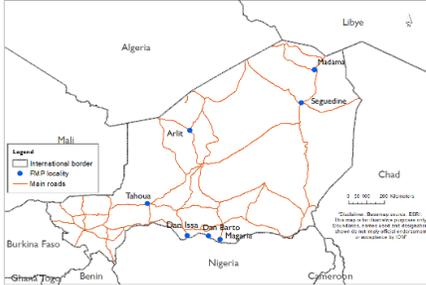


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in West and Central Africa. Flow monitoring is an activity that quantifies and qualifies flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, transit or exit. The data collected provides an overview of migration in the region. 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. **Since February 2016, IOM Niger has been monitoring migration flows at six points across Niger.** Given the immensity of the region of Agadez, **a new FMP (Madama) on the Libyan border was activated in January 2019** to capture the outflows due to the proliferation of bypass roads. This new FMP complements that of Séguédine which is now only capturing incoming flows. The data collected provides an overview of migratory movements in the region.

NIGER POPULATION FLOW MONITORING POINTS



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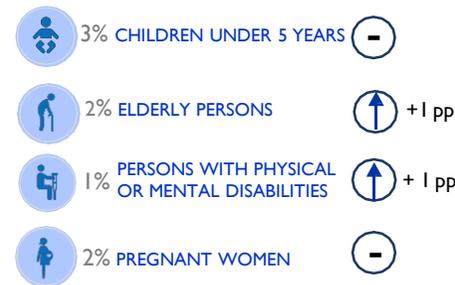
In addition to the three FMPs (Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua) activated in August, a **new FMP** was also set up in Niger (**Dan Issa**) in September. The aim was to better understand migration routes along the southern part of the Niger, and to complement the existing FMPs in Arlit and Séguédine. There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

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

METHODOLOGY: Flow monitoring is an investigative tool that aims to highlight further understanding of internal, cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then 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 gender and nationality. In the Niger, the Flow Monitoring Points were chosen after consultation with national and local stakeholders involved in migration management, and according to the locations and characteristics of the flows transiting through the Sahara Desert. The data collection is done at times when the flows are the most frequent.

LIMITATIONS: The data used in this analysis, including the maps, is an estimate and represents only a part of the existing flows on the route 1: Agadez - Arlit - Assamakka; route 2 : Agadez - Séguédine - Sebha; and route 3: and southern routes. The spatial and temporal coverage of these surveys is partial, although the collection is done daily and during periods when flows are significant. Finally, no information is collected on existing flows outside the times covered. Vulnerability data is based on direct observations by the enumerators and should be understood only as an estimate.

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



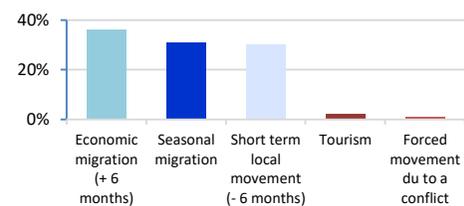
Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	77	+ 4 pp
Nigeria	19	- 3 pp
Libya	2	- 2 pp
Other	2	+ 1 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	80	+ 4 pp
Nigeria	14	- 1 pp
Libya	5	- 4 pp
Other	1	+ 1 pp

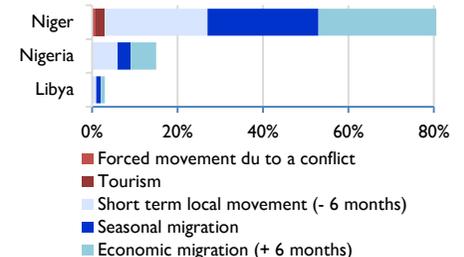
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

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

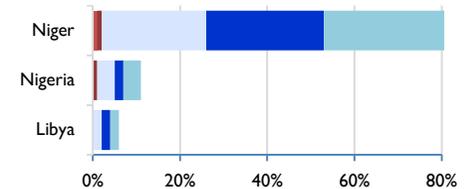
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



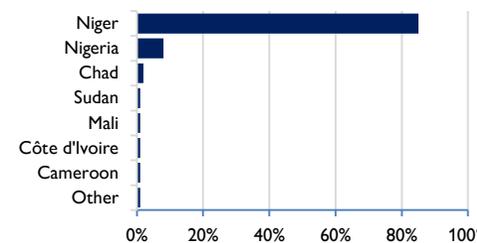
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



7 Active FMP in the Niger

10 Information focal points

JUNE 2019 SUMMARY

15,444 Individuals entering the Niger

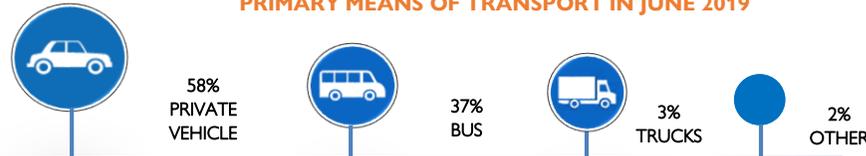
15,761 Individuals leaving the Niger

20,994 Individuals observed moving internally

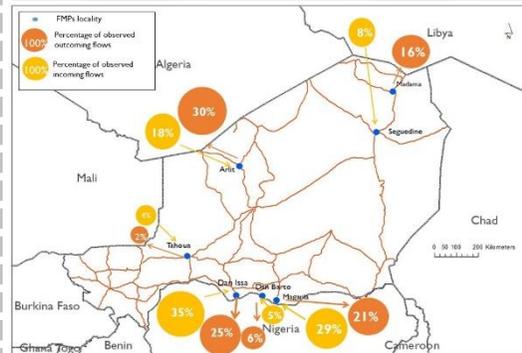
52,199 Number of individuals observed at the FMP

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

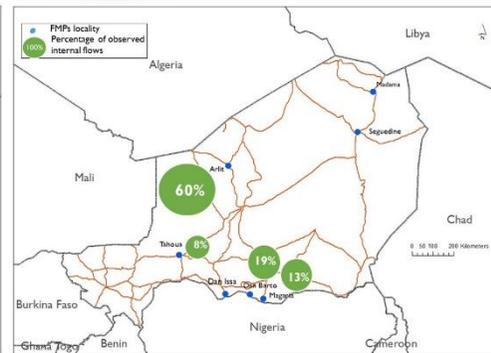
PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN JUNE 2019



CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS



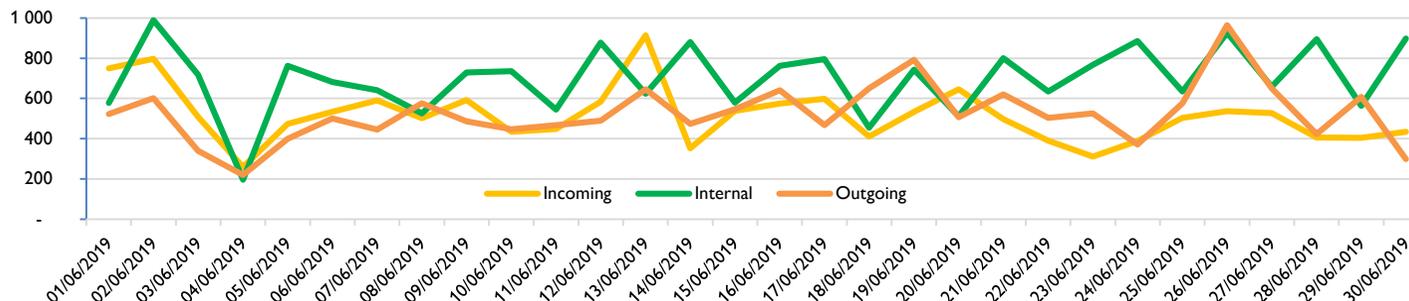
INTERNAL MOVEMENTS



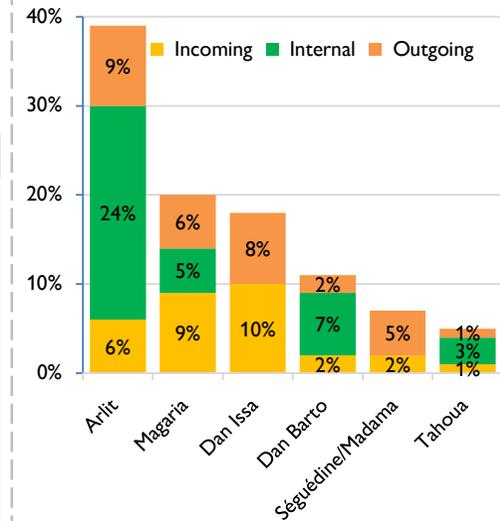
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FLOWS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2019

- Incoming flows** were relatively calm during the month of June with a daily average of about 515 individuals passing through the 7 FMPs every day. The most important peak was observed 13 June, when about 914 individuals entered the Niger through the seven FMPs.
- The trend of outgoing flows** is constant throughout the month with an average of 525 individuals leaving the Niger across the seven FMPs each day. A major peak was observed on 26 June when 964 individuals were observed leaving the Niger.
- The internal movements** observed throughout June also remained relatively constant with an average of 700 individuals observed each day. One peak, however was observed on 2 June when 989 individuals moving internally were observed.



FLOWS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2019



KEY RESULTS IN JUNE 2019

- The data in the graph on the left shows the flows observed at the seven active FMPs in the Niger in June 2019. An average of 1,740 individuals per day were recorded at the seven FMPs during this month.
- The majority of observed flows (61%) were cross-border: 39 per cent of these were between the Niger and Nigeria, followed by 15 per cent with Algeria and 7 per cent with Libya.
- A larger proportion (39%) of internal movements was observed. The majority of these were observed in Arlit (24%) and Dan Barto (7%). To a lesser extent, internal movements were observed at Magaria (5%) and Tahoua (3%).
- In June 2019, incoming flows (15,444 individuals) and outgoing flows (15,761 individuals) were comparable. On a daily average, 515 individuals were entering the Niger while 525 individuals were leaving the country.

RETURNS FROM ALGERIA AND SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS IN JUNE 2019

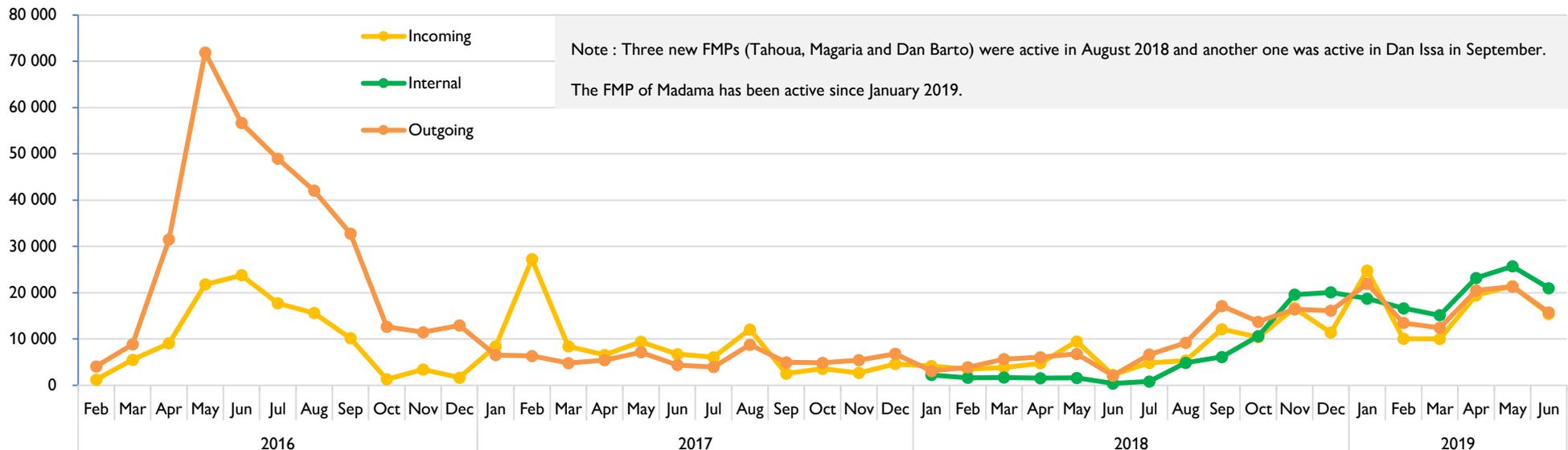
IOM Niger conducts search and rescue (SAR) operations and supports the Government of the Niger in the registration process for migrants arriving from Algeria through official convoys organized by Algerian authorities. These two types of incoming flows are not included in the FMP data in order to ensure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

- Search and rescue operations:** Since October 2016, the IOM, in collaboration with the Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC), has undertaken search and rescue operations to find and bring migrants in distress to the nearest safe urban center in the Agadez region. Search and rescue operations are performed both proactively and reactively to distress calls received from our teams in the field. The migrants are often in situations of mental and physical distress, suffering from trauma, dehydration and/or injuries. **In June 2019, IOM conducted six humanitarian operations** to rescue 1,280 migrants who had sent distress signals; 1,092 of which were transported **to the nearest urban center in Arlit and Agadez**. Twenty-eight per cent were from Mali, 20 per cent from Guinea, 15 per cent from the Niger, 7 per cent from Côte d'Ivoire, 6 per cent from Cameroon and 5 per cent from Gambia. Other nationalities accounted for 19 per cent of migrants rescued. *Other SAR operations are conducted in Agadez, Arlit and Dirkou (see monthly SAR Dashboard for more details).
- Official Algerian convoys:** Each year, thousands of migrants, the majority of whom are from the Niger, are repatriated from Algeria to the Niger within the framework of the agreement between the governments of the Niger and Algeria. The IOM, through the Migrant Response and Resource Mechanism (MRRM), provides humanitarian assistance for these migrants upon arrival to the Niger including support in migrants' registration. **In June 2019, two official Algerian convoys arrived with 221 migrants** (95% were Nigerien while 5% or 12 individuals were non-Nigerien).

TYPES OF FLOWS OBSERVED

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Internal	Total
2016	111,230	333,891	-	445,121
2017	98,306	69,430	-	167,736
2018	88,601	106,766	71,223	226,590
2019	101,231	105,425	120,427	327,083

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

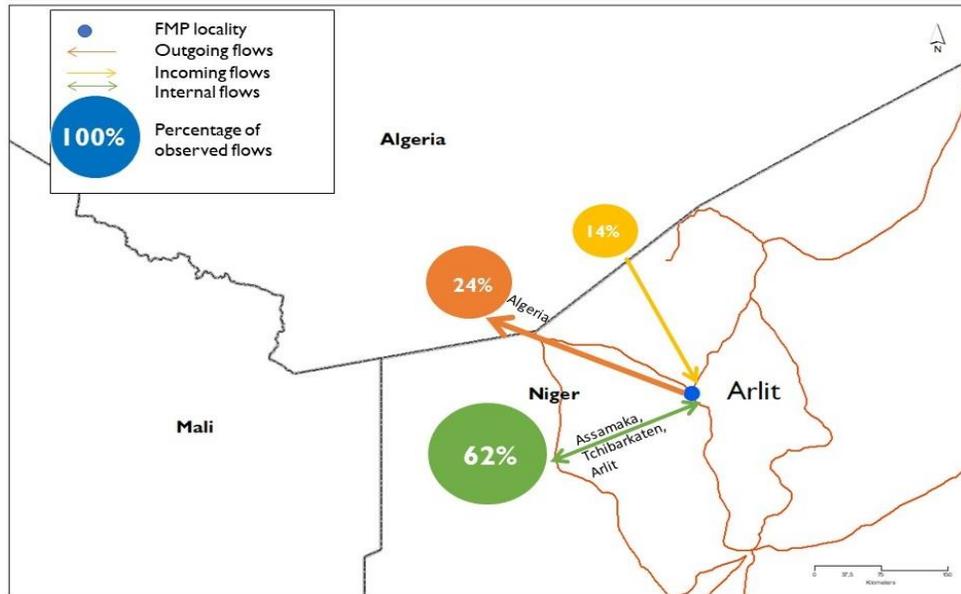


The **Arlit** Flow Monitoring Point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, as well as movements internal to Niger. The Arlit FMP has been active since **February 2016**.

During the reporting month, more outgoing flows (4,782) than incoming flows (2,818) were observed. The main departure cities included Arlit, Agadez, Assamaka (Niger) while the main destination cities included Arlit, Assamaka and Tchibarakaten (note: the majority of migrants passing through the Arlit FMP choose not to disclose their final destination as it is a sensitive issue). In fact, most migrants transiting through Assamaka intend to travel to cities within Algeria including Inguezam, Tamanrasset, Tamanghasset. Additionally, FMP figures do not include migrants who were subject to repression or were repatriated from Algeria as these are collected separately (see page 3).

The daily average of observed flows was quite similar to that of the previous month, with a 5 per cent decrease. The main reasons for travel mentioned by the travelers were **seasonal migration (40%) followed by economic migration (39%) and short-term local movement (21%)**.

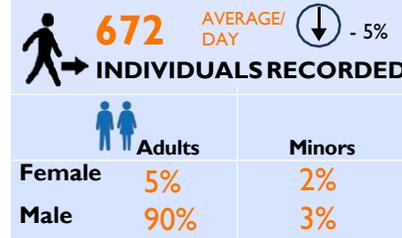
The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigeriens (80%), Chadians (4%), Nigerians, Malian and Sudanese (2% each). The Guinean, Cameroonian and Senegalese nationals, among other, represent 10 per cent of observed individuals. Please note that the FMP breakdown of nationalities does not include migrants subject to repression and/or repatriated from Algeria via the official convoys (see page 3).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	100	-

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	100	-

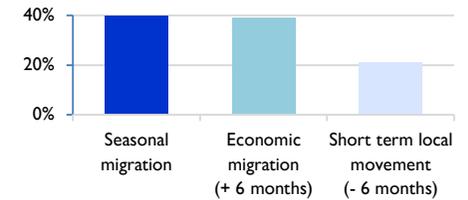
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

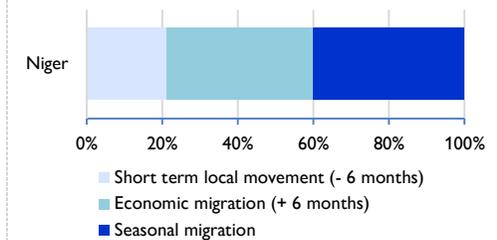
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

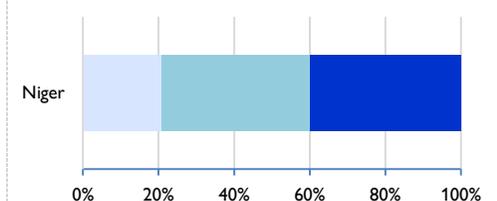
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



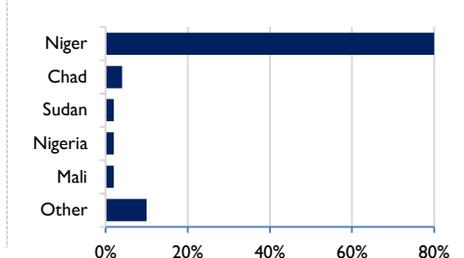
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

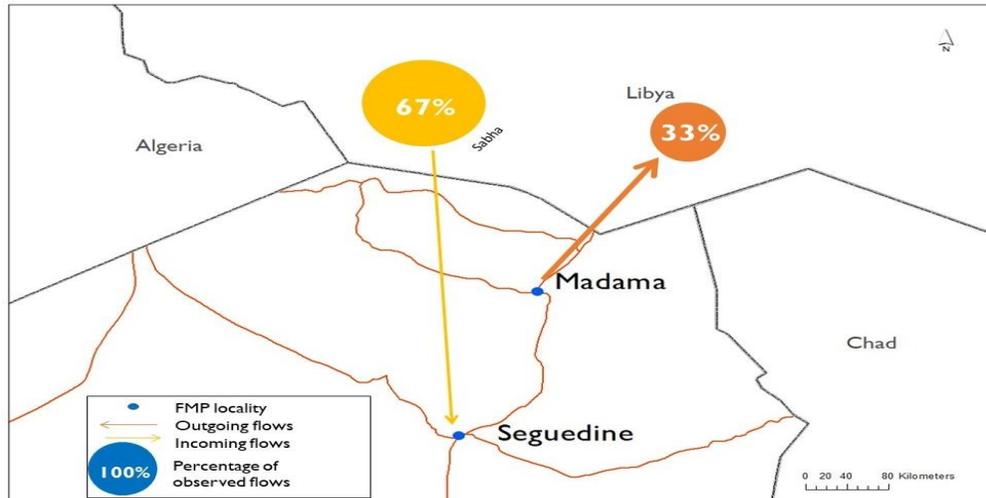


The **Séguédine** Flow Monitoring Point captures **cross-border flows** to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since February 2016. Given the vastness of the Agadez region which spans 703,00 km² (greater than the size of France and 21 times the size of Belgium), a **new FMP (Madama)** located near the Libyan border was activated in January 2019 to better capture cross-border movements due to the proliferation of bypass roads to avoid border control posts. As such, this new FMP complements the one in **Séguédine which only captures incoming flows** while **Madama captures outgoing flows**.

During this month, more outgoing flows (2,549 individuals representing 67% of flows observed) than incoming flows (1,231) were observed. A daily average of 126 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine/Madama FMP this month, which represents a decrease of 52 per cent compared to the previous month when 265 individuals were crossing the border each day. Due to the inaccessibility of the data collection area in June, data enumerators were not able to collect flow monitoring information in Madama during several days which is also explained by Nigerien security forces (FDS) restricting access to the site where they normally collect most of FMP data for Madama (outgoing flows).

During the month of June 2019, the main departure and destination cities included Agadez, (Niger), Sebha (Libya) and Faya (Chad). The main types of movements observed this month were: seasonal migration, economic migration (34% each) and short-term local movement (32%).

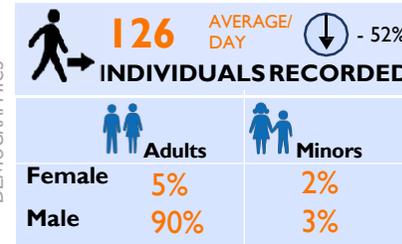
The main nationalities observed in June were mostly composed of Nigeriens (96%), followed by Chadians, Nigerians and Sudanese (1% each). Other nationalities observed at this FMP (1%) include Mauritians, Libyans and Ghanaians.



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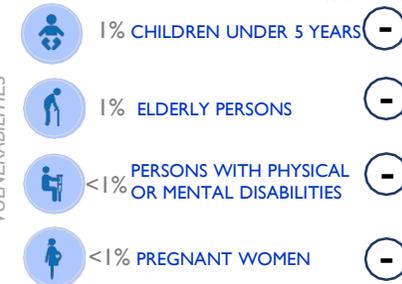
DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point



VULNERABILITIES

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	67	- 2 pp
Libya	33	+ 3 pp
Chad	0	- 1 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of destination	%	Variation
Libya	66	- 4 pp
Niger	33	+ 4 pp
Chad	1	-

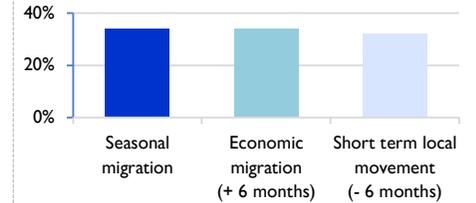
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

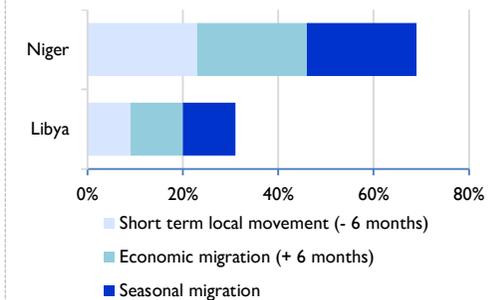
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

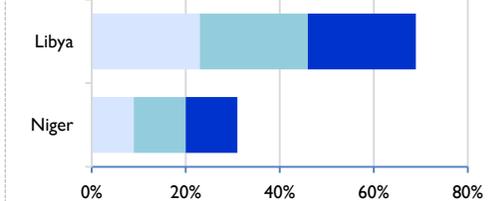
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



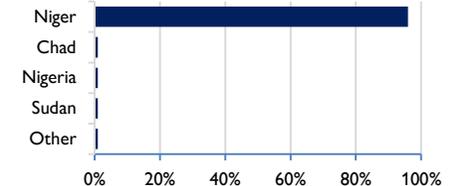
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

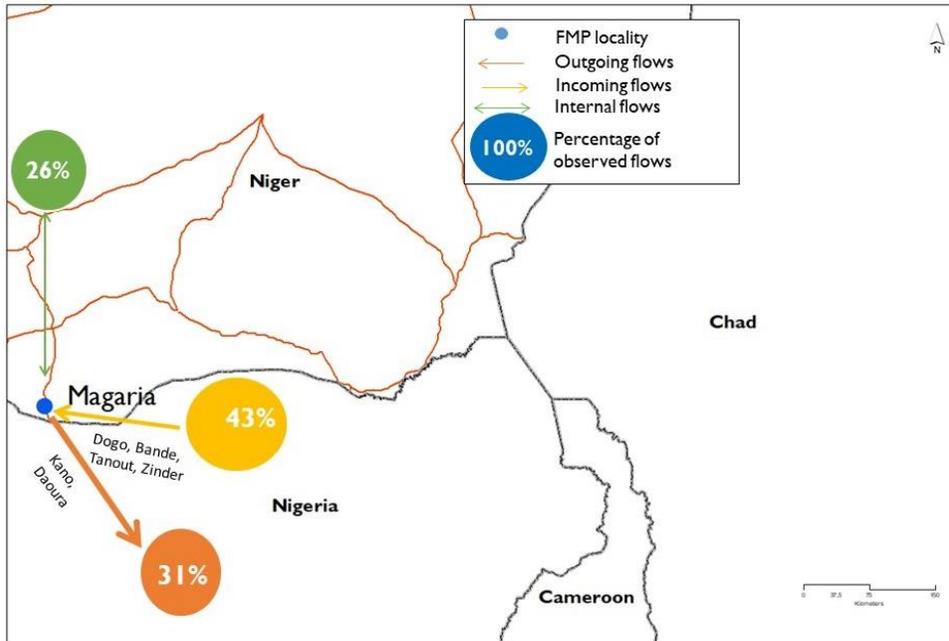


The **Magaria** Flow Monitoring Point was established to observe cross-border flows between the Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border between the Niger and Nigeria, through which high volumes of flows transit, originating from Nigeria which is one of the main points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

A daily average of 356 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month with more incoming flows (43%) than outgoing flows (31%) and a larger proportion of internal movements (26%).

The reasons for migrating for most travellers were **short-term local movements** (52%) and **economic migration** (34%). Eleven per cent were tourists while 6 per cent were seasonal migrants.

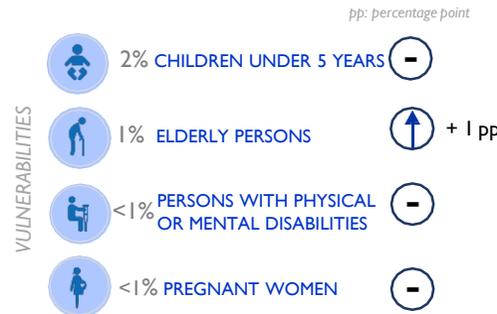
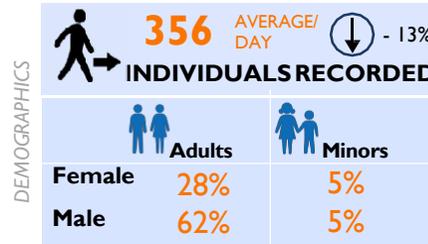
The two main nationalities observed passing through this FMP in June 2019 were : Nigeriens (87%) and Nigerians (13%). Migrants transiting through the Magaria FMP travelled mostly in private vehicles (86%), in trucks (10%), and by bus (4%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	66	+ 9 pp
Nigeria	34	- 9 pp

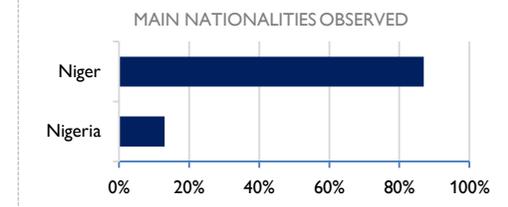
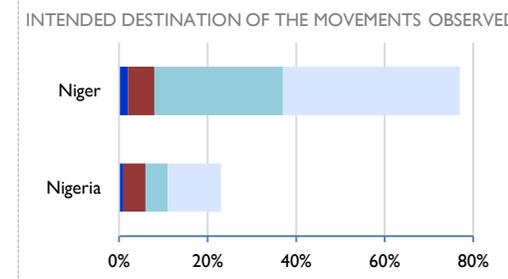
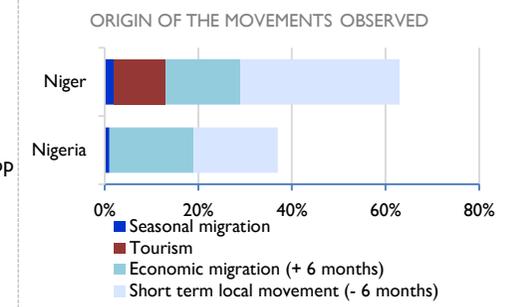
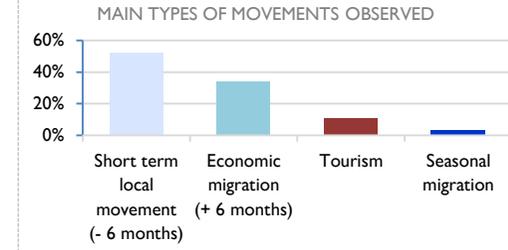
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	77	- 4 pp
Nigeria	23	+ 4 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



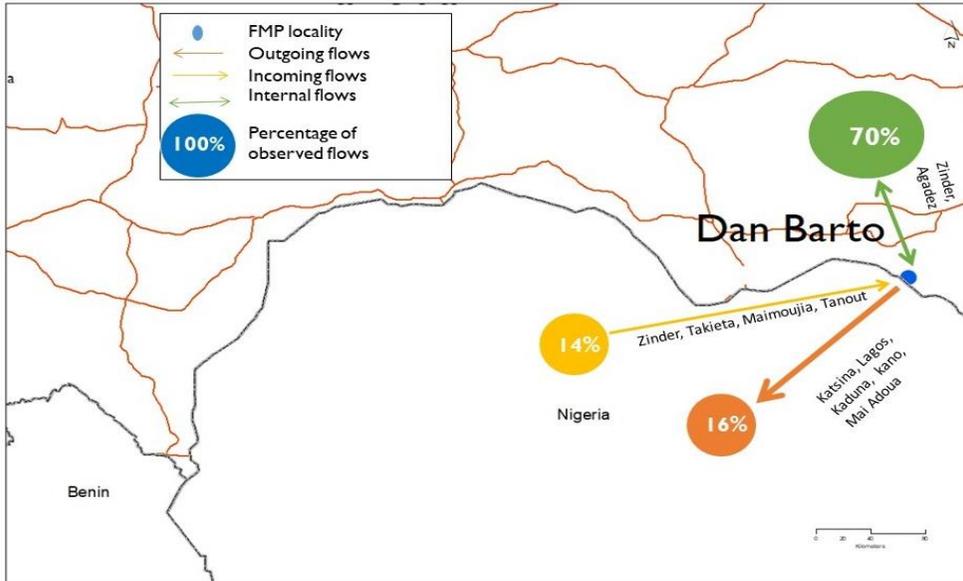
The **Dan Barto** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between the Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria transit, often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP has been active since August 2018. Dan Barto is mostly used by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who maintain a close economic relationship. Nigerien nationals travel to Nigeria to purchase goods while Nigerian nationals travel to the Niger to purchase animals and food (millet, beans, etc.).

A daily average of 185 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (16%) than incoming flows (14%). Most individuals transiting through the Dan Barto FMP are involved in short-term local movements (70%) around rural markets. During this month, a 33 per cent decrease in the daily average was observed compared to the previous month when 278 individuals were crossing the border each day. This is due to seasonal migrants who are not travelling as much as before because of farming activities.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration** (35%) followed by travel for **short-term local movements** (33%) and **economic migration** (32%).

The two main nationalities observed crossing the FMP were similar with those of the previous month : Nigeriens (97%) and Nigerians (3%).

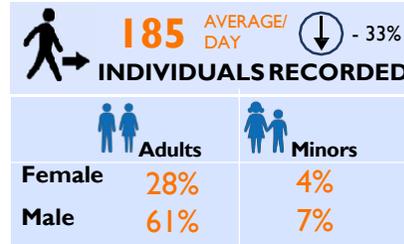
Almost half of the individuals were observed travelling by bus (44%), followed by private vehicles (40%), by foot (14%) and by trucks (2%).



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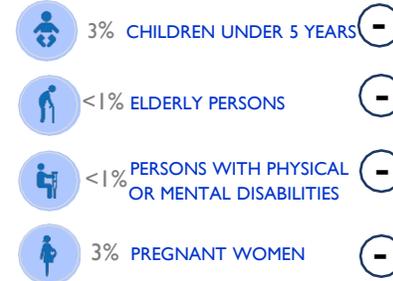
DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point



VULNERABILITIES

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	86	+ 2 pp
Nigeria	14	- 2 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

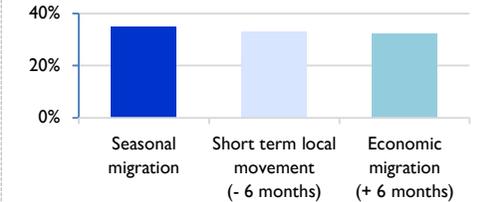
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	84	+ 5 pp
Nigeria	16	- 5 pp

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

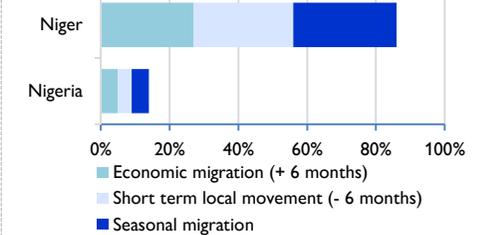
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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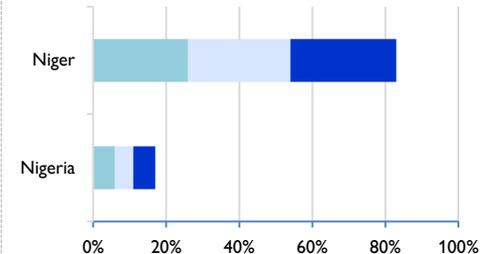
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



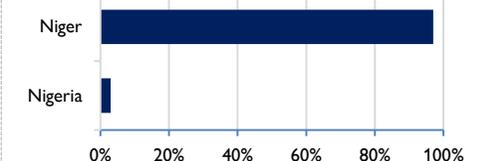
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



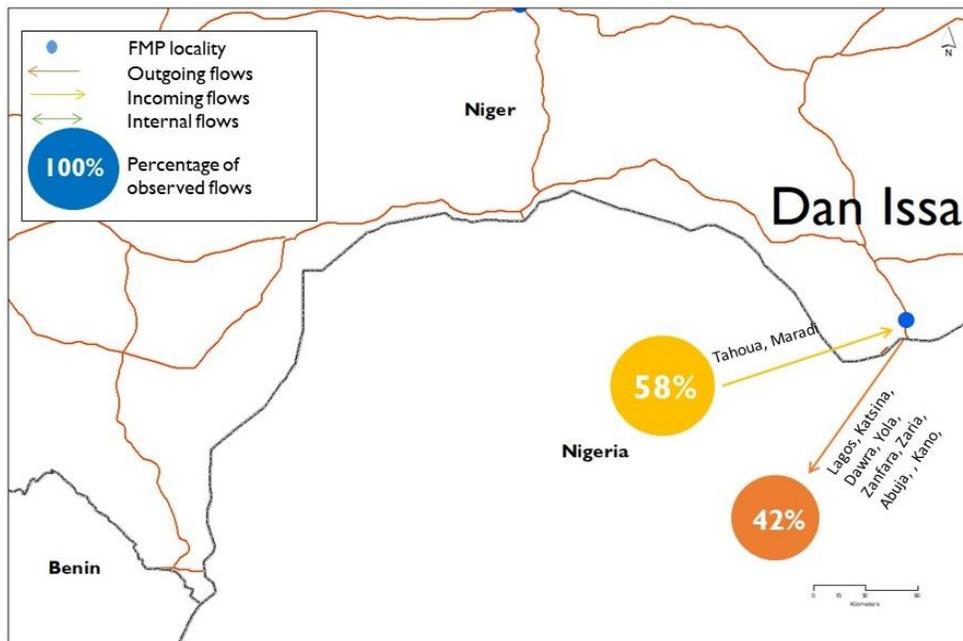
The **Dan Issa** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between the Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high flow volumes pass. Migrants are often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active since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

A daily average of 314 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month. Incoming flows represent 58 per cent of the total observed flows and outgoing flows account for 42 per cent. All flows observed were heading toward Niger or Nigeria. The main cities of departure are: Maradi, Dan Issa and Dakoro (the Niger); Kano, Katsina, Jibia, Kaduna, Abuja, Zamfara, Enugu, Lagos, Onitsha, Ekiti and Sokoto (Nigeria). A 32 per cent decrease was observed in the daily average of the observed individual. This is due to seasonal migrants who are not travelling as much as before because of farming activities.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **economic migration** (42%), **seasonal migration** (32%) and **short-term local movements** (26%).

The two main nationalities observed crossing the FMP in June were Nigeriens (79%) and Nigerians (21%).

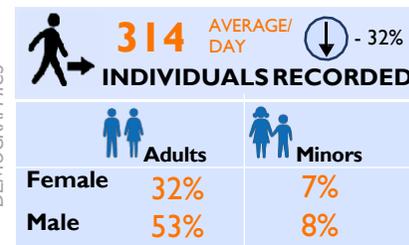
Most individuals were observed travelling by bus (87%) and in private vehicles (13%).



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

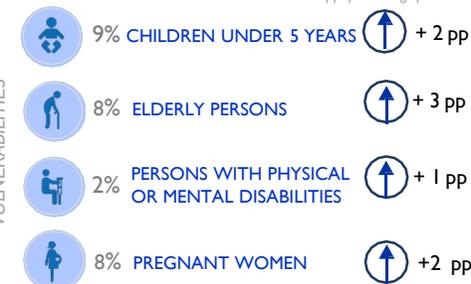
DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point



VULNERABILITIES

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	58	-
Niger	42	-

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	58	-
Nigeria	42	-

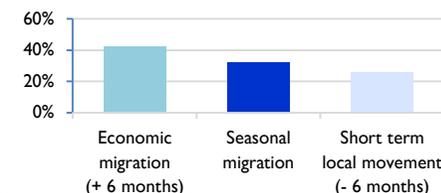
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

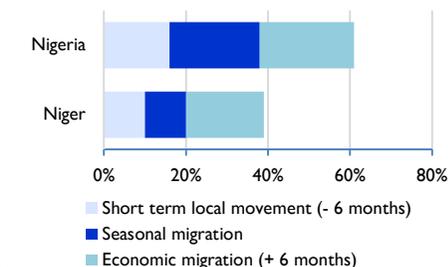
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

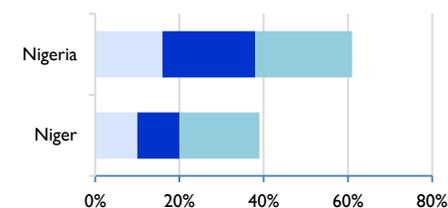
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



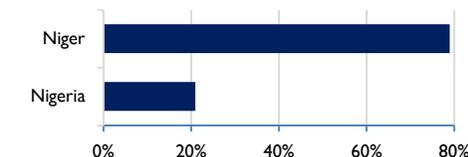
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



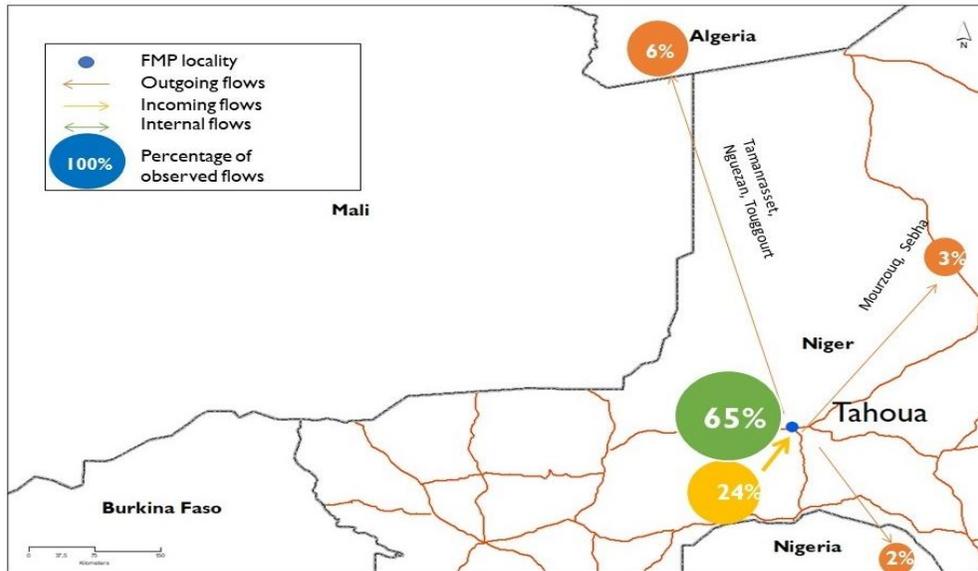
The **Tahoua** Flow Monitoring Point captures both cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a city in central Niger, where migrants transit. They mainly originate from Nigeria and other West African countries, such as Mali, Cameroon and Burkina Faso. They tend to take the Agadez route to travel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

A **daily average of 87 individuals** passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed in June 2019. This represents a decrease of 2 per cent in comparison with the previous month. Movements originated mainly from Niamey (30%), Agadez (22%), Tahoua (12%), Maradi (6%) and Arlit (5%). Eight per cent of flows originated from Algeria, 7 per cent from Nigeria and 1 per cent from Libya. Incoming flows represented 24 per cent of flows, while outgoing flows represented 11 per cent of flows. Most flows observed were internal (65%).

The main reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration (40%)** followed by **short-term local movements (38%)** and **economic migration (22%)**.

The main nationalities observed crossing the Tahoua FMP included: Nigeriens (87%), Nigerians (4%), Cameroonians (3%), Ivoirians and Beninese (2% each). Other observed nationalities include Burkinabes, Guineans and Malians amongst others and represent 2 per cent of the number of individuals observed.

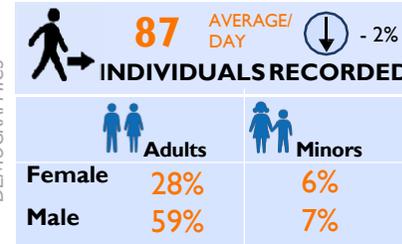
Of the total number of individuals observed travelling by bus (85%), followed by private vehicles (13%) and trucks (2%).



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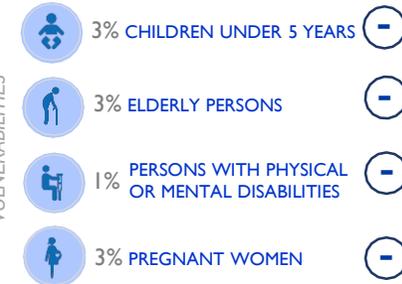
DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	74	+ 7 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	10	- 1 pp
Algeria	8	- 6 pp
Nigeria	7	-
Other	1	- 1 pp

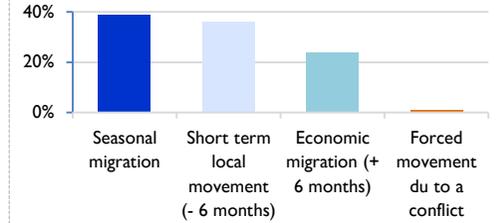
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	89	- 1 pp
Algeria	6	+ 3 pp
Libya	2	- 4 pp
Other	3	+ 1 pp

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

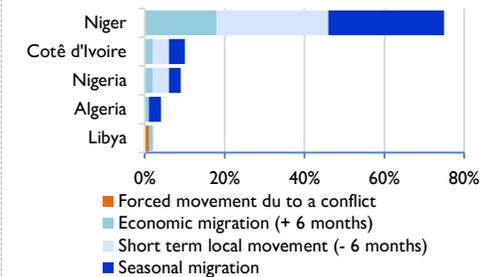
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

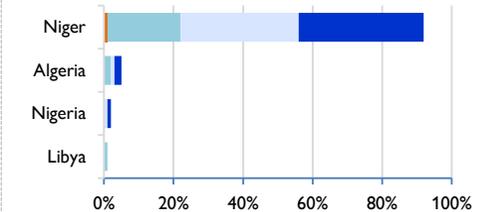
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

