algeria and Libya.

Type of flows: During the month of September, all the individuals observed made a movement cross-border movement. Of these, 44 per cent left Niger and 56 per cent returned to Niger.

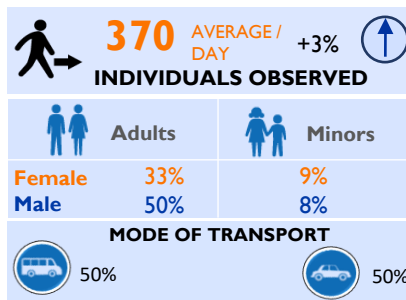
Origin and destination: During the month of September, the two countries of origin of travellers were Nigeria (56%) and Niger (44%), while those of destination were Niger (56%) and Nigeria (44%). The people observed travelled mainly by bus (50%) and by private vehicle (50%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 50 per cent were adult males, while 33 per cent were adult women and 17 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 2,286 people with vulnerabilities have been identified, including less than 11 per cent of children of under five and less than nine per cent of pregnant women. The travellers had various nationalities including Nigerian (44%), Nigerien (44%), Cameroonian (5%), Beninese (4%) and three per cent of Ghanaian.

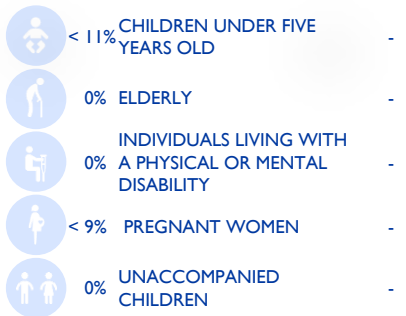


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TRAVELLER PROFILES

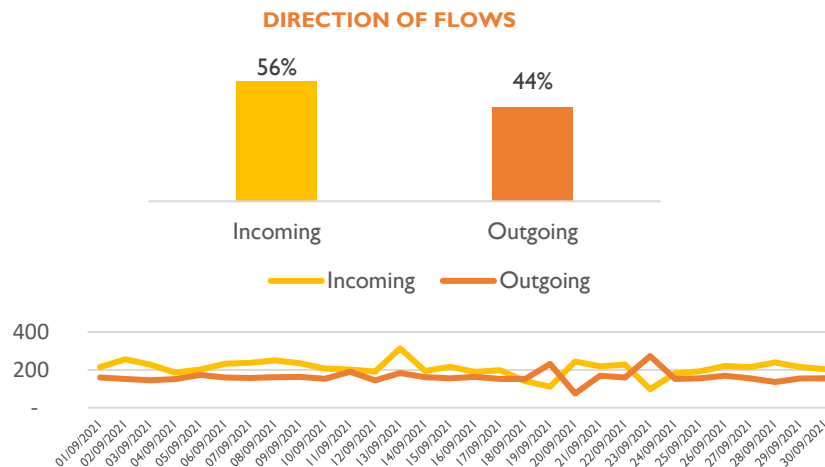


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



REGISTERED FLOWS

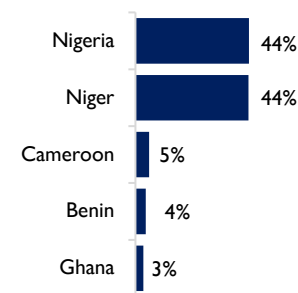
DAILY MOVEMENTS



ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

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

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DAN ISSA

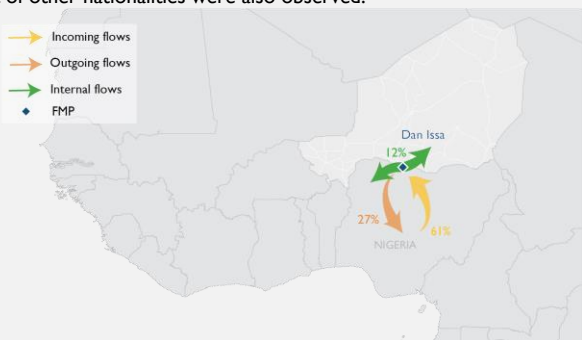
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: Dan Issa's flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria, through which large flows from Nigeria pass, often heading to the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. Dan Issa's FMP has been active since **September 2018**. Dan Issa is mainly used by Nigerian and 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 308 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 29 per cent from the month of August, during which the daily average was 293 individuals. There are two reasons for this increase. The first is the Kondago gold mining site commonly called "Djado" by local residents continues to attract people from different countries who come to try their luck, and some are resellers who find there a business opportunity. The arrival of Algerians and Malians was noticed this month, as their presence is unusual in the region. These Algerian migrants came from Tamanrasset, from Djanet and from Tin Zaouatine via Arlit then to Maradi to arrive at Dan Issa. The Malian migrants from Kidal, Timbuktu and Tin Zaouatine take the same routes as the Algerian migrants.

Type of flows: The vast majority of travellers (88%) made a cross-border movement between Niger and Nigeria (61 per cent returning and 27 per cent leaving). On the other hand, 12 per cent performed an internal movement for this month.

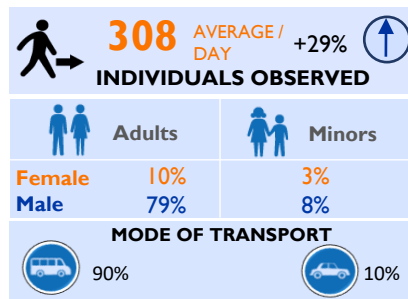
Origin and destination: During the month of September, the main countries of origin of travellers were Niger (62%) and Nigeria (38%), while the two destination countries were Nigeria (72%), and Niger (28%). The people observed travelled mainly by bus (90%) and by private vehicle (10%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the identified travellers, 79 per cent were adult males, while that 10 per cent were adult women and 11 per cent were children. Among the travellers, 603 people with vulnerabilities have been identified, including less than one per cent of children five, less than two per cent of elderly individuals and less than three per cent of unaccompanied children. All the travellers were of Nigerian (49%), Nigerian (39%), Chadian (3%) and two per cent Cameroonian nationalities. It should also be noted that seven per cent of other nationalities were also observed.

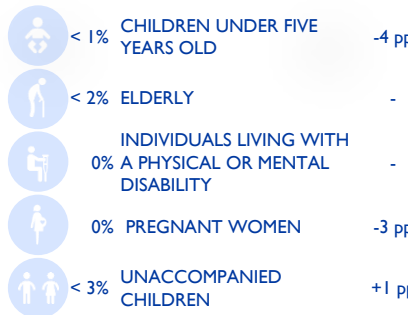


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

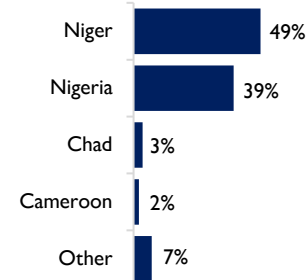


VULNERABILITIES

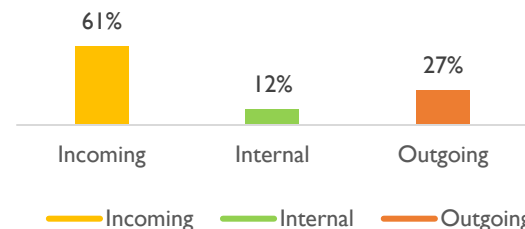
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	62%	Nigeria	72%
Nigeria	38%	Niger	28%

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

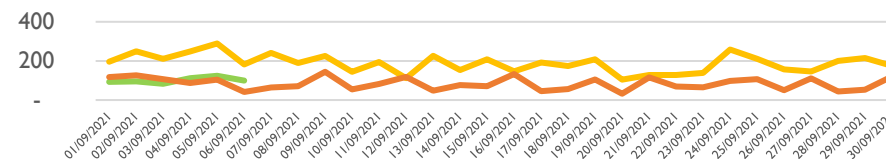


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



TAHOUA

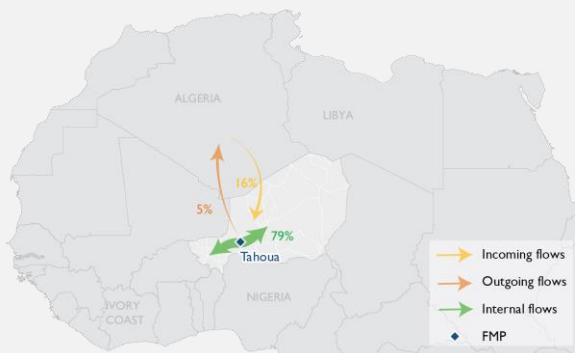
OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: The **Tahoua** flow monitoring point captures cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a town in central Niger through which migrants transit from Nigeria and other West African countries such as Cameroon, Benin, Ivory Coast, The Gambia and Mali. Most of them take the road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

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 225 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 24 per cent compared to the period of August, during which the daily average was 181 individuals. The increase in flows is explained by the resumption of departures from Tahoua to the outside world by transport companies which are slowly restarting activities with the reopening of the borders (which were closed due to COVID-19) of the countries of the subregion (Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria). The discovery of other bypass routes explains the number growing number of foreign migrants in recent months.

Type of flows: Among the individuals observed, the vast majority (79%) performed an internal movement, while 21 per cent made a cross-border movement, of which 16 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.

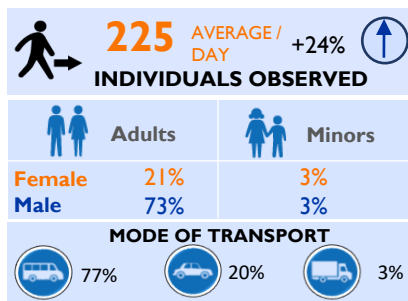
Origin and destination: During the month of September, in terms of origin, almost all travellers were traveling from Niger (95%), four per cent from Algeria and one per cent from Nigeria. In terms of destination, the vast majority (86%) went to Niger, Libya (6%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%) and two per cent to Algeria. The people observed travelled mainly by bus (77%), private vehicle (20%) and truck (3%).

Traveller Profiles: Of the travellers observed, 73 per cent were adult males, while 21 per cent were adult women and six per cent were children. Among the travellers, 307 people with vulnerabilities have been identified, including less than two per cent of children under the age of five, less than two per cent of the elderly and less than one per cent of people with physical or mental disabilities. The majority of travellers were of Nigerien (92%), Nigerian (3%) and Beninese (1%) nationality. However, four per cent of other nationalities were also observed.

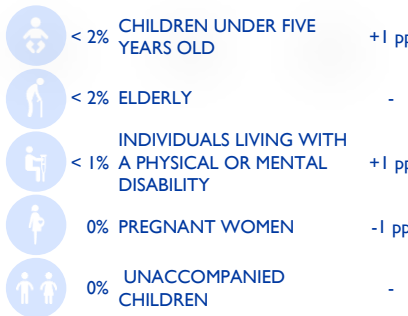


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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



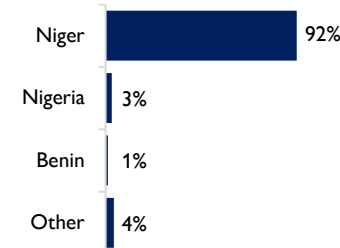
VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

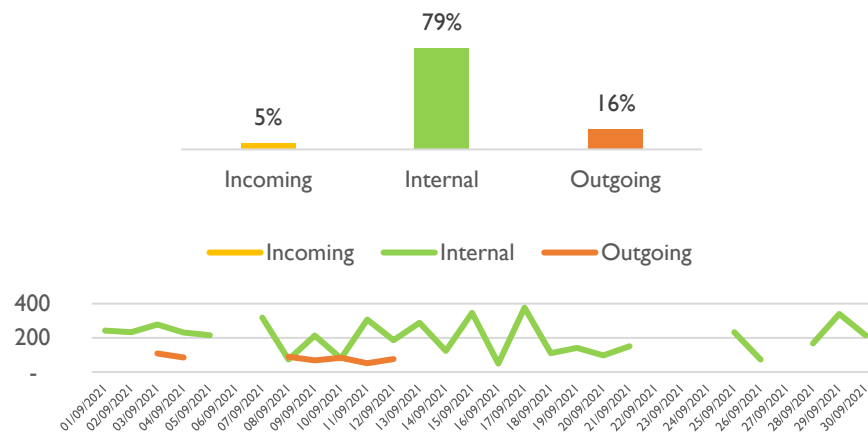
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows	Country	% of flows
Niger	95%	Niger	86%
Algeria	4%	Libya	6%
Nigeria	1%	Côte d'Ivoire	6%
		Algeria	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.