

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. 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.

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.

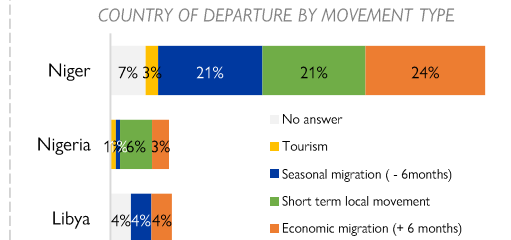
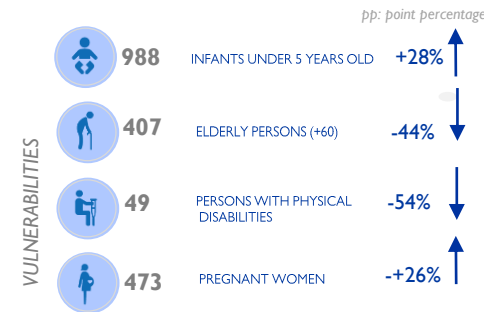
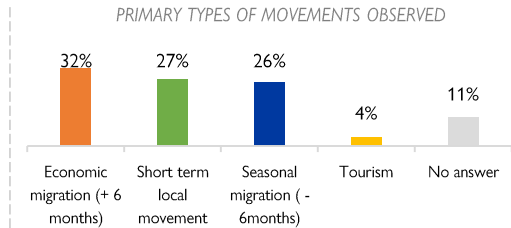
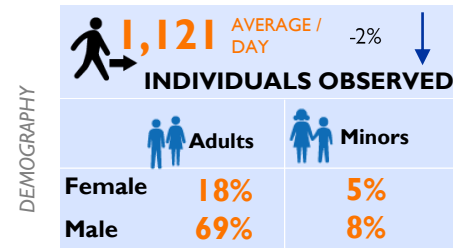
The four new FMPs will be piloted in the coming months to understand the added value of the FMPs towards a more holistic understanding of migration trends in Niger. Based on the initial findings from the new FMPs, there may be adjustments made to the new FMPs based on an increased understanding of migration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

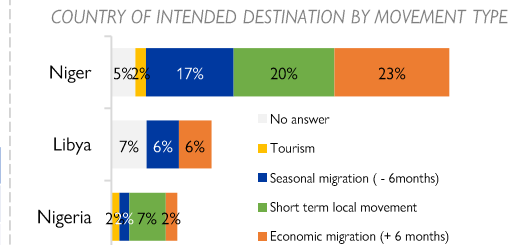
(obtained through direct observations and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



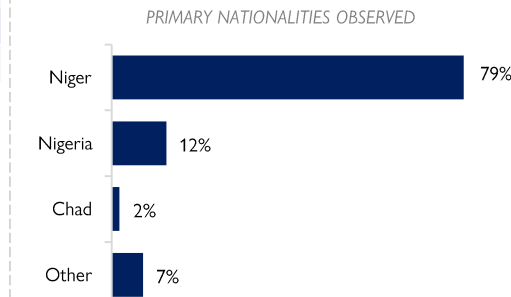
DEPARTURE AREAS AND DESTINATIONS

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month.

Area of Origin of Flows	#	Variation in %
NIGER	26,839	+5%
NIGERIA	4,889	+19%
LIBYA	2,822	-27%
OTHER	201	+20%



Intended Destination of Flows	#	Variation in %
NIGER	24,790	+12%
NIGERIA	5,340	-14%
LIBYA	4,408	-36%
OTHER	213	-7%



OCTOBER 2018*

During the month of October 2018, 34,751 individuals were observed transiting through the 6 active FMPs. Outflows observed (13,728 individuals) represent 40 per cent of all flows, while incoming flows (10,379 persons) represent 29 per cent. In addition, 10,644 individuals or 31 per cent of flows were observed moving internally.

The observed outgoing flows were observed at: Séguédine (32%) followed by Magaria (22%), Arlit (18%) and Dan Barto (17%); 9 per cent of outgoing flows were observed at the Dan Issa FMP and 2 per cent at the Tahoua FMP.

Most of the incoming flows were observed at Séguédine (27%), Magaria (27%), Dan Issa (17%), Arlit (14%), Dan Barto (14%) and Tahoua (1%).

Internal movements are mainly observed at the Dan Barto FMP (45%), followed by Arlit (35%) and Magaria (20%).

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 – October 2018, so also the trends observed at the four new FMPs among which three were activated in August and the Last one in 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 September 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 September 2018, the trend reversed again with the highest number of migrants recorded entering Niger during the year 2018.

- 6 Active FMPs in Niger
- 9 Information focal points

OCTOBER 2018 SUMMARY

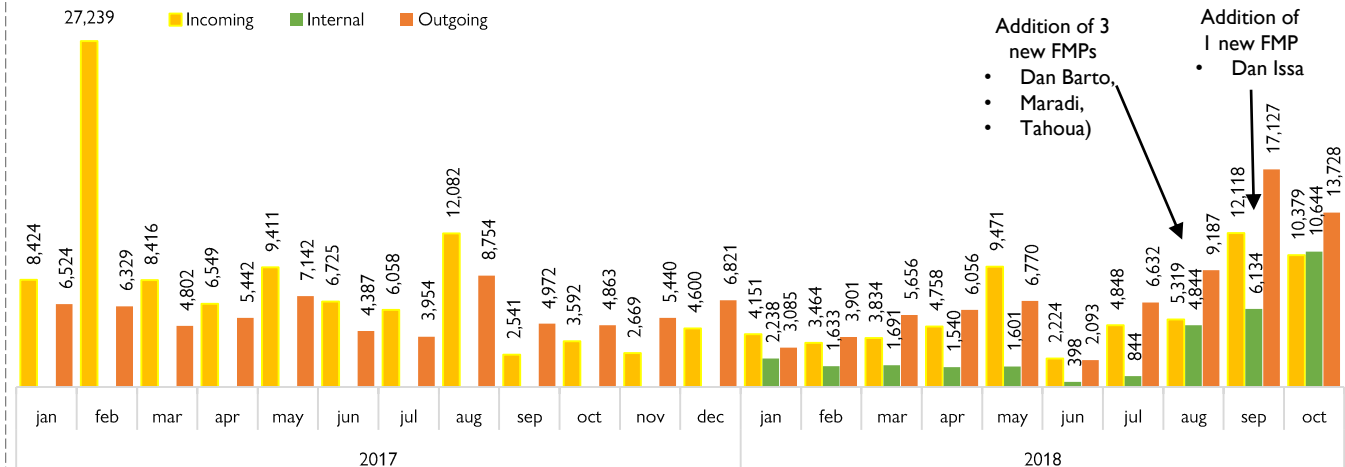
- 10,379 Individuals entering Niger
- 13,728 Individuals leaving Niger
- 10,644 Individuals observed moving internally

34,751 Number of individuals observed at the FMPs

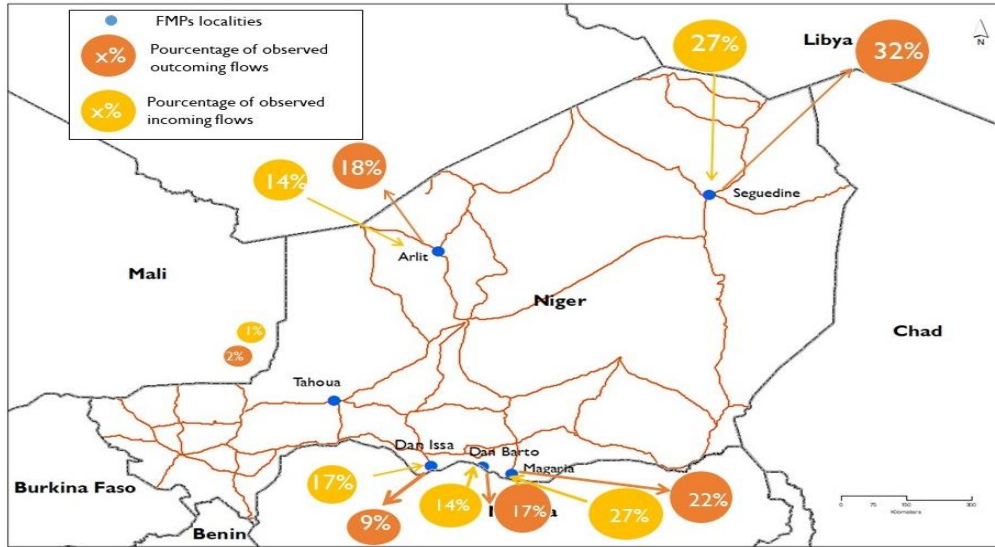
All data included in this report is based on estimates. IOM makes no guarantees as to the timeliness, suitability, accuracy, reliability, quality or completeness of the data contained in this report.

TYPE OF FLOWS OBSERVED				
Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Internal	Total
2016	111,230	333,891	-	445,121
2017	98,306	69,430	-	167,736
2018	60,566	74,235	31,567	166,368

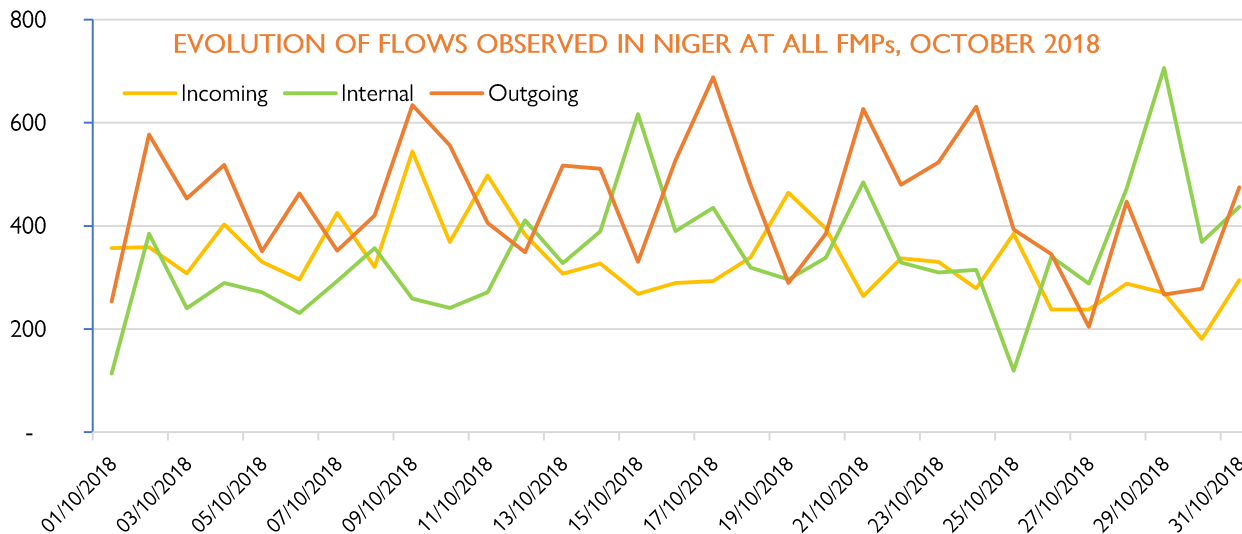
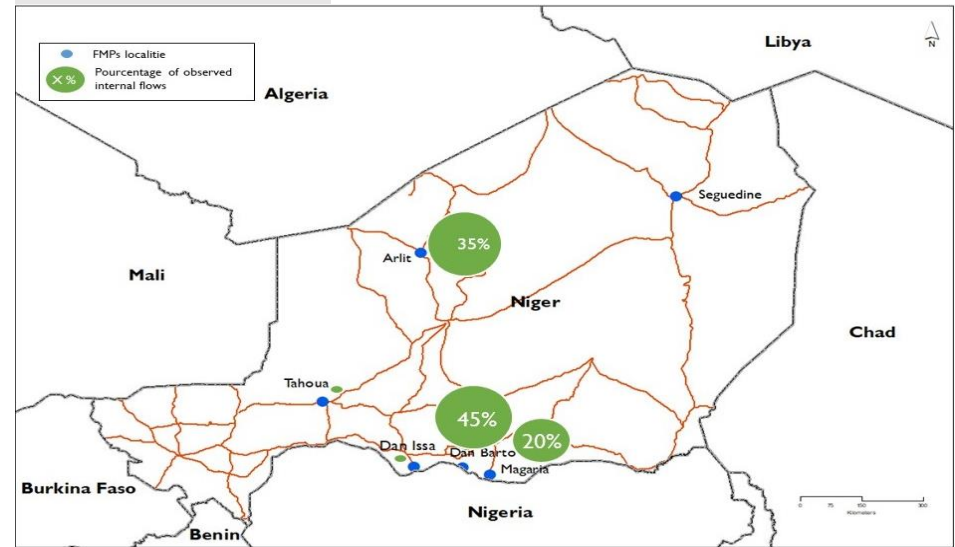
NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE 6 FMPs (JANUARY 2017 – OCTOBER 2018)



CROSS-BORDER FLOWS



INTERNAL FLOWS

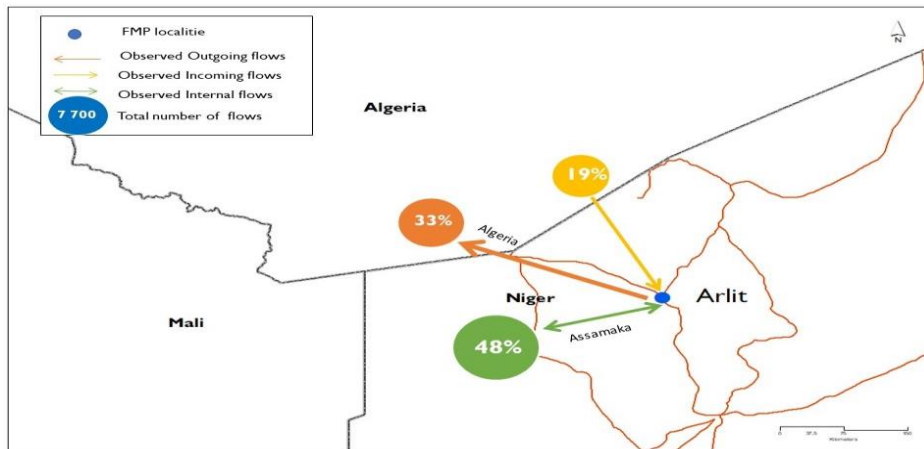


- The majority of flows are cross-border (69%) with the majority of migrants observed crossing the border with Nigeria (37%), Libya (21%) and Algeria (11%).
- A smaller proportion (31%) of internal movements were observed, with the majority of internal movements observed at the Dan Barto, Arlit and Magaria FMPs. (45%) of internal movement were observed at the FMP of Dan Barto, followed by Arlit (35%) and Magaria (20%).
- During the month of October 2018, **more outgoing than incoming flows were observed** with 13,728 individuals observed leaving Niger versus 10,379 individuals observed entering Niger. For outgoing flows, a daily average of 442 individuals were observed leaving Niger while a daily average of 335 individuals was observed entering Niger.
- The data in the graph shows the evolution of flows observed at the six active FMPs in Niger in October 2018. An average of 1,121 individuals per day were recorded passing through the FMPs during the month of October.

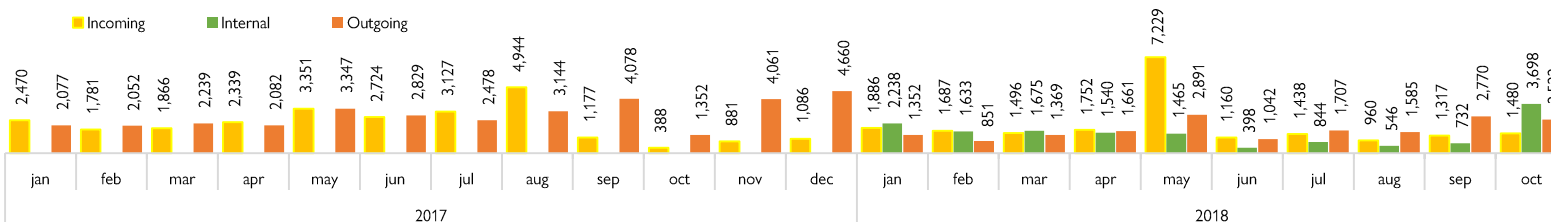
The Arlit flow monitoring point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, as well as internal movements. The Arlit FMP has been active since February 2016.

During this month, more outgoing flows (2,522) than incoming flows (1,480) 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 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 flows have decrease while that of incoming flows has increased. The outgoing flow decreased by nine per cent while the incoming flow increased by 12 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 **economic migration** (51%) and **seasonal migration** (49%). The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigerien (58%), Nigerian and Chadian (7% each), and Sudanese (5%), other nationalities include Malian, Burkinabe, Guinean, Cameroonian and Senegalese among others.

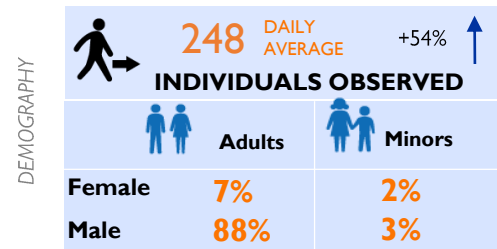


TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE ARLIT FLOW MONITORING POINT (JANUARY 2017 – OCTOBER 2018)



PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

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



PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT



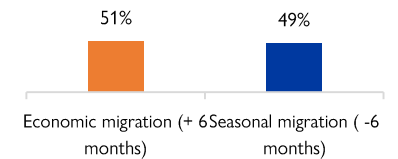
Outgoing flows: The highest outflow was observed in December 2017 (4,660 individuals). The number of migrants passing through this FMP during from January to October 2018 (17,750) shows a decrease of 31 per cent when compared to the same period in the previous year (25,678).

Incoming flows: The highest inflow was observed May 2018 (7,229 individuals).

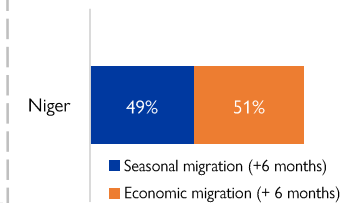
The number of individuals entering Niger is trending downwards with 20,405 individuals observed entering Niger from January to October 2018, compared to the 24,167 for the same period in 2017, which represents a 16 per cent decrease.

Internal flows: From January to October 2018, 14,769 people were observed transiting through the Arlit FMP, of whom 3,698 were observed in October (25% of the total internal flows since the beginning of the year).

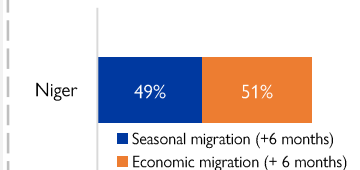
PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS



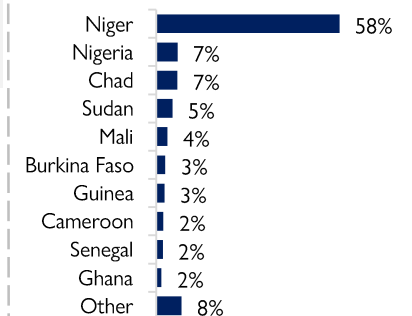
PRIMARY DEPARTURE COUNTRY OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRY OF OBSERVED FLOWS



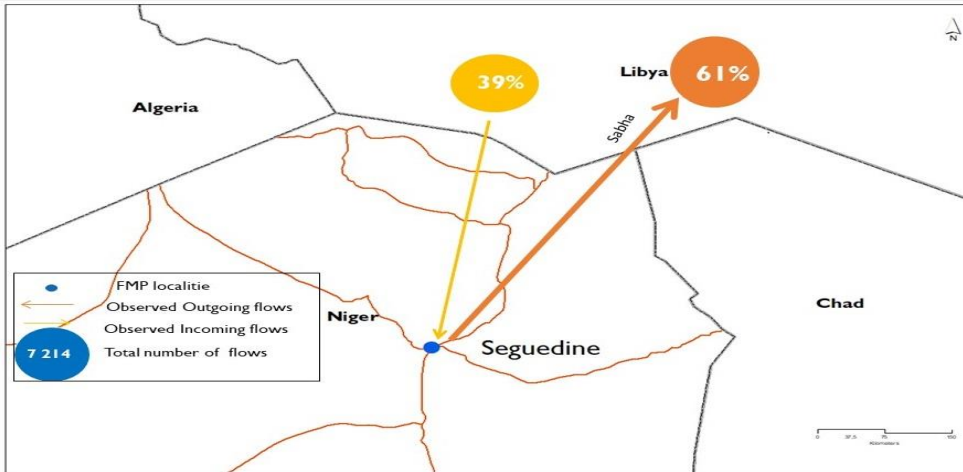
PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



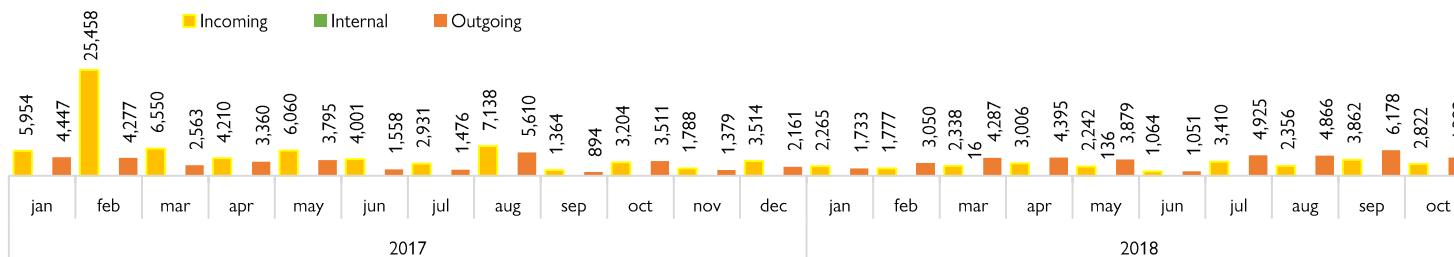
The **Séguédine** flow monitoring point captures **cross-border flows** to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since **February 2016**.

A daily average of 233 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine FMP this month, which is a decrease of 30 per cent compared to the previous month when 335 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 almost the same as in previous months: **economic migration** (34%), **short term local movement** (33%), even though 1/3 of individual observed did not answer to this question. The main nationalities observed are : Nigerien (94%), Nigerian (3%), Sudanese and Chadians (1% each).

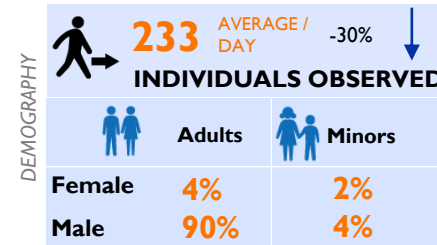


TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE SEGUEDINE FLOW MONITORING POINT (JANUARY 2017 – OCTOBER 2018)



PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

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



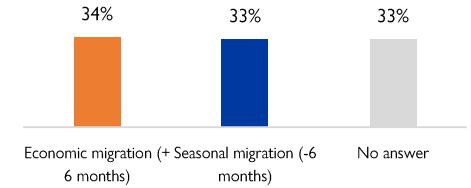
PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT



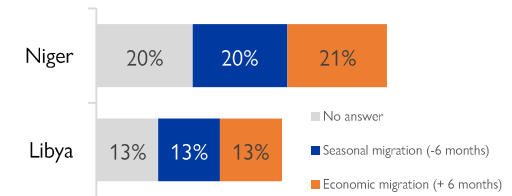
Incoming flows: Overall, the number of people entering Niger has declined since February 2017.

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. Compared to last month the number of individuals leaving Niger has decrease by 29%.

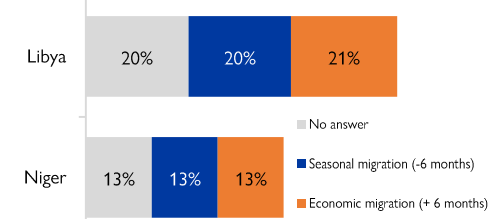
PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS



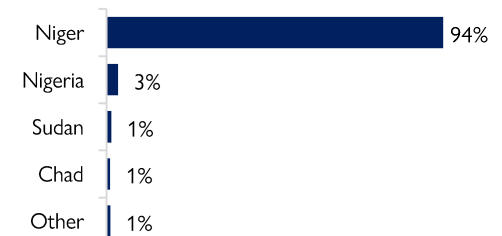
PRIMARY DEPARTURE COUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



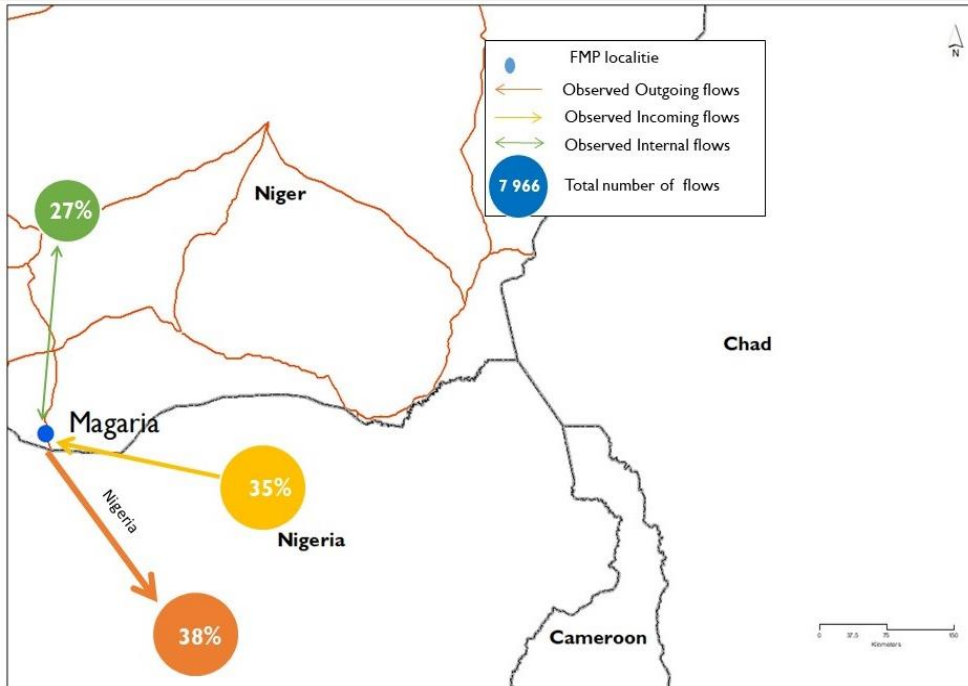
The **Magaria** flow monitoring point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border between Niger and Nigeria, through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria pass; Nigeria is one of the main sending countries for migrants traveling towards the Mediterranean. The Magaria FMP has been active since August 2018.

A daily average of 257 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (38%) than incoming flows (35%) and a smaller proportion of internal movements (27%). 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 (65%)** and **economic migration (34%)**; **1%** of observed individuals are tourists..

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

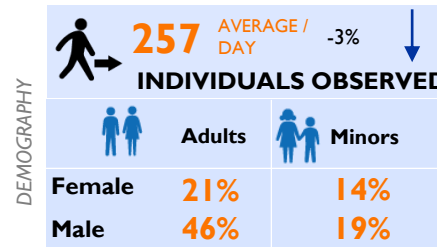
The main nationalities passing through this FMP are: Nigeriens (82%) and Nigerians (18%).

The main means of transport used are private vehicles (93%), followed by Bus (5%), trucks and motorbikes (1% each).

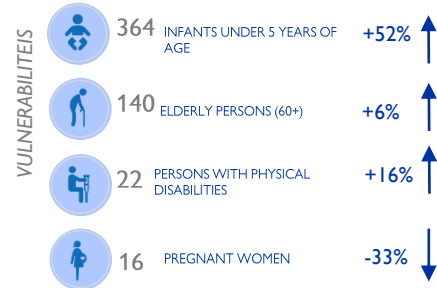


PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

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



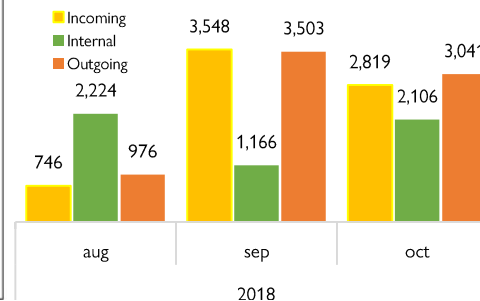
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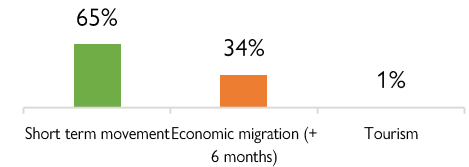
AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of Flows	#	Variation (%)
NIGER	6 292	-63
NIGERIA	1 668	-29
OTHER	6	-63

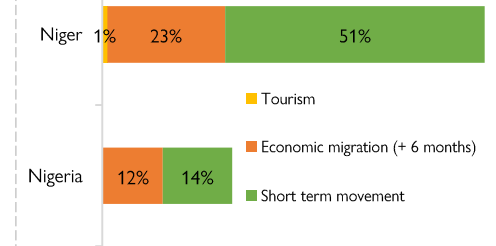
NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE MAGARIA FMP IN 2018



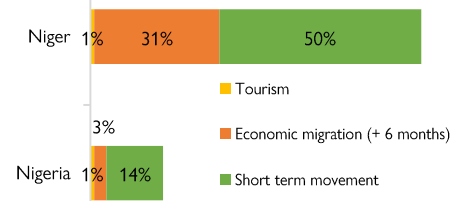
PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS



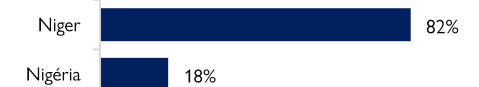
PRIMARY DEPARTURE COUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

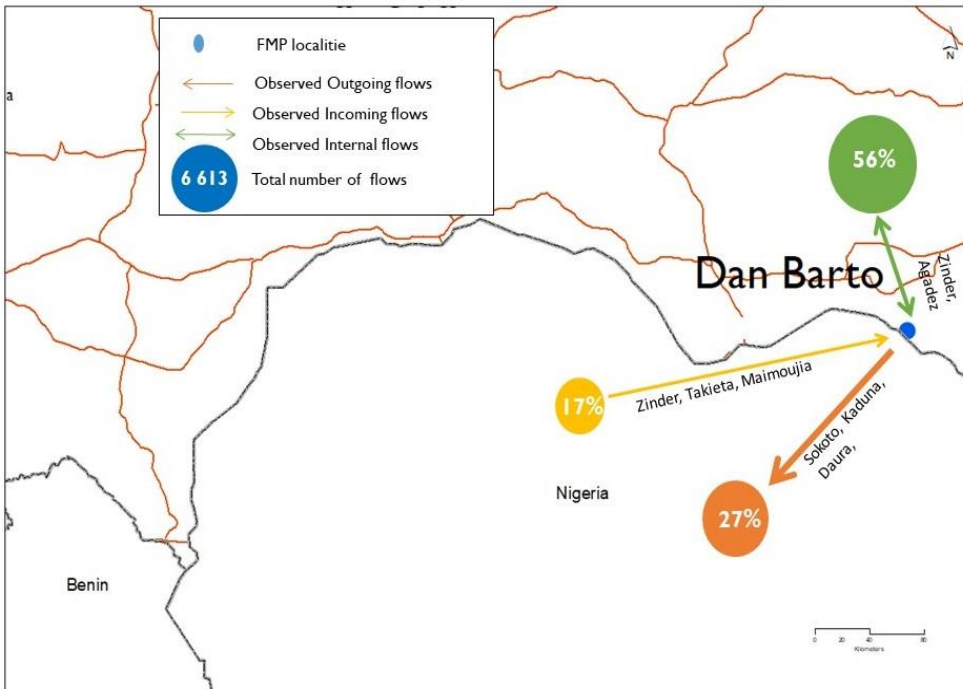


The **Dan Barto** flow monitoring point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria pass, often traveling towards the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP has been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

A daily average of 276 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (27%) than incoming flows (17%). The majority of individuals transiting through the Dan Barto FMP are doing short term local movements (56%).

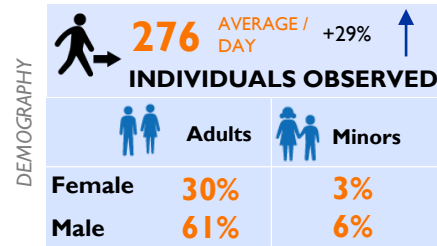
The main reasons cited for migrating were **short-term local movements** (57%) and **seasonal migration** (19%), while 11% cited **tourism** and (10%) pointed out **economic migration** as the main motivating factor. Dan Barto is mostly used by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who maintain a close economic 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 (92%), Nigerian (7%) and other nationalities (1%). The majority were observed using buses (55%) and private vehicles (36%), followed by motorbikes (5%) and trucks (4%).

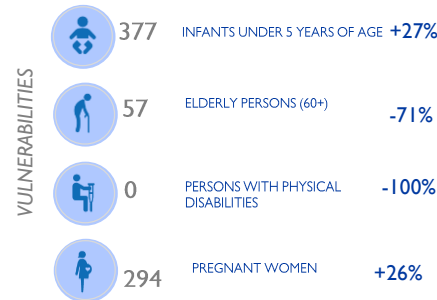


PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

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



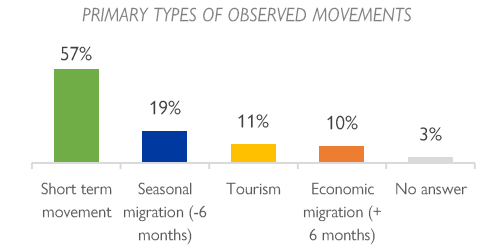
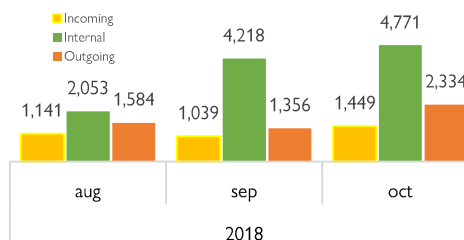
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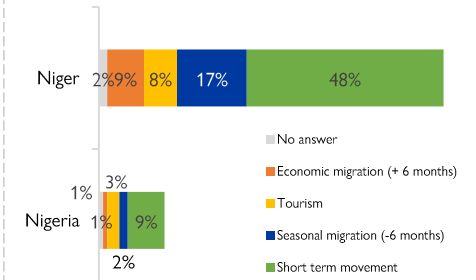
AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of Flows	#	Variation (%)
NIGER	7105	+27
NIGERIA	1449	-44

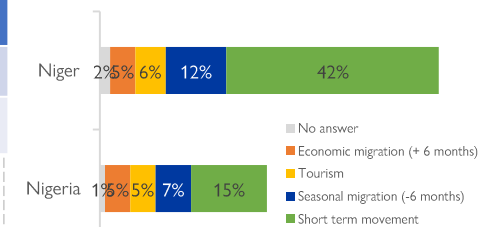
NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE DAN BARTO FMP IN 2018



PRIMARY DEPARTURE CITIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION CITIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

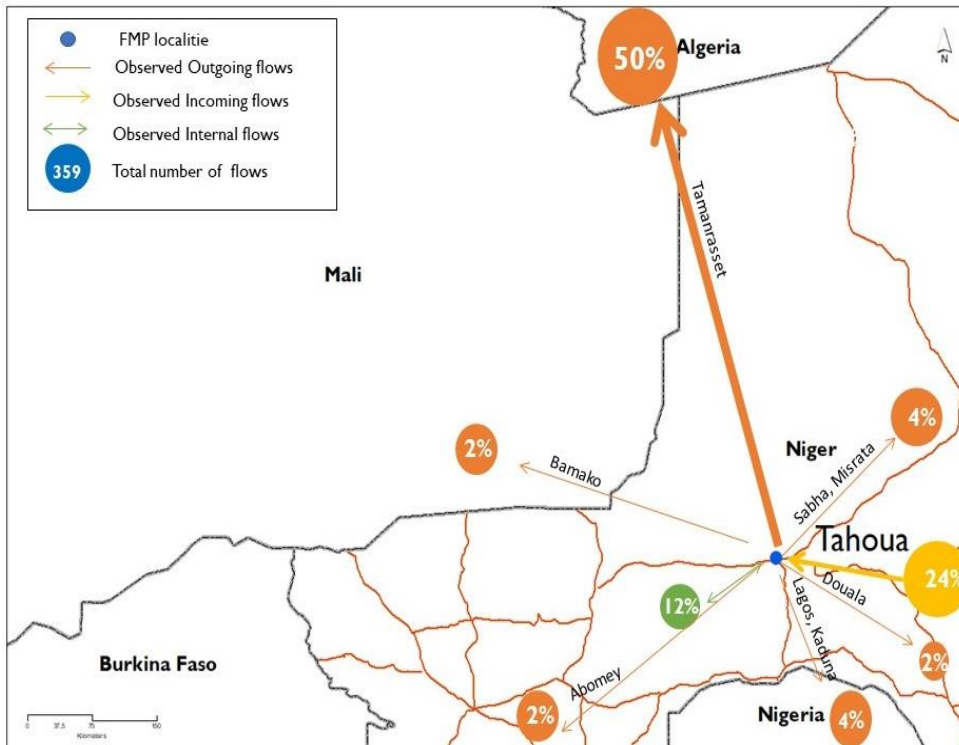


The **Tahoua** flow monitoring point captures both cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a city in central Niger, which migrants have been observed transiting through. They mainly come from Nigeria and other west African countries, such as Mali, Cameroon and Burkina Faso; they often intend to 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 12 individuals passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (65%) than incoming flows (24%). The main reasons cited for migrating were **economic migration** (48%), followed by **seasonal migration** (10%), **short term local movements** (6%), and **tourism** (3%). 33 per cent did not respond to the question.

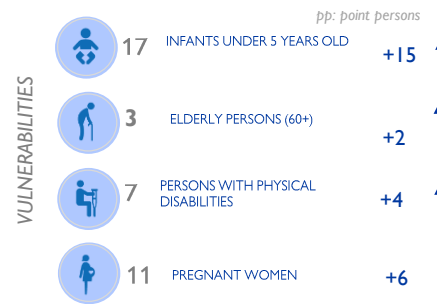
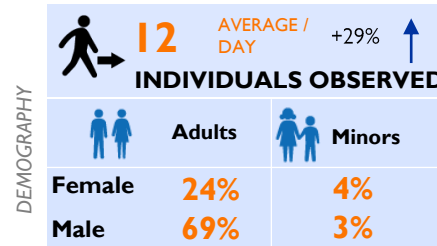
The main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Nigerien (30%), Cameroonian and Nigerian (14% each), Beninese and Gambian (7% each). The other nationalities include Burkinabe and Chadian among other.

The majority were observed using trucks (52%), followed by buses (34%) and private vehicles and (14%).

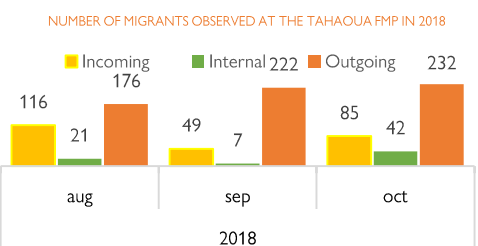


PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

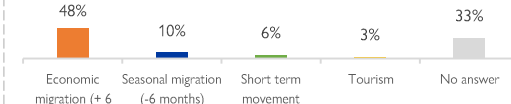
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



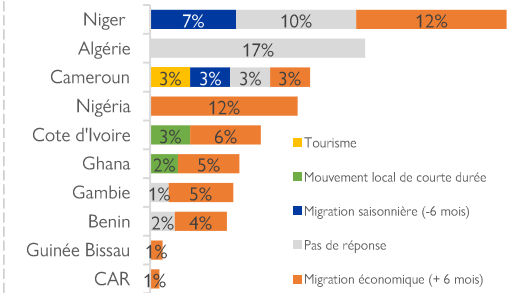
Area of Origin of Flows	#	Variation (%)
NIGER	116	+300
ALGERIA	70	133
NIGERIA	48	-63
BURKINA FASO	17	+21
OTHER	108	+42



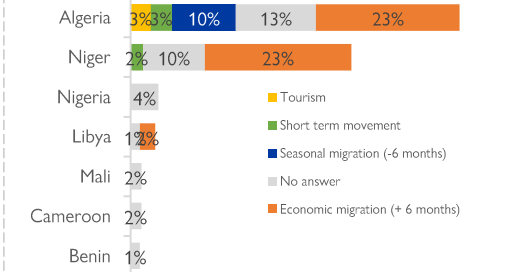
PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS



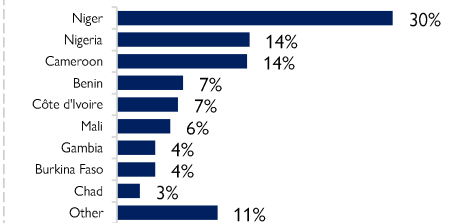
PRIMARY DEPARTURE CITIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



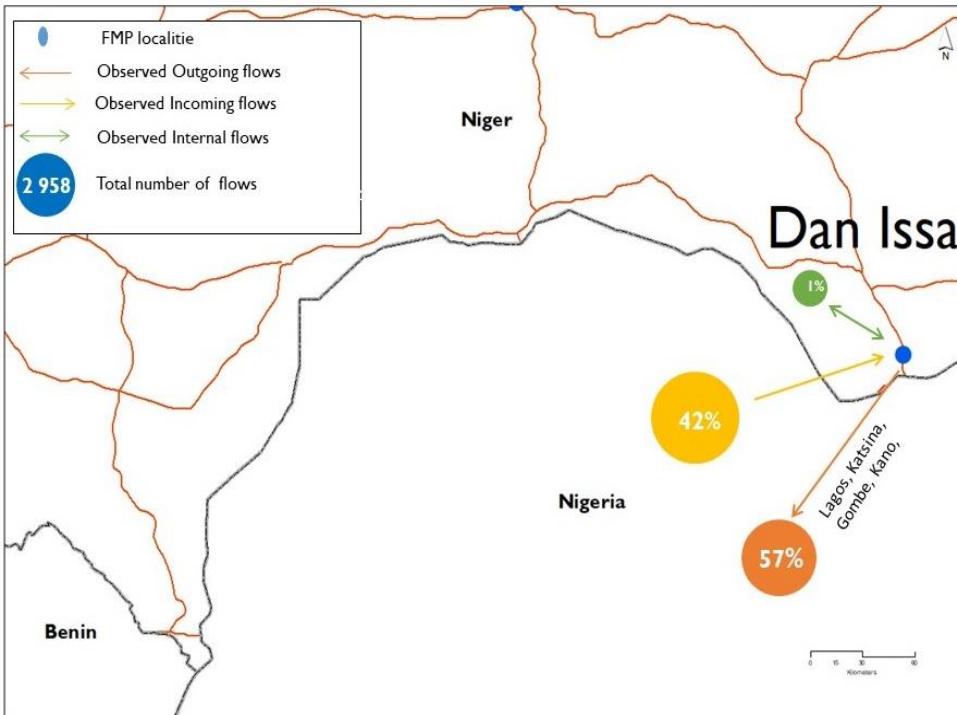
The **Dan Issa** flow monitoring point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria pass, often traveling towards the Mediterranean via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active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

A daily average of 95 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month with more incoming flows (58%) than outgoing flows (41%). 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 **short-term local movements** (48%) and **economic migration** (25%). Other reasons include tourism (16%) and seasonal migration (10%).

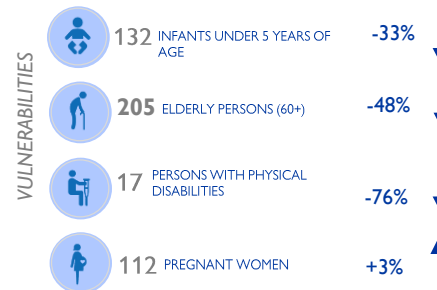
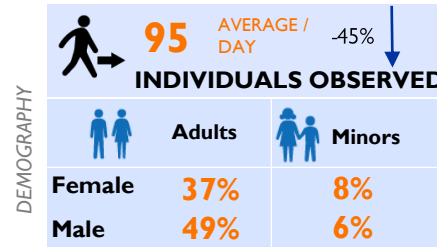
The main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Nigerien (52%), Nigerian (47%) and Cameroonian (1%).

The majority were observed using private vehicles (87%), followed by buses (7%), Three wheels (5%) and trucks (1%).



PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

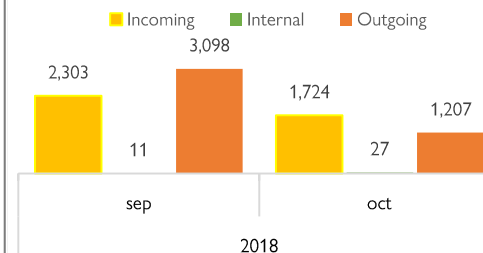
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



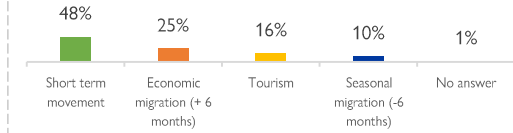
AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of Flows	#	Variation (%)
NIGER	1234	+60
NIGERIA	1724	-25

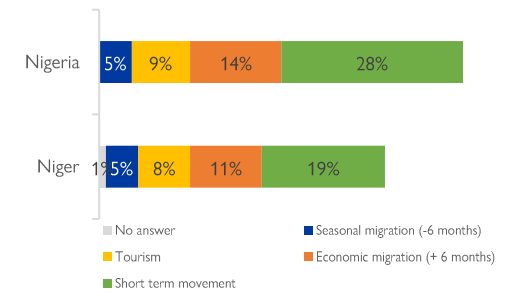
NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE DAN ISSA IN 2018



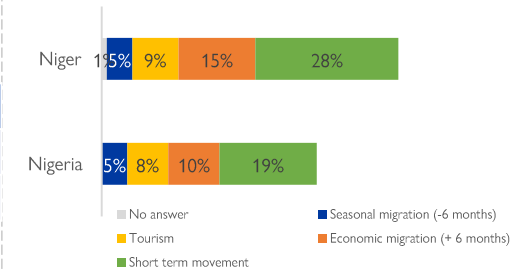
PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS



PRIMARY DEPARTURE CITIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES OF OBSERVED FLOWS



PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

