

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 the Niger.** Given the immensity of the region of Agadez, a **new Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) was activated at Madama on the Libyan border 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



In addition to the three FMPs (Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua) activated in August, a **new FMP** was also set up at **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 1,000 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. The Madama FMP is located at the border between Libya and the Niger.

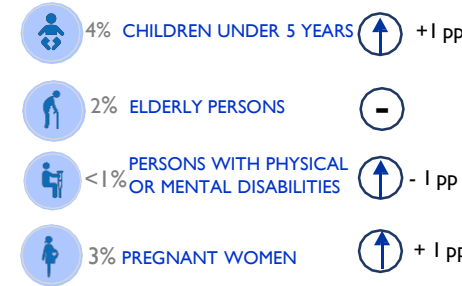
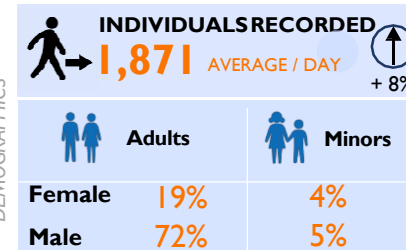
The new FMPs will be piloted in the coming months to understand their added value towards a more holistic understanding of migration trends in the Niger. Based on the initial findings from the new FMPs, there may be adjustments to the new FMPs implemented based on migration patterns and routes.

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 FMPs; 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 enables 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 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)



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

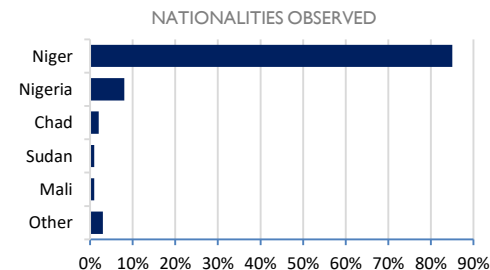
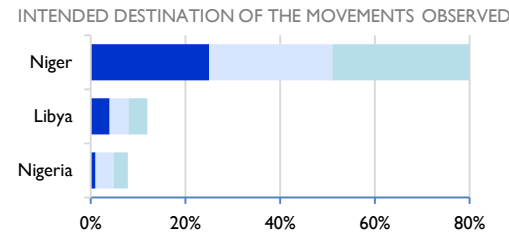
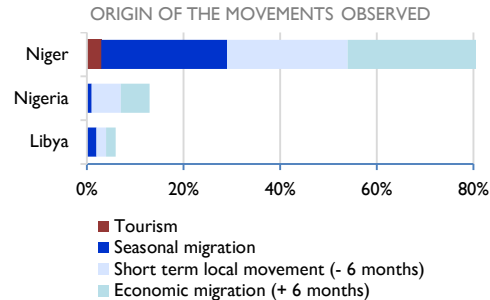
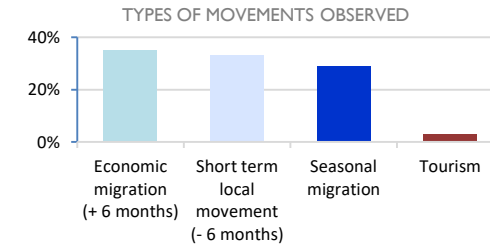
Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	76	- 1 pp
Nigeria	20	+ 1 pp
Libya	3	+ 1 pp
Other	1	- 1 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	78	- 2 pp
Nigeria	13	- 1 pp
Libya	9	+ 4 pp
Other	0	- 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)



7 Active FMP in the Niger

10 Information focal points

JULY 2019 SUMMARY

17,442 Individuals entering the Niger

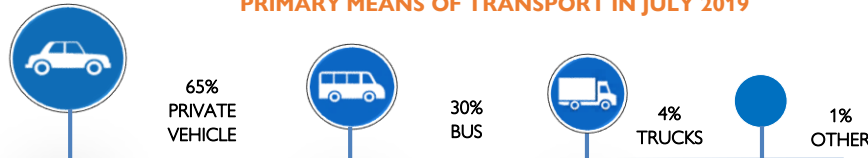
19,025 Individuals leaving the Niger

21,535 Individuals observed moving internally

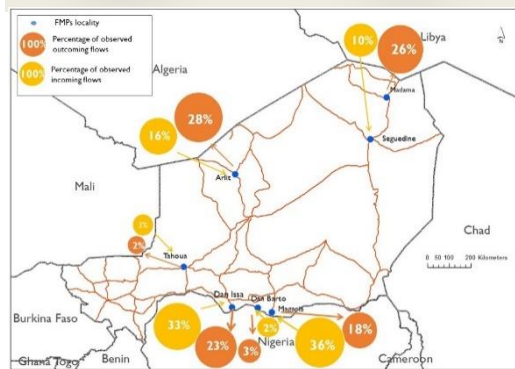
58,002 Number of individuals observed at the FMP

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.

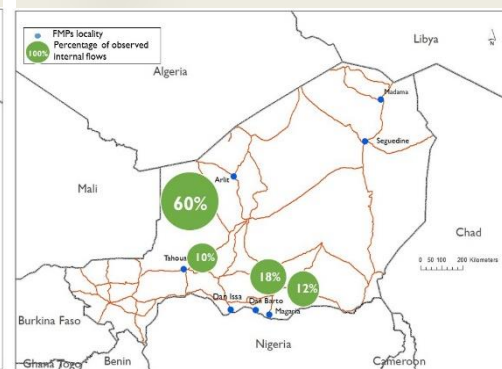
PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN JULY 2019



CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS



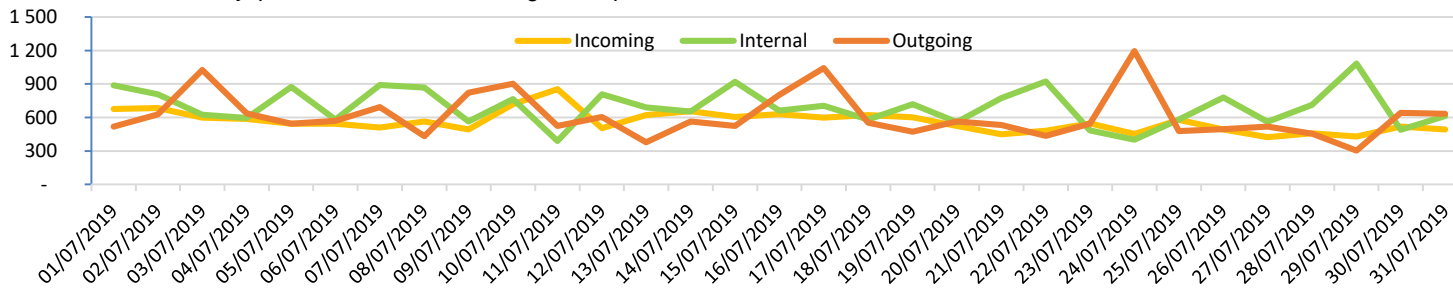
INTERNAL MOVEMENTS



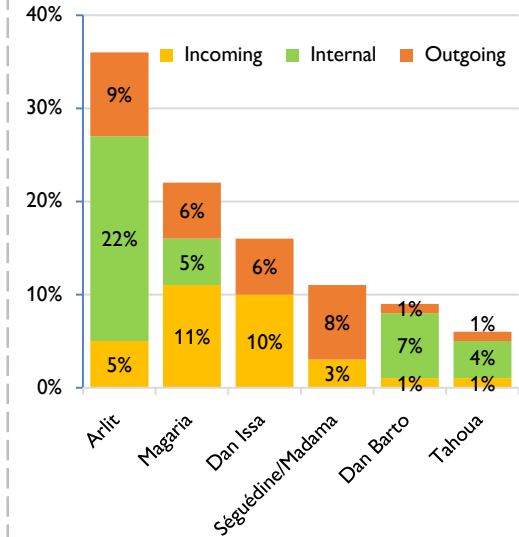
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FLOWS OBSERVED IN JULY 2019

- Incoming flows** were relatively calm during the month of July with a daily average of about 563 individuals passing through the seven FMPs every day. The most important peak was observed on 11 July, when about 852 individuals entered the Niger through the seven FMPs.
- The trend of outgoing flows** was constant throughout the month with an average of 614 individuals leaving the Niger across the seven FMPs each day. Three major peaks of more than 1,000 individuals were observed on 3, 17 and 24 July when respectively 1,024; 1,043 and 1,194 individuals were observed leaving the Niger. This is also linked to the fact that some important peaks have been observed on these days at the FMPs of Séguédine / Madama and Dan Issa.
- The internal movements** observed throughout July also remained relatively constant with an average of 695 individuals observed each day. One peak, however, was observed on 29 July when 1,082 individuals moving internally were observed.



FLOWS OBSERVED IN JULY 2019



KEY RESULTS IN JULY 2019

- The data in the graph on the left shows the flows observed at the seven active FMPs in the Niger in July 2019. An average of 1,871 individuals per day were recorded at the seven FMPs during this month.
- The majority of observed flows (62%) were cross-border: 37 per cent of these were between the Niger and Nigeria, followed by 14 per cent with Algeria and 11 per cent with Libya.
- The majority of internal movements were observed in Arli (22%) and Dan Barto (7%). To a lesser extent, internal movements were observed at Magaria (5%) and Tahoua (4%).
- In July 2019, outgoing flows (19,025 individuals) were higher than incoming flows (17,442 individuals). On a daily average, 614 individuals were leaving the country while 563 individuals were entering the Niger.

RETURNS FROM ALGERIA AND SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS IN JULY 2019

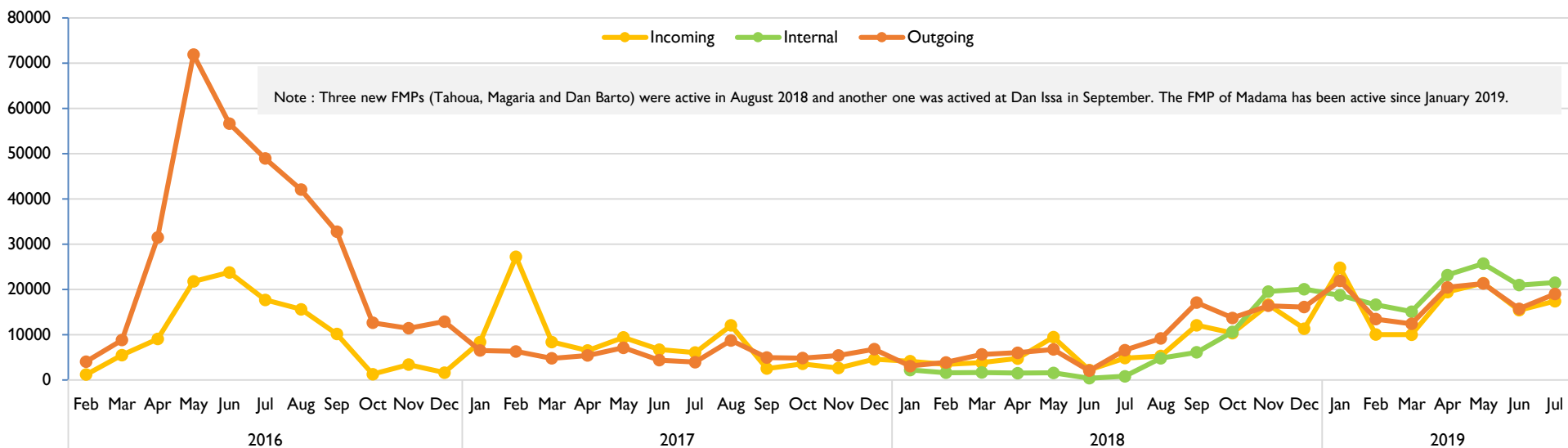
IOM Niger conducts search and rescue (SAR) operations and supports the Government of the Niger in the registration process for migrants arriving from Algeria through official convoys organized by Algerian authorities. These two types of incoming flows are not included in the FMP data in order to ensure 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 July 2019, IOM conducted seven humanitarian operations** to rescue 1,837 migrants who had sent distress signals; 1,622 of which were transported **to the nearest urban center in Arlit and Agadez**. Forty-two per cent were from Mali, 22 per cent from Guinea, 6 per cent from Côte d'Ivoire, 5 per cent from the Niger, 4 per cent from Gambia and 4 per cent from Cameroon. Other nationalities accounted for 17 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 July 2019, five official Algerian convoys arrived with 1,479 migrants** (94% were Nigerien while 4% or 60 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	118,673	124,450	141,962	385,085

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE FMP IN 2019

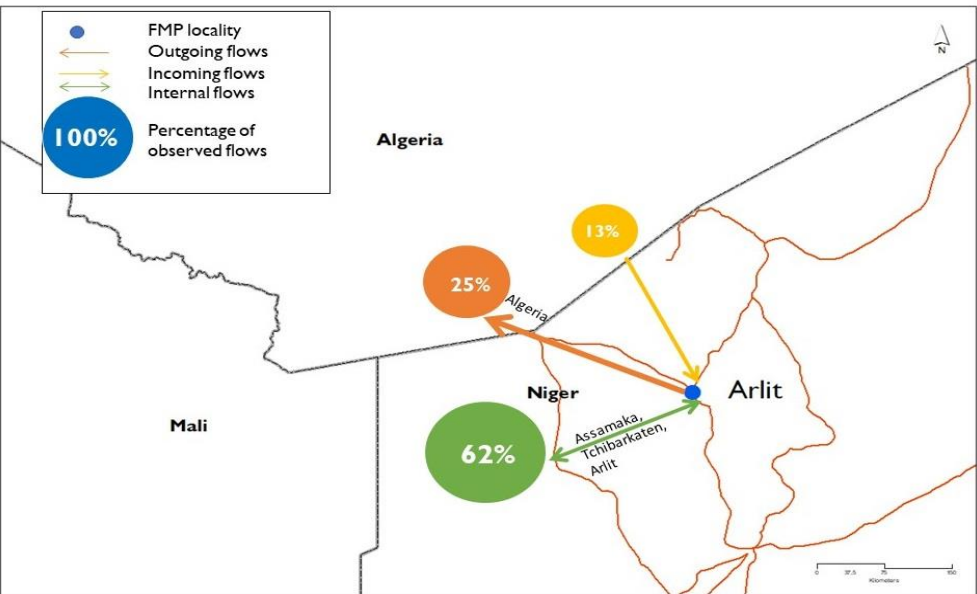


The **Arlit** Flow Monitoring Point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, as well as movements internal to the Niger. The Arlit FMP has been active since **February 2016**.

During the reporting month, more outgoing flows (5,264) than incoming flows (2,784) were observed. The main departure cities included Arlit, Assamaka and Tchibarakaten (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 Inguezzam, Tamanrasset and Tamanghasset. Additionally, FMP figures do not include migrants who were subject to repression or who 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 daily average of 674 individuals observed each day. The main reasons for travel mentioned by the travellers were **economic migration (39%)** followed by **seasonal migration (38%)** and **short-term local movement (23%)**.

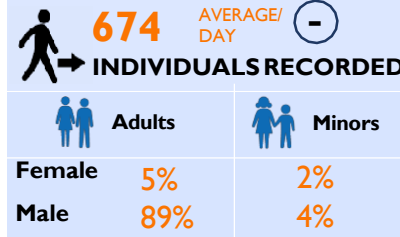
The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigerien (82%), Chadian (5%), Sudanese (3%), Nigerian and Malian (2% each) nationals. The Guinean, Cameroonian and Senegalese nationals, among others, represent 6 per cent of observed individuals. Please note that the FMP breakdown of nationalities does not include migrants subject to repression and/or repatriated from Algeria via the official convoys (see page 3).



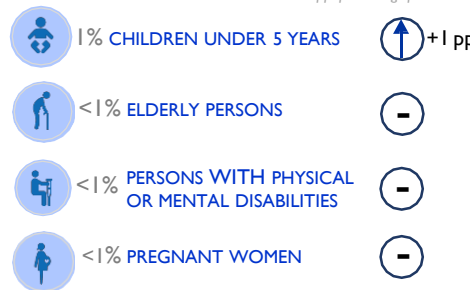
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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	100	-

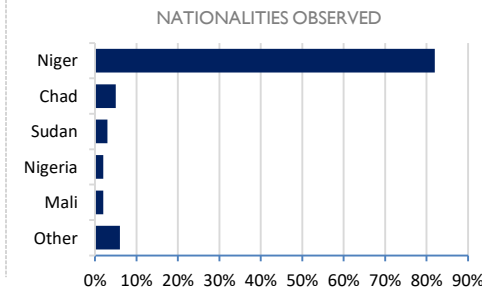
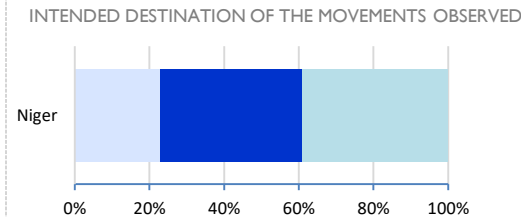
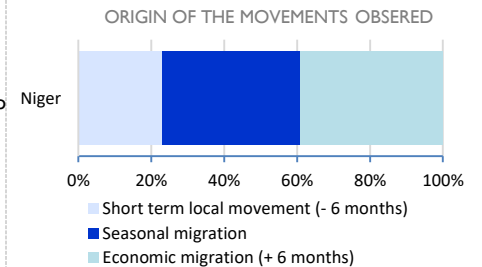
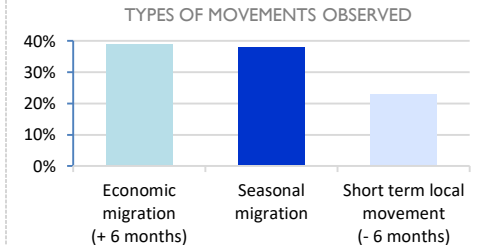
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	100	-

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)

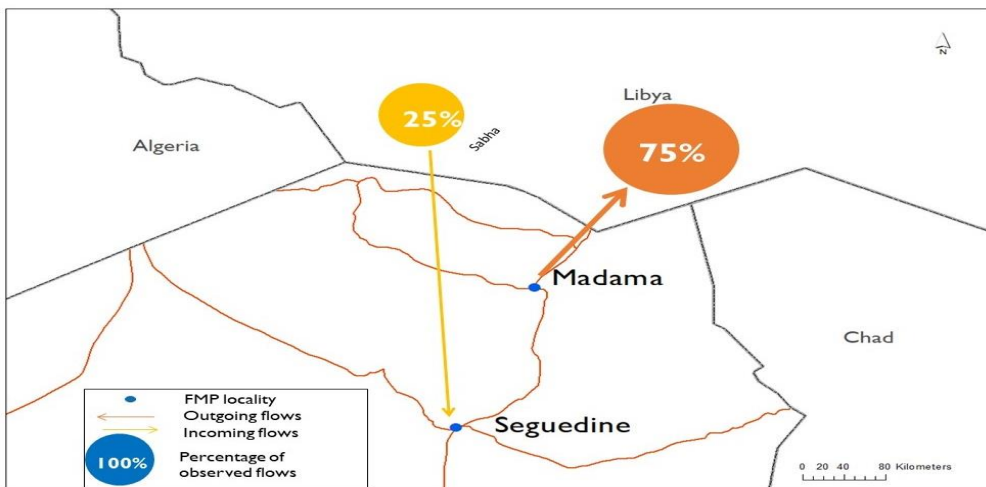


The **Séguédine** Flow Monitoring Point captures **cross-border flows** to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since February 2016. Given the vastness of the Agadez region which spans 703,000 km² (greater than the size of France and 21 times the size of Belgium), a **new FMP (Madama)** located near the Libyan border was activated in January 2019 to better capture cross-border movements due to the proliferation of bypass roads to avoid border control posts. As such, this new FMP complements the one in Séguédine which only captures incoming flows, while Madama captures outgoing flows.

During this month, more outgoing flows (5,012 individuals representing 75% of flows observed) than incoming flows (1,677) were observed. A daily average of 216 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine/Madama FMP this month, which represents an increase of 71 per cent compared to the previous month when 126 individuals were crossing the border each day. This is linked to the fact that three important peaks of more than 400 individuals have been observed on 3, 17 and 24 July 2019.

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

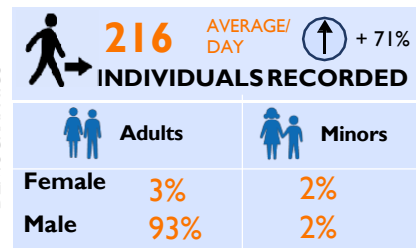
The main nationalities observed in July were Nigerien nationals (95%), followed by Chadian (2%), Nigerian and Sudanese (1% each) nationals. Other nationalities observed at this FMP (1%) include Mauritanian, Libyan and Ghanaian nationals.



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DEMOGRAPHICS

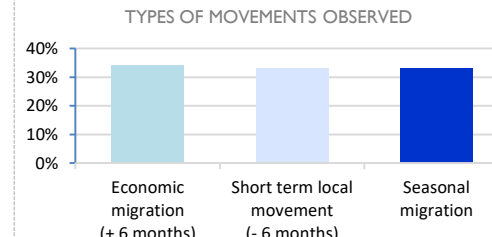
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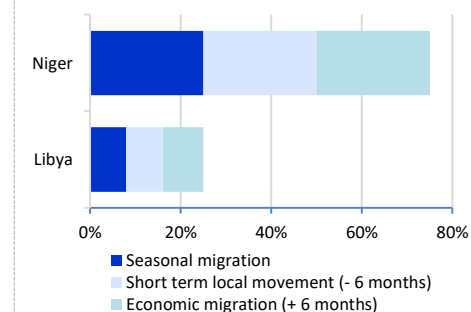
DEMOGRAPHICS

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

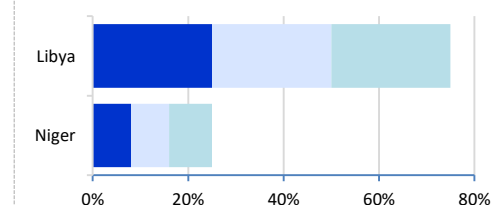
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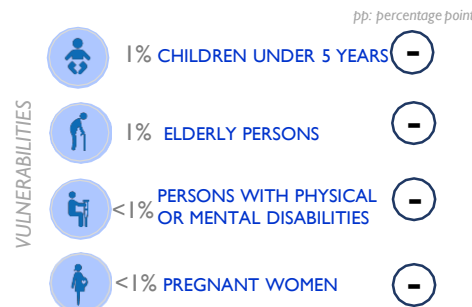
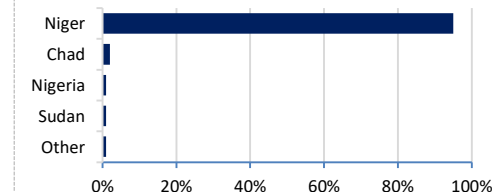
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	74	+ 7 pp
Libya	26	- 7 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Libya	74	+ 8 pp
Niger	25	- 8 pp
Chad	1	-

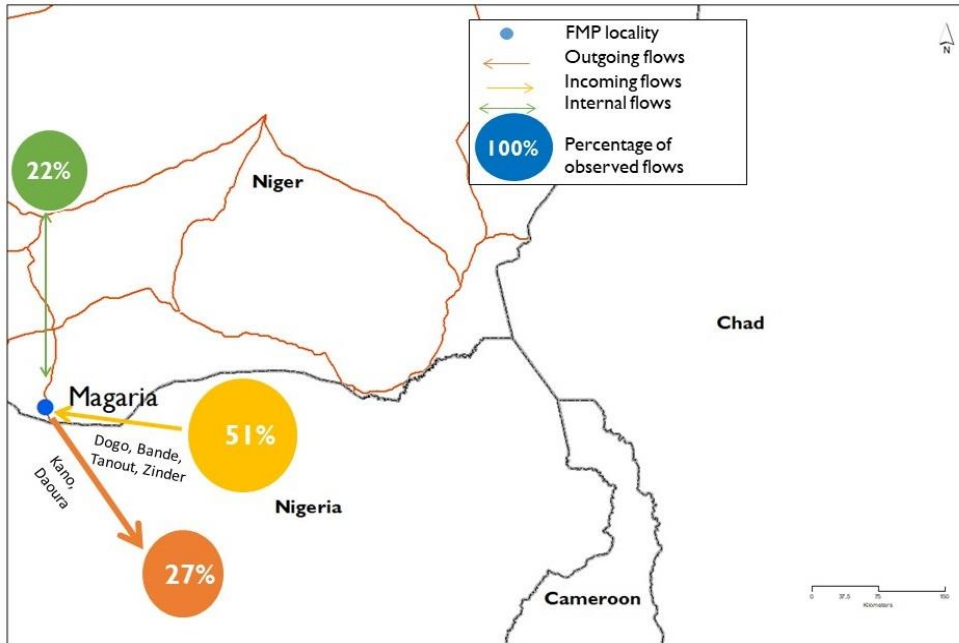
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

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, Tinkin, Gada, Agadez, Bandé, Dungass, Dachi, Tanout and Dogo (Niger); as well as Kano, Garki, Babura, Daura and Baban Mutum (Nigeria).

A daily average of 401 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month with more incoming flows (51%) than outgoing flows (27%) and a larger proportion of internal movements (22%).

The most cited reasons for migrating were **short-term local movements** (50%) and **economic migration** (30%). Fifteen per cent of them were doing tourism while 5 per cent were seasonal migrants.

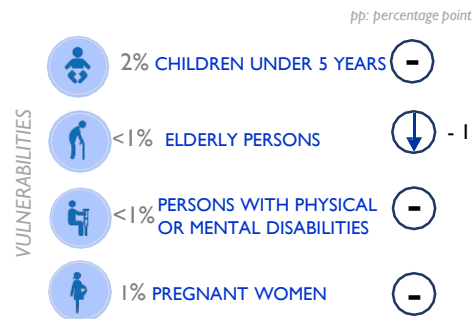
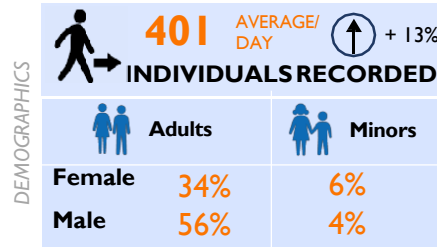
The two nationalities observed passing through this FMP in July 2019 were Nigerien (86%) and Nigerian (14%) nationals. Migrants transiting through the Magaria FMP travelled mostly in private vehicles (89%), in trucks (10%) and by bus (1%).



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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	55	- 11 pp
Nigeria	45	+ 11 pp

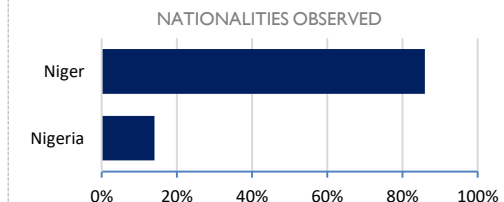
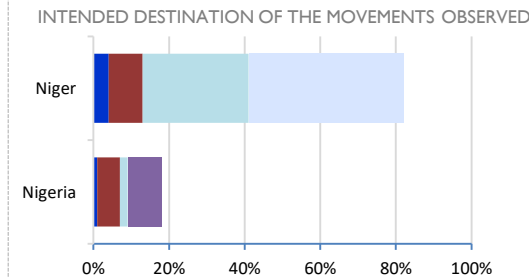
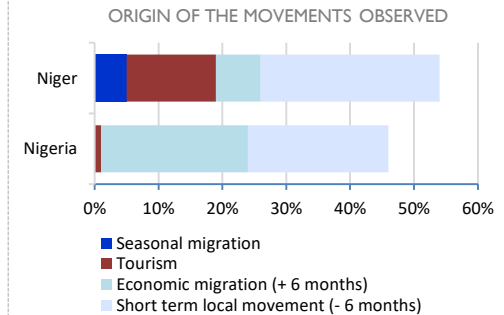
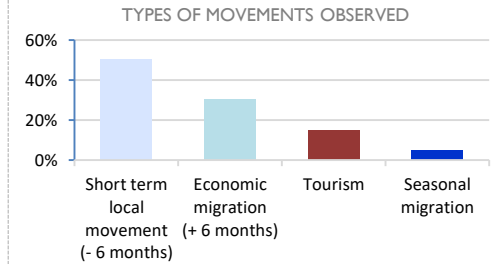
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	81	+ 4 pp
Nigeria	19	- 4 pp

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)



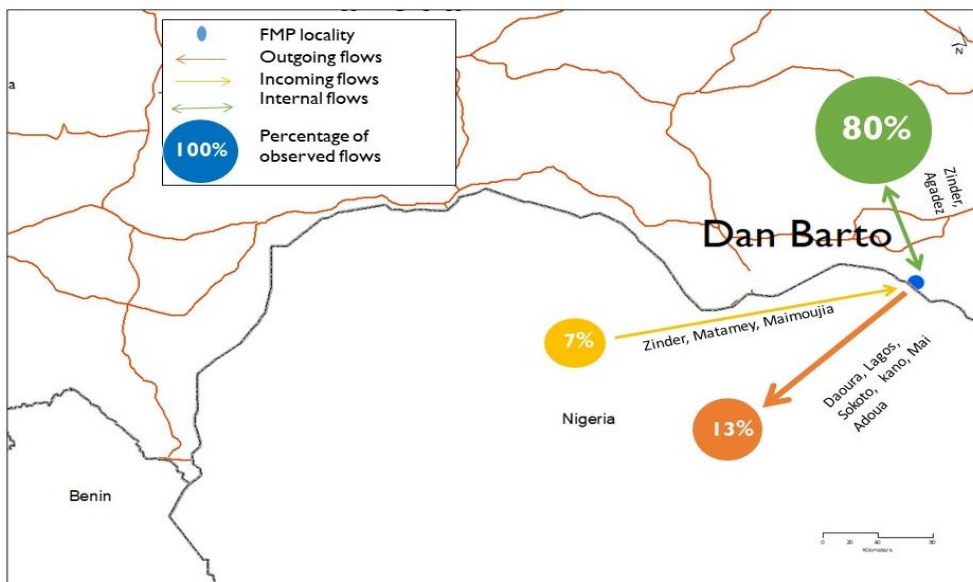
The **Dan Barto** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between the Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria transit, often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto 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 153 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (13%) than incoming flows (7%). Most individuals transiting through the Dan Barto FMP are involved in short-term local movements (80%) around rural markets. During this month, a 17 per cent decrease in the daily average was observed compared to the previous month when 185 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 reasons cited for migrating were **short-term local movements and seasonal migration** (35% each) followed by **economic migration** (30%).

The two nationalities observed crossing the FMP were similar to those of the previous month : Nigerien (98%) and Nigerian (2%) nationals.

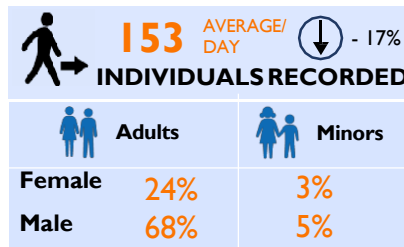
Almost half of the individuals were observed travelling by bus (47%), followed by private vehicles (42%), by foot (9%) and by trucks (2%).



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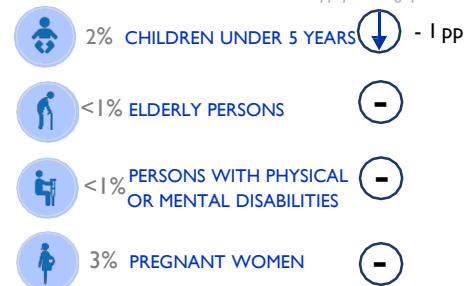
DEMOGRAPHICS

(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	93	+ 7 pp
Nigeria	7	- 7 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	87	+ 3 pp
Nigeria	13	- 3 pp

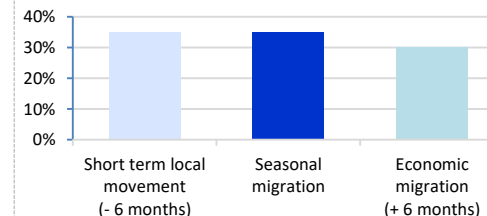
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

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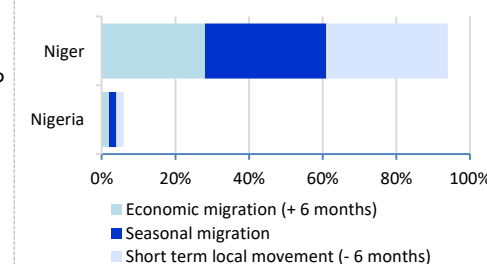
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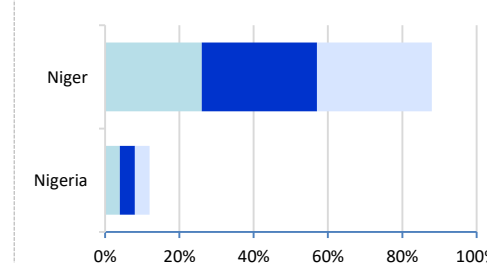
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



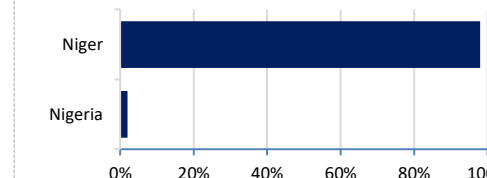
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INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



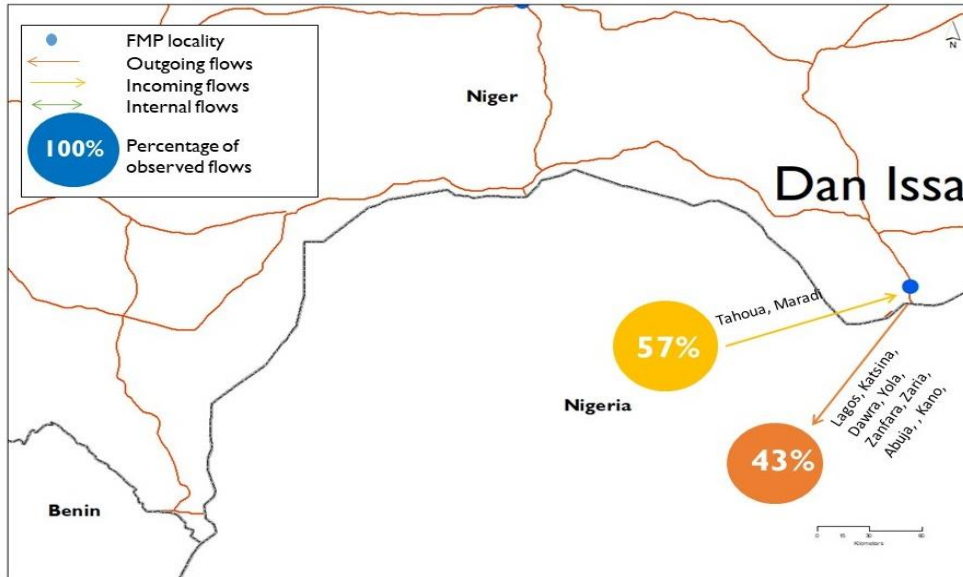
The **Dan Issa** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between the Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high flow volumes pass. Migrants are often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active since 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 326 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month. Incoming flows represented 57 per cent of the total observed flows and outgoing flows accounted for 43 per cent. All flows observed were heading toward the Niger or Nigeria. The main cities of departure were Maradi, Dakoro and Dan Issa (the Niger); as well as Kano, Katsina, Magama, Jibia, Gurbi, Kaduna, Sokoto and Zamfara (Nigeria). A 4 per cent increase was observed in the daily average of the observed individuals. This is due to seasonal migrants who are not travelling as much as before because of farming activities.

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

The two main nationalities observed crossing the FMP in June were Nigerien (79%) and Nigerian (20%) nationals. Nationals of Cameroon, Guinea, Benin and the Central African Republic represented 1 per cent of individuals observed throughout the month.

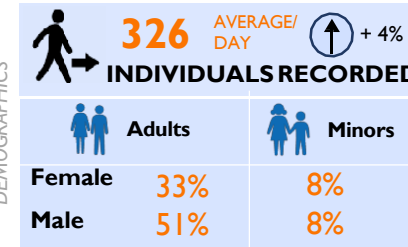
Most individuals were observed travelling by bus (60%), followed by private vehicles (38%) and tripods (2%).



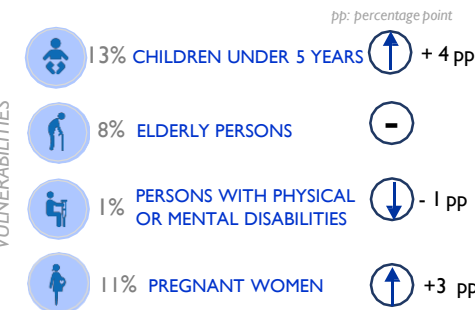
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	57	- 1 pp
Niger	43	+ 1 pp

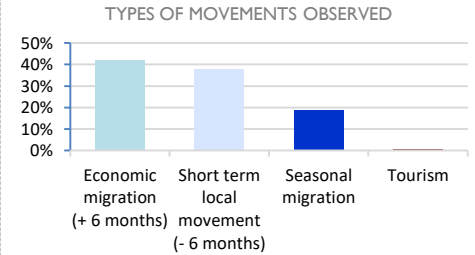
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	57	- 1 pp
Nigeria	43	+ 1 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

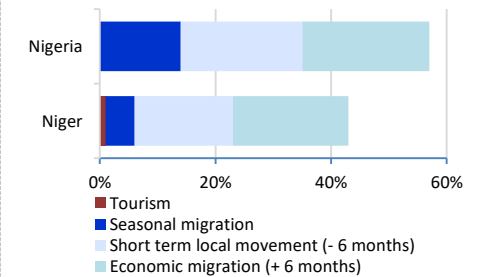
ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

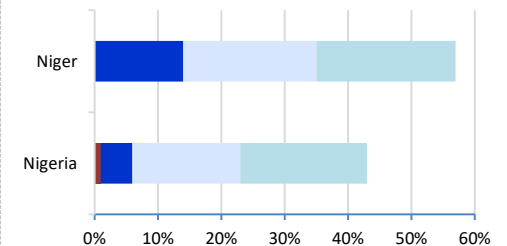
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



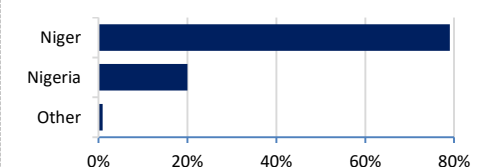
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



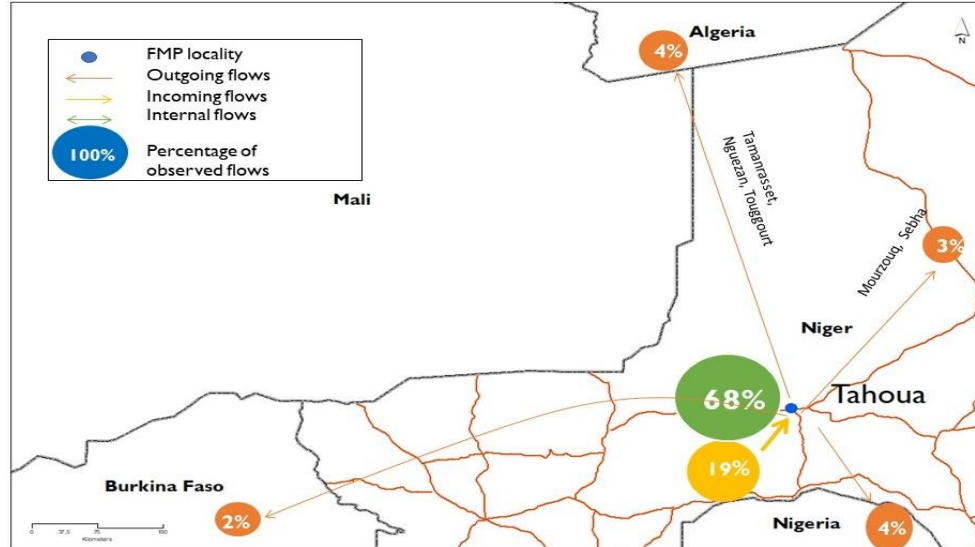
The **Tahoua** Flow Monitoring Point captures both cross-border and internal movements. Tahoua is a city in central Niger, where migrants transit. They mainly originate from Nigeria and other West African countries, such as Mali, Cameroon and Burkina Faso. They tend to take the Agadez route to travel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

A **daily average of 102 individuals** passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed in July 2019. This represents an increase of 17 per cent in comparison with the previous month. Movements originated mainly from Niamey (30%), Agadez (19%), Tahoua (14%), Arlit (10%) and Maradi (9%). Ten per cent of flows originated from Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire, 5 per cent from Algeria, 3 per cent from Nigeria and 3 per cent from Libya.

Most flows observed were internal (68%): this is linked to the fact that the FMP is located in the middle of the Niger. Incoming flows represented 19 per cent of flows, while outgoing flows represented 13 per cent of flows. The reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration (44%)** followed by **short-term local movements (40%)** and **economic migration (16%)**.

The main nationalities observed crossing the Tahoua FMP were Nigerien (84%), Nigerian (4%), Cameroonian and Beninese (3% each), as well as Ivoirian (2%) nationals. Other observed nationalities included Burkinabe, Guinean and Malian nationals amongst others and represented 4 per cent of the total number of individuals observed.

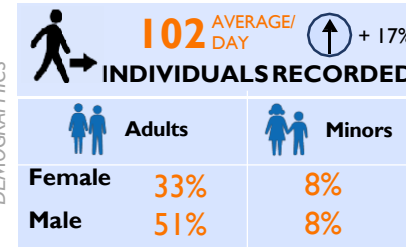
Eighty-seven per cent of observed individuals were travelling by bus, followed by 10 per cent by private vehicles and 3 per cent by trucks.



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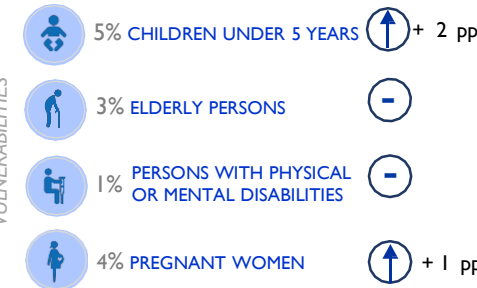
DEMOGRAPHICS

(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

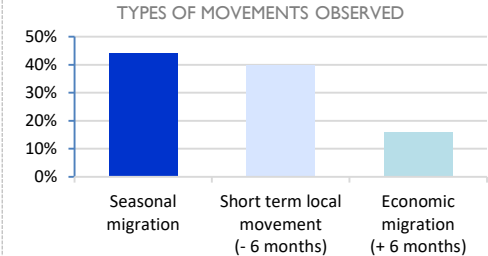
Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	82	+ 8 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	10	-
Algeria	5	- 3 pp
Nigeria	3	- 4 pp
Other	0	- 1 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	88	- 1 pp
Algeria	4	- 2 pp
Libya	2	-
Other	6	+ 3 pp

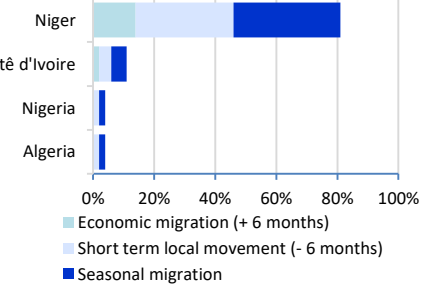
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

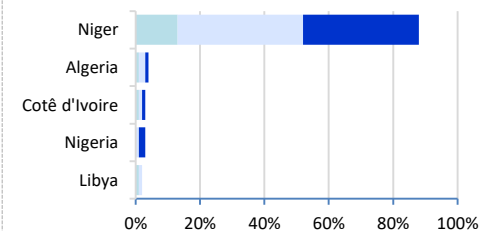
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

