DTM IOM · OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGER

**Dashboard # 15**
Period : 1—30 September 2018

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 two points across Niger: **Séguédine** and **Arlit**.

The data collected provides an overview of migration in the region. The information is collected from primary sources. 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 km^2 and has a large number of roads crisscrossing the region.

FLOW MONITORING POINTS
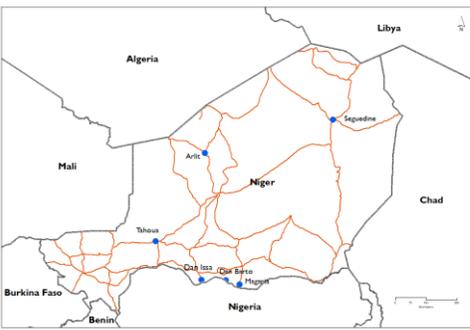
In addition to the 3 FMPs (Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua) activated in August, a **new FMP** was also set up in Niger **(Dan Issa) in September.** The aim was to better understand migration routes along the southern part of Niger and to complement the existing FMPs in Arlit and Séguédine. There are now 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 help 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.
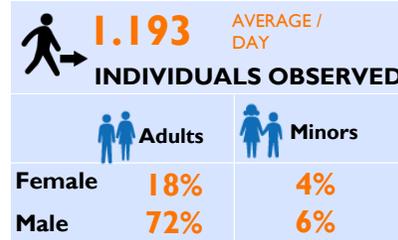
The four new FMPs will be piloted in the coming months to understand the added value of the FMPs towards a more holistic understanding of migration trends in Niger. Based on the initial findings from the new FMPs, there may be adjustments made to the new FMPs based on an increased understanding of migration 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.
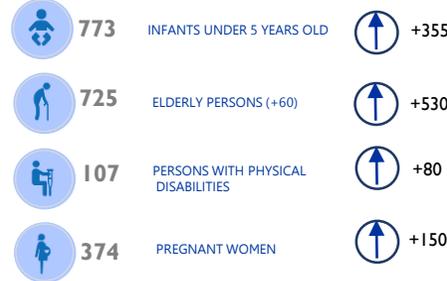
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS
(obtained through direct observations and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

DEMOGRAPHY

1.193 AVERAGE / DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	**18%**	**4%**
Male	**72%**	**6%**

Variation: difference in absolute value compared to previous month.

VULNERABILITIES

773	INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	↑	+355
725	ELDERLY PERSONS (+60)	↑	+530
107	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	↑	+80
374	PREGNANT WOMEN	↑	+150

Figures in absolute value for current month.

DEPARTURE AREAS AND DESTINATIONS

Area of Origin of Flows	#
NIGER	25.547
NIGERIA	5.803
LIBYA	3.862
OTHER	167

Intended Destination of Flows	#
NIGER	22.111
LIBYA	6.183
NIGERIA	6.856
OTHER	229

PRIMARY TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

- Short term movement 44%
- Economic migration (+ 6 months) 26%
- Seasonal migration(- 6 months) 22%
- Tourism 8%
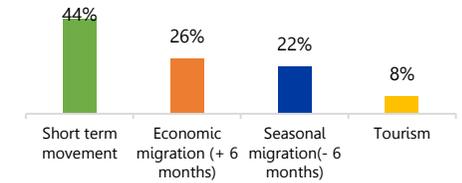
COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE BY MOVEMENT TYPE

Niger: 4% 16% 18% 30%
Libya: 6% 6% 6%
Nigeria: 3% 2% 8%

- Tourism
- Seasonal migration(- 6 months)
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)
- Short term movement
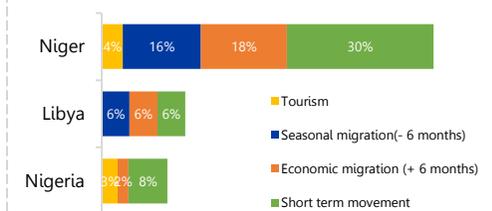
COUNTRY OF INTENDED DESTINATION BY MOVEMENT TYPE

Niger: 3% 13% 16% 25%
Libya: 9% 9% 10%
Nigeria: 4% 1% 10%

- Tourism
- Seasonal migration(- 6 months)
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Niger 78%
- Nigeria 14%
- Libya 2%
- Other 6%

DTM 1

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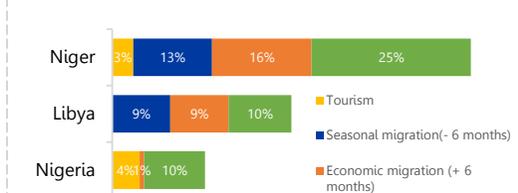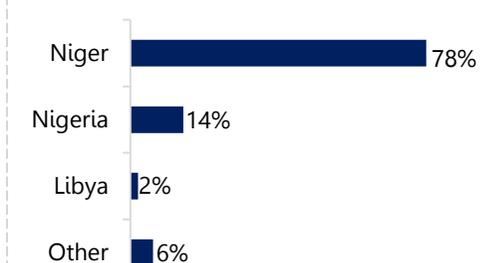
SEPTEMBER 2018*

During the month of September 2018, 35,379 individuals were observed transiting through the 6 active FMPs.

Outflows observed (17,127 individuals) represent 49 per cent of all flows, while incoming flows (12,118 persons) represent 34 per cent. In addition, 6,134 individuals or 17 per cent of flows were observed moving internally.

The observed outgoing flows were observed at: Séguédine (17%) followed by Magaria (10%), Dan Issa (9%) and Arlit (8%); 4 per cent of outgoing flows were observed at the Dan Barto FMP and 1 per cent at the Tahoua FMP.

Most of the incoming flows were observed at Séguédine (11%), Magaria (10%), Dan Issa (6%), Arlit (4%) and Dan Barto (3%) FMPs.

Internal movements are mainly observed at the Dan Barto FMP (12%), followed by Magaria (3%) and Arlit (2%).

MIGRATION TRENDS IN 2018*

The data in the graph below presents the total number of migrants identified at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) of Arlit and Séguédine for the period January 2017 – September 2018. The month of June 2018 had the lowest overall number of individuals observed at the FMPs thus far in 2018. In contrast, the month of May 2018 recorded the highest number of observed individuals during the first half of the year.

The increase in flows in Niger in September 2018 may be linked to the fact that migrants returning to Niger at the beginning of the rainy season return back after the harvest (August and September). Nigerien migrants, usually from rural areas, keep their crops in the granary and come back when the rainy season approaches, usually between May and June.

COMPARISON BETWEEN 2017 & 2018*

There is a general trend of more migrants entering Niger rather than leaving Niger from January to August 2017 for the **Arlit and Séguédine FMPs**, with a peak of 27,239 migrants entering in February 2017. This increase in inflows may be attributed to three phenomena: a stricter control of migration including the criminalization of persons involved in irregular migration; the deterioration of the security situation in Libya; and the repatriation efforts of Nigerien nationals from Algeria. However, the trend reverses with more outgoing flows than incoming flows from September 2017 until April 2018. Then in May 2018, the trend reversed again with the highest number of migrants recorded entering Niger during the first half of 2018.

6	Active FMPs in Niger
9	Information focal points

SEPTEMBER 2018 SUMMARY

12.118 Individuals entering Niger

17.127 Individuals leaving Niger

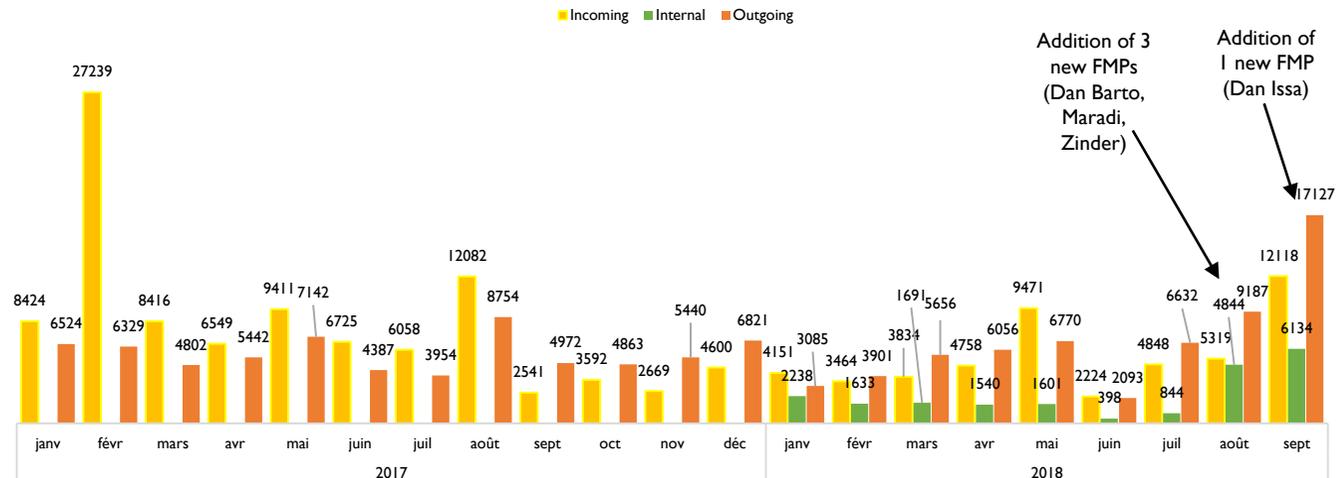**6.134** Individuals observed moving internally

35.379 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.

TYPE OF FLOWS OBSEVED

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Internal	Total
2016	81.617	298.277	no data	378.894
2017	98.306	69.430	no data	167.736
2018	148.493	129.937	20.923	229.353

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE 6 FMPS (JANUARY 2017 – SEPTEMBER 2018)

■ Incoming ■ Internal ■ Outgoing

Addition of 3 new FMPs (Dan Barto, Maradi, Zinder)

Addition of 1 new FMP (Dan Issa)

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CROSS-BORDER FLOWS

- FMP localités
- Percentage of Observed Outgoing flows (x%)
- Percentage of Observed Incoming flows (x%)

INTERNAL FLOWS

- FMPs Localities
- Percentage observed in the Internal Flows (x%)
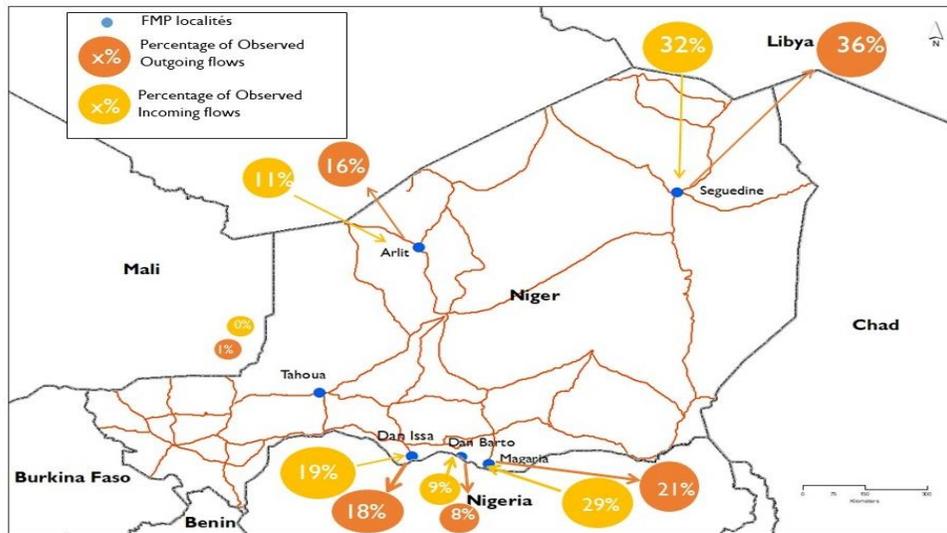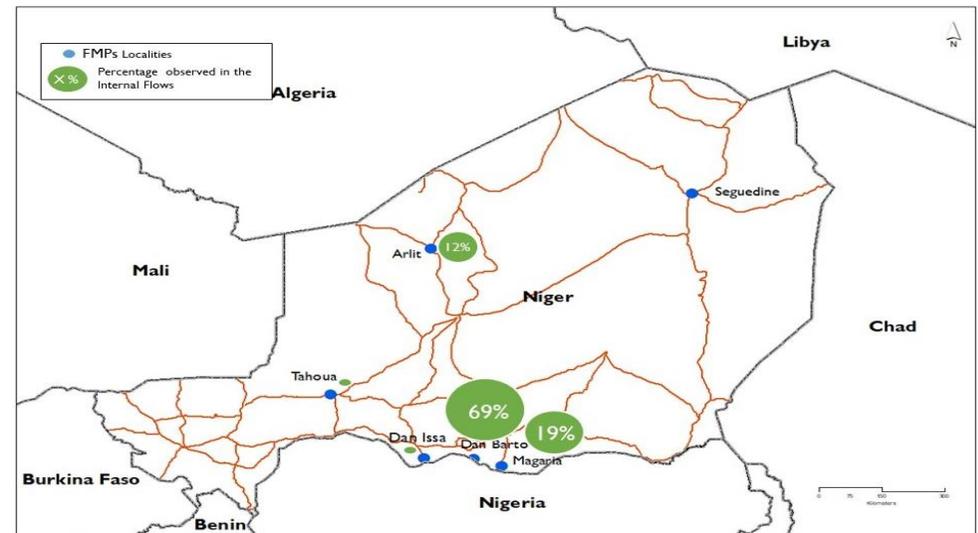
EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OBSERVED IN NIGER AT ALL FMPs IN SEPTEMBER 2018

Legend: Incoming — Internal — Outgoing
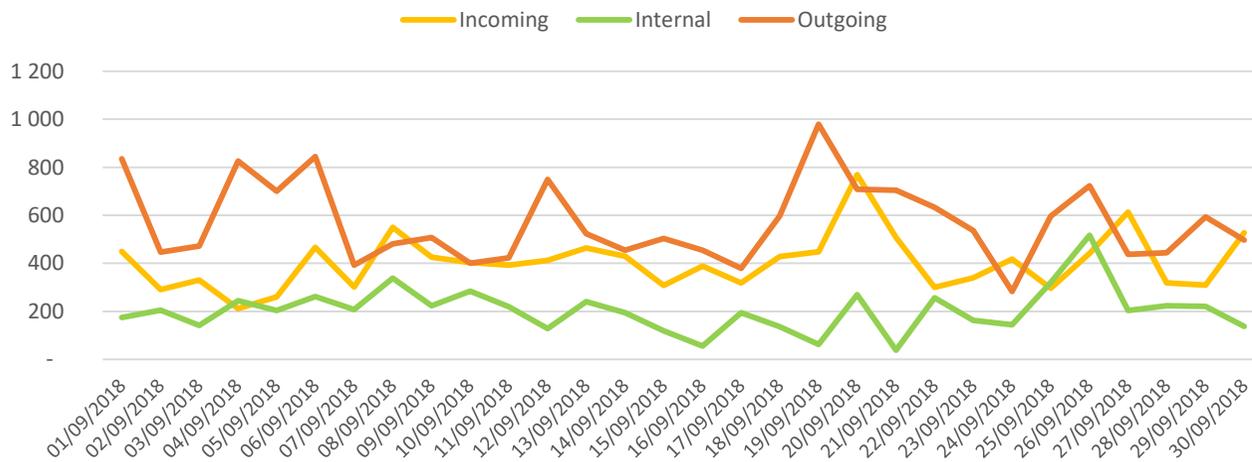
- The majority of flows are cross-border (83%) with the majority of migrants observed crossing the border with Nigeria (42%), Libya (28%) and Algeria (13%).
- A smaller proportion (17%) of internal movements were observed, with the majority of internal movements observed at the Dan Barto, Magaria and Arlit FMPs. 69 per cent of internal movements were observed at the FMP of Dan Barto, followed by Magaria (19%) and Arlit (12%).
- During the month of September 2018, **more outgoing than incoming flows were observed** with 17,127 individuals observed leaving Niger versus 12,118 individuals observed entering Niger. For outgoing flows, a daily average of 571 individuals were observed leaving Niger while a daily average of 404 individuals was observed entering Niger.
- The data in the graph shows the evolution of flows observed at the six active FMPs in Niger in September 2018. An average of 1,193 individuals per day were recorded passing through the FMPs during the month of September.
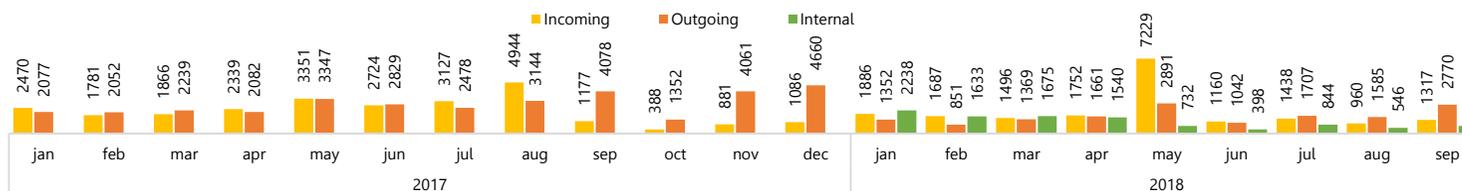
The **Arlit** flow monitoring point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, as well as internal movements. The Arlit FMP has been active since **February 2016**.

During this month, more outgoing flows (2,770) than incoming flows (1,317) were observed. The main departure cities included Arlit, Assmaka and Agadez (Niger) while the main destination cities included: Assamaka, Arlit and Algerian villages located near the boarder *(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).* In comparison with the previous month, the number of outgoing and incoming flows has increased. The outgoing flow increased by 60 per cent while the incoming flow increased by 37 per cent. The increase may be due to the fact that Nigerien migrants coming back to Niger at the beginning of the rainy season tend to return after the harvest (August and September). Nigerien migrants, usually from rural areas, keep their crops in the granary and go to exodus to come back when the rainy season approaches, usually between May and June.

The main reasons cited for movement continue to be **seasonal migration** (51%) and **economic migration** (49%). The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigerien (63%), Nigerian (5%), Chadian and Malian (4% each) nationals, other nationalities include Guinean, Sudanese, Cameroonian and Senegalese among others.
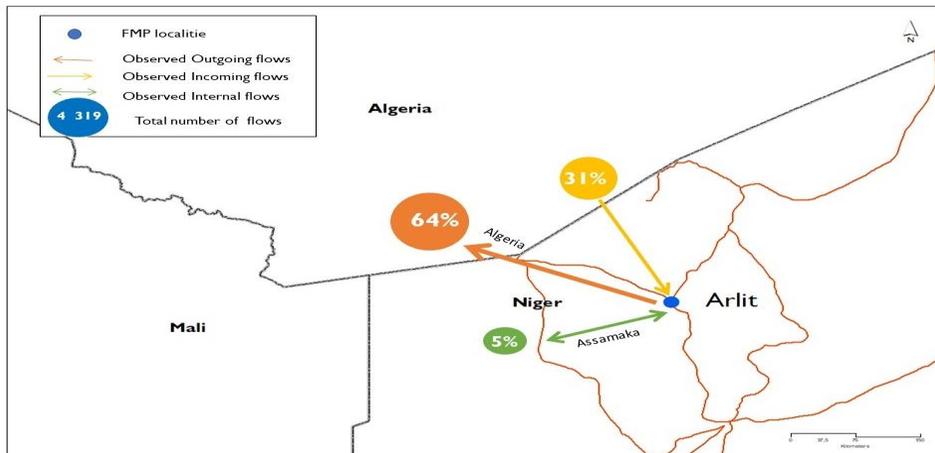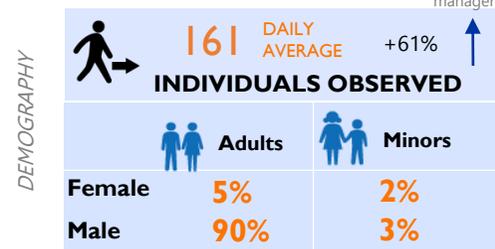
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

DEMOGRAPHY

161 DAILY AVERAGE +61% ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	👫 Adults	👪 Minors
Female	5%	2%
Male	90%	3%

PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT

**64% PRIVATE VEHICLE** **20% TRUCK** **16% PUBLIC BUS**

Outgoing flows : The highest outflow was observed in December 2017 (4,660 individuals). The number of migrants passing through this FMP during the first three quarters of 2018 (15,228) shows a decrease of 37 per cent when compared to the same period in the previous year (24,326).
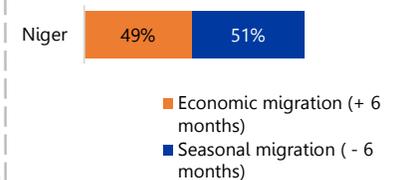
Incoming flows: The highest inflow was observed May 2018 (7,229 individuals).

The number of individuals entering Niger is trending downwards with 18,925 individuals observed entering during the first three quarters of 2018, compared to the 23,779 for the same period in 2017, which represents a 20 per cent decrease.

Internal flows: From January to August 2018, 11,071 people were observed transiting through the Arlit FMP, of whom 732 were observed in August (7% of the total internal flows since the beginning of the year).
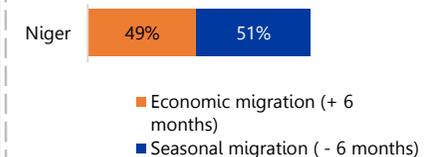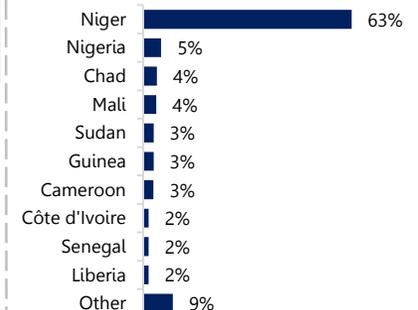
PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

51% — Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
49% — Economic migration (+ 6 months)
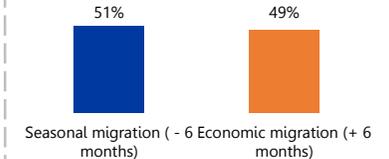
PRIMARY DEPARTURE COUNTRY OF OBSERVED FLOWS

Niger | 49% | 51% |

■ Economic migration (+ 6 months)
■ Seasonal migration (- 6 months)

PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRY OF OBSERVED FLOWS

Niger | 49% | 51% |

■ Economic migration (+ 6 months)
■ Seasonal migration (- 6 months)

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	63%
Nigeria	5%
Chad	4%
Mali	4%
Sudan	3%
Guinea	3%
Cameroon	3%
Côte d'Ivoire	2%
Senegal	2%
Liberia	2%
Other	9%

Map Legend
- ● FMP localitie
- → Observed Outgoing flows
- → Observed Incoming flows
- ↔ Observed Internal flows
- **4 319** Total number of flows

Algeria
31%
64%
5%
Algeria
Assamaka
Niger
Mali
Arlit

TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE ARLIT FLOW MONITORING POINT (JANUARY 2017 – SEPTEMBER 2018)

■ Incoming ■ Outgoing ■ Internal

2017
Month	Incoming	Outgoing
jan	2470	2077
feb	1781	2052
mar	1866	2239
apr	2339	2082
may	3351	3347
jun	2724	2829
jul	3127	2478
aug	4944	3144
sep	1177	4078
oct	388	1352
nov	881	4061
dec	1086	4660

2018
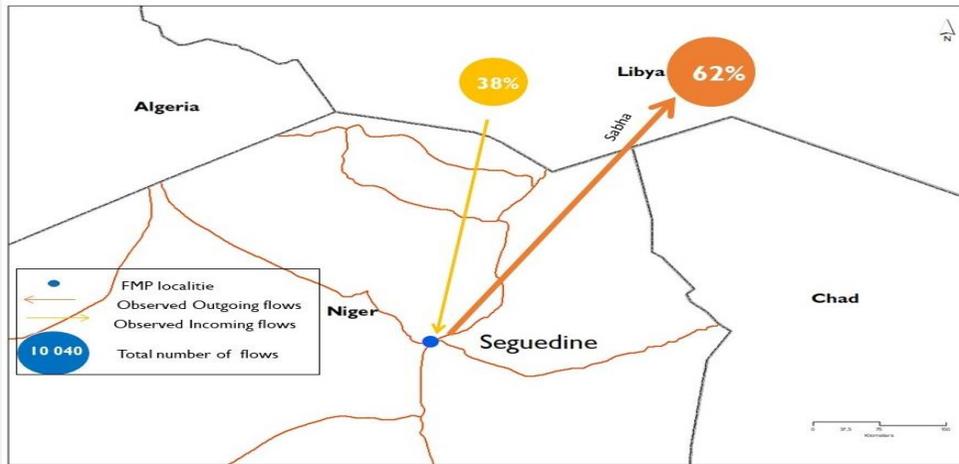| Month	Incoming	Outgoing	Internal
jan	1886	1352	2238
feb	1687	851	1633
mar	1496	1369	1675
apr	1752	1661	1540
may	7229	2891	732
jun	1160	1042	398
jul	1438	1707	844
aug	960	1585	546
sep	1317	2770	732

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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.**
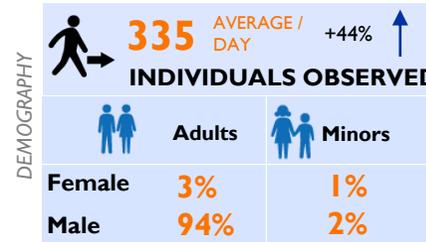
A daily average of 335 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine FMP this month, which is an increase of 44 per cent compared to the previous month when 233 were crossing the boarder each day. During this month, more outgoing than incoming flows were observed. The main departure and destination cities included Agadez (Niger) and Sebha (Libya). This increase may be due to the fact that Nigerien migrants engaged in farming activities usually return back after harvest, which generally starts in August and ends in September.

The main reasons for movements observed remain the same as in previous months: **economic migration** (34%), **short term local movement** (33%) and **seasonal migration** (33%) this month and the previous month for each type of flow. Nigerien (88%), Libyan (8%) and Nigerian (2%) nationals were the main population groups observed.

Map legend:
- FMP localitie
- Observed Outgoing flows
- Observed Incoming flows
- 10 040 — Total number of flows

(Algeria, Libya, Sebha, Niger, Seguedine, Chad; 38%, 62%)

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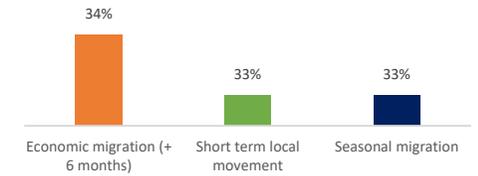
DEMOGRAPHY

335 AVERAGE / DAY +44%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	3%	1%
Male	94%	2%

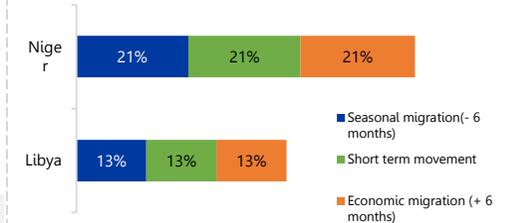### PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT

95% PRIVATE VEHICLE
5% TRUCK

Incoming flows: Overall, the number of people entering Niger has declined since February 2017.

Outgoing flows: Starting in February 2018, the number of people leaving Niger increased from 3,050 in February to 4,287 in March 2018, 4,395 in April and decreased to 3,879 in May 2018 and 1,051 in June. In addition 6,178 individuals left Niger through the Séguédine FMP in September 2018, which is the highest number recorded for outgoing flows in 2018.
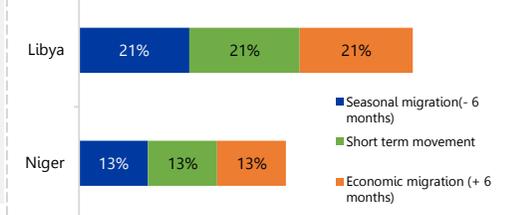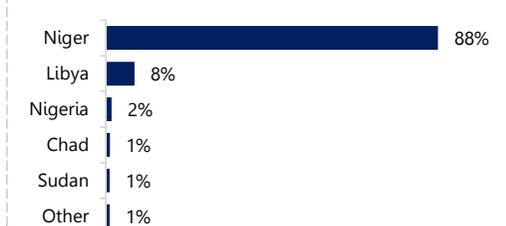
PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

- Economic migration (+ 6 months) — 34%
- Short term local movement — 33%
- Seasonal migration — 33%

PRIMARY DEPARTURE CIOUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS

	Seasonal migration (- 6 months)	Short term movement	Economic migration (+ 6 months)
Niger	21%	21%	21%
Libya	13%	13%	13%

PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS

	Seasonal migration (- 6 months)	Short term movement	Economic migration (+ 6 months)
Libya	21%	21%	21%
Niger	13%	13%	13%

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Niger — 88%
- Libya — 8%
- Nigeria — 2%
- Chad — 1%
- Sudan — 1%
- Other — 1%

TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE SEGUEDINE FLOW MONITORING POINT (JANUARY 2017 – SEPTEMBER 2018)

Legend: Incoming — Outgoing — Internal

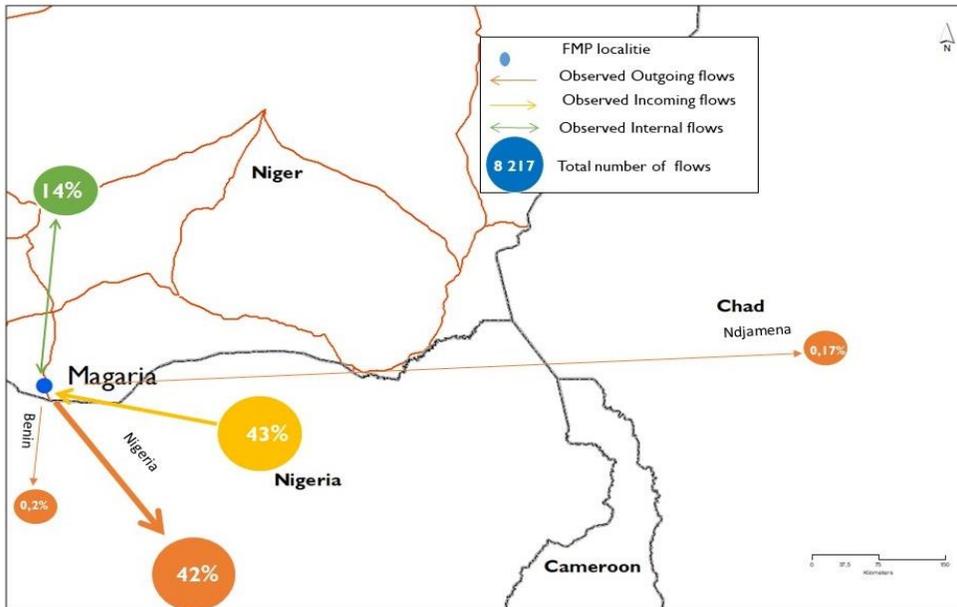| Month	Incoming	Outgoing	Internal
jan 2017	5 954	4 447	
feb	25 458	4 277	
mar	6 550	2 563	
apr	4 210	3 360	
may	6 060	3 795	
jun	4 001	1 558	
jul	2 931	1 476	
aug	7 138	5 610	
sep	1 364	894	
oct	3 204	3 511	
nov	1 788	1 379	
dec	3 514	2 161	
jan 2018	2 265	1 733	
feb	1 777	3 050	
mar	2 338	4 287	16
apr	3 006	4 395	
may	2 242	3 879	136
jun	1 064	1 051	
jul	3 410	4 925	
aug	2 356	4 866	
sep	3 862	6 178	
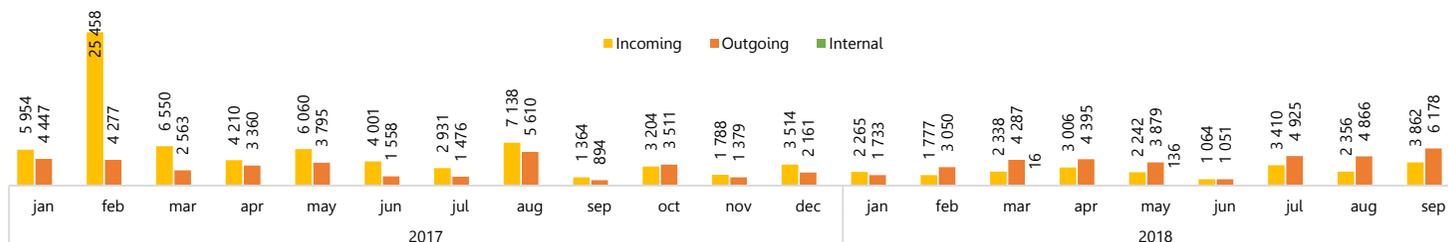
The **Magaria** flow monitoring point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border between Niger and Nigeria, through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria pass; Nigeria is one of the main sending countries for migrants traveling towards the Mediterranean. The Magaria FMP has been active since August 2018.

A daily average of 274 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month with equal outgoing flows (43%) and incoming flows (43%) and a smaller proportion of internal movements (14%). All flows observed were heading towards Niger and Nigeria. Primarily coming from the departure cities of: Magaria, Zinder and Dachi (Niger); and Kano, Babura and Garki (Nigeria). The reasons for migration for the majority of flows were classified as **short term local movement** (74%) and **economic migration (25%); seasonal migration** which represented 40 per cent of flows last month dropped to 1 per cent of observed flow this month.

Magaria is used mostly by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have traditionally maintained an economic exchange.
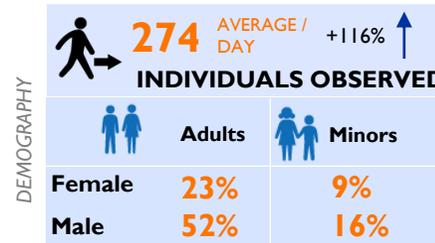
The main nationalities passing trough this FMP are : Nigerien (79%), Nigerian (20%), as well as other nationalities (Cameroonian, Beninese and Mauritanian) that represent 1 per cent.

The main means of transport used are private vehicles (92%), followed by trucks (5%), motorbikes (2%) and bus (1%).

Legend:
- FMP localitie
- Observed Outgoing flows
- Observed Incoming flows
- Observed Internal flows
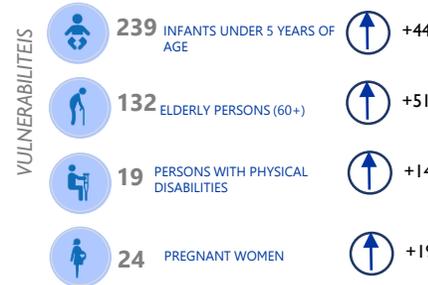- 8 217 Total number of flows

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

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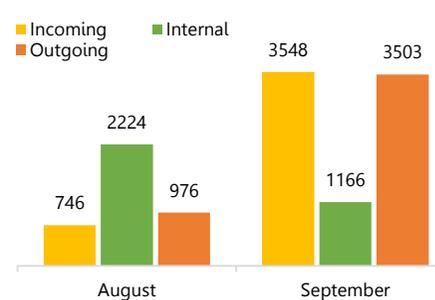
DEMOGRAPHY

274 AVERAGE / DAY   **+116%** ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	23%	9%
Male	52%	16%

Variation: difference in absolute value compared to previous month.

VULNERABILITE(S)

👶	**239**	INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE	↑ +44
🧓	**132**	ELDERLY PERSONS (60+)	↑ +51
♿	**19**	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	↑ +14
🤰	**24**	PREGNANT WOMEN	↑ +19

AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of Flows	%	Variation (%)
NIGER	71	12
NIGERIA	29	53

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE MAGARIA FMP IN 2018

Legend: Incoming (yellow), Internal (green), Outgoing (orange)

	Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
August	746	2224	976
September	3548	1166	3503

PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

Short term movement	Economic migration (+ 6 months)	Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
74%	25%	1%
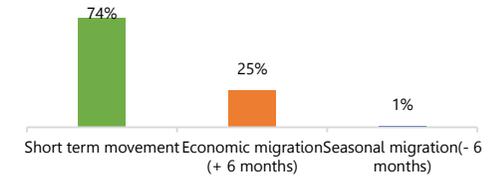
PRIMARY DEPARTURE COUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS
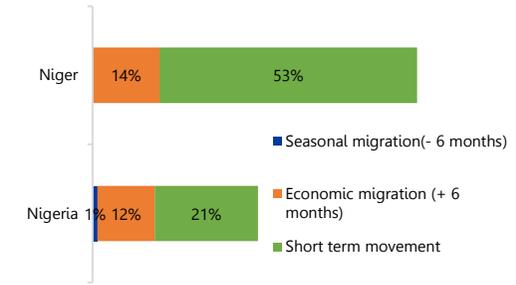
	Seasonal migration (- 6 months)	Economic migration (+ 6 months)	Short term movement
Niger		14%	53%
Nigeria	1%	12%	21%

PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS

	Seasonal migration (- 6 months)	Economic migration (+ 6 months)	Short term movement
Nigeria	1%	4%	52%
Niger		22%	21%

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

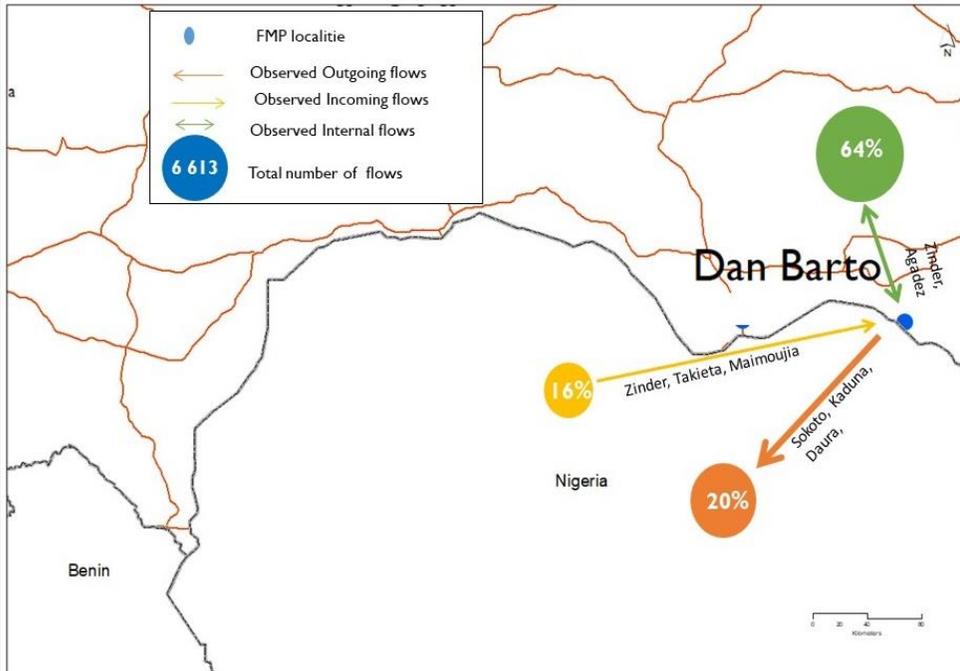| Niger	79%
Nigeria	20%
Other	1%
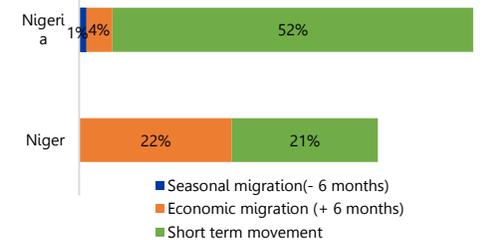
The **Dan Barto** flow monitoring point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria pass, often traveling towards the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP has been active since August 2018.

A daily average of 220 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (21%) than incoming flows (16%). The majority of individuals transiting trough the Dan Barto FMP are doing short term local movements (95%).
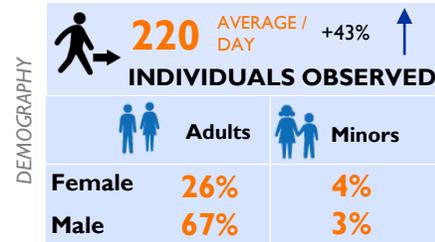
The main reasons cited for migrating were overwhelmingly **short-term local movements** (95%) and seasonal migration (4%), while the remaining 1% cited **economic migration** as the main motivating factor. Dan Barto is mostly used by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who maintain a close economic relationship. Nigerien nationals travel to Nigeria to purchase goods while Nigerian nationals travel to Niger to purchase items, such as animals and food (millet, beans, etc.).

The main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Nigerien (79%), Nigerian (20%) and Beninese (1%). The majority were observed using buses (42%) and private vehicles (27%), followed by motorbikes (21%) and trucks (10%).
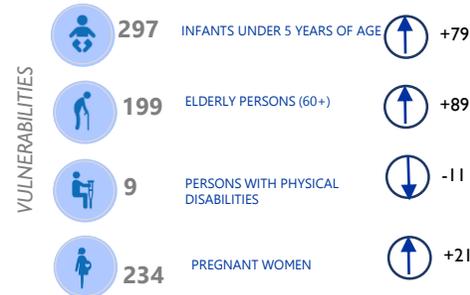
Map

Legend:
- FMP localitie
- Observed Outgoing flows
- Observed Incoming flows
- Observed Internal flows
- 6 613 Total number of flows

Dan Barto

- 64% — Zinder, Agadez
- 16% — Zinder, Takieta, Maimoujia
- 20% — Sokoto, Kaduna, Daura

Nigeria
Benin

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

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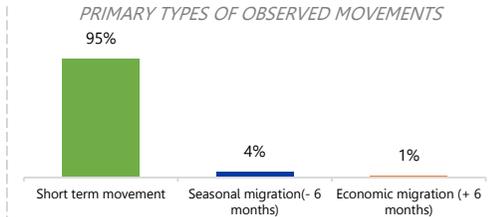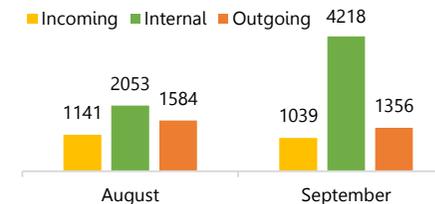
DEMOGRAPHY

220 AVERAGE / DAY **+43%** ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	**26%**	**4%**
Male	**67%**	**3%**

Variation: difference *in absolute value compared to previous month.*

VULNERABILITIES

297	INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE	↑	+79
199	ELDERLY PERSONS (60+)	↑	+89
9	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	↓	-11
234	PREGNANT WOMEN	↑	+21

AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of Flows	%	Variation (%)
NIGER	84	11
NIGERIA	15	-21
BENIN	1	-80

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE DAN BARTO FMP IN 2018

Legend: Incoming, Internal, Outgoing

August: Incoming 1141, Internal 2053, Outgoing 1584
September: Incoming 1039, Internal 4218, Outgoing 1356

PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

- Short term movement: 95%
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months): 4%
- Economic migration (+ 6 months): 1%

PRIMARY DEPARTURE CITIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS

- Niger: Seasonal 4%, Short term movement 81%
- Nigeria: Economic 1%, Short term 14%

Legend:
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
- Short term movement
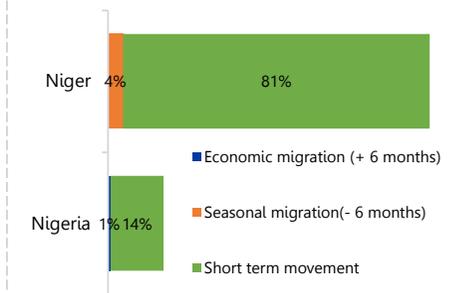
PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION CITIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS

- Niger: 1%, 2%, 75%
- Nigeria: 2%, 20%

Legend:
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
- Short term movement

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Niger: 79%
- Nigeria: 20%
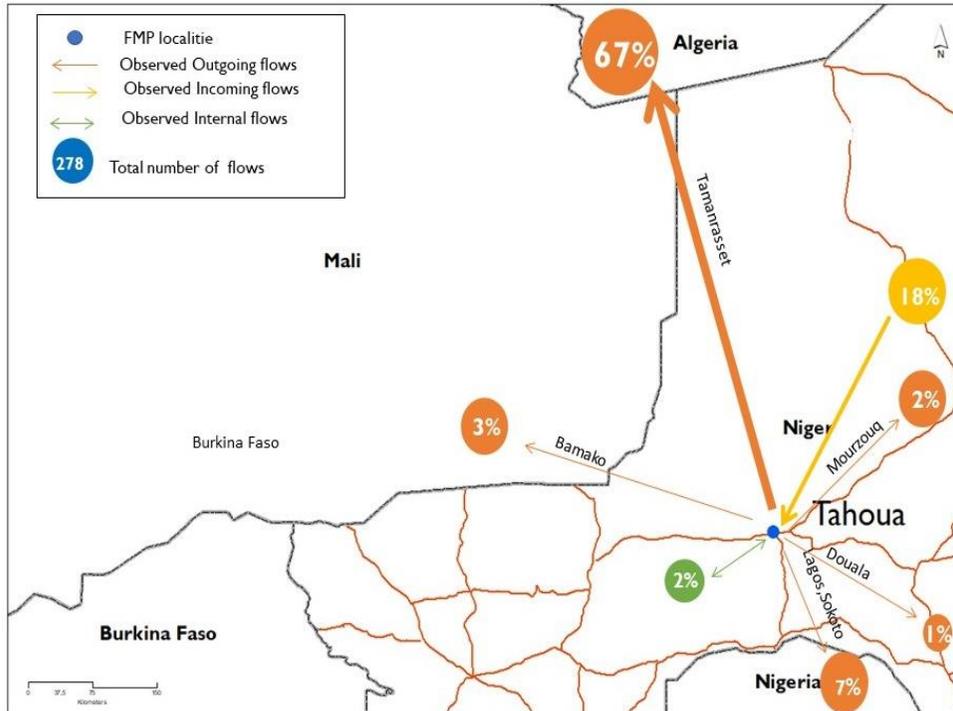- Benin: 1%
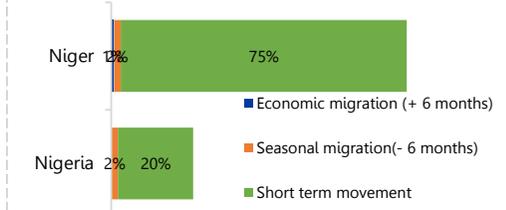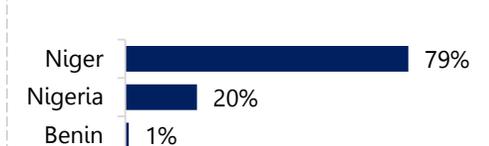
The **Tahoua** flow monitoring point captures both cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a city in central Niger, which migrants have been observed transiting through. They mainly come from Nigeria and other west African countries, such as Mali, Cameroon and Burkina Faso; they often intend to take the Agadez route towards Algeria and Libya and for some reach Algeria by passing through Tchinta which is at about 300 km to the Algerian boarder. The Tahoua FMP has been active since August 2018.
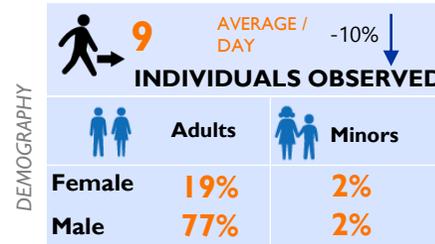
A daily average of 9 individuals passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (80%) than incoming flows (18%). The main reasons cited for migrating were **economic migration** (65%), followed by **short term local movements** (11%), **seasonal migration** (8%) and short term local movements (3%). 13 per cent did not respond to the question.

The main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Cameroonian (28%), Nigerian (25%), Nigerien (13%) and Gambian (7%). The other nationalities include Burkinabe and Ivoirian among other.

Map

Legend:
- FMP localitie
- Observed Outgoing flows
- Observed Incoming flows
- Observed Internal flows
- 278 Total number of flows
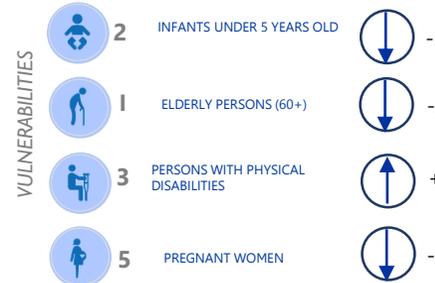
Algeria 67%
18%
2%
3%
2%
1%
7% (Nigeria)

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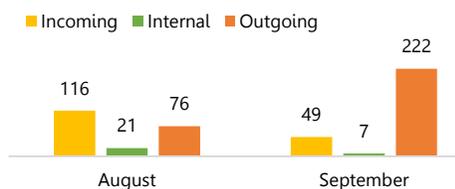
DEMOGRAPHY

9 AVERAGE / DAY -10% ↓
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	19%	2%
Male	77%	2%

Variation: difference in absolute value compared to previous month.

VULNERABILITIES

2	INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	↓ -3
1	ELDERLY PERSONS (60+)	↓ -3
3	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	↑ +1
5	PREGNANT WOMEN	↓ -3

AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of Flows	%	Variation (%)
NIGER	10	-71
ALGERIA	11	-58
NIGERIA	46	207
BURKINA FASO	5	-55
OTHER	28	100

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE TAHAOUA FMP IN 2018

■ Incoming ■ Internal ■ Outgoing

August: 116, 21, 76
September: 49, 7, 222

PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

65%	11%	8%	3%	13%
Economic migration (+ 6 months)	Short term movement	Seasonal migration (- 6 months)	Forced movement due to a conflict	No answer

PRIMARY DEPARTURE CITIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS

- Nigeria: 11%, 37%
- Algeria: 10%
- Niger: 8%, 2%
- Other: 2%, 3%, 19%

Legend:
- ■ No answer
- ■ Forced movement due to a conflict
- ■ Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
- ■ Short term movement
- ■ Economic migration (+ 6 months)

PRIMARY INTEDNED DESTINATION COUTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS

- Algeria: 2%, 3%, 3%, 9%, 47%
- Niger: 2%, 17%
- Nigeria: 6%
- Mali: 3%
- Other: 3%

Legend:
- ■ No answer
- ■ Forced movement due to a conflict
- ■ Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
- ■ Short term movement
- ■ Economic migration (+ 6 months)

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Cameroon	28%
Nigeria	25%
Niger	13%
Gambia	7%
Burkina Faso	4%
CAR	4%
Guinea-Bissau	3%
Côte d'Ivoire	3%
Mali	3%
Ghana	3%
Benin	3%
Other	5%

DTM
IOM • OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGER – DAN ISSA

Dashboard # 15
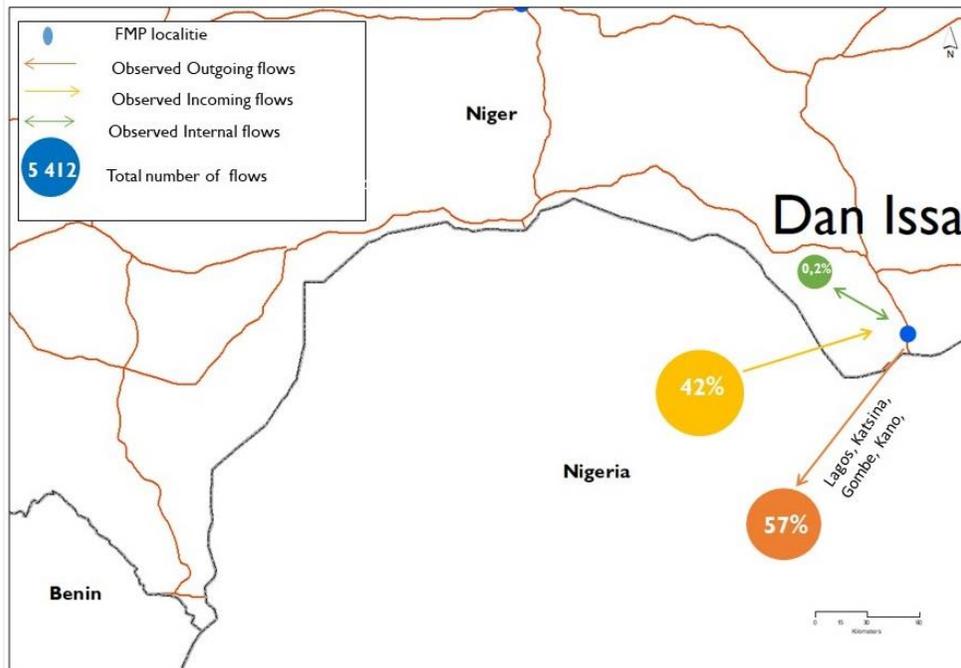**Period : 1—30 September 2018**

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 180 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month with more outgoing flows (57%) than incoming flows (43%). All flows observed were heading toward Niger and Nigeria. The main cities of departure are : Maradi, Guidan Roudji and Niamey (Niger); and Kano, Katsina, Abuja, Jigawa, Zamfara and Kaduna (Nigeria)

The main reasons cited for migrating were **tourism** (50%), **short-term local movements** (48%) and **economic migration** (2%).
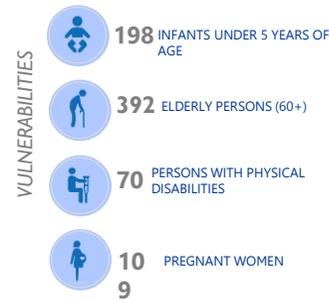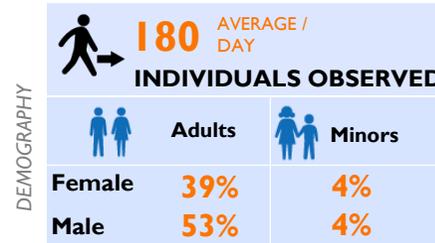
The main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Nigerien (69%), Nigerian (30%) and Cameroonian (1%).

The majority were observed using private vehicles (98%), followed by trucks (1%) and motorbikes (1%).

FMP localitie
Observed Outgoing flows
Observed Incoming flows
Observed Internal flows
5 412 Total number of flows

Niger
Dan Issa
Nigeria
Benin
0,2%
42%
57%
Lagos, Katsina, Gombe, Kano
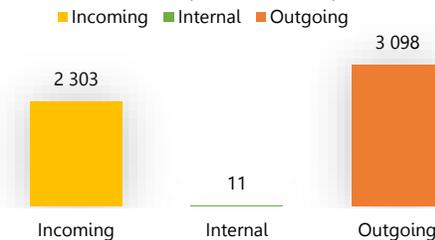
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)
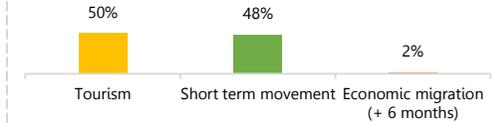
DEMOGRAPHY

180 AVERAGE / DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	**39%**	**4%**
Male	**53%**	**4%**

VULNERABILITIES

198 INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

392 ELDERLY PERSONS (60+)

70 PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

10 9 PREGNANT WOMEN

AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of Flows	%
NIGER	57
NIGERIA	43

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE DAN ISSA FMP (SEPTEMBER 2018)
Incoming ▪ Internal ▪ Outgoing

2 303 (Incoming)
11 (Internal)
3 098 (Outgoing)

PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS
50% Tourism
48% Short term movement
2% Economic migration (+ 6 months)

PRIMARY DEPARTURE CITIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS
Niger 1% | 27% | 29%
Nigeria 1% | 21% | 22%
▪ Economic migration (+ 6 months)
▪ Short term movement

PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION COUTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS
Nigeria 1% | 27% | 29%
Niger 1% | 21% | 22%
▪ Economic migration (+ 6 months)
▪ Short term movement
▪ Tourism

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED
Niger 69%
Nigeria 30%
Cameroon 1%