# DTM
## IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

# FLOW MONITORING REPORT

# NIGER

# APRIL 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 flows of populations (*Flow Monitoring, FM*).

Flow monitoring, which is implemented in close collaboration with the authorities and national and local partners, is made up of two tools: the *Flow Monitoring registry (FMR)*, which collects key data on the extent, origin, destination and methods of mobility flows, and individual surveys *(Flow Monitoring Survey, FMS)*, conducted among travelers 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 travelers and the journeys and intentions of migrants, in order to provide a better understanding of mobility in West and Central Africa.

In **Nige**r, the DTM collects data at 6 *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 travelers in the country.

This report presents the data obtained through the flow monitoring recording activities in april 2021, at the level of the 6 FMPs installed in Niger.

For more information on the flow monitoring methodology, please see the last page of this report.

## KEY FIGURES

**6** flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Niger

**2,277** travelers on average observed daily

**12% increase** of travelers since the previous month

**24%** incoming individuals recorded

**35%** outgoing individuals recorded

**68,305** total individuals observed at all Niger FMPs

**88%** are nationals of Niger, Nigeria and Chad

## TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

**Migration trends:** During the period covered, 2,277 people were, on average, observed at the FMPs each day. This corresponds to an increase of 12 per cent compared to march, when the daily average was 2,040 individuals. This increase, although small, is due to the relaxation of control measures during the month of Ramadan and the reopening of Nigeria's borders which was more accentuated during this month, and which is now open to migrants, whom for more than a year have had difficulties in circumventing the latter illegally.

**Type of flows:** Of the individuals observed, more than a third of flows (41%) were internal movements while (59%) conducted were cross-boarder movements. In the cross-border movements, 35 per cent were leaving Niger and 24 per cent entered Niger. The internal flows decreased by 15 per cent compared to the previous month of march.
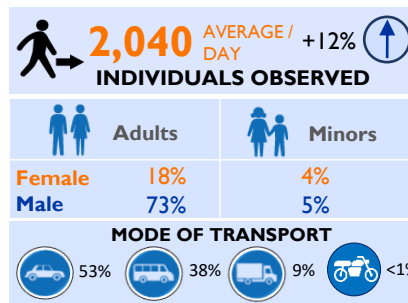
**Provenance and destination:** During the month of april, the main countries of origin and destination of travelers were Niger (76%), Nigeria (17%), Libya (4%), and Algeria (3%). While those of destinations were also Niger (65%), Nigeria (16%), Algeria (12%), Libya (7%) and Chad (<1%). The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (53%), by bus (38%), but also by truck (9%) and motorbike or three-wheeled vehicle (<1%).

**Traveler Profiles:** Among the travelers observed, 73 per cent were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 9 per cent were children. Also, 6,430 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 4 per cent of children under five, less than one per cent of the elderly, and less than 3 per cent of pregnant women and less than one per cent of unaccompanied children. The travelers were mainly of Nigeriens (71%), Nigerians (14%), Chadians (3%) and Sudanese (2%). It should also be noted that 10 per cent of travelers had another nationality, underlining Niger's central position as a transit country for migratory flows in West and Central Africa.

### TRAVELLER PROFILES

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

**2,040** AVERAGE / DAY  +12% ↑
**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

| | Adults | Minors |
|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 18% | 4% |
| **Male** | 73% | 5% |

**MODE OF TRANSPORT**

53% | 38% | 9% | <1%

**VULNERABILITIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| < 4% | CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD | - |
| < 1% | ELDERLY | +1 pp |
| 0% | INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY | - |
| < 3% | PREGNANT WOMEN | - |
| < 1% | UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN | +1 pp |

*pp : point pourcentage*

### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | |
|---|---|
| Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 76% |
| Nigeria | 17% |
| Libya | 4% |
| Algeria | 3% |

| Destination of flows | |
|---|---|
| Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 65% |
| Nigeria | 16% |
| Algeria | 12% |
| Libya | 7% |
| Chad | <1% |

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 71% |
| Nigeria | 14% |
| Chad | 3% |
| Sudan | 2% |
| Other | 10% |

### DIRECTION OF FLOWS

**REGISTERED FLOWS**

| Incoming | Internal | Outgoing |
|---|---|---|
| 24% | 41% | 35% |

— Incoming  — Internal  — Outgoing

**DAILY MOVEMENTS**

2 000

01/04/2021 ... 30/04/2021



**Legende**
- Limites internationales
- FMP localités
- Routes principales

ALGERIE, LIBYE, MADAMA, SEGUEDINE, ARLIT, MALI, TAHOUA, DAN DAN ISSA BARTO, MAGARIA, BURKINA FASO, NIGERIA, TCHAD, CAMEROUN
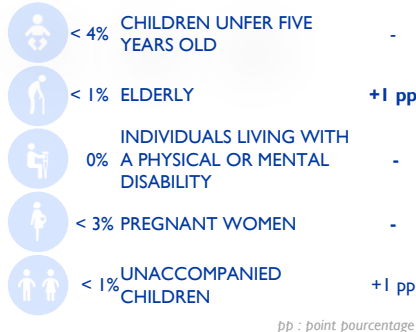
*The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM*

## ARLIT

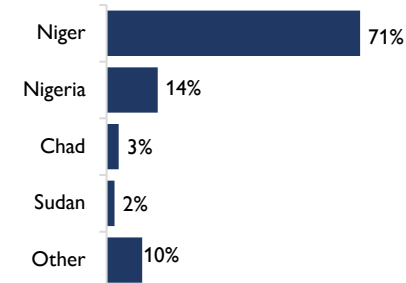**OVERVIEW OF THE FMP:** The **Arlit** flow monitoring point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, and internal movements between Arlit and other localities in Niger. The FMP at Arlit has been active since **February 2016.**

**Migration trends:** During the period covered, an average of 1,016 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 17 per cent compared to the period of march, when the daily average was 871 individuals. This increase is explained by the period of Ramadan being a period when arrests are usually reduced due to the practice of fasting by the Algerian authorities. This flexibility of vigilance greatly favors the passage of migrants. For the latter, passing through gold panning sites allows them to circumvent the restrictions of Law No. 036/2015 which criminalizes the illicit transport of migrants.

**Type of flows:** Among the individuals observed, more than two halves (68%) carried out an internal movement, mainly towards gold washing sites in northern Niger, while 32% carried out a cross-border movement (26% left Niger and 6% returned to Niger).
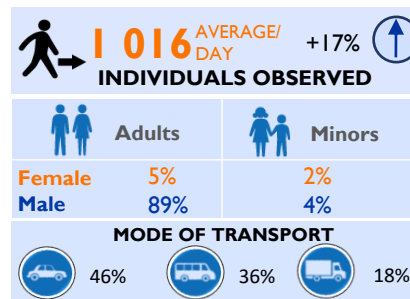
**Provenance and destination:** During the month of February, the main countries of origin of travelers were Niger (95%) and Algeria (5%), and those of destination were also Niger (74%) and Algeria (26%). The people observed traveled mainly by private vehicles (46%), by bus (36%), but also by trucks (18%).

**Traveler Profiles:** Of the travelers observed, an overwhelming majority (89%) were adult men, while 6 per cent were adult women and one per cent were children. Among the travelers, 906 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than one per cent of children under five, less than one per cent of pregnant women, and less than one per cent of unaccompanied children. The travelers were of various nationalities with more than a half being Nigerien (67%), Nigerian (7%), Chadian (7%), Sudanese (5%), Malian (2%), Mauritanian (2%) and Burkinabe (2%) nationalities were observed. However other nationalities were also observed (8%). This diversity of nationalities reflects the fact that Arlit is a key crossing point along migratory routes to North Africa and to gold mining sites.
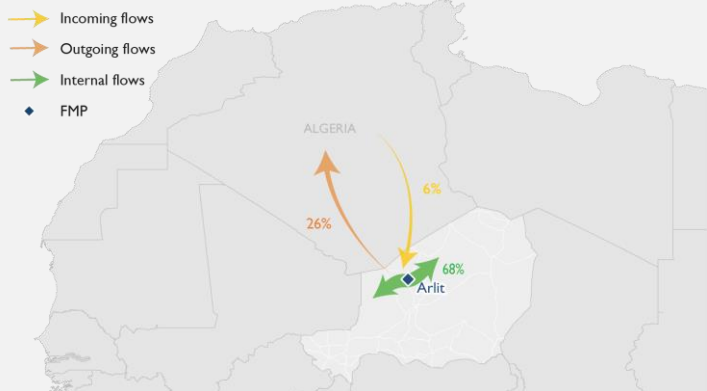
→ Incoming flows
→ Outgoing flows
→ Internal flows
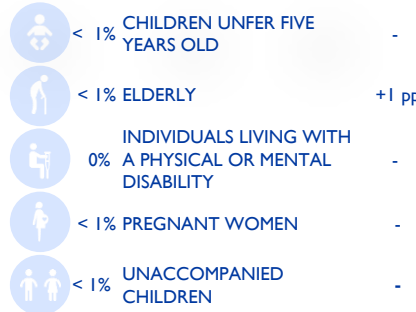◆ FMP

ALGERIA

6%
26%
68%
Arlit

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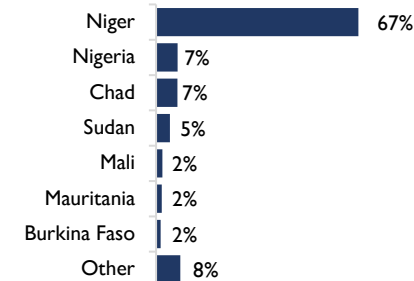
### TRAVELLER PROFILES

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

**1 016** AVERAGE/DAY  +17% ↑
**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

| | Adults | Minors |
|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 5% | 2% |
| **Male** | 89% | 4% |

**MODE OF TRANSPORT**
46%   36%   18%

**VULNERABILITIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| < 1% | CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD | - |
| < 1% | ELDERLY | +1 pp |
| 0% | INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY | - |
| < 1% | PREGNANT WOMEN | - |
| < 1% | UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN | - |

*pp : point pourcentage*

### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

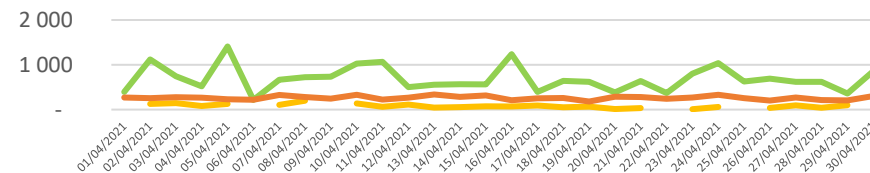| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 95% | Niger | 74% |
| Algeria | 5% | Algeria | 26% |

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 67% |
| Nigeria | 7% |
| Chad | 7% |
| Sudan | 5% |
| Mali | 2% |
| Mauritania | 2% |
| Burkina Faso | 2% |
| Other | 8% |

### DIRECTION OF FLOWS

**REGISTERED FLOWS**

| Incoming | Internal | Outgoing |
|---|---|---|
| 6% | 68% | 26% |

— Incoming  — Internal  — Outgoing

**DAILY MOVEMENTS**

2 000
1 000

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

UKaid

**DTM**

## SÉGUÉDINE/MADAMA

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

**Migration trends:** During the period covered, an average of 308 people were observed at FMPs each day. This corresponds to a 12 per cent increase from the march period, when the daily average was 276 individuals. This increase can be explained by several reasons through the desire of some Libyan migrants to go on pilgrimage to Mecca, or for some Nigerien migrants voluntary returning to practice fasting during the month of Ramadan.

**Type of flows:** More than a half of travelers passing through Séguédine and Madama left Niger (48%), while almost a third returned to Niger (31%). In addition, 21 per cent made an internal movement towards the various localities of Niger.
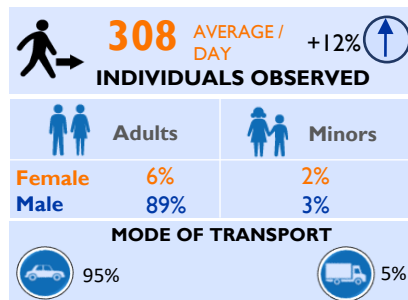
**Provenance and destination:** During the month of april, the main countries of origin of travelers were Niger (68%) and Libya (32%). While those of destination were Libya (52%), Niger (48%), and Chad (< 1%). The people observed traveled mainly in private vehicles (95%) and trucks (5%).

**Traveler Profiles:** Of the travelers identified, the vast majority (89%) were adult men, while 6 per cent were adult women and 5 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 294 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 1 per cent of children under five, less than 1 per cent of the elderly and less than 1 per cent of individuals living with a physical or mental disability. Most of the travelers (89%) were Nigeriens while 3 per cent were Nigerians, 2 per cent were Chadians, one per cent Sudanese, one per cent Libyans, and one per cent Malians. It should also be noted that three per cent were of other nationalities, reflecting the fact that migrants from all over the region pass through Séguédine and Madama to reach North Africa and, for some, Europe.
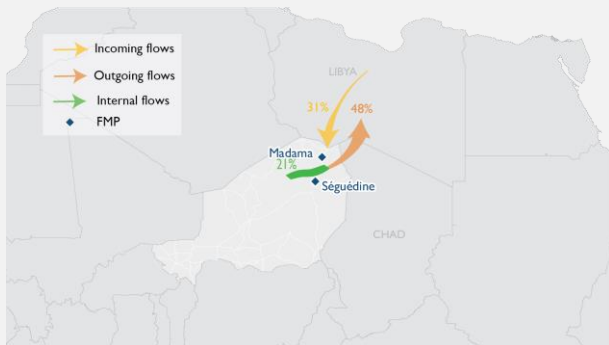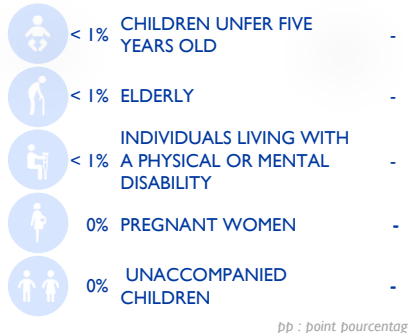
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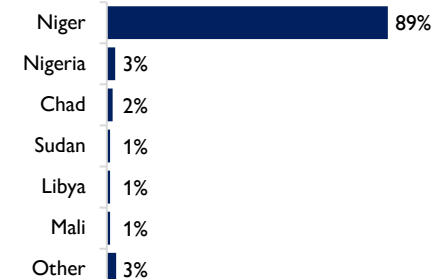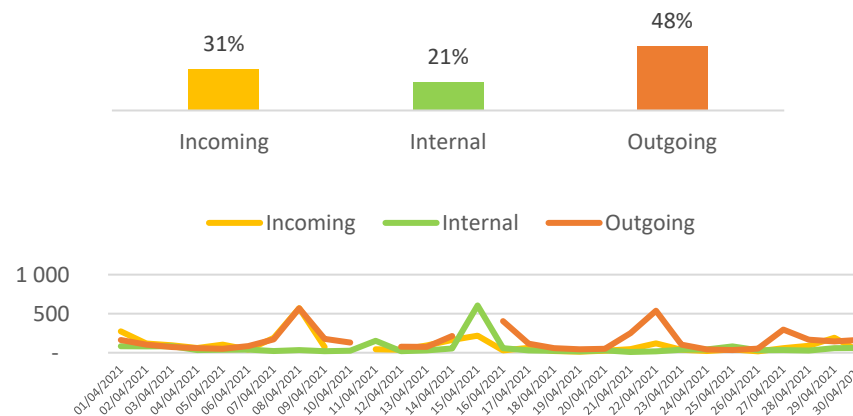
### TRAVELLER PROFILES

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

**308** AVERAGE / DAY  +12% ↑
**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

| | Adults | Minors |
|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 6% | 2% |
| **Male** | 89% | 3% |

**MODE OF TRANSPORT**

🚗 95%        🚚 5%

**VULNERABILITIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 👶 < 1% | CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD | - |
| 🧓 < 1% | ELDERLY | - |
| ♿ < 1% | INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY | - |
| 🤰 0% | PREGNANT WOMEN | - |
| 👫 0% | UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN | - |

*pp : point pourcentage*

### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | |
|---|---|
| Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 68% |
| Libya | 32% |

| Destination of flows | |
|---|---|
| Country | % of flows |
| Libya | 52% |
| Niger | 48% |
| Chad | < 1% |

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 89% |
| Nigeria | 3% |
| Chad | 2% |
| Sudan | 1% |
| Libya | 1% |
| Mali | 1% |
| Other | 3% |

### DIRECTION OF FLOWS

**REGISTERED FLOWS**

| Incoming | Internal | Outgoing |
|---|---|---|
| 31% | 21% | 48% |

**DAILY MOVEMENTS**

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing



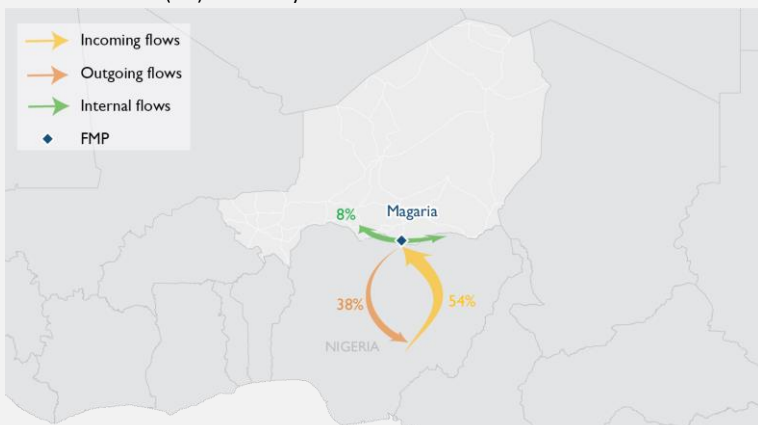1 000 / 500 / -
01/04/2021 ... 30/04/2021

## MAGARIA

**OVERVIEW OF THE FMP:** The **Magaria** flow monitoring point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border with Nigeria, where a large number of people travel from Nigeria, the country being one of the main countries of origin for migrants traveling to the Mediterranean. Magaria is mainly used by Nigeriens and Nigerians traders who have historically maintained an economic exchanges. Most of the basic necessities 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 153 people were observed at the FMP each day. Daily flows were 16 per cent lower than in February, when the daily average was 153 individuals. The average daily flow during the month of April remains exactly in the same proportion as in the month of March is explained by the return of several Nigerien migrants to practice fasting with the family and to prepare for the rainy season marking the period of field work.

**Type of flows:** Among the individuals observed, more than the half returned to Niger (54%), while 38 per cent left Niger and 8 per cent made an internal movement in Niger.

**Provenance and destination:** During the month of april, the main countries of origin of travelers were Nigeria (55%) and Niger (45%). While those of destination were Niger (62%) et le Nigeria (38%). People traveled mainly by private vehicles (96%), but also by truck (3%) and bus (1%).

**Traveler Profiles:** Of the identified travelers, 49 per cent were adult men, while 41 per cent were adult women and 10 per cent were children. Among travelers, 207 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than one per cent of children under five, less than one per cent of individuals living with a physical or mental disability, less than one per cent of pregnant women, and less than one per cent of unaccompanied children. Almost the majority of travelers observed were of Nigerien (77%) and Nigerian (22%) and Cameroonian (1%) nationality.

### Legend
- → Incoming flows
- → Outgoing flows
- → Internal flows
- ◆ FMP

Magaria — 8% — 38% — 54%

NIGERIA

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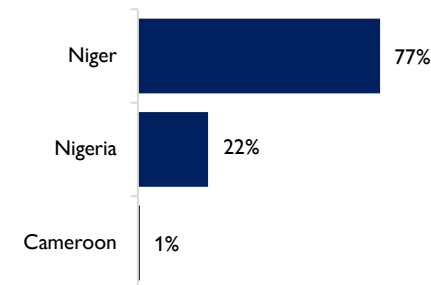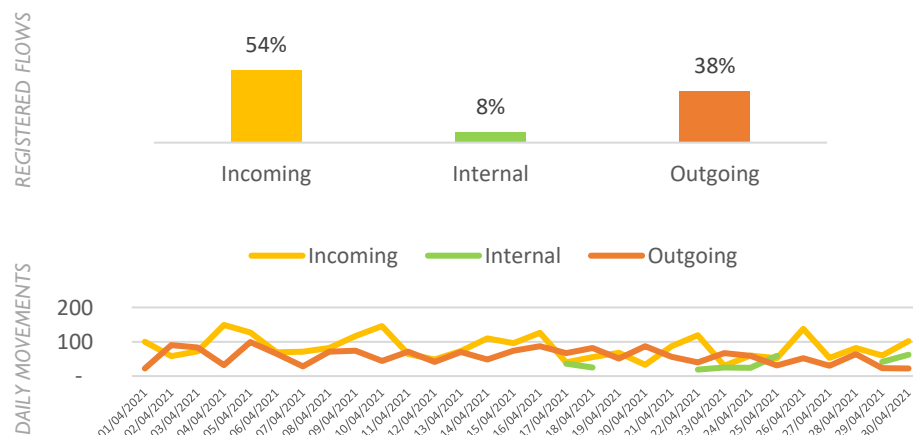## TRAVELLER PROFILES

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

**153** AVERAGE / DAY
**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

| | Adults | Minors |
|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 41% | 5% |
| **Male** | 49% | 5% |

**MODE OF TRANSPORT**
- 96%
- 3%
- 1%

**VULNERABILITIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| < 1% | CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD | - |
| < 0% | ELDERLY | - |
| < 1% | INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY | - |
| < 1% | PREGNANT WOMEN | - |
| < 1% | UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN | - |
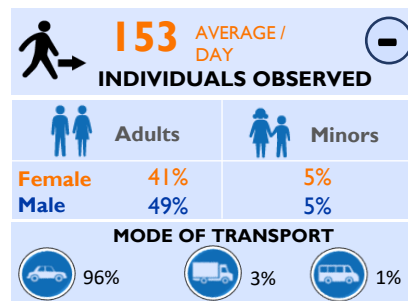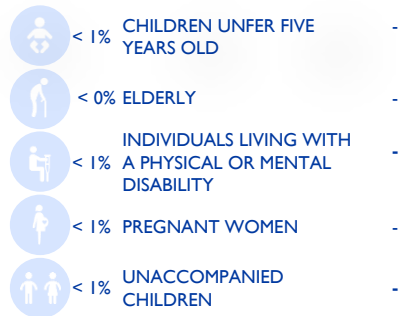
*pp : point pourcentage*

## PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Nigeria | 55% | Niger | 62% |
| Niger | 45% | Nigeria | 38% |

## NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 77% |
| Nigeria | 22% |
| Cameroon | 1% |

## DIRECTION OF FLOWS

**REGISTERED FLOWS**

- Incoming: 54%
- Internal: 8%
- Outgoing: 38%

— Incoming — Internal — Outgoing

**DAILY MOVEMENTS**

200
100
-

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

## DAN BARTO

**OVERVIEW OF THE FMP: Dan Barto's** flow monitoring point records cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria, where large numbers of people transit from Nigeria, 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 basic necessities 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 295 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 3 per cent from the February period, when the daily average was 287 individuals. The reason for the increase in flows, although small, is related.to the voluntary return of migrants who return to prepare to cultivate their fields and to practice fasting during the month of Ramadan.

**Type of flows:** During the month of april, all the individuals observed were making a cross-border movement. Of these, 51 per cent returned to Niger and 49 per cent left Niger.
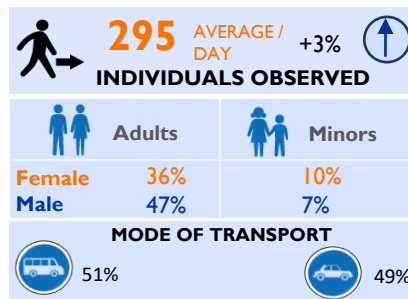
**Provenance and destination:** During the month of april, the two countries of origin of travelers were Niger (51%), and Nigeria (49%). While those of destination were Nigeria (51%) and Niger (49%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (51%) and private vehicles (49%).

**Traveler Profiles:** Of the travelers observed, 47 per cent were adult men, while 36 per cent were adult women and 17 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 1,827 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 12 per cent of children under five and less than 9 per cent of pregnant women. The travelers were of various nationalities, including Nigerian (48%), Nigerian (43%), Ghanaian (4%), Cameroonian (3%), Beninese (1%) and one per cent of others.
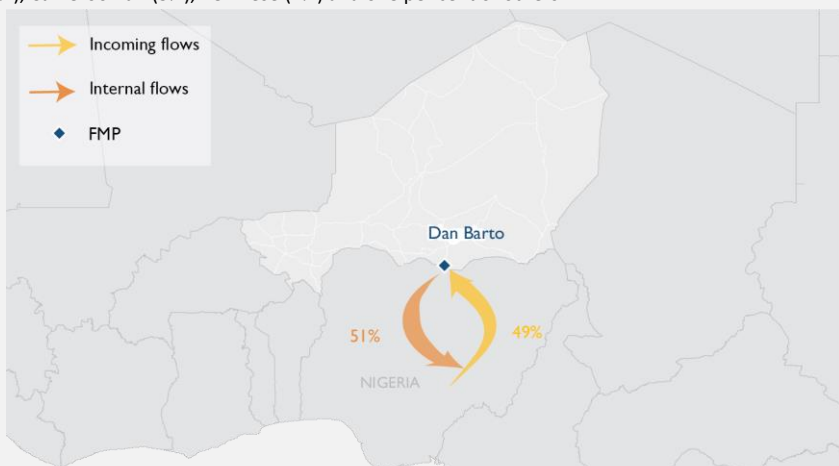
**Legend:**
→ Incoming flows
→ Internal flows
◆ FMP
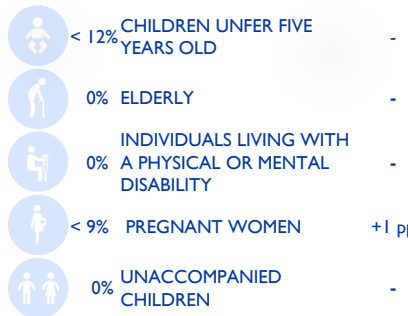
Dan Barto

51%    49%

NIGERIA

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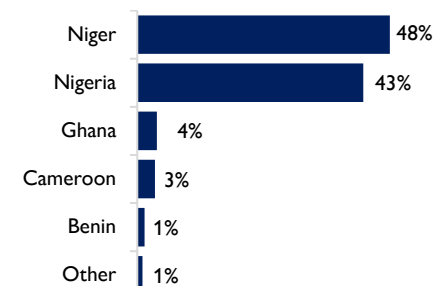
### TRAVELLER PROFILES

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

**295** AVERAGE / DAY    +3% ↑
**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

|  | Adults | Minors |
|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 36% | 10% |
| **Male** | 47% | 7% |

**MODE OF TRANSPORT**
🚌 51%    🚗 49%

**VULNERABILITIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| < 12% | CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD | - |
| 0% | ELDERLY | - |
| 0% | INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY | - |
| < 9% | PREGNANT WOMEN | +1 pp |
| 0% | UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN | - |

*pp : point pourcentage*

### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 51% | Nigeria | 51% |
| Nigeria | 49% | Niger | 49% |

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

| Nationality | % |
|---|---|
| Niger | 48% |
| Nigeria | 43% |
| Ghana | 4% |
| Cameroon | 3% |
| Benin | 1% |
| Other | 1% |

### DIRECTION OF FLOWS

**REGISTERED FLOWS**

Incoming 49%    Outgoing 51%

**DAILY MOVEMENTS**

━ Incoming  ━ Outgoing

200
100
-

01/04/2021 ... 30/04/2021

# FLOW MONITORING • NIGER
# APRIL 2021 • REGISTRY

**DTM**
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

Report #46
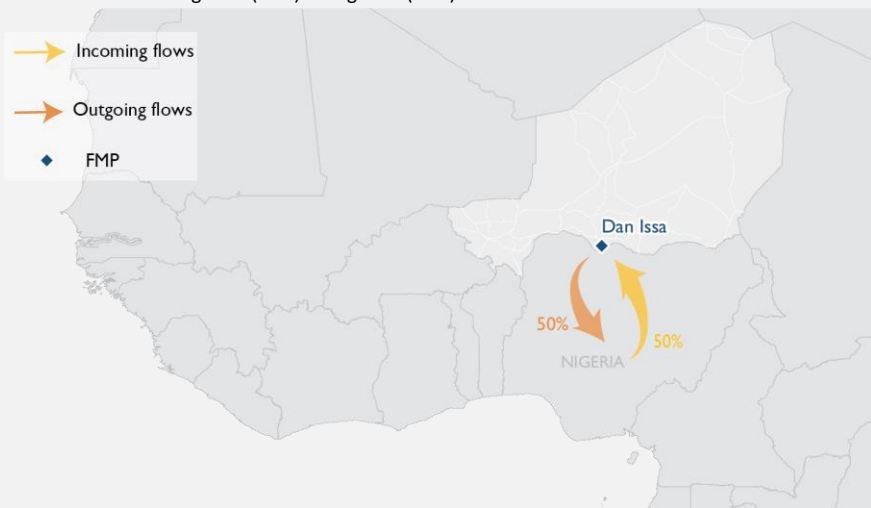Publication : May 2021
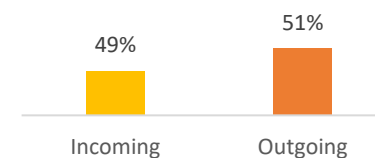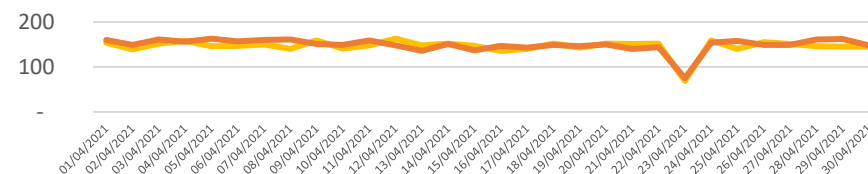
## DAN ISSA

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

**Migration trends**: During the period covered, an average of 309 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of 20 per cent from the march period, when the daily average was 257 individuals. This increase is explained by the seasonal alternation which leads to movements on both sides of Niger and Nigeria for agricultural activities. The approaching rainy season favors the return of migrants but again the will to practice fasting during this month also represents a factor of return this year.

**Type of flows:** All travelers observed at Dan Issa were on a cross-border movement, going (50%) or coming (50%) from Nigeria.
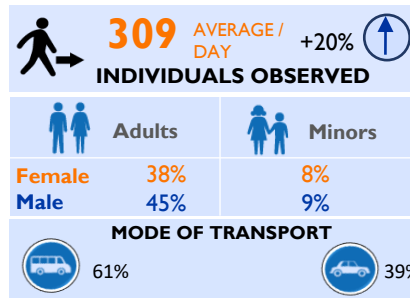
**Provenance and destination:** During the month of april, the main countries of origin of travelers were Niger (50%) and Nigeria (50%). While the two destination countries were Nigeria (50%), and Niger (50%). The people observed traveled mainly in bus (61%) and private vehicles (39%).

**Traveler Profiles:** Of the identified travelers, 45 per cent were adult men, while 38 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Among travelers, 2,956 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 14 per cent of children under five, less than 4 per cent of the elderly, less than 1 per cent of individuals with a physical or mental disabilities and less than 12 per cent of pregnant women.
All the travelers were of Nigerien (73%) or Nigerian (27%) nationalities.

Incoming flows
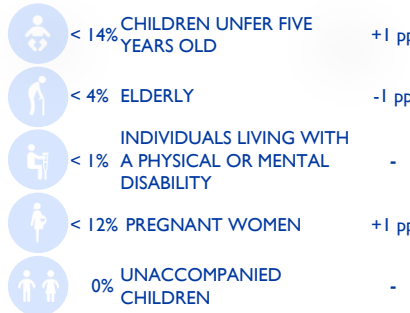Outgoing flows
◆ FMP

Dan Issa

50%    50%
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*
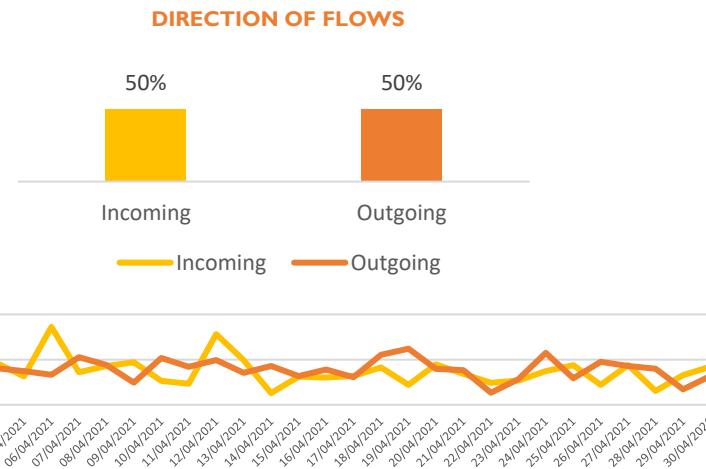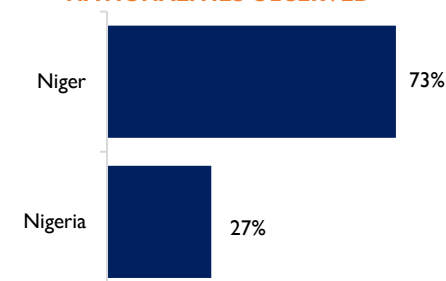
### TRAVELLER PROFILES

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

**309** AVERAGE / DAY    +20% ↑
**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

|  | Adults | Minors |
|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 38% | 8% |
| **Male** | 45% | 9% |

**MODE OF TRANSPORT**
61%    39%

**VULNERABILITIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| < 14% | CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD | +1 pp |
| < 4% | ELDERLY | -1 pp |
| < 1% | INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY | - |
| < 12% | PREGNANT WOMEN | +1 pp |
| 0% | UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN | - |

*pp : point pourcentage*

### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | | Destination of flows | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | % of flows | Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 50% | Nigeria | 50% |
| Nigeria | 50% | Niger | 50% |

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger    73%
Nigeria    27%

### DIRECTION OF FLOWS

**REGISTERED FLOWS**

50%    50%
Incoming    Outgoing

— Incoming    — Outgoing

**DAILY MOVEMENTS**

400
200
-

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

# FLOW MONITORING • NIGER
# APRIL 2021 • REGISTRY

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX
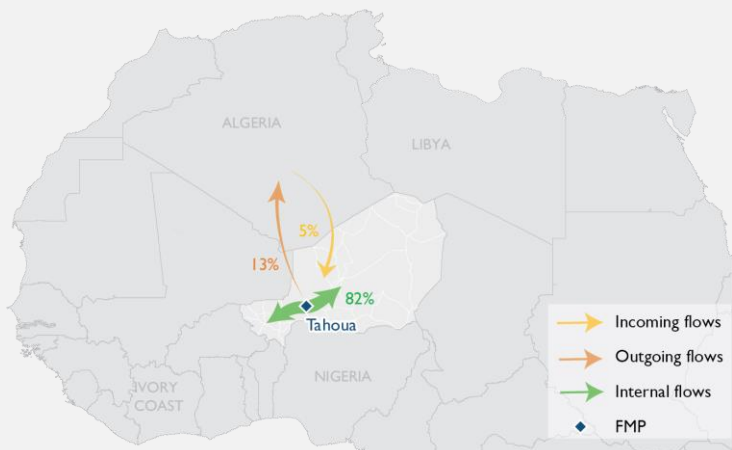
Report #46
Publication : May 2021

## TAHOUA

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

**Migration trends:** During the period covered, an average of 196 people were observed at the FMP each day. This corresponds to an increase of one per cent from the month of march, when the daily average was 222 individuals.

**Type of flows:** Among the individuals observed, the large majority (82%) made an internal movement, while 18 per cent made a cross-border movement with 13 per cent who left Niger and 5 per cent who returned to Niger. The predominant part of internal flows reflects Tahoua's position in central Niger, a true junction of the main roads crossing the country.
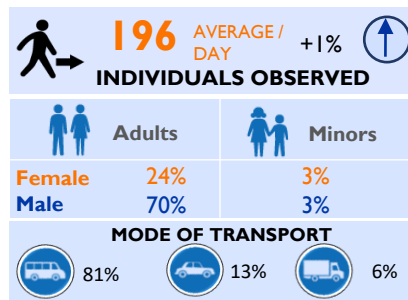
**Provenance and destination:** During the month of april, in terms of origin, almost all travelers were traveling from Niger (96%), Algeria (4%), and Nigeria (<1%). In terms of destination, the vast majority (88%) went to Niger, Libya (6%), Nigeria (4%) and Algeria (2%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (81%), private vehicles (13%) and trucks (6%).

**Traveler Profiles:** Of the travelers observed, 70 per cent were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and 6 per cent were children. Among the travelers, 240 people with vulnerabilities were identified, including less than 2 per cent of children under five and less than 1 per cent of the elderly. The majority of travelers were Nigerians (94%), Nigerian (2%), Cameroonian (1%), Beninese (1%), Ivorian (1%) but other nationalities (1%) were also observed.
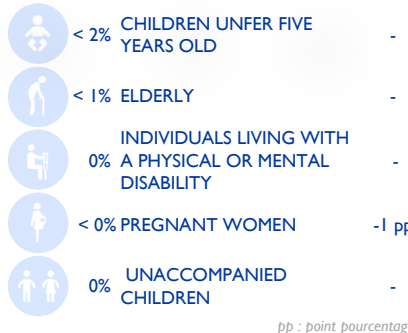
*The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM*
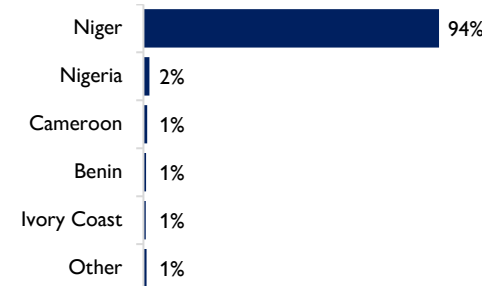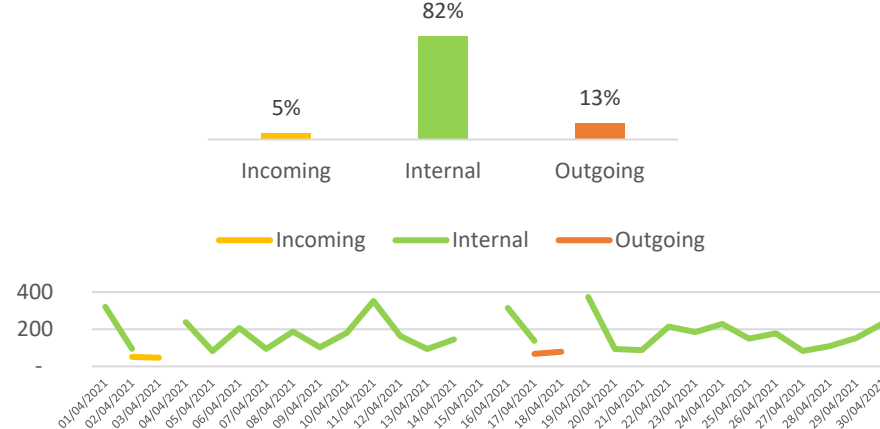
### TRAVELLER PROFILES

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

**196** AVERAGE / DAY  +1% ↑
**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

| | Adults | Minors |
|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 24% | 3% |
| **Male** | 70% | 3% |

**MODE OF TRANSPORT**

🚌 81%  🚗 13%  🚚 6%

**VULNERABILITIES**

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

*pp : point pourcentage*

### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Provenance of flows | |
|---|---|
| Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 96% |
| Algeria | 4% |
| Nigeria | <1% |

| Destination of flows | |
|---|---|
| Country | % of flows |
| Niger | 88% |
| Libya | 6% |
| Nigeria | 4% |
| Algeria | 2% |

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 94% |
| Nigeria | 2% |
| Cameroon | 1% |
| Benin | 1% |
| Ivory Coast | 1% |
| Other | 1% |

### DIRECTION OF FLOWS

| Incoming | Internal | Outgoing |
|---|---|---|
| 5% | 82% | 13% |

— Incoming  — Internal  — Outgoing

**REGISTERED FLOWS**

**DAILY MOVEMENTS**

400
200
-

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

Map legend:
→ Incoming flows
→ Outgoing flows
→ Internal flows
◆ FMP

ALGERIA  LIBYA
5%
13%
82%
Tahoua
IVORY COAST  NIGERIA

**INTRODUCTION:** Flow monitoring, implemented by the IOM through the Travel Monitoring Matrix (DTM), aims to collect data on the number and characteristics of travelers observed in high mobility areas, through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) installed in these areas.

**METHODOLOGY:** Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) is a data collection exercise that aims to identify areas prone to cross-border and international migration and to highlight the characteristics and journeys of people passing through these areas. Areas of high mobility are identified at the national level with the help of national authorities. The 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 FMR, 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 travelers who pass through the crossing points to better understand their profiles. Surveys are conducted daily with a randomly selected sample of travelers who pass through the crossing points. The main data collected are the traveler'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 travelers 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 travelers arriving at the FMP from a country other than Niger.

**Internal Flow:** This term refers to travelers who have departed from one area of Niger and arrive at the FMP with the intention of traveling to another area of Niger.

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

*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 humane 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.*