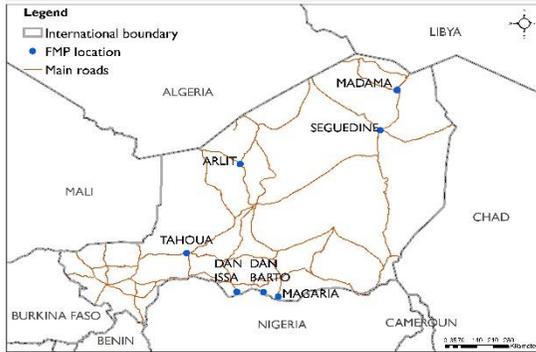


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in **West and Central Africa**. Flow monitoring is an activity that quantifies and qualifies flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, transit or exit. The data collected provides an overview of migration in the region. **Since February 2016, IOM Niger has been monitoring migration flows at seven points across Niger.** 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 the Séguédine FMP which is only captures incoming flows. The data collected provides an overview of migratory movements in the region.

NIGER POPULATION FLOW MONITORING POINTS



Three cross-border FMPs (**Dan Issa, Dan Berto and Magaria**) were established in August and September 2018 on the border between Niger and Nigeria, which is over 1,000 kilometers long. The aim was to better understand migration routes along the southern part of Niger, and to complement the existing FMPs in Arlit and Séguédine. An additional FMP was setup in **Tahoua**, in central Niger, to better understand internal movements.

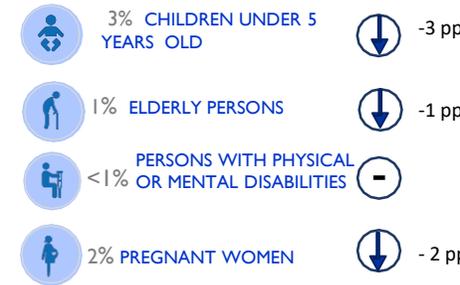
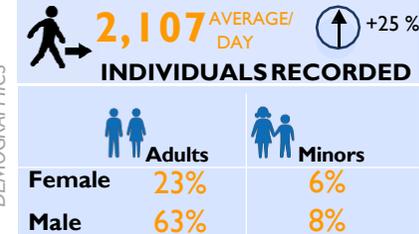
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM.

METHODOLOGY: Flow monitoring is an investigative tool that aims to highlight further understanding of internal, cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then conducts 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 gender 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.

LIMITATIONS: The data used in this analysis, including the maps, is an estimate and represents only a part of the existing flows on the migration routes passing through the country. 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

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	82	+ 1 pp
Nigeria	11	-
Libya	4	+ 1 pp
Algeria	3	- 1 pp

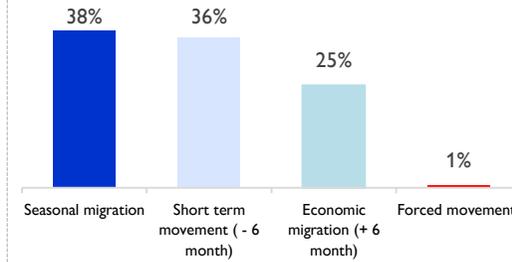
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	75	+ 3 pp
Libye	8	- 1 pp
Algeria	8	- 1 pp
Nigeria	8	- 1 pp
Côte d'ivoire	1	+ 1 pp

Variations computed based on data from the previous month

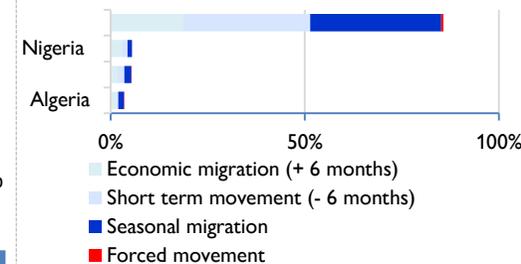
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

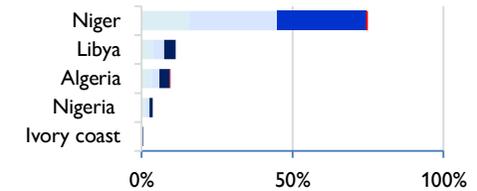
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



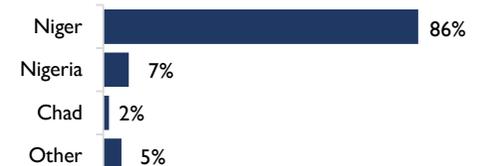
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



JANUARY 2020 SUMMARY

11,636 Individuals entering Niger

16,068 Individuals leaving Niger

37,627 Individuals observed moving internally

65, 331 Number of individuals observed at the FMP

"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."

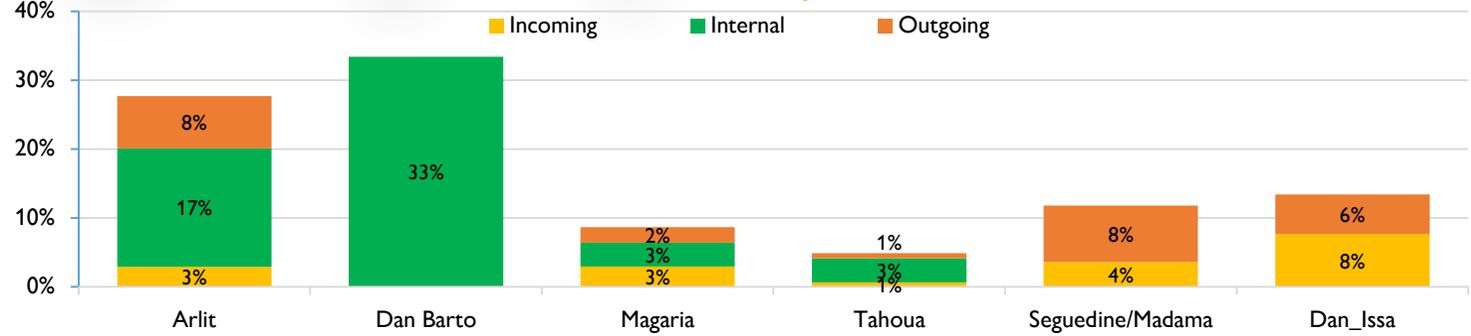
PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN JANUARY 2020



7 Active FMP in the Niger

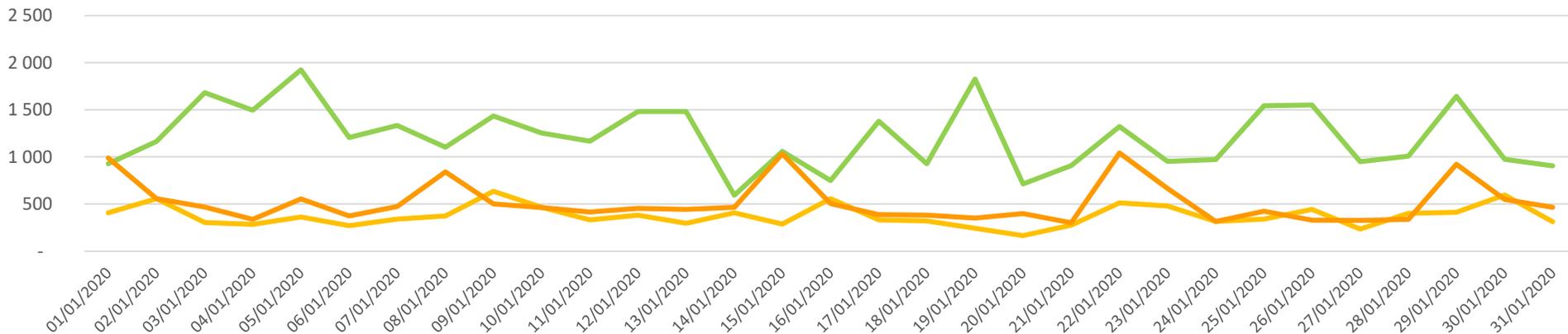
10 Information focal points

FLOWS OBSERVED IN JANUARY 2020



FLOWS OBSERVED IN JANUARY 2020

Incoming Internal Outgoing



COMPARISON OF TRENDS (2018 – 2019)

The data in the graph below presents the total number of migrants identified at the seven Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) active in Niger, noting that only the FMP of **Arlit** and **Séguédine** have been active since **February 2016**. In August 2018 three new FMPs (Tahoua, Magaria and Dan Barto) were activated and another FMP (Dan Issa) was activated in September 2018. Following the development of bypasses routes a seventh FMP (Madama) was activated in January 2019 to capture only the outgoing flows and complement Séguédine which only captures incoming flows.

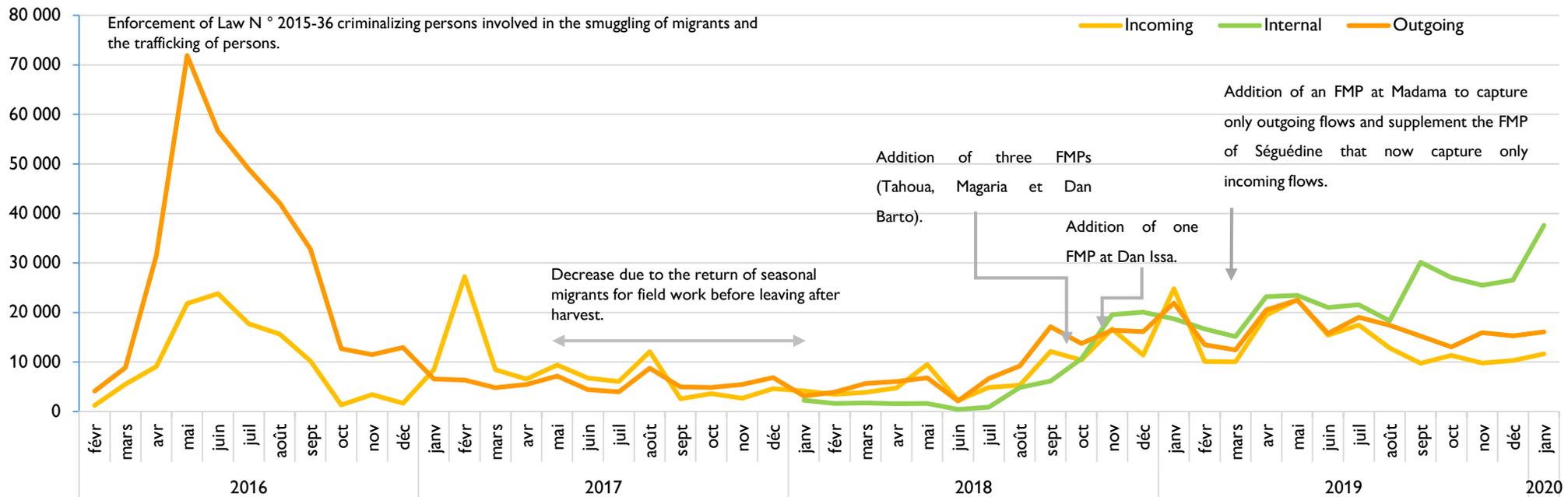
The analysis of data collected at **the seven FMPs** shows a 141 per cent increase in total flows in 2019 compare to the total flow in 2018. Comparing the period of July to December of the year 2018 to the same period in 2019 there is a general pattern of more migrants arriving and leaving Niger this year compared to the 2018. Specifically, an increase of 18 per cent was observed in the incoming flows against an increase of 21 per cent the outgoing flows. In addition, the highest peak in incoming flows was observed in January 2019 while for the outgoing flows it occurred during May 2019 with respectively 24,808 and 22,493 individuals observed at the seven FMPs. These increases may be related to the fact that the enumerators received training and technical support as well as subsequent follow-up training.

The DTM Niger began collecting data on internal movements in January 2018. Comparing the data of the 2018 July to December period to that of the same period in 2019, we clearly see that flows have increased by more than 140%. The largest peak of internal movements was observed in September 2019 with 30,152 individuals, compared to September 2018 with 6,134 individuals. This represents an increase of nearly four hundred percent.

TYPES OF FLOWS OBSERVED

Year	Incoming	Internal	Outgoing	Total
2016	111,230	-	333,891	445,121
2017	98,306	-	69,430	167,736
2018	88,601	71,223	106,766	266,590
2019	173,737	267,228	202,409	643,374
2020	11,636	37,627	16,068	65,331

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE FMP : FEBRUARY 2016 - JANVIER 2020



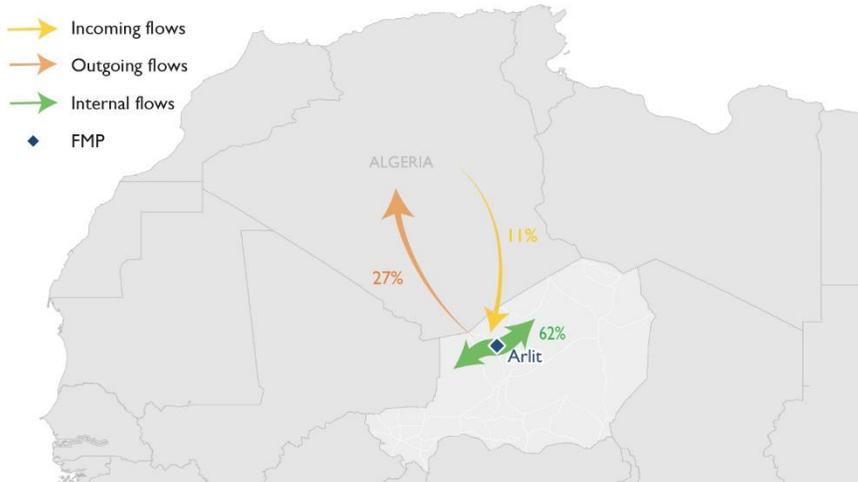
The **Arlit** Flow Monitoring Point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, as well as movements internal to Niger. The Arlit FMP has been active since **February 2016**.

During the reporting month, more outgoing flows (4,965) than incoming flows (1,911) were observed. The main departure cities included Arlit, Agadez and Tchibarakaten (Niger); Tamanrasset and Inguézzam (Algeria) while the main destination cities included Arlit and Tchibarakaten (Note: most migrants passing through the Arlit FMP chose not to disclose their final destination as it is a sensitive issue). In fact, most migrants transiting through Assamaka were intending to travel to cities within Algeria including Tamanrasset, Inguézzam and Oran. Additionally, FMP figures do not include migrants who were subject to repression or were repatriated from Algeria as these are collected separately.

Compared to the previous month, the daily average increased by 1 per cent with a daily average of 584 individuals crossing the FMP each day. These movements can be explained by the resumption of gold mining activities in the northern part which also serves as a hub to connect Niger to North Africa (Algeria and Libya) for certain migrants. For these such migrants, this route is related to escaping the restriction of the law 036/2015 which criminalizes the illegal transport of migrants in this area of the country.

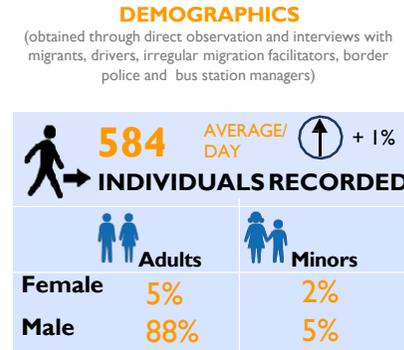
The main reasons for travel mentioned by the travelers were **seasonal migration (37%)** followed by **economic migration (36%)**, **short-term local movement (25%)** and **forced movement (2%)**.

The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigerien nationals (74%), Chadian and Nigerian nationals (4% each), and Sudanese and Malian nationals (3% each). The Guinean, Cameroonian and Senegalese nationals, among others, represented 12 per cent of observed individuals. It is important to note that the FMP breakdown of nationalities does not include migrants subject to repression and/or repatriated from Algeria via the official convoys.

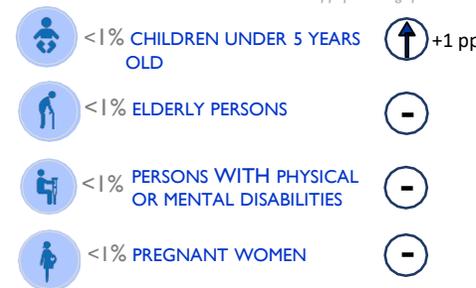


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DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	89	-
Algeria	11	-

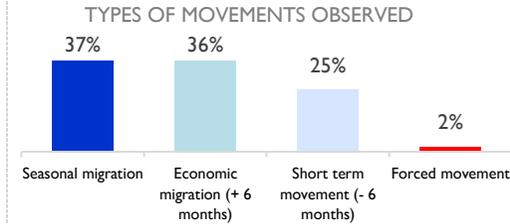
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	73	- 2 pp
Algeria	27	+ 2 pp

Variations computed based on data from the previous month

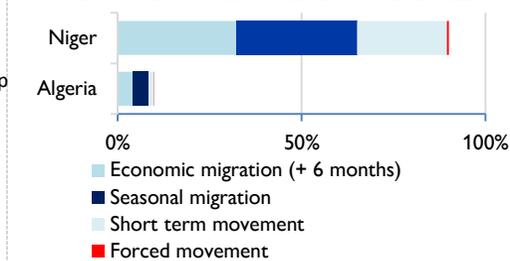
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TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

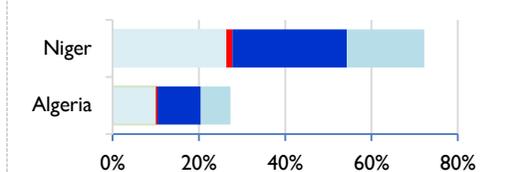
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



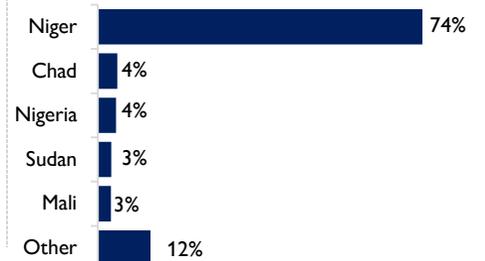
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



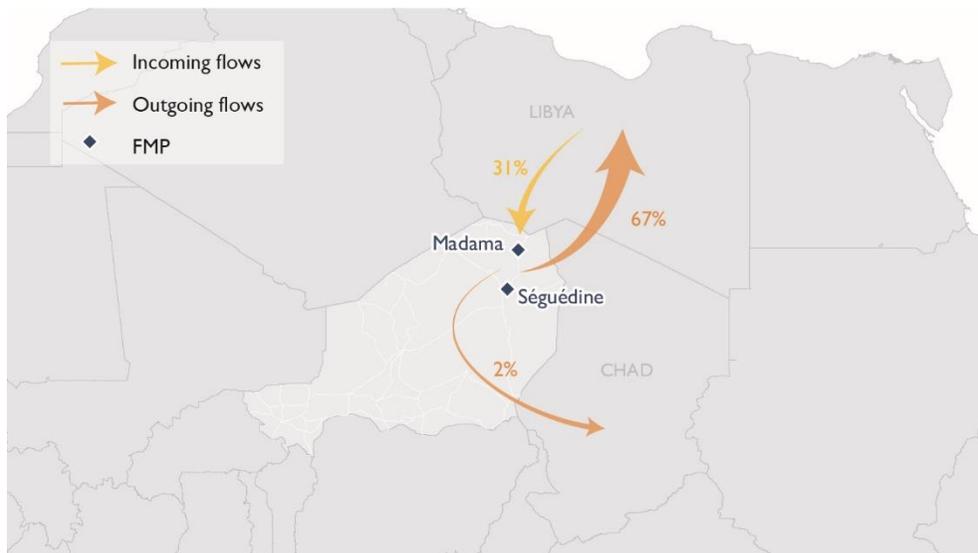
NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



The **Séguédine and Madama** 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 703,000 km² (greater than the size of France and 21 times the size of 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 outgoing flows** while **Madama captures incoming flows**.

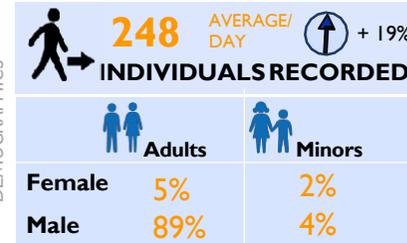
During this month, more outgoing flows (5,343 individuals representing 69% of flows observed) than incoming flows (2,360 or 31% of all flows) were observed. A daily average of 248 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine/Madama FMP this month. The daily average of individuals passing through this FMP has increased by 19% compared to the previous month when 208 individuals were crossing the border each day. During the month of January 2020, nearly 5,100 migrants left Niger to go to Libya (a trend also observed during the last three months) and the main departure and destination cities were Agadez, a place of logistical equipment and crossroads of migratory routes in Niger, and Sebha in Libya. The main types of movements observed this month were economic migration (34%) followed by seasonal migration and short-term local movement (33% each). The search for employment in the gold sites in Murzuq as well as a return to calm in Libya consist of the main factors, among others, for the migration towards this country.

The main nationalities observed in August were mostly composed of Nigerien (93%), followed by Nigerian and Chadian nationals (3% each). Other nationalities observed at this FMP (1%) included Libyan, Gambian, Mauritanian and Ghanaian nationals, among others.

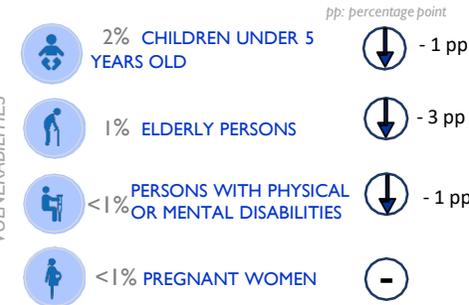


DEMOGRAPHICS

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	66	- 5 pp
Libya	32	+ 4 pp
Chad	2	+ 2 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of destination	%	Variation
Libya	67	- 5 pp
Niger	31	+ 5 pp
Chad	2	-

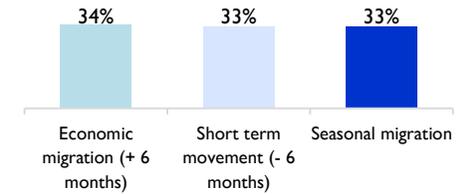
Variations computed based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

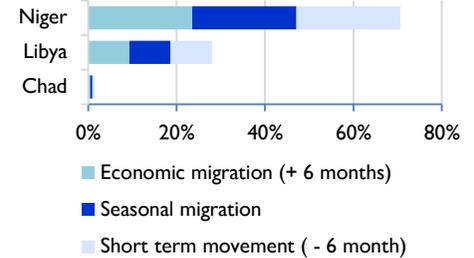
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

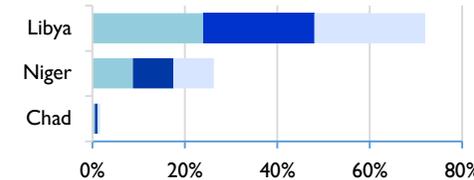
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



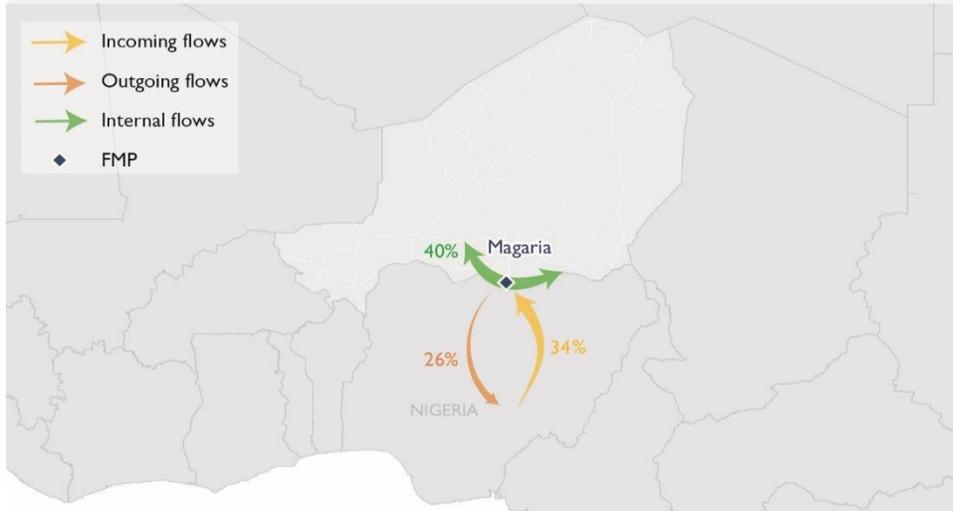
The **Magaria** Flow Monitoring Point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border between Niger and Nigeria, through where high volumes of transit flows take place, originating from Nigeria which is one of the main points of origin for migrants travelling toward the Mediterranean sea. The Magaria FMP has been active since August 2018. Magaria is used mostly by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have traditionally maintained an economic exchange. Most essential products towards Diffa and Zinder regions pass through this FMP. All cross-border flows observed were heading towards Niger or Nigeria and primarily coming from the departure cities of Magaria, Zinder, Dachi, Agadez, Tinkim, Bandé, Dungass, Tanout, Gada and Dogo (Niger) ; Babura, Garki, Kano, Baban Mutum and Daura (Nigeria).

A daily average of 183 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month, which represents a decrease of six per cent compared to the previous month, with more incoming flows (1,921 individuals or 34%) than outgoing flows (1,488 individuals or 26%), while almost the half of the entire flows observed were internal (2,258 individuals 40%). The closure of the Nigeria - Niger and Nigeria - Benin border has been extended.

The reasons for migrating for most travellers were **short-term local movements (56%)** and **economic migration (34%)**. Seven per cent were seasonal migrants while 2 per cent were for tourism and 1 per cent for forced movement.

The two nationalities observed passing through this FMP in January 2020 were Nigerien (81%) and Nigerian (19%) nationals.

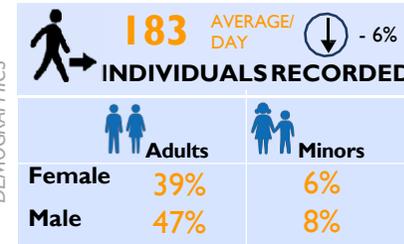
Vast majority of migrants transiting through the Magaria FMP travelled in private vehicles (99%) and motorcycles (1%).



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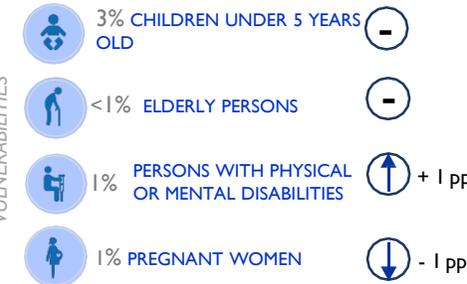
DEMOGRAPHICS

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point



VULNERABILITIES

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	66	- 6 pp
Nigeria	34	+ 6 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	74	- 13 pp
Nigeria	26	+ 13 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

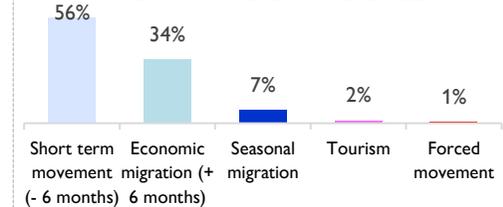
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

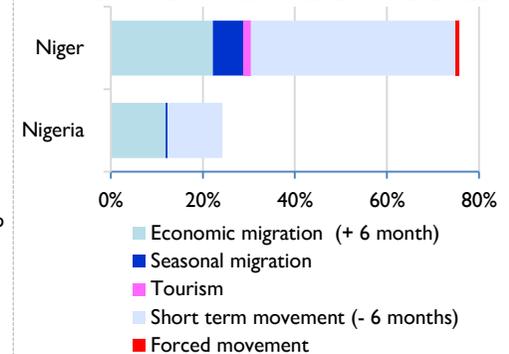
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

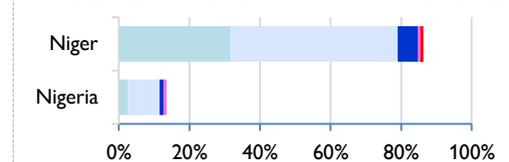
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



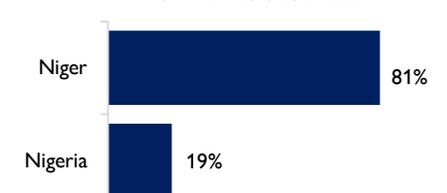
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



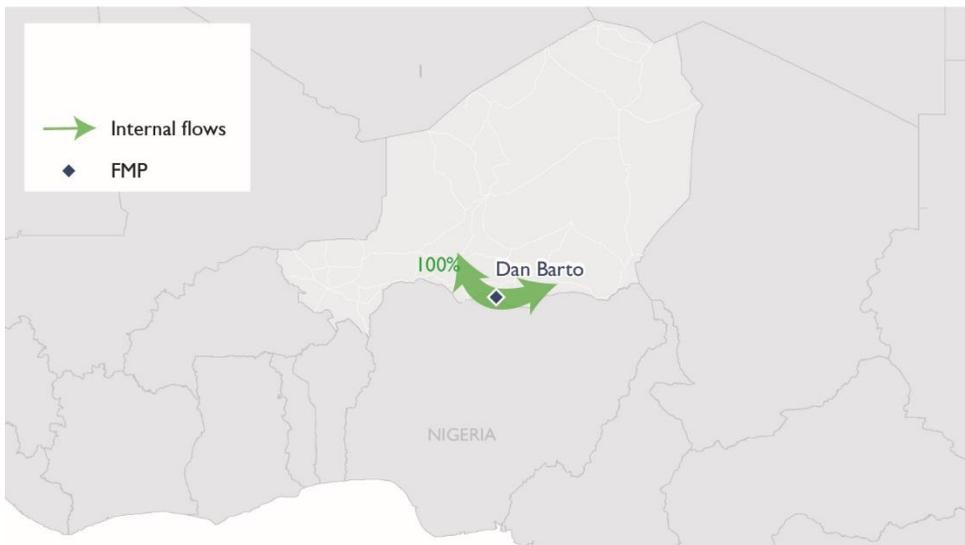
The **Dan Barto** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria transit, often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP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

A daily average of 705 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month which represents an increase of 99 per cent compared to the previous month when 354 individuals were crossing the FMP each day. Most individuals transiting through the Dan Barto FMP (100%) were moving internally around rural markets, less than 1 per cent flows were observed entering Niger. This is due to the closure of the Niger - Nigeria border, as the Nigerian border police strictly enforces the measure, however few traders from Nigeria came to Niger for economic activities because the closure of the border by Nigeria aims to ban the import of rice from Niger and Benin.

The reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration** and **short-term local movements (50% each)**.

The nationalities observed crossing the FMP were similar to those of the previous month and include Nigeriens (99%) and Nigerians (1%).

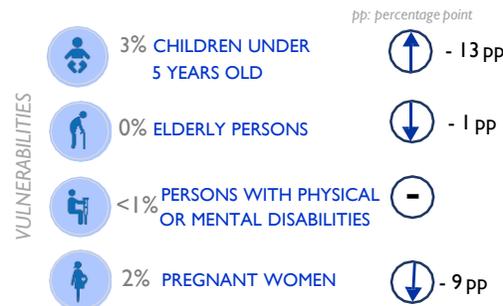
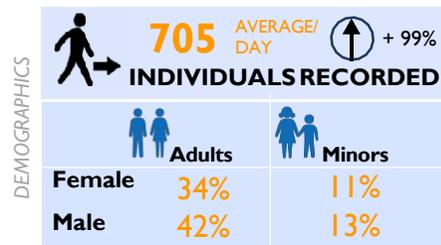
More than half of the individuals were observed travelling by bus (53%), followed by private vehicles (47%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	99	-
Nigeria	1	-

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	100	+ 2 pp

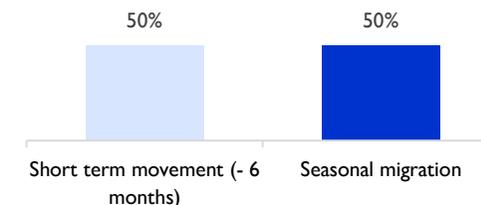
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

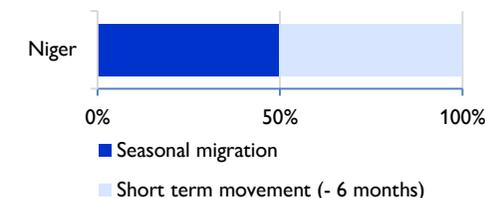
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

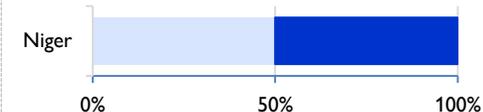
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



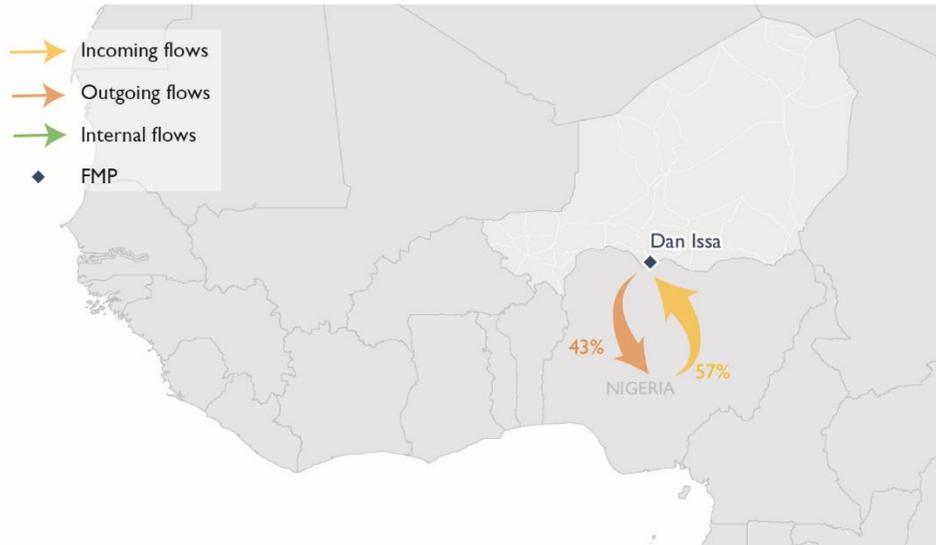
The **Dan Issa** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high flow volumes pass. Migrants are often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active since September 2018. Dan Issa is used mostly by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have traditionally maintained an economic exchange. Most essential products heading towards Niamey and Maradi region pass through that FMP.

A daily average of 283 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month. Incoming flows represented 4,998 individuals or 57 per cent of the total observed flows and outgoing flows accounted for 3,776 individuals or 43 per cent. All flows observed were heading toward Niger or Nigeria. The main cities of departure were Maradi (Niger); Katsina, Kano, Jubila and Magama (Nigeria). An 18 per cent increase was observed in the daily average of observed individuals.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **economic migration (52%)**, **seasonal migration (31%)** and **short-term local movements (17%)**.

The nationalities observed crossing the FMP in September were Nigeriens (77%), Nigerians (22%) and other nationalities (nationals from Mali, Benin, Cameroon) were 1 per cent.

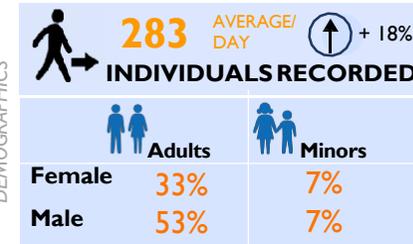
Most individuals were observed travelling by bus (61%) and by private vehicles (39%).



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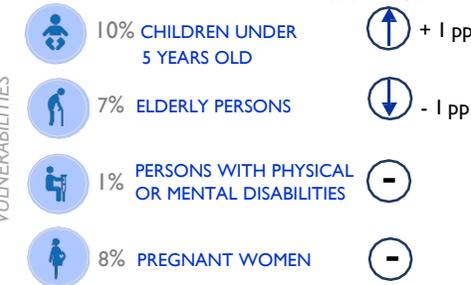
DEMOGRAPHICS

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point



VULNERABILITIES

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Nigeria	57	+ 4 pp
Niger	43	- 4 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

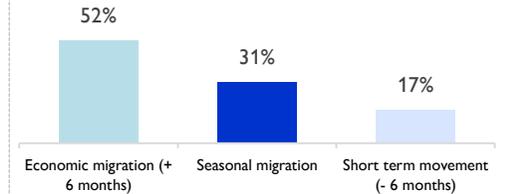
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	57	+ 4 pp
Nigeria	43	- 4 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

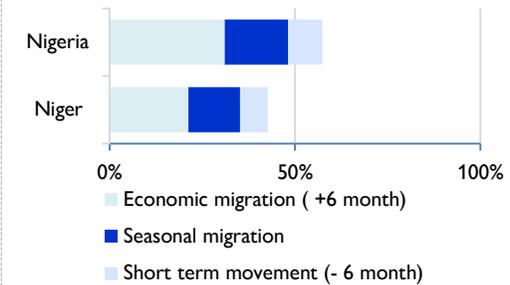
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

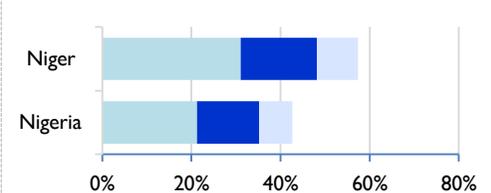
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



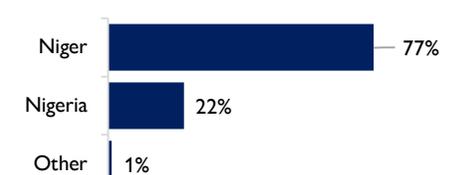
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



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 African countries, such as Mali, Cameroon and Burkina Faso. They tend to take the Agadez route to travel northbound toward Algeria and Libya, while some reach Algeria through Tchintabaraden, about 300 km near the Algerian border. The Tahoua FMP has been **active since August 2018**.

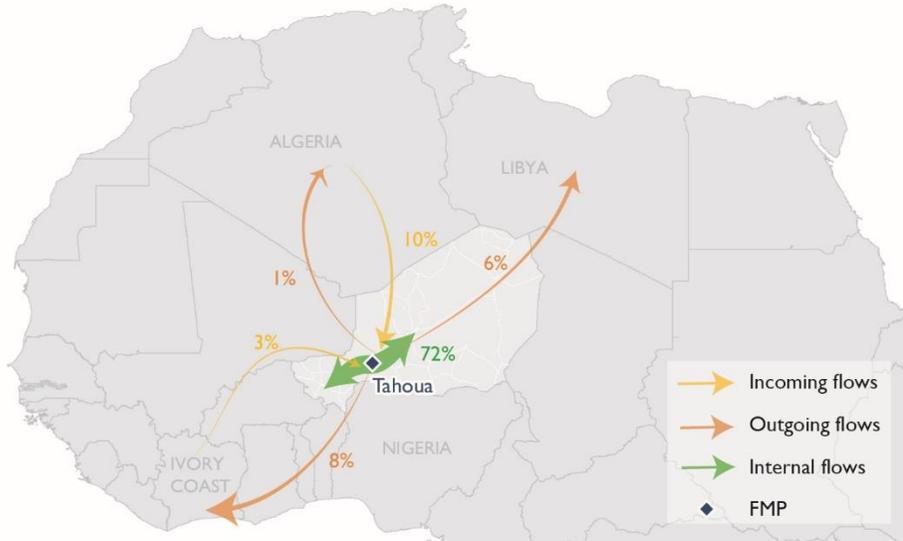
A daily average of 103 individuals passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed in January 2020. This represents a decrease of 4 per cent in comparison with the previous month when an average of 107 individuals were crossing the FMP each day. Movements originated mainly from Niamey, Tahoua, Agadez, Arlit, Maradi and Zinder in Niger. The other departure countries include Ivory coast (5%) and Algeria (5%).

Most flows observed were internal (72%) this is linked to the fact that the FMP is located in the middle of Niger. Incoming flows represented 13 per cent of flows, while outgoing flows represented 15 per cent of flows.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration (42%)** followed by **short-term local movements (38%)**, **economic migration (19%)** and **forced movement (1%)**.

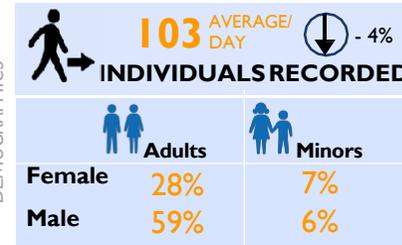
The main nationalities observed crossing the Tahoua FMP were the same as those observed the previous month. They included Nigeriens (83%), Cameroonians (4%), Ivoirians and Nigerians (3% each), Beninese and Ghananese (2% each), and other nationalities (Gambians, Burkinabe and Senegalese).

Most of the individuals observed were travelling by bus (84%), followed by private vehicles and trucks (8% each).



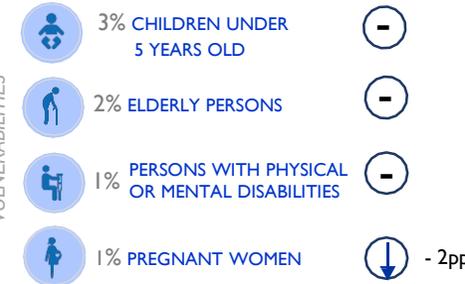
DEMOGRAPHICS

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point



VULNERABILITIES

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	87	- 2 pp
Algeria	8	+ 2 pp
Ivory coast	4	-
Libya	1	+ 1 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	84	+ 7 pp
Ivory coast	9	- 1 pp
Libya	6	-
Algeria	1	- 6 pp

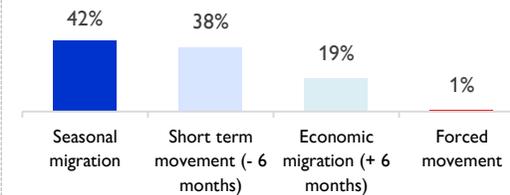
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

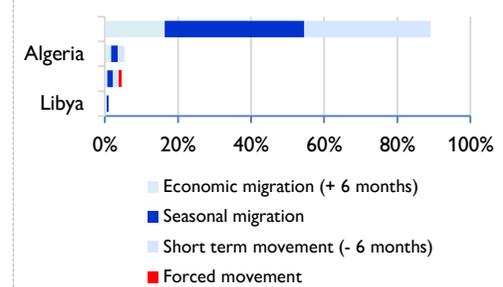
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

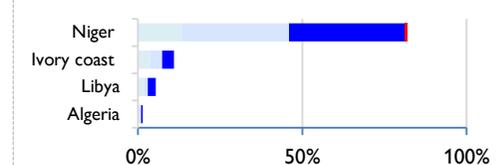
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



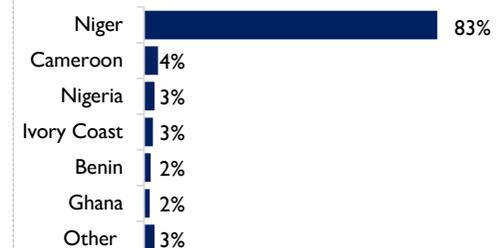
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES 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.