

INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in West and Central Africa. Flow monitoring is an activity that quantifies and qualifies flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, transit or exit. **Since February 2016, IOM Niger has been monitoring migration flows at six points across Niger.** The data collected provides an overview of migration in the region. The information is collected from primary sources. Given the immensity of the region of Agadez, a **new FMP (Madama) on the Libyan border was activated in January 2019** to capture the outflows due to the proliferation of bypass roads. This new FMP complements that of Séguédine which is now only capturing incoming flows. The data collected provides an overview of migratory movements in the region. However, this monitoring of migration flows does not replace border surveillance. Similarly, the results presented in this report do not reflect the total flow of migrants through the Agadez region due to the size of the Sahara Desert, which covers more than 700,000 km² and has a large number of roads crisscrossing the region.

NIGER POPULATION FLOW MONITORING POINTS



In addition to the three FMPs (Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua) activated in August, a **new FMP** was also set up in Niger (**Dan Issa**) in September. The aim was to better understand migration routes along the southern part of Niger and to complement the existing FMPs in Arlit and Séguédine. There are now three cross border FMPs (**Dan Issa, Dan Barto and Magaria**) on the border between Niger and Nigeria, which stretches over 1000 km. The FMP at **Tahoua** was set up to understand internal movement flows as it is situated in central Niger, sharing a border with the Tillabery region in the east, Nigeria in the south and the Agadez region in the north.

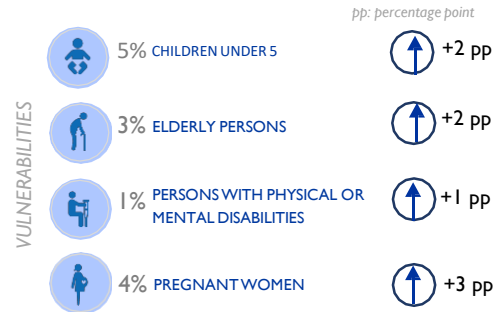
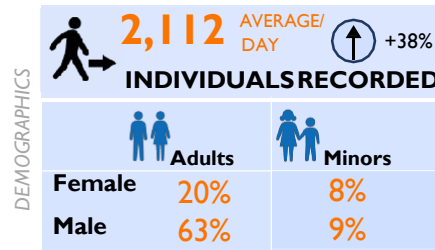
The new FMPs will be piloted in the coming months to understand the added value of the FMPs towards a more holistic understanding of migration trends in Niger. Based on the initial findings from the new FMPs, there may be adjustments to the new FMPs implemented based on an increased understanding of migration patterns and routes.

METHODOLOGY: Flow monitoring is an investigative work that aims to highlight and increase understanding of internal, cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then conduct assessments at the local level to identify strategic transit points. Enumerators collect data using key informants at the flow monitoring points; they may be staff at bus stations, police or customs officials, bus or truck drivers or migrants themselves. A basic questionnaire mixed with direct observations makes it possible to collect disaggregated data by sex and nationality. In Niger, the flow monitoring points were chosen after consultation with national and local stakeholders involved in migration management, and according to the locations and characteristics of the flows transiting through the Sahara Desert. The data collection is done at times when the flows are the most frequent.

LIMITS: The data used in this analysis, including the maps, is an estimate and represents only a part of the existing flows on the routes Agadez - Arlit - Assamaka; Agadez - Séguédine - Sebha; and southern routes. The spatial and temporal coverage of these surveys is partial, although the collection is done daily and during periods when flows are significant. Finally, no information is collected on existing flows outside the times covered. Vulnerability data is based on direct observations by the enumerators and should be understood only as an estimate.

DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



pp: percentage point

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	66	-18 pp
Nigeria	30	+15 pp
Libya	4	+02 pp
Algeria	0,1	+0,2 pp

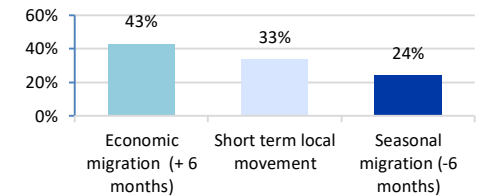
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	74	-03 pp
Nigeria	19	+10 pp
Libya	7	-08 pp
Algeria	0,1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

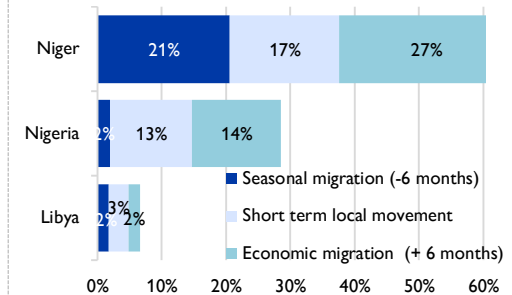
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

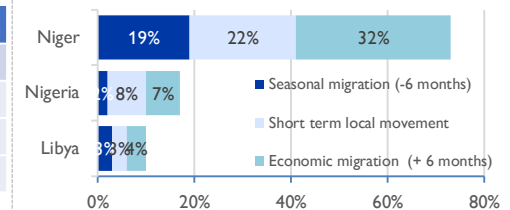
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



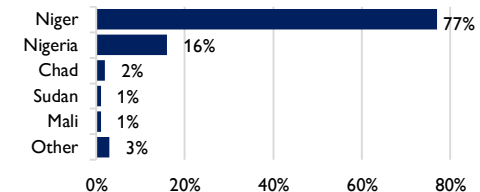
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



KEY RESULTS IN JANUARY 2019

During the month of January 2019, 65,467 individuals were observed transiting through the 7 active FMPs.

Incoming flows observed (24,808 individuals) represent 38 per cent of all flows, while outgoing flows (21,924 persons) represent 33 per cent.

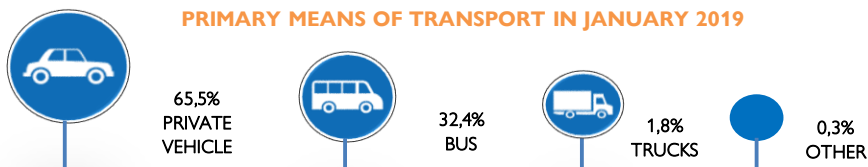
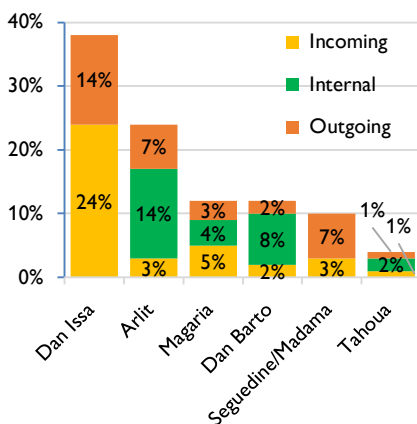
In addition, 18,735 individuals or 29 per cent of flows were observed moving internally.

The incoming flows were observed at: Dan Issa (63%), followed by Magaria (14%), Arlit and Séguédine (9% each), Dan Barto (4%) and one per cent at the Tahoua FMP.

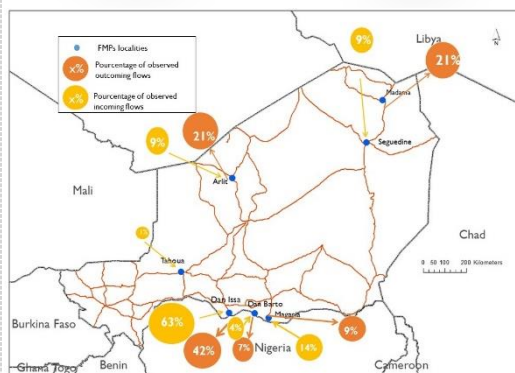
Most of the outgoing flows were observed at the FMP of Dan Issa (42%), Arlit and Séguédine/Madama (21% each), Magaria (9%) and Dan Barto (7%).

Internal movements are mainly observed at the Arlit FMP (49%), followed by Dan Barto (27%), Magaria (16%) and Tahoua (8%).

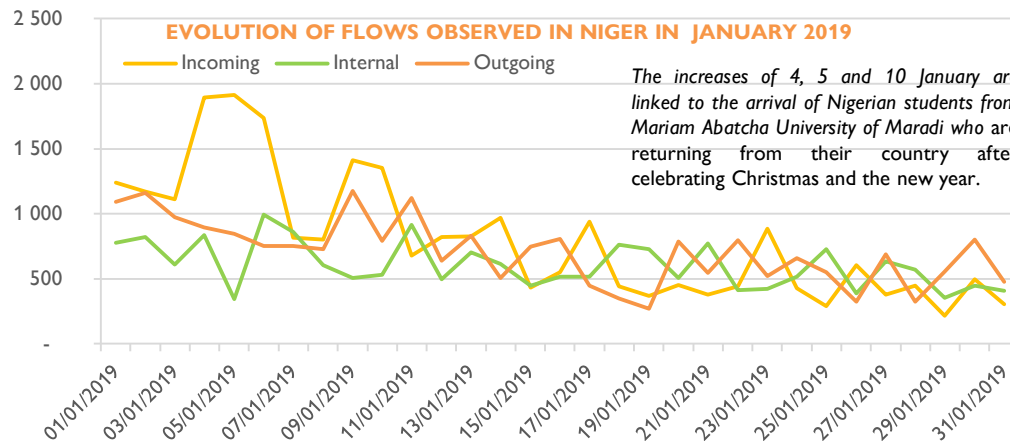
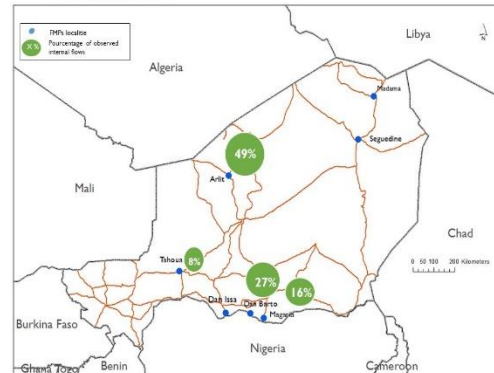
FLOW OBSERVED IN JANUARY 2019



CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS



INTERNAL MOVEMENTS



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- 7 Active FMPs in Niger
- 10 Information focal points

JANUARY 2019 SUMMARY

24,808 Individuals entering Niger

21,924 Individuals leaving Niger

18,735 Individuals observed moving internally

65,467 Number of individuals observed at the FMPs

All data included in this report is based on estimates. IOM makes no guarantees as to the timeliness, suitability, accuracy, reliability, quality or completeness of the data contained in this report.

- The data in the graph shows the flows observed at the seven active FMPs in Niger in January 2019. An average of 2,112 individuals per day were recorded passing through the seven FMPs during this month.
- While 70 per cent of the flows were cross border, 50 per cent of these were between Niger and Nigeria, followed by 10 per cent with Libya and Algeria respectively.
- A small proportion (30%) of internal movements were observed. Majority of these were observed at Arlit (49%) and Dan Barto (26%). To a lesser extent, internal movements were observed at Magaria (16%) and at Tahoua (9%).
- In January 2019, there were more incoming flows (24,808 individuals) than outgoing flows (21,924 individuals). On a daily average, 800 individuals were incoming while 707 individuals were outgoing.

RETURNS FROM ALGERIA AND SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS IN JANUARY 2019

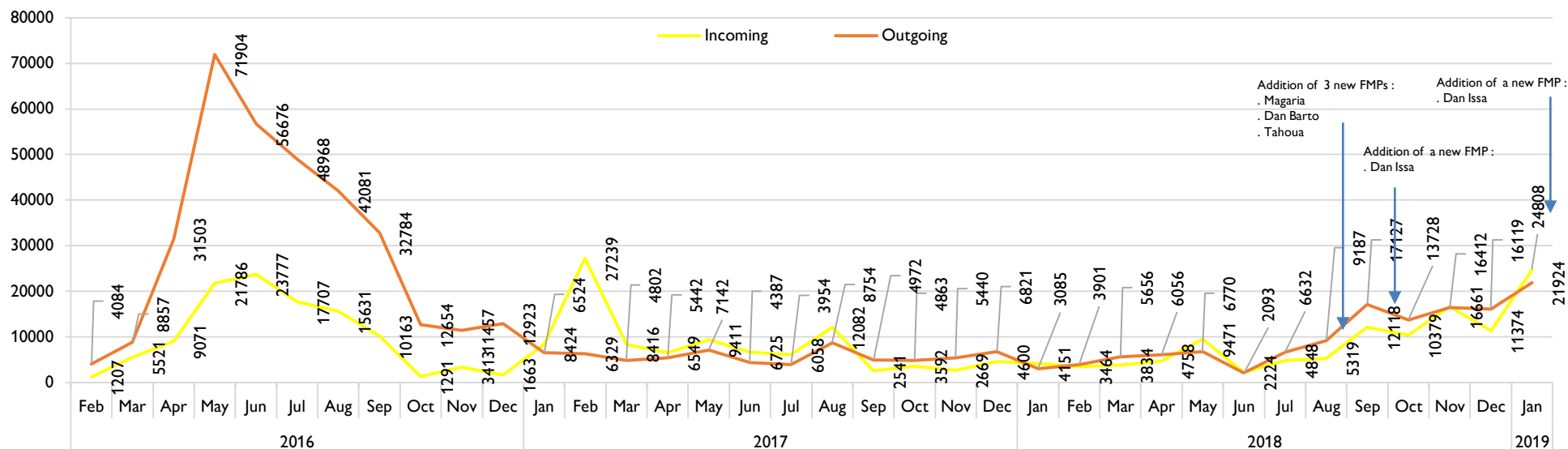
IOM Niger conducts search and rescue (SAR) operation and supports the Government of Niger in the registration process for migrants arriving from Algeria on the official Algerian convoys. These two types of incoming flows are not included in the FMP data in order to ensure data quality and avoid double counting. As such, in order to provide a more holistic understanding of incoming flows to Niger, particularly from Algeria, incoming flows should take into account these two additional figures on top of the figures captured by FMPs.

- Search and rescue operations:** Since October 2016, IOM, in collaboration with the Direction Générale de la Protection Civiles (DGPC), undertake search and rescue operations to find and bring migrants in distress to the nearest safe urban center in the Agadez region. Search and rescue operations are performed both proactively and reactively to distress calls received. The migrants are often mentally and physically stressed, suffering from trauma, dehydration and/or physical wounds. **In January 2019, IOM conducted 6 rescue operations in Assamaka for 1,262 migrants signaling in distress which of those, 1,132 migrants were transported to the nearest urban center in Arlit.** (41% were from Mali, (21%) Guinea Conakry, Côte d'Ivoire and Niger (7% each), (5%) Burkina Faso, Senegal and Cameroon (4% each), (3%) Sierra Leone and other nationalities (8%). *Other SAR operation are conducted in Agadez, Arlit and Dirkou (see monthly SAR Dashboard for more details).
- Official Algerian convoys:** Each year, thousands of migrants, the majority of which are from Niger, are repatriated from Algeria towards Niger within the framework of the agreement between the governments of Niger and Algeria. IOM, through the Migrant Response and Resource Mechanism (MRRM), provides humanitarian assistance for these migrants upon arrival to Niger including support in registration migrants. **In January 2019, 4 official Algerian convoys arrived with 657 migrants** (97% Nigerien while 3% or 18 individuals were non-Nigerien).

TYPE OF FLOWS OBSERVED

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Internal	Total
2016	111,230	333,891	-	445,121
2017	98,306	69,430	-	167,736
2018	88,601	106,766	71,223	226,590
2019	24,808	21,924	18,735	65,467

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE FMPs (FEBRUARY 2016 – JANUARY 2019)



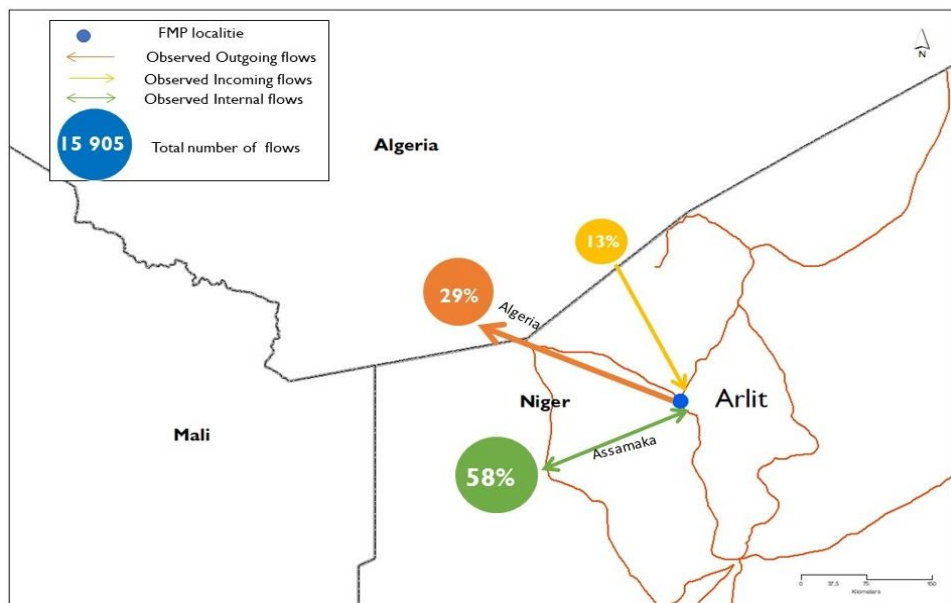
The **Arlit** Flow Monitoring Point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, as well as internal movements. The Arlit FMP has been active since **February 2016**.

During this month, more outgoing flows (4,564) than incoming flows (2,146) were observed. The main departure cities included Arlit, Assamaka and Agadez (Niger) while the main destination cities included: Assamaka, Arlit and Algerian villages located near the border (Note: the majority of migrants passing through the Arlit FMP choose not to disclose their final destination given the sensitivities. In reality, most migrants transiting through Assamaka intend to travel to cities within Algeria including Inguezzam, Tamanrasset, Tamanghasset. Additionally, FMP figures do not include migrants refouled or repatriated from Algeria as these are collected separately – see page 2).

In comparison with the previous month, the number of incoming flows decreased slightly while the outgoing flows remain constant. The incoming flow decreased by 7%. The decrease may be linked to the changes of roads because of the recurrent re foulment of migrants from Algeria.

The main reasons cited for movement continue to be **economic migration (50%)** and **seasonal migration (50%)**.

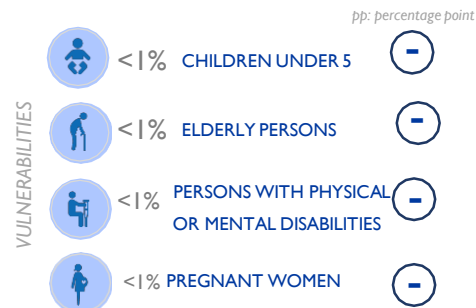
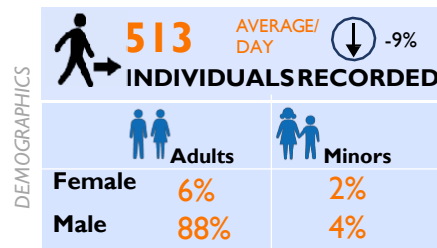
The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigerien (76%), Chadian (6%), Nigerian and Sudanese (3% each). Other nationalities comprised of Malian, Guinean, Burkinabe, Cameroonian and Senegalese nationals. Please note FMP breakdown of nationalities does not include migrants refouled and/or repatriated from Algeria via the official convoys.



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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	100	-

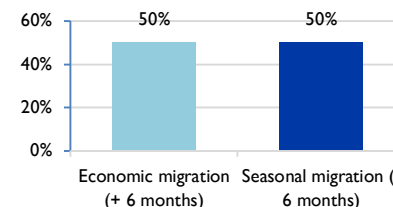
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	100	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

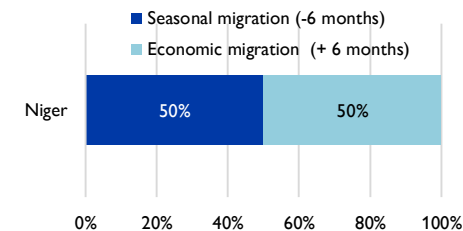
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

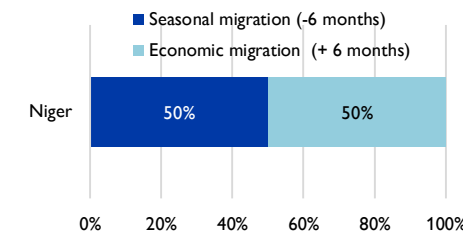
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



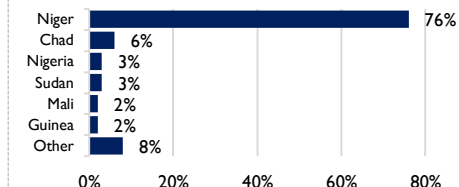
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



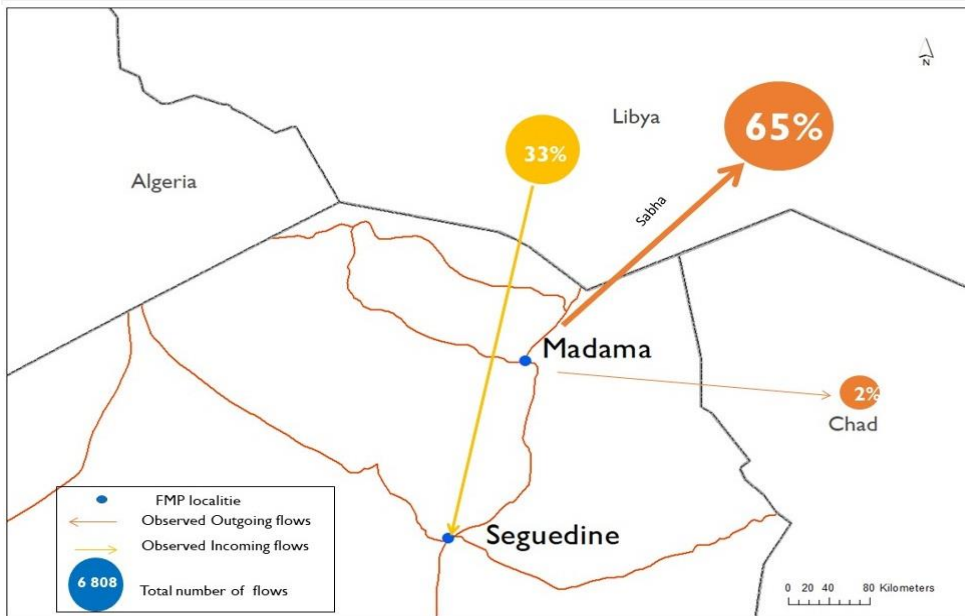
The **Séguédine** Flow Monitoring Point captures **cross-border flows** to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since **February 2016**. Given the vastness of the Agadez region which spans 703,00 km² (greater than the size of France and 21 times larger than 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 control posts. As such, this new FMP complements the one in Séguédine which only captures incoming flows while Madama captures outgoing flows.

During this month, more outgoing flows (4,535 individuals representing 67% of flows observed) than incoming flows (2,273) were observed.

A daily average of 220 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine FMP this month, which is a decrease of ten per cent compared to the previous month when 244 were crossing the border each day. The main departure and destination cities included Agadez (Niger) and Sebha (Libya). Compared to the previous month, flows are down by approximately eight per cent. This is possibly linked to the upsurge of insecurity in the northern part of Libya, but also to the increasing attacks of armed groups in the area around the border between Chad, Niger and Libya, which is a **“no man’s land”**.

The main reasons for movements observed remain the same as in previous months: **economic migration (34%)** followed by **seasonal migration and short term local movement (33%)**.

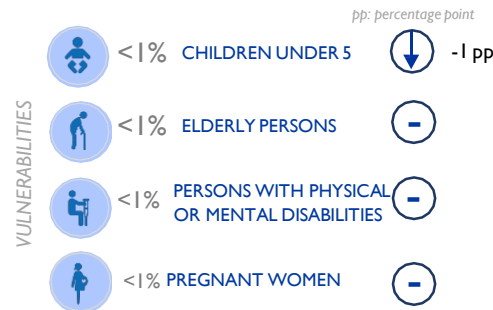
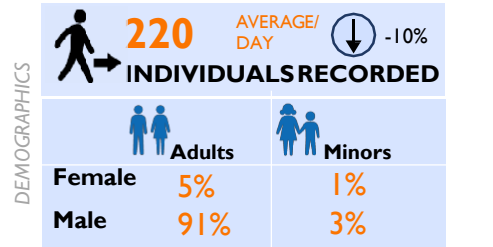
The main nationalities observed were: Nigerien (85%), Nigerians (6%), Chadians (5%) and other nationalities observed (4%) include Ghanaians, Malians, Sudanese among others.



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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	64	-28 pp
Libya	35	+27 pp
Chad	1	+1 pp

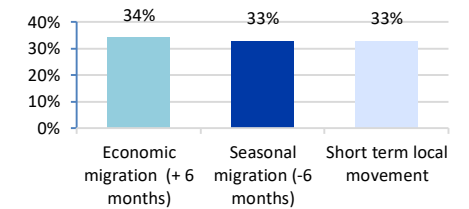
Country of destination	%	Variation
Libya	65	-27 pp
Niger	33	+25 pp
Chad	2	+2 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

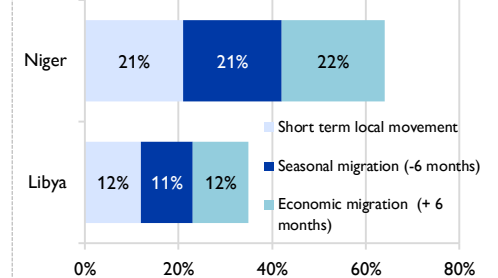
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

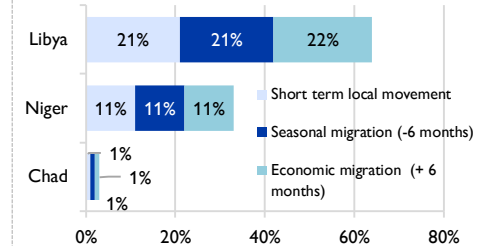
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



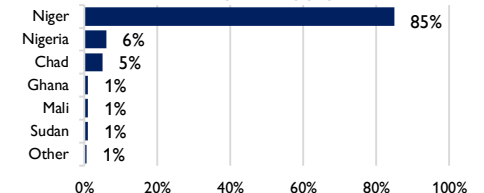
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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 between Niger and Nigeria, through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria pass; Nigeria is one of the main sending countries for migrants traveling towards the Mediterranean. The Magaria FMP has been active since August 2018.

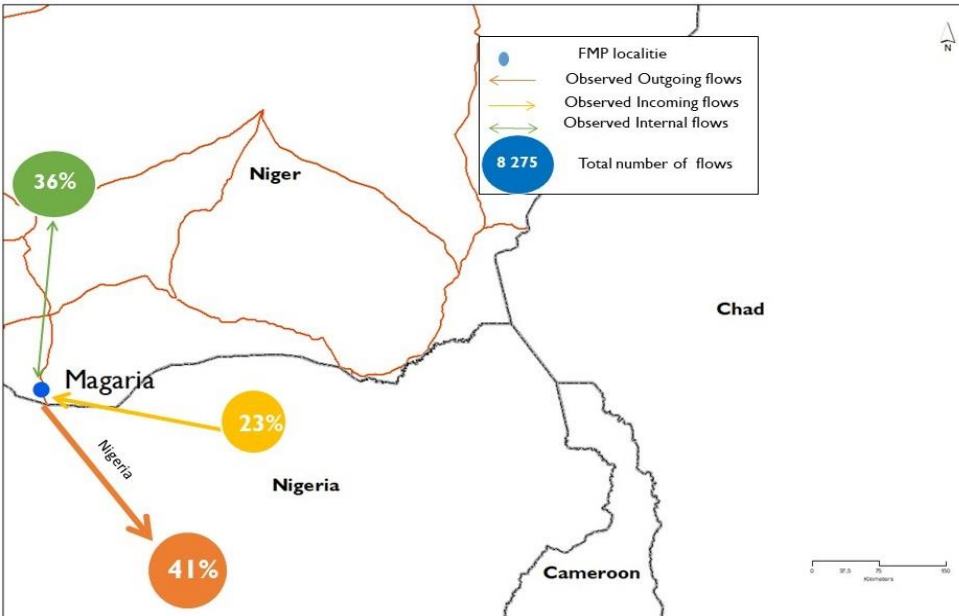
A daily average of 267 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month with more incoming flows (41%) than outgoing flows (23%) and a larger proportion of internal movements (36%). All flows observed were heading towards Niger and Nigeria. Primarily coming from the departure cities of Magaria and Zinder (Niger); and Kano and Babura (Nigeria).

The reasons for migration for the majority remain similar with those of the previous month, thus flows were classified as **short term local movements (64%)** and **economic migration (36%)**.

Magaria is used mostly by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have traditionally maintained an economic exchange.

Two main nationalities were observed passing through this FMP in January 2019 : Nigeriens (78%), Nigerians (22%).

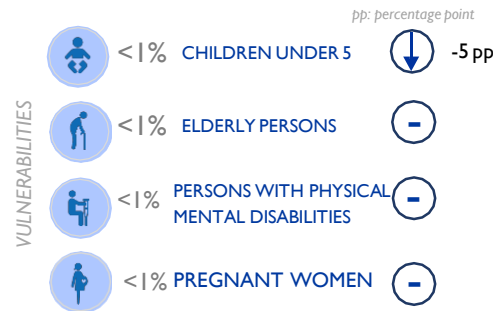
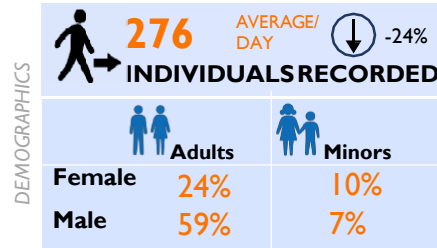
Migrants transiting through the Magaria FMP travelled essentially in some private vehicles (96%), in some trucks (3%) and in Buses (1%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	64	+1 pp
Nigéria	36	-1 pp

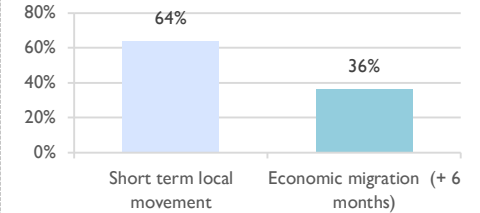
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	84	-1 pp
Nigéria	16	+1 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

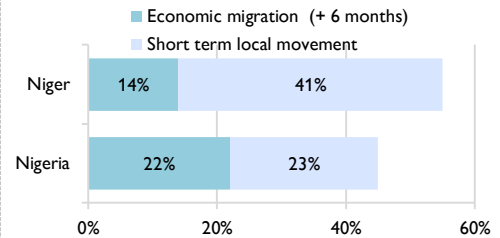
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

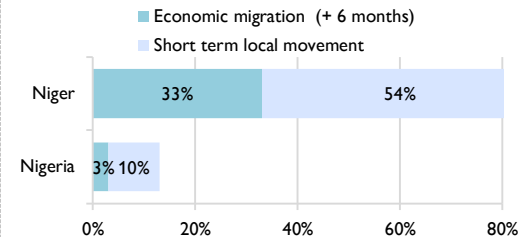
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



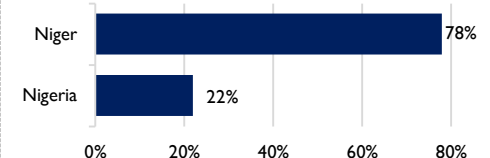
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



The **Dan Barto** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria, often traveling towards the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP has been active since **August 2018**.

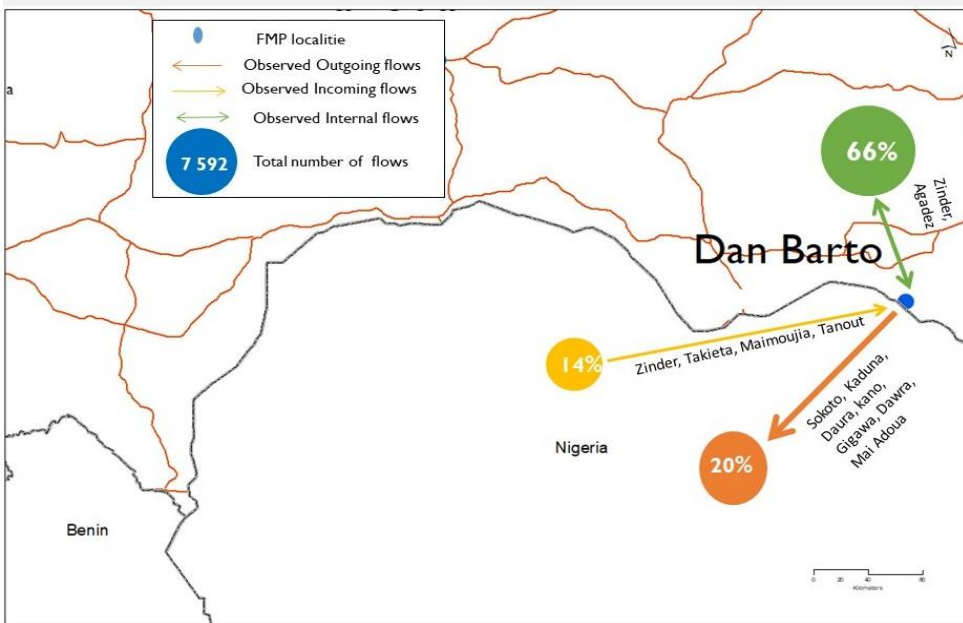
A daily average of 245 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (20%) than incoming flows (14%). The majority of individuals transiting through the Dan Barto FMP are short term local movements (66%). Compared with last month, movements remain constant.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **short-term local movements** (38%), **seasonal migration** (35%) and **economic migration** (26%); while one per cent cited **tourism**.

Dan Barto is mostly used by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who maintain a close economic relationship. Nigerien nationals travel to Nigeria to purchase goods while Nigerian nationals travel to Niger to purchase animals and food (millet, beans, etc.).

Two main nationalities observed crossing the FMP : Nigeriens (96%) and Nigerians (4%).

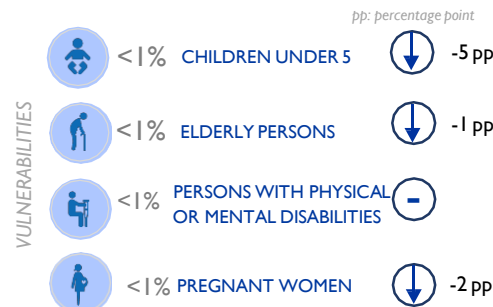
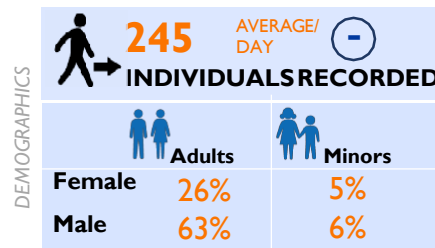
The majority were observed travelling by bus (50%), private vehicles (47%), followed by trucks (2%), and motorbikes (1%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	86	-1 pp
Nigeria	14	+1 pp

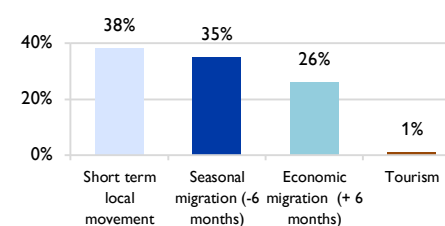
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	80	-6 pp
Nigeria	20.5	+6 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

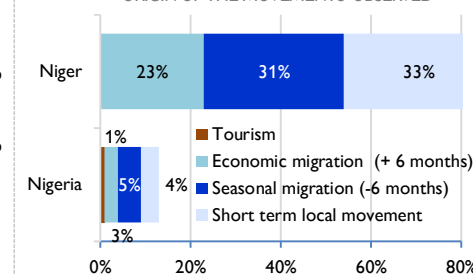
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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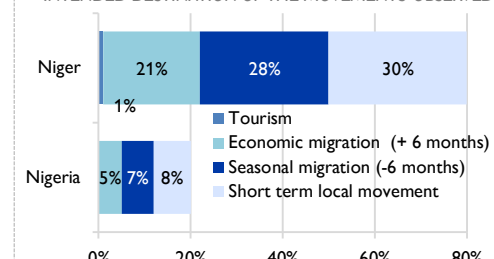
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



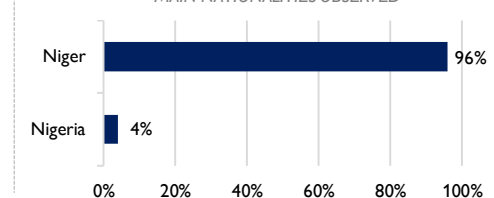
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



The **Dan Issa** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria pass, often traveling towards the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active since September 2018.

A daily average of 804 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month with more incoming flows (63%) than outgoing flows (37%). All flows observed were heading toward Niger and Nigeria. The main cities of departure are: Maradi, (Niger); Jibia, Mgama, Katsina, Kano, Abuja, Zamfara and Kaduna (Nigeria).

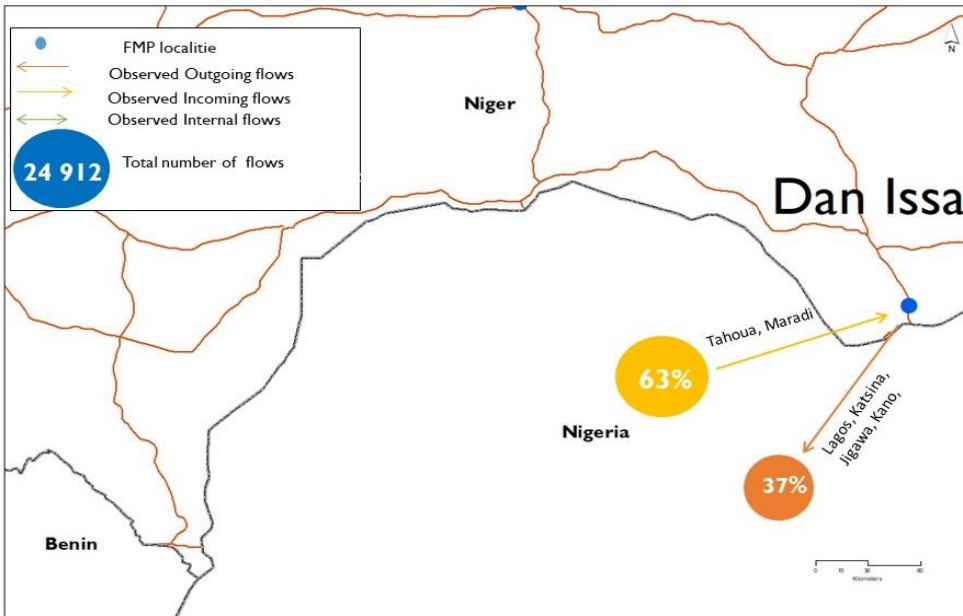
A significant increase of 755% was noted during this month. This increase may be linked to the improvement in the road conditions as well as the successful measures of the Niger and Nigerian defense forces to secure the road from armed robbers.

It is also linked to the movement students of the Mariam Abatcha University going on vacation and the arrival of students for short term programs

The main reasons cited for migration were **economic migration (54%)** and **short-term local movements (46%)**.

The main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Nigeriens (70%) and Nigerians (30%).

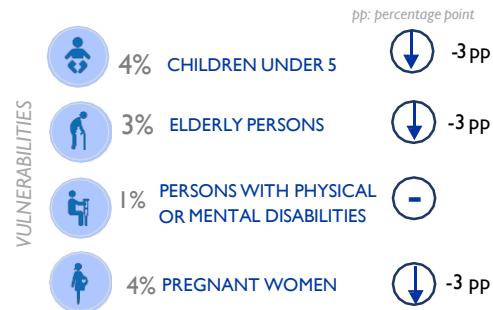
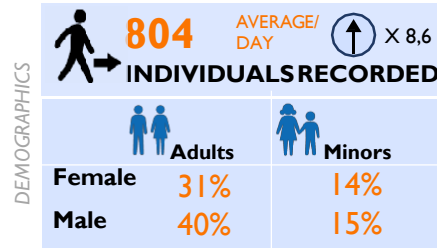
The majority were observed using private vehicles (54%) and buses (46%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	63	-12 pp
Niger	37	+12 pp

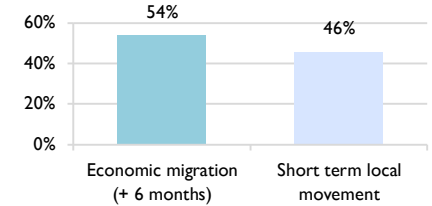
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	63	-12 pp
Nigeria	37	+12 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
 pp: percentage point

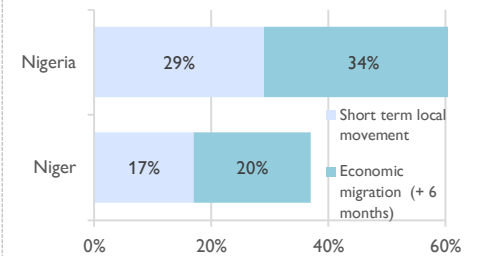
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

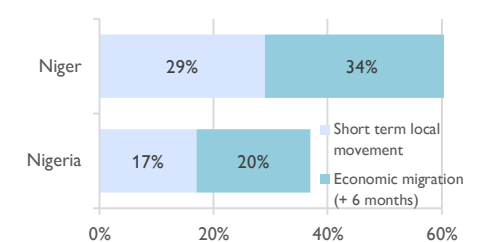
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



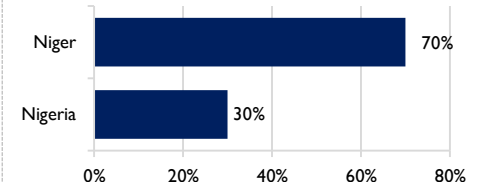
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



The **Tahoua** Flow Monitoring Point captures both cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a city in central Niger, where migrants transit. They mainly originate from Nigeria and other west Africa, such as Mali, Cameroon and Burkina Faso. They tend to take the Agadez route toward Algeria and Libya, while some reach Algeria through Tchinta, about 300km near the Algerian border. The Tahoua FMP has been **active since August 2018**.

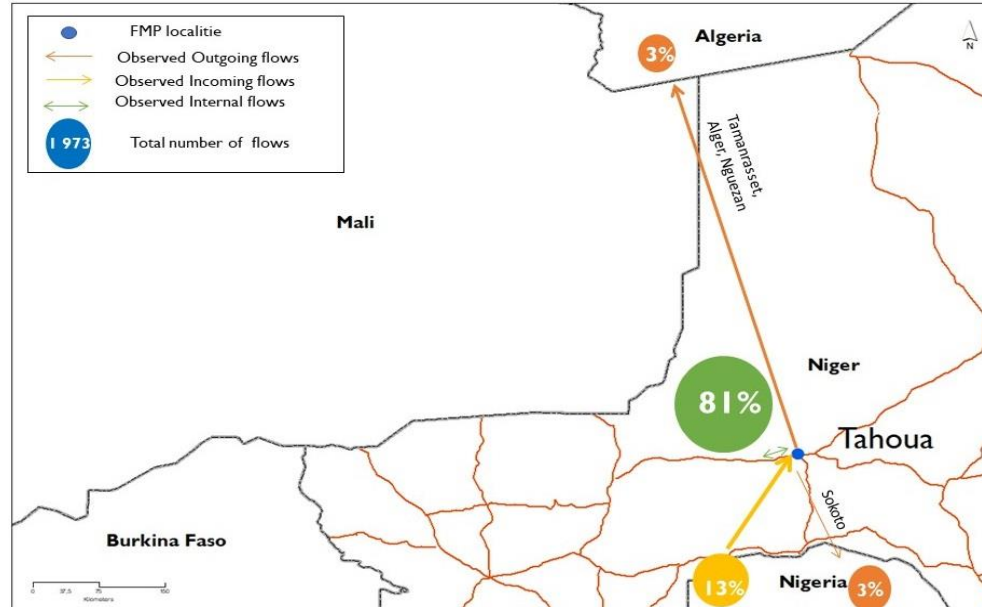
A **daily average of 64 individuals** passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed in January 2019. This represents a 100% increase in comparison to the previous month.

81% of the flows observed were internal (34% of these movements come from Niamey the capital, (32% from Agadez, (18% from the city of Tahoua, (9% from Maradi, (3% from Assamaka, (2% from Arlit. The (3% comes from Guidan-Roundji and the Tchinarakaten gold site. The outflows represent six per cent while the incoming flows are quantified at 13 per cent.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **short term local movements (42%)**, followed by **seasonal migration (29%)** and **economic migration (23%)**. 16 per cent of observed individuals did not respond to the question.

The main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Nigeriens (85%), Nigerians (4%), Beninese (3%), followed by Cameroonians and Ivoirians (2% each). The other nationalities include Burkinabe and Chadian among others and represent 4 per cent.

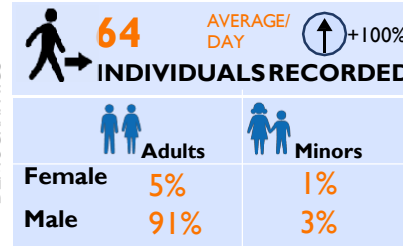
The majority were observed travelling by buses (75%), followed by private vehicles and (21%) and trucks (4%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	87	+8 pp
Nigeria	7	+5 pp
Algeria	3	-10 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	3	1 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

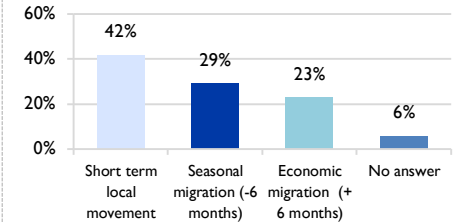
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	94	+9 pp
Algeria	3	-3 pp
Other	3	-6 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

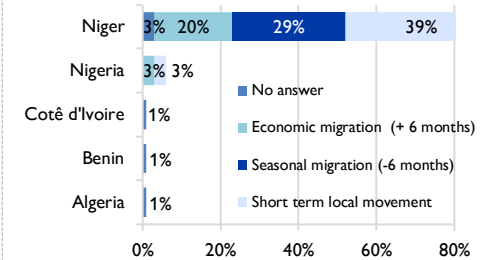
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

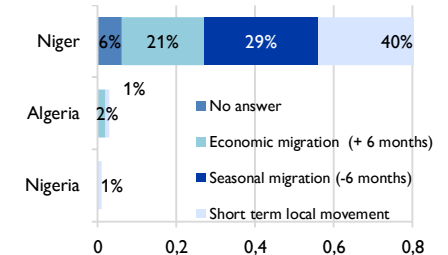
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

