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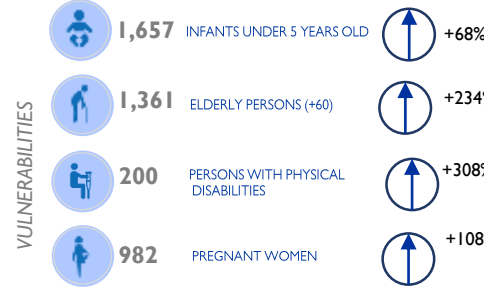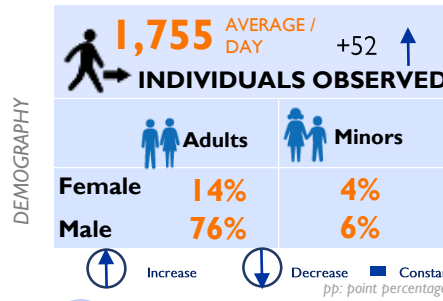
The new FMPs will be piloted in the coming months to understand the added value of the FMPs towards a more holistic understanding of migration trends in Niger. Based on the initial findings from the new FMPs, there may be adjustments to the new FMPs implemented based on an increased understanding of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

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

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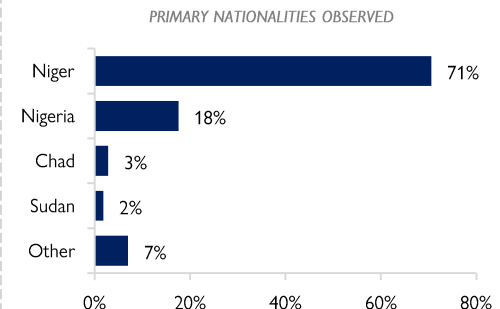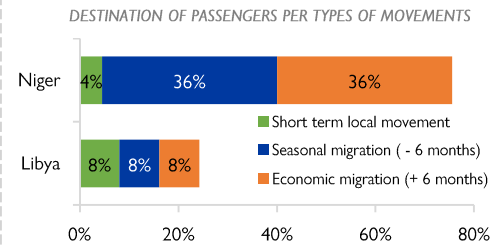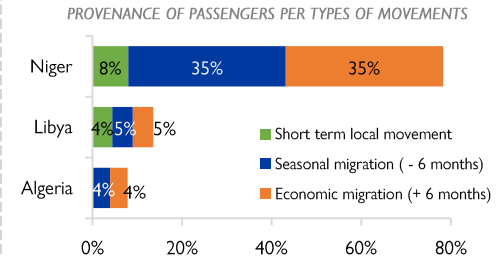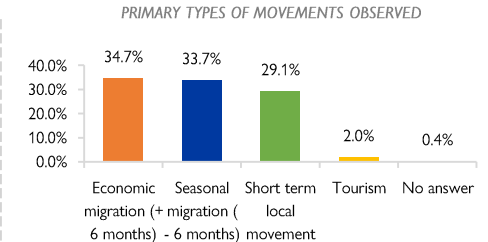
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

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

DEMOGRAPHY

1,755 AVERAGE / DAY **+52** ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	**14%**	**4%**
Male	**76%**	**6%**

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant
pp: point percentage

VULNERABILITIES

1,657	INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	↑	**+68%**
1,361	ELDERLY PERSONS (+60)	↑	**+234%**
200	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	↑	**+308%**
982	PREGNANT WOMEN	↑	**+108%**

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month.

DEPARTURE AREAS AND DESTINATIONS

Area of Origin of passengers	%	Variation (%)
NIGER	73,74	+45
NIGERIA	20,87	+125
LIBYA	4,81	-10
OTHER	0,59	+54

Intended Destination of passengers	%	Variation (%)
NIGER	77,77	+65
LIBYA	13,38	+32
NIGERIA	8,52	+2
OTHER	0,33	-19

PRIMARY TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Economic migration (+ 6 months)	Seasonal migration (- 6 months)	Short term local movement	Tourism	No answer
34.7%	33.7%	29.1%	2.0%	0.4%

PROVENANCE OF PASSENGERS PER TYPES OF MOVEMENTS

- Niger: 8% Short term local movement / 35% Seasonal migration / 35% Economic migration
- Libya: 4% / 5% / 5%
- Algeria: 4% / 4%

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

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS PER TYPES OF MOVEMENTS

- Niger: 4% / 36% / 36%
- Libya: 8% / 8% / 8%

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

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	71%
Nigeria	18%
Chad	3%
Sudan	2%
Other	7%

NOVEMBER TRENDS 2018 *

During the month of November 2018, 52,653 individuals were observed transiting through the 6 active FMPs.
Outflows observed (16,412 individuals) represent 31% of all flows, while incoming flows (16,661 persons) represent 32%. In addition, 19,580 individuals or 37% of flows were observed moving internally.
The outgoing flows were observed at: Séguédine (27%) followed by Arlit (24%), Dan Issa (18%), Magaria (15%), Dan Barto (14%) and 1 per cent at the Tahoua FMP.
Most of the incoming flows were observed at Dan Issa (41%), Magaria (21%), Séguédine (15%), Arlit (13%), Dan Barto (10%) and Tahoua (1%).
Internal movements are mainly observed at the Arlit FMP (57%), followed by Dan Barto (28%), Magaria (12%) and Tahoua 3 per cent.

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 – November 2018, so also the trends observed at the four news 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 November 2018 recorded the highest number of observed individuals during the year 2018.
The increase in flows in Niger in November 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. Although there's an increase in the overall flow seen at the FMPs compared to the previous month in 2018 - an important number is due to internal movement (in Arlit 65%, Dan Barto 59% and Magaria 28%) but also du to the opening and implementation of FMPs in the central and southern part of the country (Tahoua; Magaria; Dan Barto & Dan Issa).

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 November 2018, the trend reversed again with the highest number of migrants recorded entering Niger during the year 2018. The increase may also be linked to the cold season where it is more easier to travel in the desert.

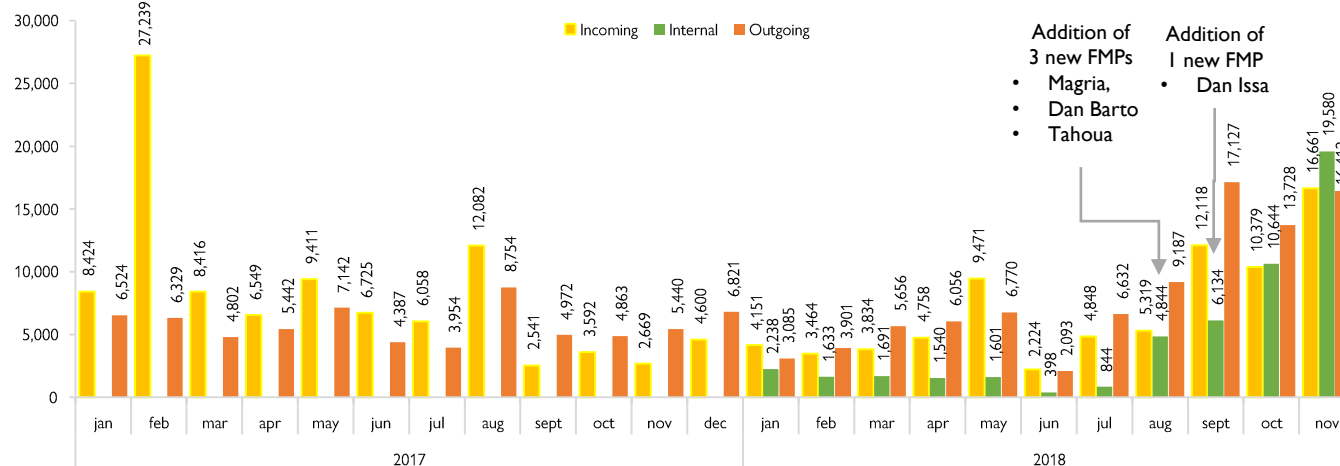|	
6	Active FMPs in Niger
10	Information focal points
16,661	Individuals entering Niger
16,412	Individuals leaving Niger
19,580	Individuals observed moving internally
52,653	Number of individuals observed at the FMPs

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.
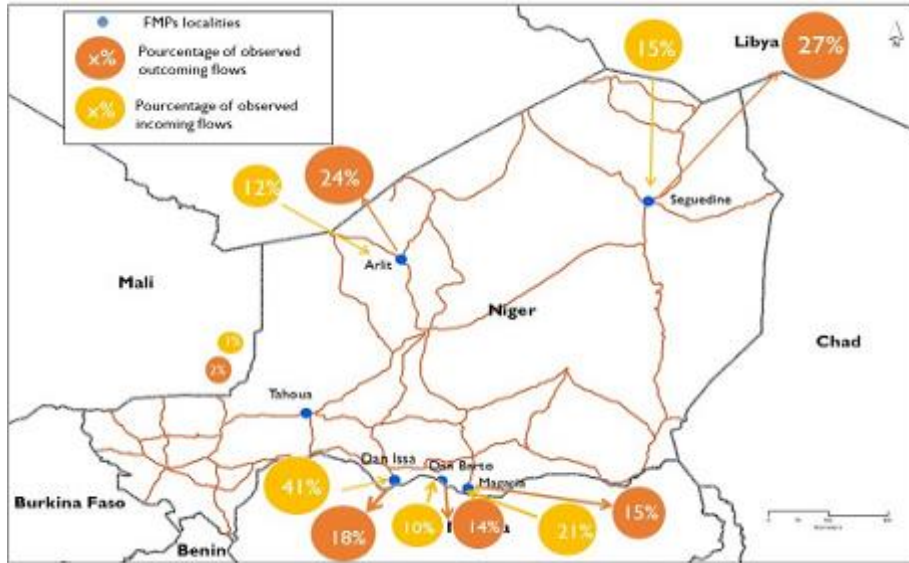
TYPE OF FLOWS OBSEVED

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Internal	Total
2016	111,230	333,891	-	445,121
2017	98,306	69,430	-	167,736
2018	77,227	90,647	51,147	219,021

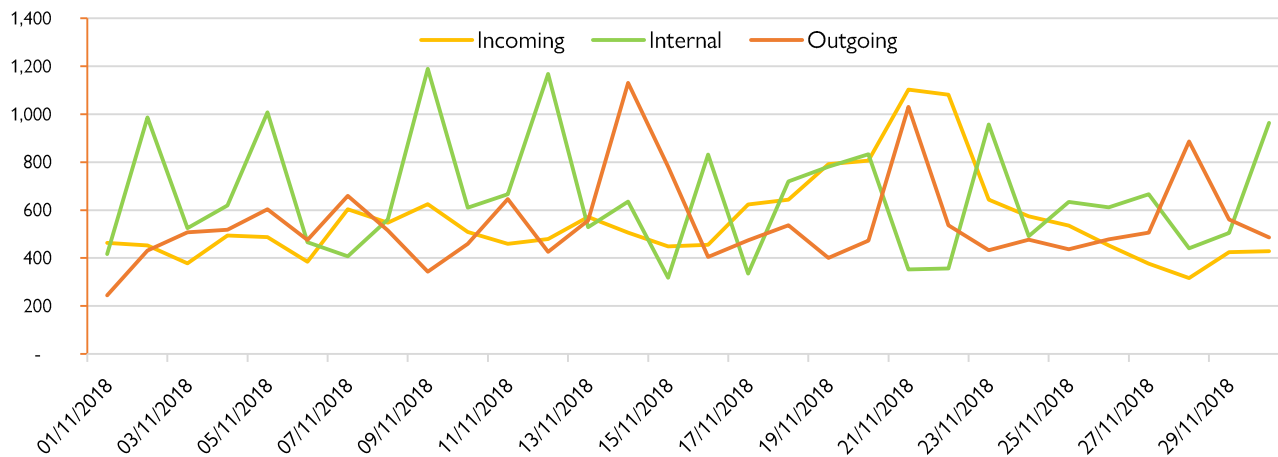### NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE 6 FMPS (JANUARY 2017 – NOVEMBER 2018)

THIS PROJECT IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION dtmniger@iom.int- www.globaldtm.info/niger
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows:
"Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

2

CROSS-BORDER FLOWS

Legend:
- FMPs localities
- x% Pourcentage of observed outcoming flows
- x% Pourcentage of observed incoming flows

Libya 27%, 15%, 24%, 12%, Seguedine, Arlit, 1%, 2%, Tahoua, Dan Issa, Dan Barto, Magaria, 41%, 18%, 10%, 14%, 21%, 15%, Mali, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso, Benin

INTERNAL FLOWS

Legend:
- FMPs localitie
- x% Pourcentage of observed internal flows

Algeria, Libya, 57%, Arlit, Seguedine, Tahoua, 3%, Dan Issa, Dan Barto, 28%, 12%, Magaria, Mali, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso, Benin, Nigeria

EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NIGER AT ALL FMPs, NOVEMBER 2018
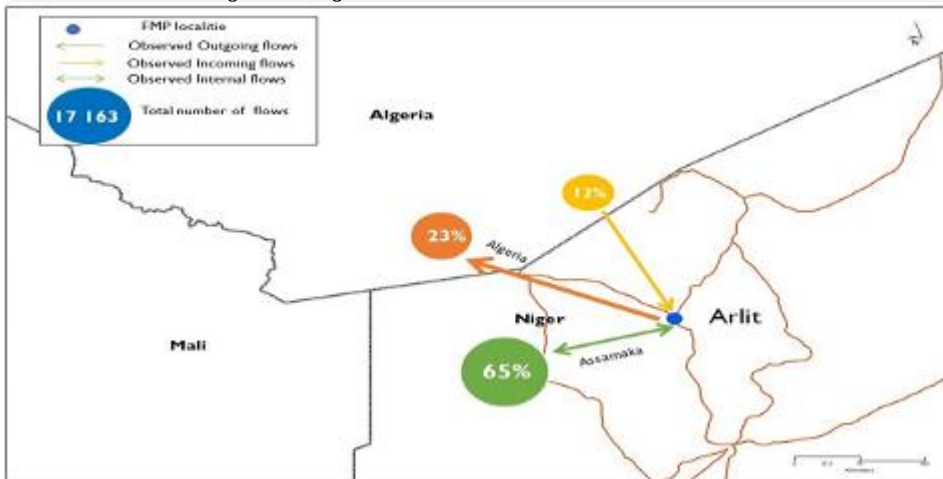

Legend: Incoming, Internal, Outgoing

- The majority of flows are cross-border (63%) with the majority of migrants observed crossing the border with Nigeria (38%), Algeria (33%), and Libya (13%).
- A larger proportion (37%) of internal movements were observed, with the majority of internal movements observed at the Arlit (57%) and Dan Barto (28%) FMPs. (12%) of internal movement were observed at the FMP of Magaria and Tahoua (3%).
- During the month of November 2018, **more incoming than outgoing flows were observed** with 16,661 individuals observed entering Niger versus 16,412 leaving Niger individuals observed. For incoming flows, a daily average of 555 individuals were observed leaving Niger while a daily average of 547 individuals was observed entering Niger.
- The data in the graph shows the evolution of flows observed at the six active FMPs in Niger in November 2018. An average of 1,755 individuals per day were recorded passing through the FMPs during the month of November.

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**.
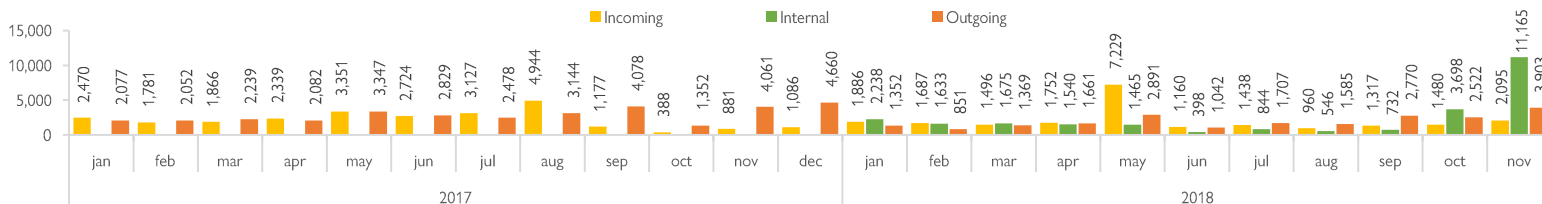
During this month, more outgoing flows (3,903) than incoming flows (2,095) were observed. The main departure cities included Arlit, Assmaka and Agadez (Niger) while the main destination cities included: Assamaka, Arlit and Algerian villages located near the boarder (Note: the majority of migrants passing 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 have decrease increased. The outgoing flow increased by (55%) while the incoming flow increased by (42%). 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** (50%) and **seasonal migration** (50%). The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigerien (62%), Chadian (8%), Nigerian (7%) and Sudanese (5%), other nationalities include Malian, Burkinabe, Guinean, Cameroonian and Senegalese among others.
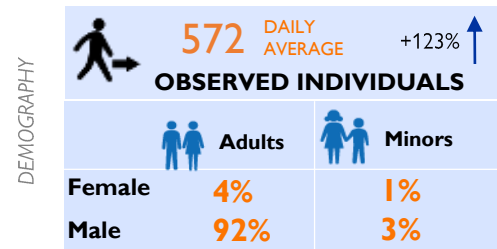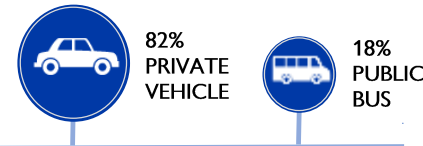

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

DEMOGRAPHY

572 DAILY AVERAGE +123% ↑
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	**4%**	**1%**
Male	**92%**	**3%**

PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT

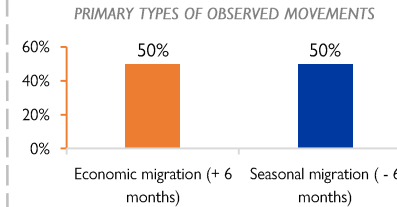**82% PRIVATE VEHICLE** **18% PUBLIC BUS**

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 November 2018 (21,653) shows a decrease of 38% when compared to the same period in the previous year (29,739).
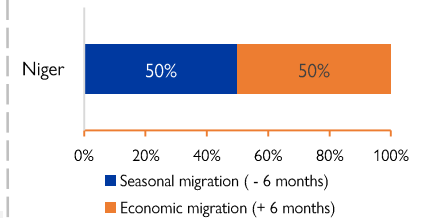
Incoming flows: The highest inflow was observed May 2018 (7,229 individuals).

The number of individuals entering Niger is trending downwards with 22,500 individuals observed entering Niger from January to November 2018, compared to the 25,048 for the same period in 2017, which represents a 11% decrease.
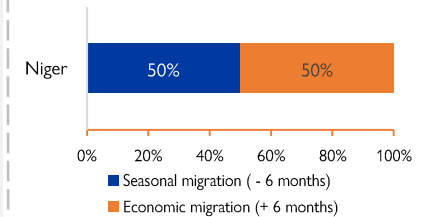
Internal flows: From January to November 2018, 25,934 people were observed transiting through the Arlit FMP, of whom 11,165 were observed in November (43% of the total internal flows since the beginning of the year).

PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

- Economic migration (+ 6 months): 50%
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months): 50%

PROVENANCE OF PASSENGERS PER TYPES OF MOVEMENTS

Niger: Seasonal migration 50% | Economic migration 50%

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

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS PER TYPE OF MOVEMENTS

Niger: Seasonal migration 50% | Economic migration 50%

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

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nationality	%
Niger	62%
Chad	8%
Nigeria	7%
Sudan	5%
Burkina Faso	4%
Mali	3%
Guinea	2%
Cameroon	2%
Other	7%

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

Legend: ■ Incoming ■ Internal ■ Outgoing

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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 233 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine FMP this month, which is a decrease of 3 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.
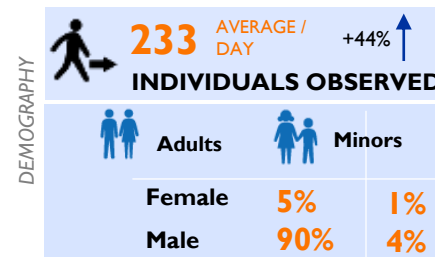
The main departure and destination cities included Agadez (Niger) and Sebha (Libya). This decrease may be due to the fact that Nigerien migrants engaged in farming activities usually return back after harvest, which generally starts in August and ends in September.

The main reasons for movements observed remain almost the same as in previous months: **seasonal migration**, **economic migration** and **short term local movement (33% each),** a smaller proportion did not answer to this question. The main nationalities observed are : Nigerien (93%), Nigerian (3%), Sudanese (2%) and Chadians (1%).
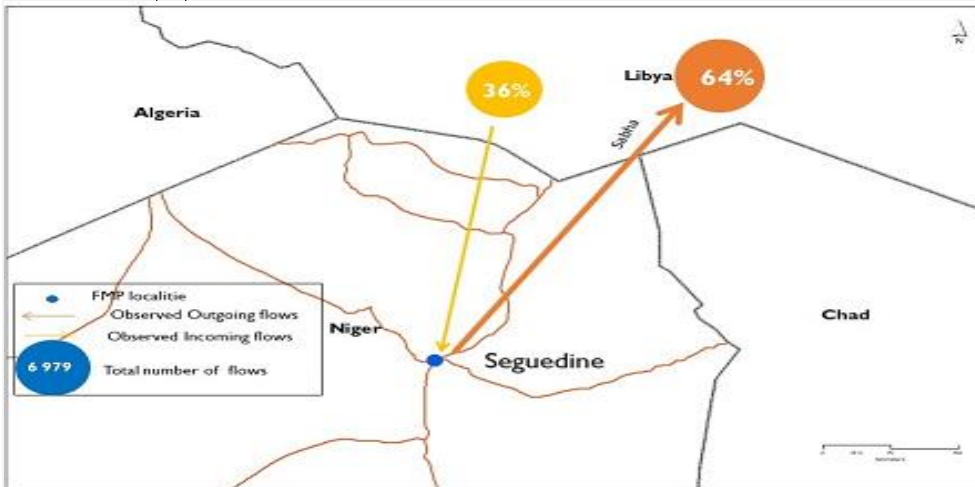
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)
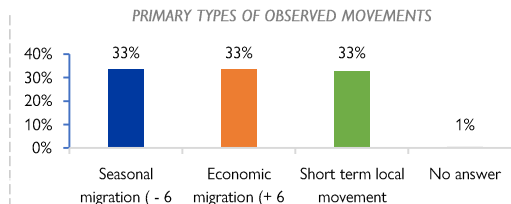
DEMOGRAPHY

233 AVERAGE / DAY **+44%** ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	5%	1%
Male	90%	4%

PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT
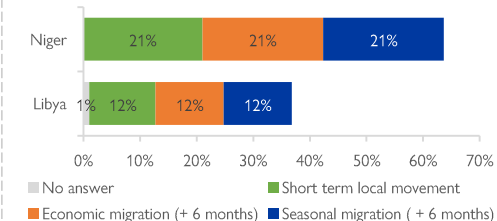
95 PRIVATE VEHICLE

5% TRUCK

Incoming flows: Overall, the number of people entering Niger has declined since February 2017.
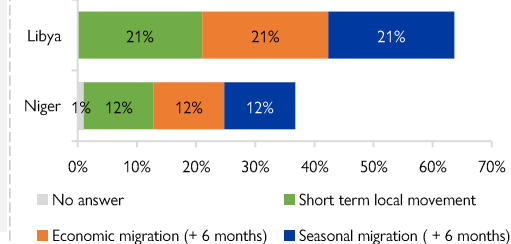**Outgoing flows**: Starting in February 2018, the number of people leaving Niger increased from 3,050 in February to 4,287 in March 2018, 4,395 in April and decreased to 3,879 in May 2018 and 1,051 in June. In addition 6,178 individuals left Niger through the Séguédine FMP in September 2018, which is the highest number recorded for outgoing flows in 2018. Compared to last month the number of individuals leaving Niger has decrease by 2%.
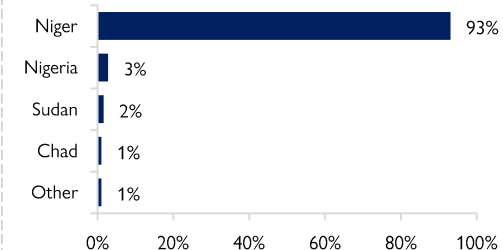
PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

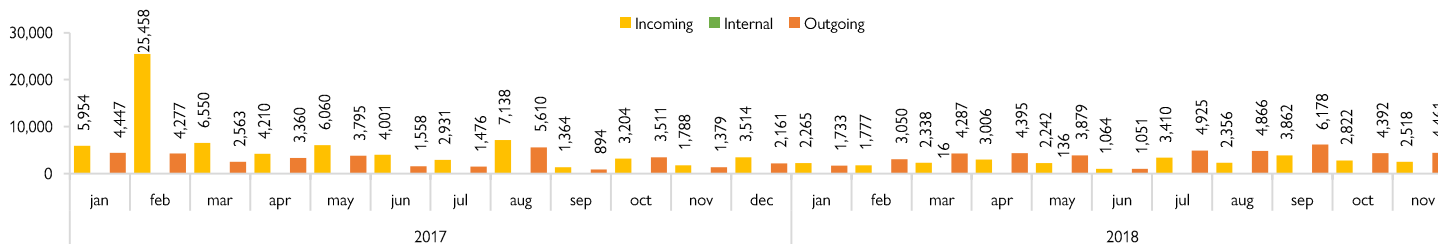|	%
Seasonal migration (- 6 months)	33%
Economic migration (+ 6 months)	33%
Short term local movement	33%
No answer	1%

PROVENANCE OF PASSENGERS PER TYPES OF MOVEMENTS

Niger: 21% Short term local movement, 21% Economic migration, 21% Seasonal migration
Libya: 1% No answer, 12% Short term local movement, 12% Economic migration, 12% Seasonal migration

■ No answer ■ Short term local movement
■ Economic migration (+ 6 months) ■ Seasonal migration (+ 6 months)

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS PER TYPE OF MOVEMENTS

Libya: 21% Short term local movement, 21% Economic migration, 21% Seasonal migration
Niger: 1% No answer, 12% Short term local movement, 12% Economic migration, 12% Seasonal migration

■ No answer ■ Short term local movement
■ Economic migration (+ 6 months) ■ Seasonal migration (+ 6 months)

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

	%
Niger	93%
Nigeria	3%
Sudan	2%
Chad	1%
Other	1%

Map

Algeria — Libya 64% — 36% — Sebha — Niger — Chad — Seguedine

FMP localitie
Observed Outgoing flows
Observed Incoming flows
6 979 Total number of flows

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

■ Incoming ■ Internal ■ Outgoing

2017: jan 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

2018: jan 2,161 / 2,265 | feb 1,733 / 1,777 | mar 3,050 / 2,338 | apr 16 / 4,287 | may 3,006 / 4,395 | jun 2,242 / 136 / 1,064 | jul 1,051 / 3,410 | aug 4,925 / 2,356 | sep 4,866 / 3,862 | oct 6,178 / 2,822 | nov 4,392 / 2,518 / 4,461

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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 276 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month with more incoming flows (42%) than outgoing flows (30%) and a smaller proportion of internal movements (28%). All flows observed were heading towards Niger and Nigeria. Primarily coming from the departure cities of Magaria and Zinder (Niger); and Kano and Babura (Nigeria).

The reasons for migration for the majority of flows were classified as **short term local movement** (65%) and **economic migration (35%).**

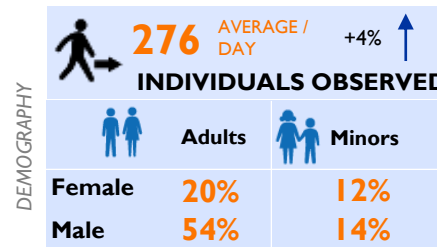Magaria is used mostly by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have traditionally maintained an economic exchange.

The main nationalities passing trough this FMP are: Nigeriens (81%), Nigerians (18%) and Chadians (1%).

The main means of transport used are private vehicles (96%), followed by trucks (2%), Buses and motorbikes (1% each).
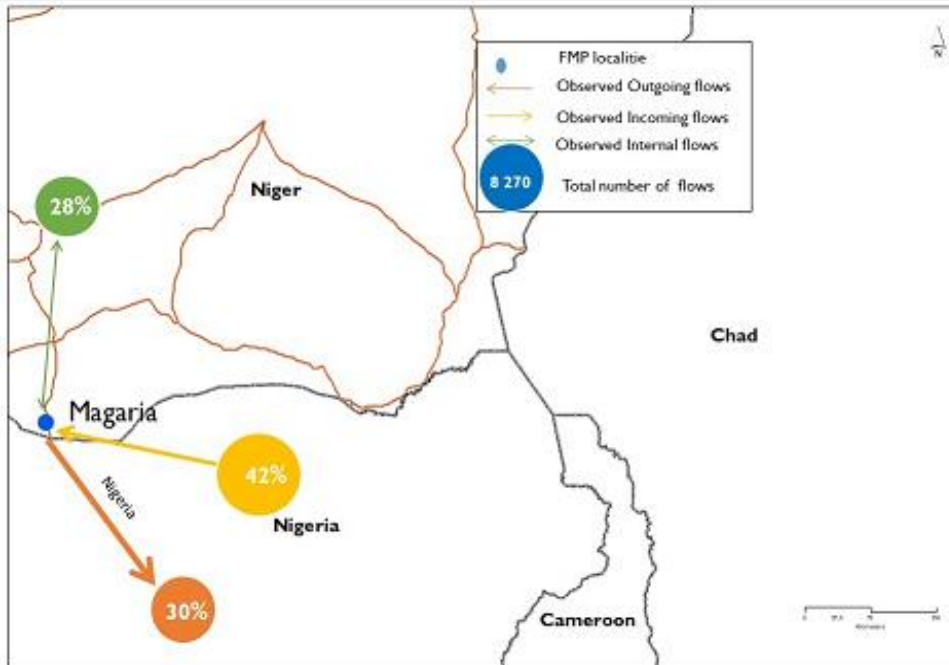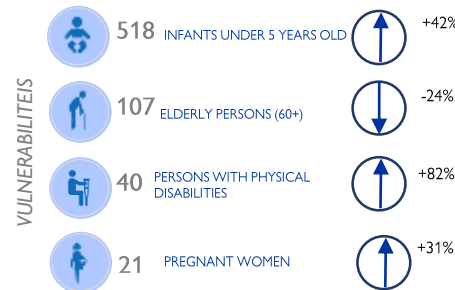
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)
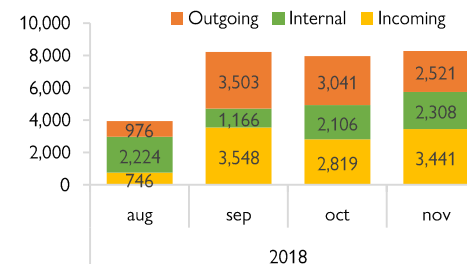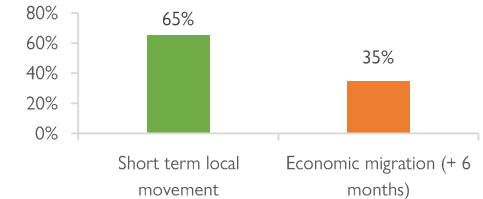
DEMOGRAPHY

276 AVERAGE / DAY **+4%** ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	**20%**	**12%**
Male	**54%**	**14%**

pp: point percentage

VULNERABILITEIS

- **518** INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↑ +42%
- **107** ELDERLY PERSONS (60+) ↓ -24%
- **40** PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES ↑ +82%
- **21** PREGNANT WOMEN ↑ +31%

AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of passengers	%	Variation (%)
NIGER	68	12
NIGERIA	31	53
OTHER	1	833

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE MAGARIA FMP IN 2018

■ Outgoing ■ Internal ■ Incoming

	aug	sep	oct	nov
Outgoing	976	3,503	3,041	2,521
Internal	2,224	1,166	2,106	2,308
Incoming	746	3,548	2,819	3,441

2018

PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

- Short term local movement: 65%
- Economic migration (+ 6 months): 35%

PROVENANCE OF PASSENGERS PER TYPES OF MOVEMENTS

	Economic migration (+ 6 months)	Short term local movement
Niger	17%	45%
Nigeria	18%	20%
Benin	1%	

■ Economic migration (+ 6 months)
■ Short term local movement

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS PER TYPE OF MOVEMENTS

	Economic migration (+ 6 months)	Short term local movement
Niger	31%	52%
Nigeria	4%	14%

■ Economic migration (+ 6 months)
■ Short term local movement

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Niger	81%
Nigeria	18%
Chad	1%

Map Legend
- ● FMP localitie
- ← Observed Outgoing flows
- ← Observed Incoming flows
- ← Observed Internal flows
- **8 270** Total number of flows

Niger
Magaria
28%
42%
30%
Nigeria
Chad
Cameroon

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 316 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (24%) than incoming flows (18%). The majority of individuals transiting trough the Dan Barto FMP are doing short term local movements (59%).
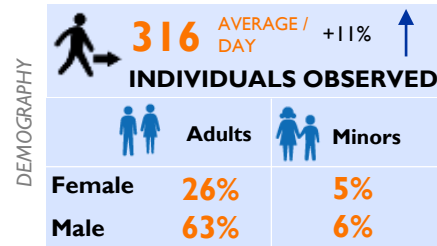
The main reasons cited for migrating were **short-term local movements** (46%) and **seasonal migration** (15%) and **economic migration (15%)**; while 11% cited **tourism** and (5%) pointed out as the main motivating factor. Dan Barto is mostly used by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who maintain a close 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 (93%), Nigerian (6%) and other nationalities (1%). The majority were observed using buses (54%) and private vehicles (34%), followed by trucks (8%) and motorbikes.
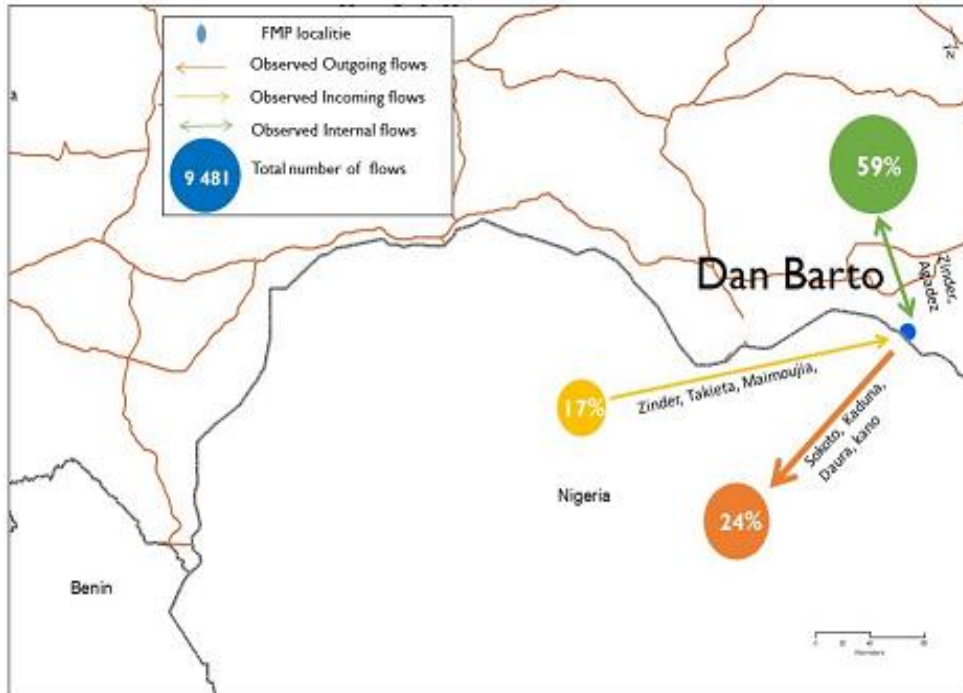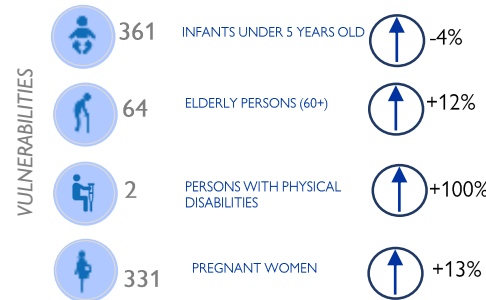
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)
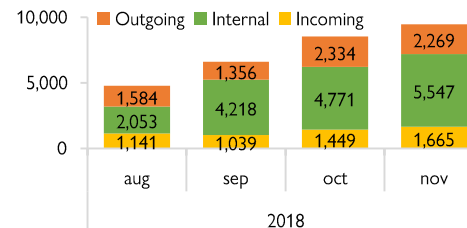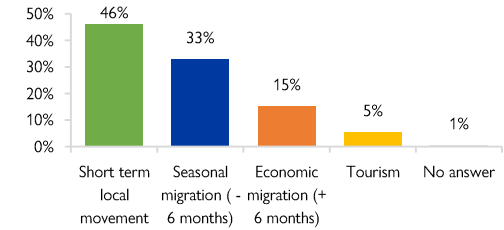
DEMOGRAPHY

316 AVERAGE / DAY **+11%** ↑

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	**26%**	**5%**
Male	**63%**	**6%**

pp: point percentage

VULNERABILITIES

361	INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	↑	-4%
64	ELDERLY PERSONS (60+)	↑	+12%
2	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	↑	+100%
331	PREGNANT WOMEN	↑	+13%

AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of passengers	%	Variation (%)
NIGER	82	+10
NIGERIA	17	+8
OTHER	1	+100

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE DAN BARTO FMP IN 2018

Legend: Outgoing, Internal, Incoming

	aug	sep	oct	nov
Outgoing	1,584	1,356	2,334	2,269
Internal	2,053	4,218	4,771	5,547
Incoming	1,141	1,039	1,449	1,665

2018

PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

- Short term local movement: 46%
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months): 33%
- Economic migration (+ 6 months): 15%
- Tourism: 5%
- No answer: 1%

PROVENANCE OF PASSENGERS PER TYPES OF MOVEMENTS

Niger: 4% | 13% | 28% | 38%
Nigeria: 1% | 1% | 2% | 5% | 8%

Legend:
- No answer
- Tourism
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
- Short term local movement

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS PER TYPE OF MOVEMENTS

Niger: 4% | 1% | 11% | 25% | 35%
Nigeria: 2% | 4% | 8% | 11%

Legend:
- No answer
- Tourism
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
- Short term local movement

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Niger: 93%
- Nigeria: 6%
- Benin: 1%

Map

- FMP localitie
- Observed Outgoing flows
- Observed Incoming flows
- Observed Internal flows
- 9 481 Total number of flows

Dan Barto — 59%, 17%, 24%
Zinder, Takieta, Maimoujia,
Sokoto, Kaduna, Daura, kano
Zinder, Agadez
Nigeria
Benin

The **Tahoua** flow monitoring point captures both cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a city in central Niger, where 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.
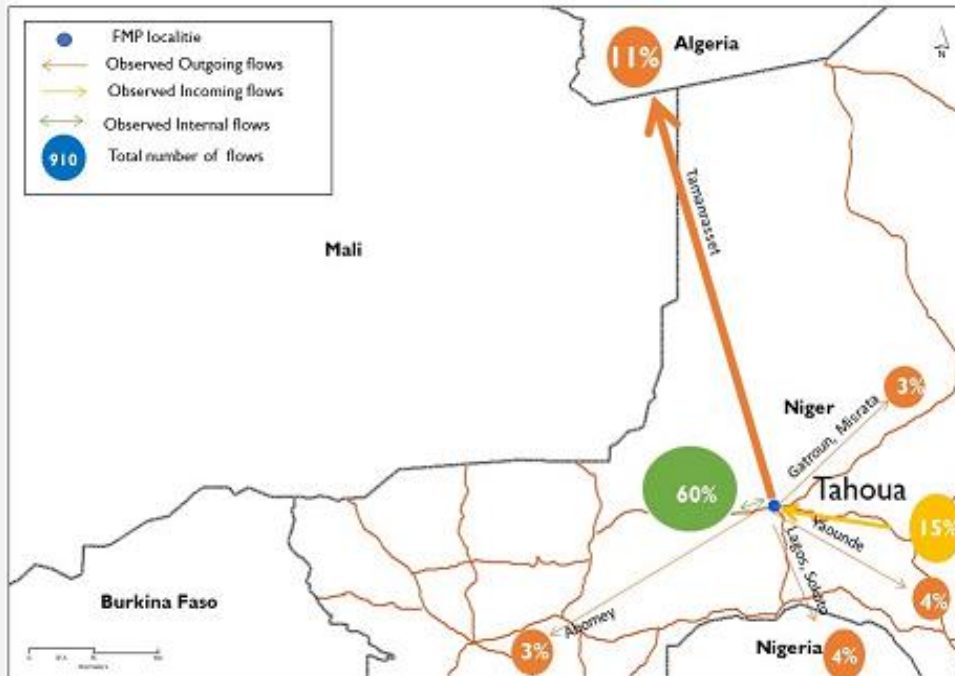
A daily average of 30 individuals passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed during this month.

(60%) of movements observed were internal while (25%) were outgoing flows and (15%) were incoming flows.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **economic migration** (39%), followed by **short term local movements** (33%), **seasonal migration** (10%). (18%) of observed individuals did not respond to the question.
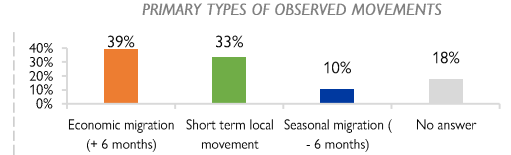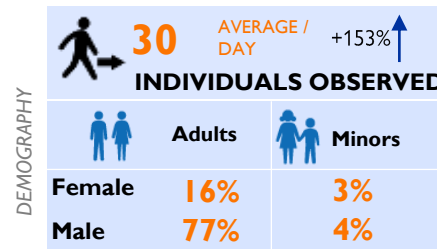
The main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Nigerien (70%), Nigerian (9%), Cameroonian (7%), Beninese and Ivoirian (3% each). The other nationalities include Burkinabe and Chadian among other.

The majority were observed using buses (62%), followed by trucks (30%), and private vehicles and (8%).
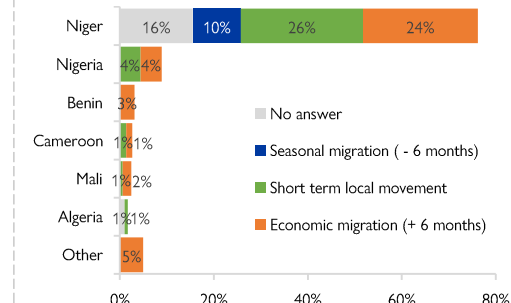
Map legend
- FMP localitie
- Observed Outgoing flows
- Observed Incoming flows
- Observed Internal flows
- 910 Total number of flows
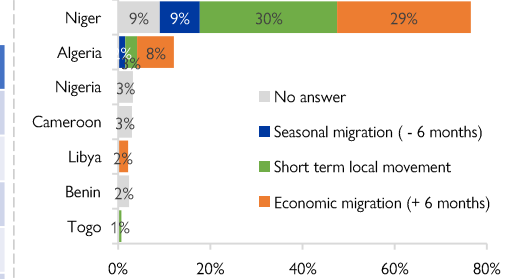
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)
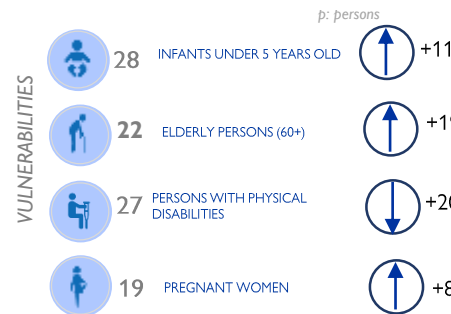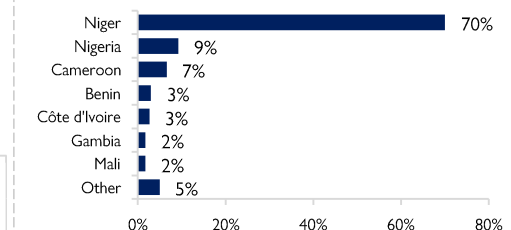
DEMOGRAPHY

30 AVERAGE / DAY +153%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	**16%**	**3%**
Male	**77%**	**4%**

p: persons

VULNERABILITIES

- **28** INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD +11
- **22** ELDERLY PERSONS (60+) +19
- **27** PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES +20
- **19** PREGNANT WOMEN +8

AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of passengers	#	Variation (#)
NIGER	690	+574
NIGERIA	53	+5
BENIN	39	+22
ALGERIA	22	-50
OTHER	100	-2

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE TAHAOUA FMP IN 2018

Outgoing / Internal / Incoming

	aug	sep	oct	nov
Outgoing	176	222	232	232
Internal	116		85	542
Incoming	21	7	42	136
		49		

2018

PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

- Economic migration (+ 6 months): 39%
- Short term local movement: 33%
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months): 10%
- No answer: 18%

PROVENANCE OF PASSENGERS PER TYPE OF MOVEMENTS

- Niger: 16% / 10% / 26% / 24%
- Nigeria: 4% 4%
- Benin: 3%
- Cameroon: 1% 1%
- Mali: 1% 2%
- Algeria: 1% 1%
- Other: 5%

Legend:
- No answer
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
- Short term local movement
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS PER TYPE OF MOVEMENTS

- Niger: 9% / 9% / 30% / 29%
- Algeria: 8%
- Nigeria: 3%
- Cameroon: 3%
- Libya: 2%
- Benin: 2%
- Togo: 1%

Legend:
- No answer
- Seasonal migration (- 6 months)
- Short term local movement
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Niger: 70%
- Nigeria: 9%
- Cameroon: 7%
- Benin: 3%
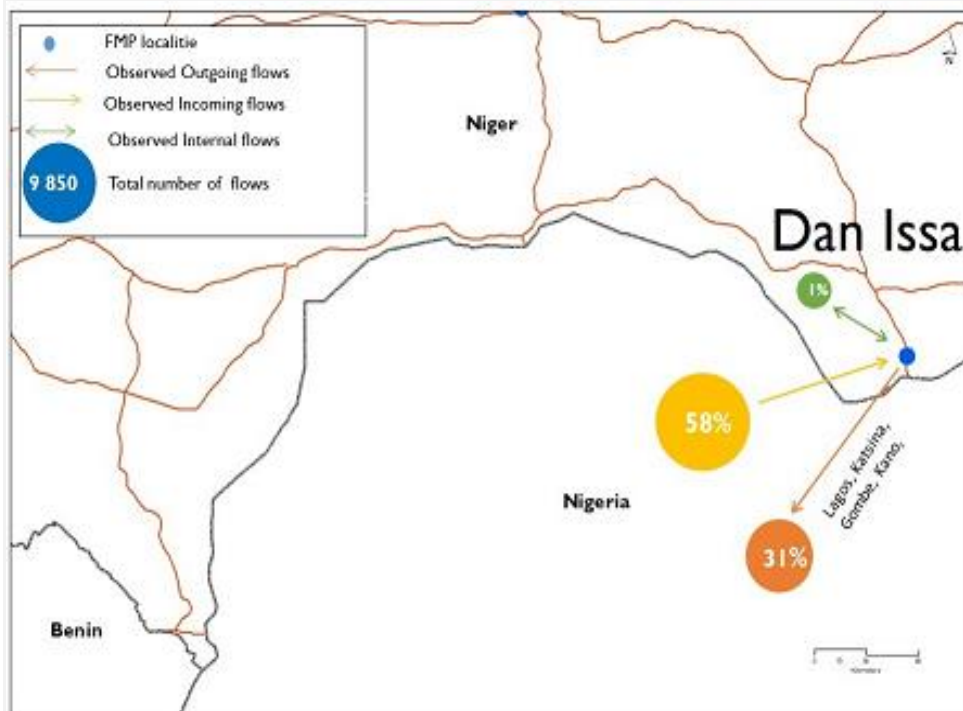- Côte d'Ivoire: 3%
- Gambia: 2%
- Mali: 2%
- Other: 5%

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 328 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month with more incoming flows (69%) than outgoing flows (31%). 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 (37%), seasonal migration (28%), economic migration (27%) and tourism (8%).**
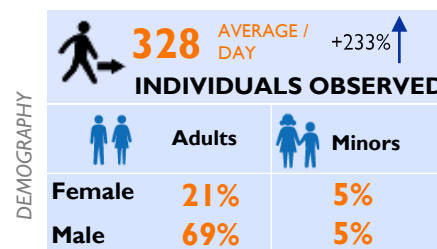
The main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Nigerian (58%), Nigerien (39%) and Cameroonian (3%).

The majority were observed using private vehicles (66%), followed by buses (31%), Three wheels (2%) and trucks (1%).

Map legend:
- FMP localitie
- Observed Outgoing flows
- Observed Incoming flows
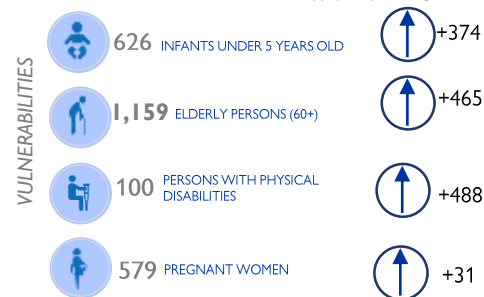- Observed Internal flows
- 9 850 Total number of flows

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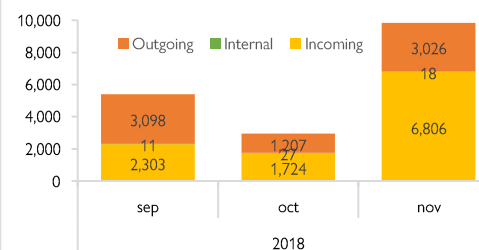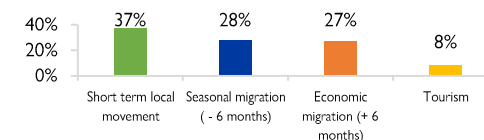
DEMOGRAPHY

328 AVERAGE / DAY +233% ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Minors
Female	21%	5%
Male	69%	5%

pp: point percentage

VULNERABILITIES

626	INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	↑ +374
1,159	ELDERLY PERSONS (60+)	↑ +465
100	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	↑ +488
579	PREGNANT WOMEN	↑ +31

AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin of passengers	%	Variation (%)
NIGER	64	+288
NIGERIA	35	+176
OTHER	1	-14

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE DAB ISSA FMP (SEPTEMBER 2018)

Legend: Outgoing, Internal, Incoming

	sep	oct	nov
Outgoing	3,098	1,207	3,026
Internal	11	27	18
Incoming	2,303	1,724	6,806

2018

PRIMARY TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

Short term local movement	Seasonal migration (- 6 months)	Economic migration (+ 6 months)	Tourism
37%	28%	27%	8%

PROVENANCE OF PASSENGERS PER TYPE OF MOVEMENTS

Nigeria: Tourism 5%, Economic migration 15%, Seasonal migration 24%, Short term local movement 23%
Niger: Tourism 3%, Economic migration 11%, Seasonal migration 4%, Short term local movement 15%

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

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS PER TYPE OF MOVEMENTS

Niger: Tourism 5%, Economic migration 16%, Seasonal migration 24%, Short term local movement 23%
Nigeria: Tourism 3%, Economic migration 11%, Seasonal migration 4%, Short term local movement 15%

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

PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nigeria	58%
Niger	39%
Cameroon	3%