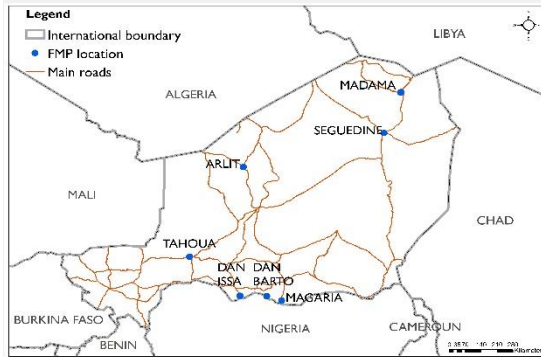


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in West and Central Africa. Flow monitoring is an activity that quantifies and qualifies flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, transit or exit. The data collected provides an overview of migration in the region. **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



In addition to the three FMPs (Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua) activated in August 2018, a new FMP was also set up in Niger (Dan Issa) in September 2018. The aim was to better understand migration routes along the southern part of Niger, and to complement the existing FMPs in Arlit and Séguédine. 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 Niger.

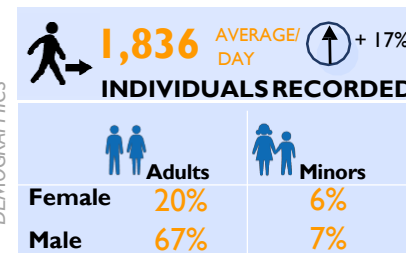
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM.

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 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 migration routes passing through the country. 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.

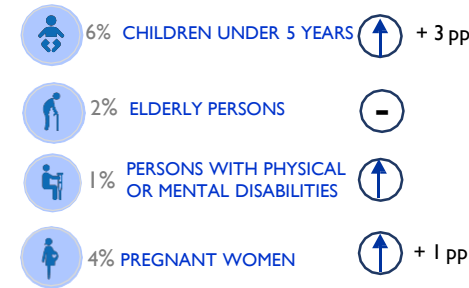
DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

VULNERABILITIES



pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

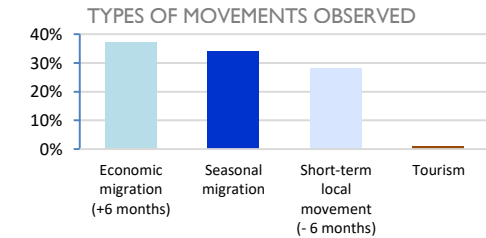
Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	89	+ 10 pp
Nigeria	7	- 9 pp
Libya	3	-
Other	1	- 1 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	72	+ 22 pp
Nigeria	12	- 11 pp
Libya	8	+ 44 pp
Algeria	7	+ 13 pp

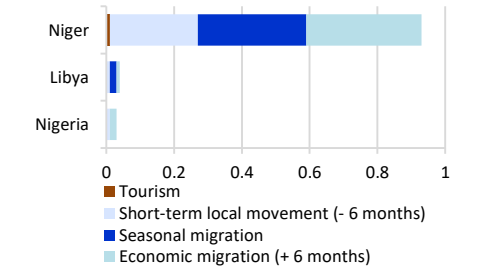
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

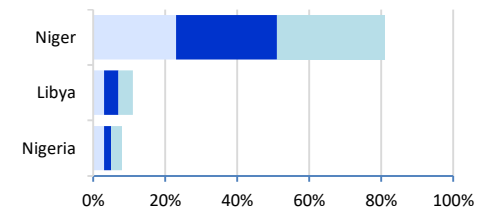
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



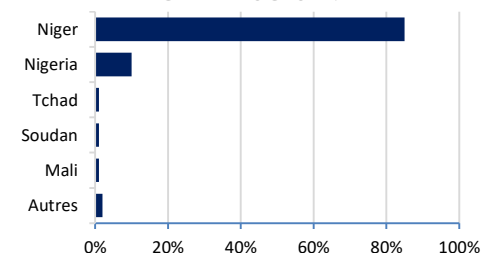
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



SEPTEMBER 2019 SUMMARY

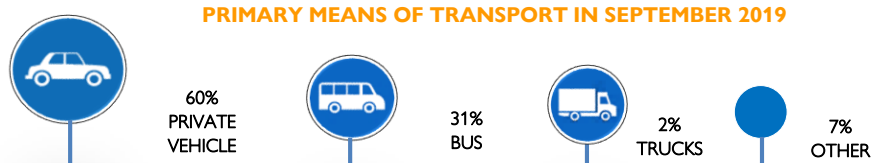
9,720 Individuals entering Niger

15,218 Individuals leaving Niger

30,152 Individuals observed moving internally

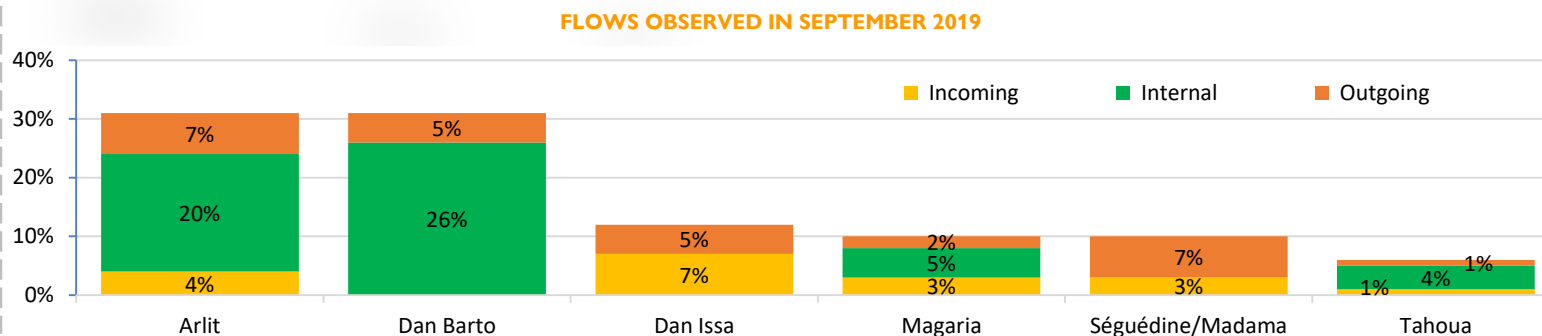
55,090 Number of individuals observed at the FMP

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.



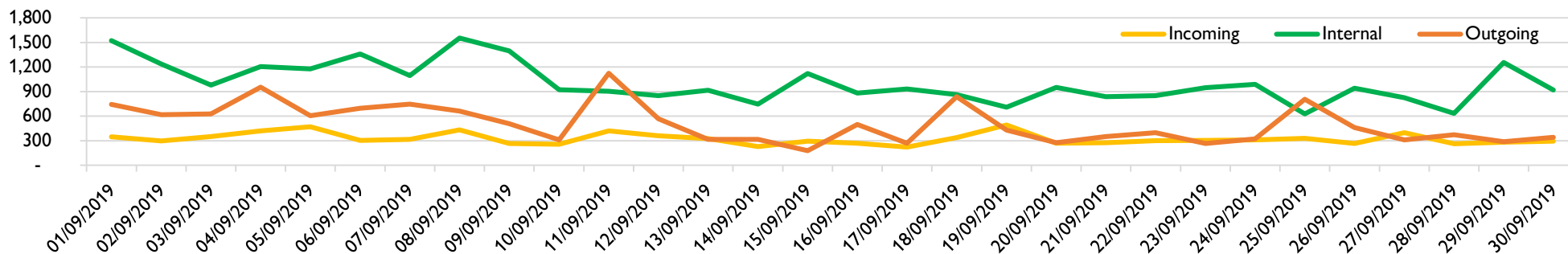
7 Active FMP in the Niger

10 Information focal points



FLOWS OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER 2019

- Incoming flows** were relatively calm during the month of September with a daily average of about 324 individuals passing through the seven FMPs every day. The most important peak (494) was observed on 19 September.
- The trend of outgoing flows:** During the month of September 2019, an average of 507 individuals leaving the Niger across the seven FMPs each day. An important peak of 1,124 individuals leaving Niger was observed on 11 September 2019.
- The internal movements** observed throughout September had an average of 1,005 individuals. This type of flow experienced 10 major peaks of more than 1,000 individuals moving internally, among which 9 were observed during the first quarter and the last one on 29 September 2019.



RETURNS FROM ALGERIA AND SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS IN SEPTEMBER 2019

IOM Niger conducts search and rescue (SAR) operations and supports the Government of 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 Niger, particularly from Algeria, incoming flows should take into account these two additional figures on top of the figures captured by FMPs.

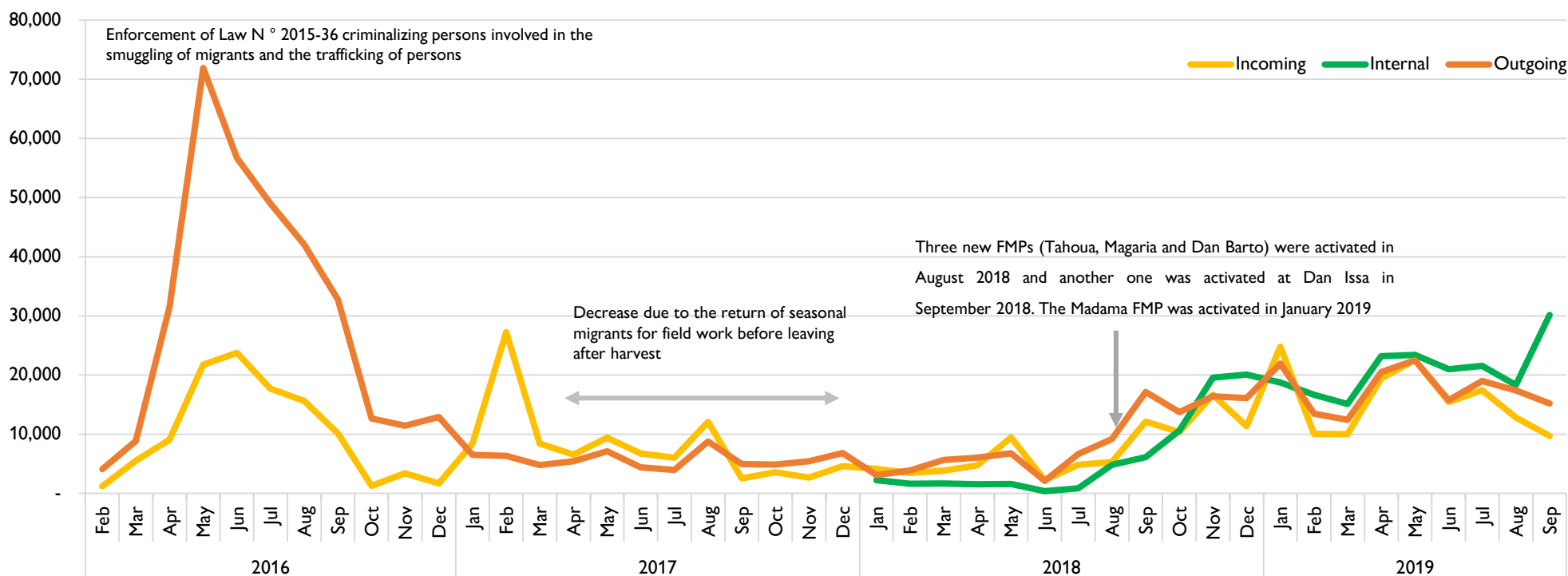
Since October 2016, the IOM, in collaboration with the Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC), has undertaken search and rescue operations to find and bring migrants in distress to the nearest safe urban center in the Agadez region. Search and rescue operations are performed both proactively and reactively to distress calls received from our teams in the field.

Moreover, each year, thousands of migrants, the majority of whom are from Niger, are repatriated from Algeria to Niger within the framework of the agreement between the governments of Niger and Algeria. The IOM, through the Migrant Response and Resource Mechanism (MRRM), provides humanitarian assistance for these migrants upon arrival to Niger, including support in migrants' registration.

TYPES OF FLOWS OBSERVED

Year	Incoming	Internal	Outgoing	Total
2016	111,230	-	333,891	445,121
2017	98,306	-	69,430	167,736
2018	88,601	71,223	106,766	266,590
2019	142,354	188,139	158,235	488,728

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE FMP: FEBRUARY 2016 - SEPTEMBER 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**.

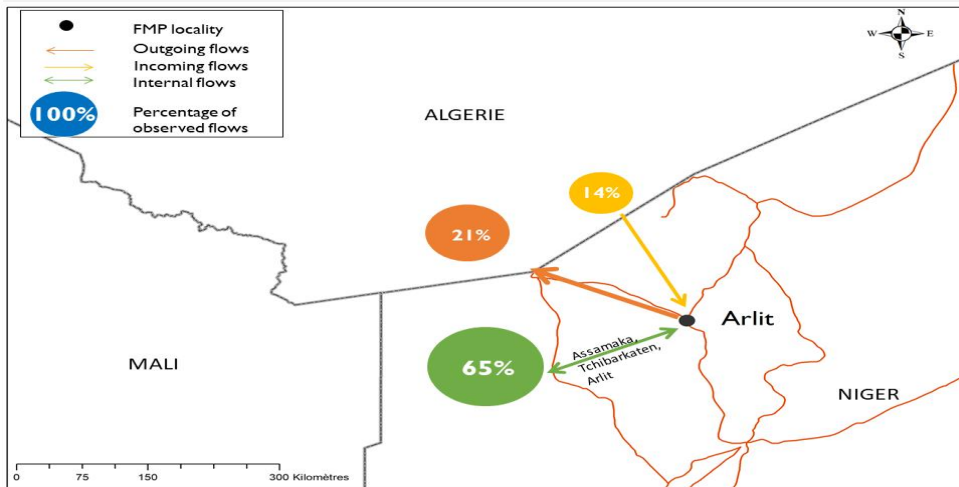
During the reporting month, more outgoing flows (3,631) than incoming flows (2,349) were observed. The main departure cities included Arlit, Agadez, Tchibarakaten and Assamaka (Niger) while the main destination cities included Arlit, Assamaka and Tchibarakaten (Note: the majority of migrants passing 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 Inguezzam, Tamanrasset and 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).

Compared to the previous month, the daily average has increased by 5 per cent with a daily average of 563 individuals crossing the FMP each day.

The 5 per cent increase observed in the daily average of the individuals passing through this FMP can be explained by the end of the harvest, despite the impassability of the routes due to the rainy season. Indeed, this period marks the return of the seasonal Nigerien migrants in exodus towards the beginning of the rainy season in May.

The main reasons for travel mentioned by the travelers were **seasonal migration** and **economic migration (38% each)** followed by **short-term local movement (24%)**.

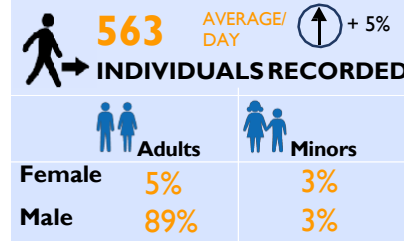
The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigerien (83%), Chadian (4%), Sudanese (3%) and Nigerian (2%) nationals. The Guinean, Cameroonian and Senegalese nationals, among others, represented 8 per cent of observed individuals. Please note that the FMP breakdown of nationalities does not include migrants subject to repression and/or repatriated from Algeria via the official convoys (see page 3).



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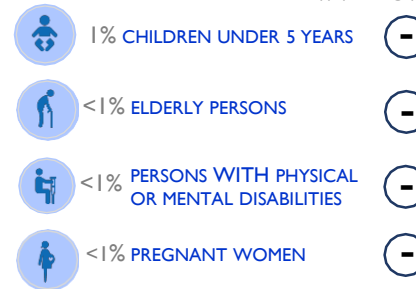
DEMOGRAPHICS

(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	86	-
Algeria	14	-

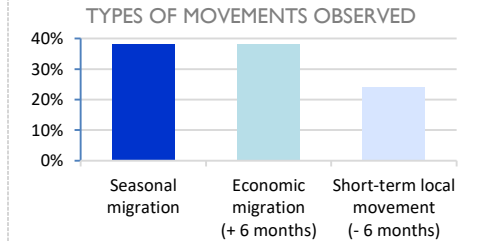
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	78	+7
Algeria	22	+13

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

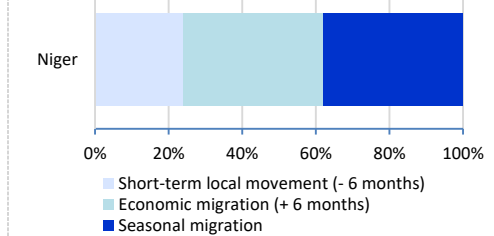
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

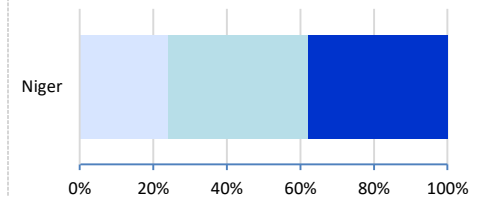
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



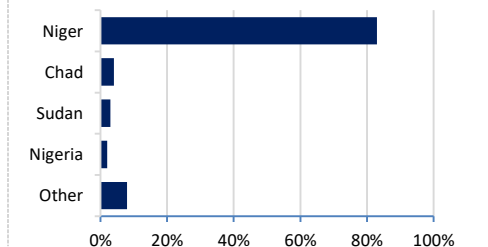
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

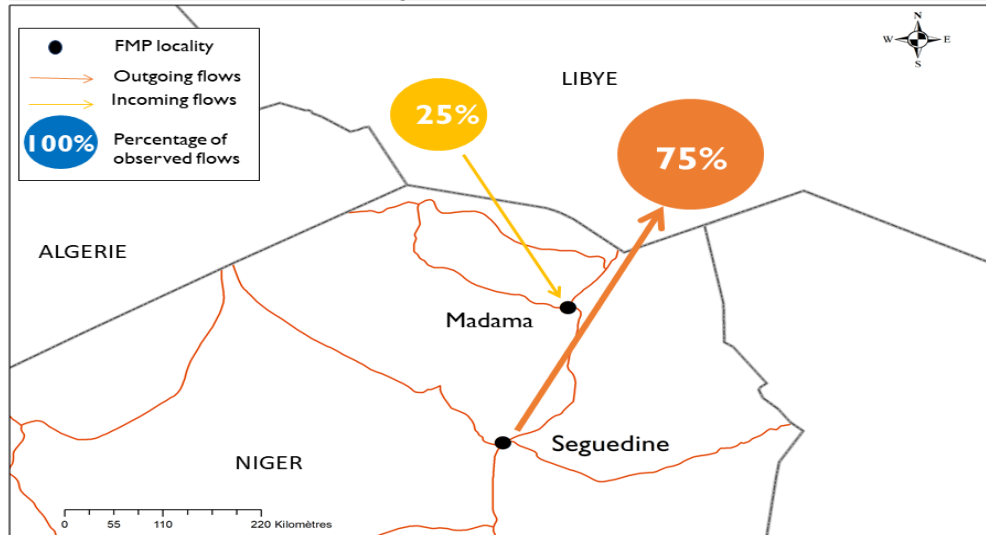


The **Séguédine** Flow Monitoring Point captures **cross-border flows** to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since February 2016. Given the vastness of the Agadez region which spans 703,000 km² (greater than the size of France and 21 times the size of Belgium), 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 (4,472 individuals representing 75% of flows observed) than incoming flows (1,461 or 25% of all flows) were observed. A daily average of 198 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine/Madama FMP this month, which represents an increase of 49 per cent compared to the previous month when 133 individuals were crossing the border each day. This increase is linked to the end of the harvest, at which time Nigerian seasonal migrants in exile return to their villages as winter approaches, in order to prepare the fields for the new season.

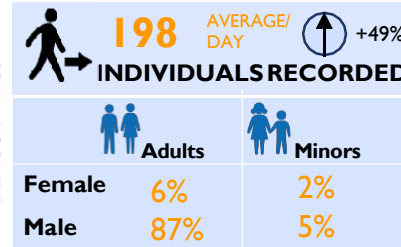
During the month of September 2019, the main departure and destination cities were Agadez, a place of logistical equipment and crossroads of migratory routes in Niger and Sebha in Libya. The main types of movements observed this month were **seasonal migration** (34%) followed by **economic migration** and short-term local movement (33% each).

The main nationalities observed in August were mostly composed of Nigeriens (91%), followed by Nigerians (5%), Malians and Chadians (1% each). Other nationalities observed at this FMP (2%) included Egyptians, Libyans, Gambians, Mauritians and Ghanaians among others.



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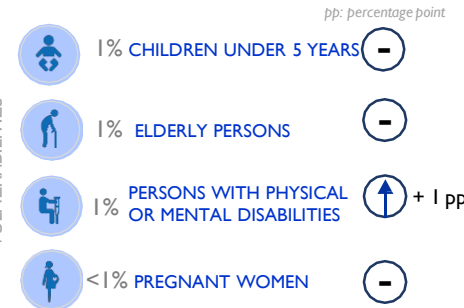
DEMOGRAPHICS
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



DEMOGRAPHICS

VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION



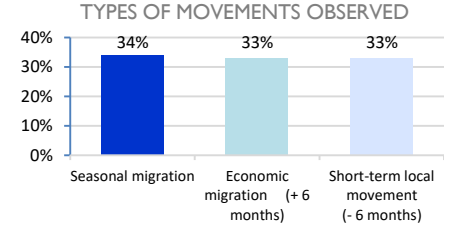
Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	75	+ 12 pp
Libya	25	- 12 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Libya	75	+ 12 pp
Niger	24	- 12 pp
Chad	1	-

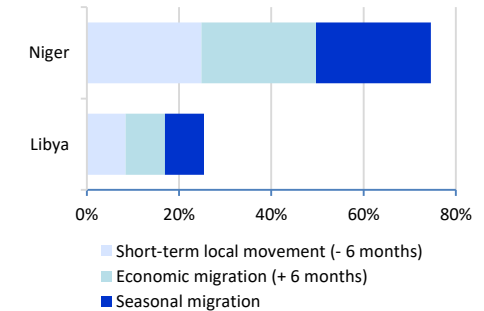
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

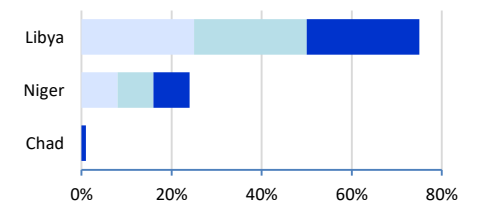
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



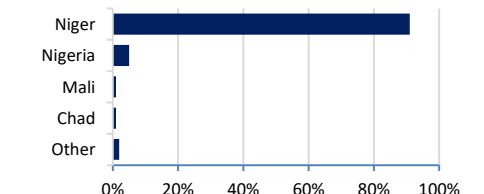
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



The **Magaria** Flow Monitoring Point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border between Niger and Nigeria, through which high volumes of flows 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 Niger or Nigeria and primarily coming from the departure cities of Magaria, Zinder, Dachi, Agadez, Tinkim, Bandé, Dungass, Tanout, Gada and Dogo (Niger) ; Babura, Garki, Kano, Baban Mutum and Daura (Nigeria).

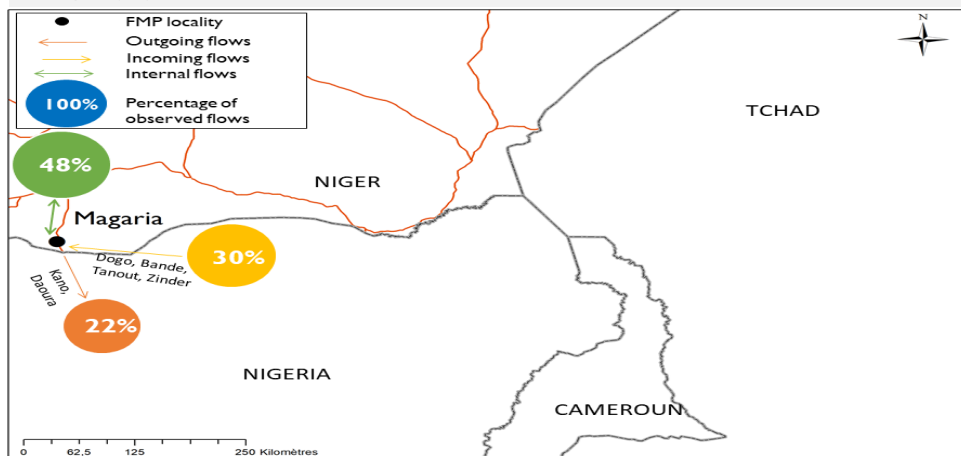
A daily average of 183 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month, which represents a decrease of 38 per cent compared to the previous month, with more incoming flows (30%) than outgoing flows (22%), while almost the half of the entire flows observed were internal (48%). This can be explained by the closure of the Niger-Nigeria border, which forced a large number of travellers from Niger and Nigeria to return to their own country, as well as the movements of smugglers along the border to either go to Niger or Nigeria for economic reasons.

This month, there were more incoming flows (44%) than outgoing flows (30%) and a larger proportion of internal movements (26%).

The reasons for migrating for most travellers were **short-term local movements (56%)** and **economic migration (32%)**. Seven per cent were doing tourism while 5 per cent were seasonal migrants.

The two nationalities observed passing through this FMP in September 2019 were Nigerien (86%) and Nigerian (14%) nationals.

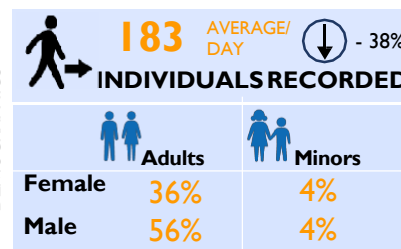
Migrants transiting through the Magaria FMP travelled in private vehicles (98%), in trucks (1%), and by motorcycle (1%).



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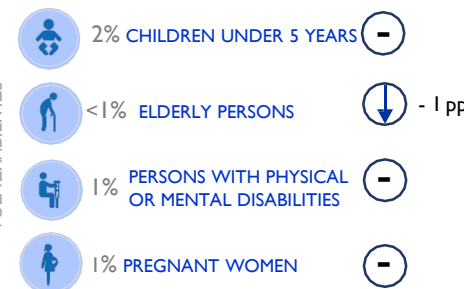
DEMOGRAPHICS

(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	95	+ 30 pp
Nigeria	5	- 30 pp

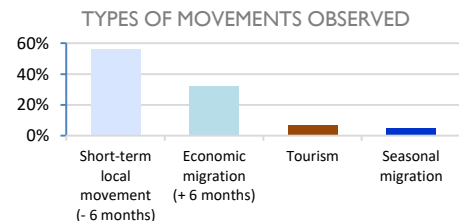
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	97	+ 16 pp
Nigeria	3	- 16 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

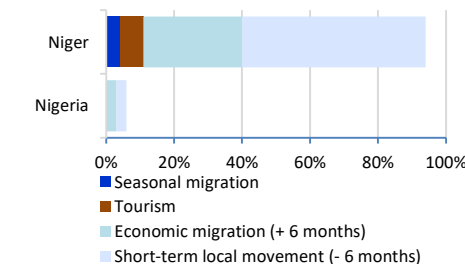
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

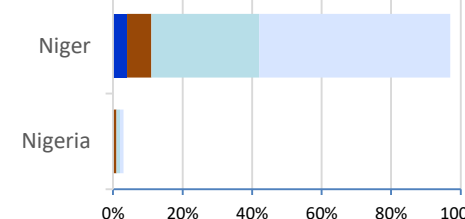
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



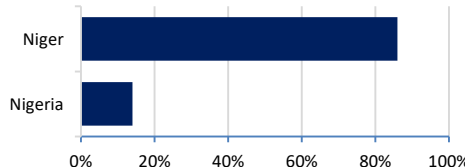
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



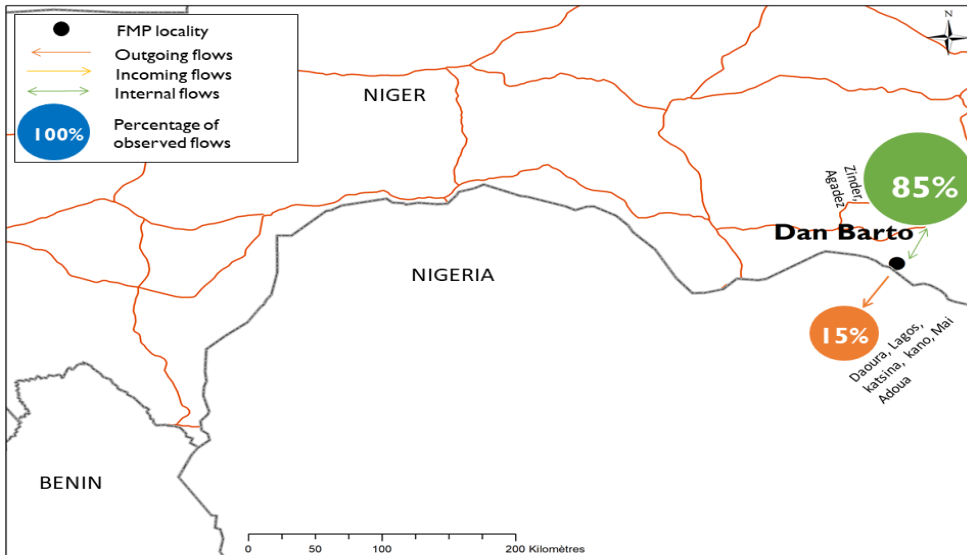
The **Dan Barto** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria transit, often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP 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 Niger to purchase animals and food (millet, beans, etc.).

A daily average of 562 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month which represents a decrease of (7%) compared to the previous month when 602 individuals were crossing the FMP each day. Most individuals transiting through the Dan Barto FMP (85%) were moving internally around rural markets and outgoing flows (15%). Any individual was observed entering Niger. This is due to the closure of the Niger - Nigeria border, as the Nigerian border police strictly respect the measure, however few traders from Nigeria came to Niger for economic activities because the closure of the border by Nigeria aims to ban the import of rice from Niger and Benin.

The reasons cited for migrating were **economic migration (40%)** followed by **seasonal migration (39%)** and **short-term local movements (21%)**.

The nationalities observed crossing the FMP were similar to those of the previous month : Nigeriens (85%), Nigerians (14%) and the (1%) remaining were composed of Cameroonians and Ghanaians nationals.

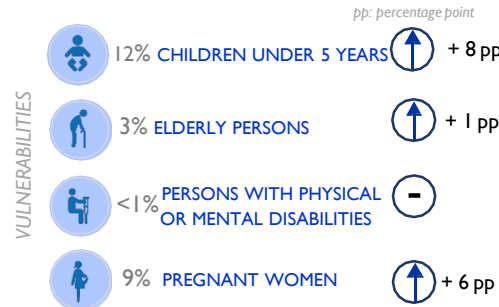
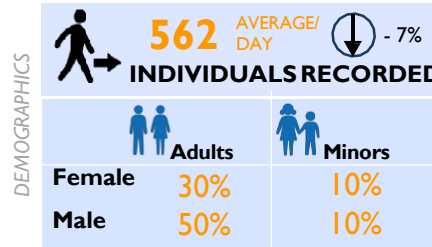
Almost half of the individuals were observed travelling by bus (41%), followed by private vehicles (38%), by foot (12%) and by motorcycle (9% each).



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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	100	+ 5 pp

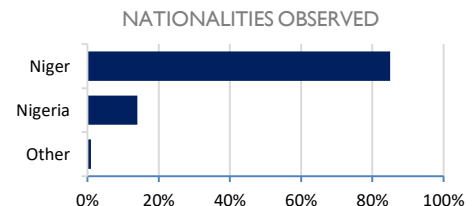
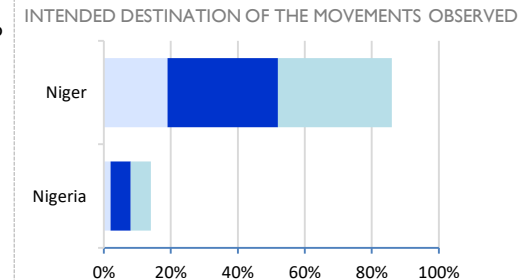
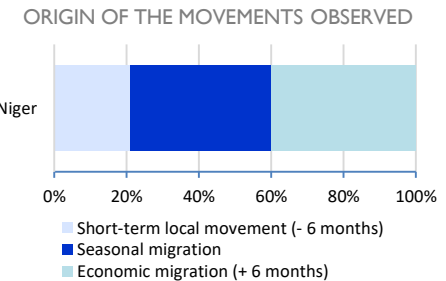
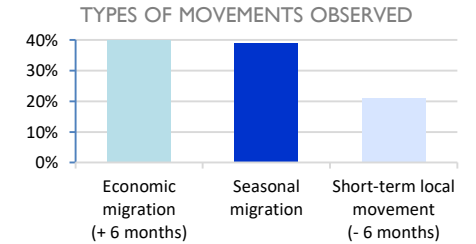
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	85	+ 30 pp
Nigeria	15	- 30 pp

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)



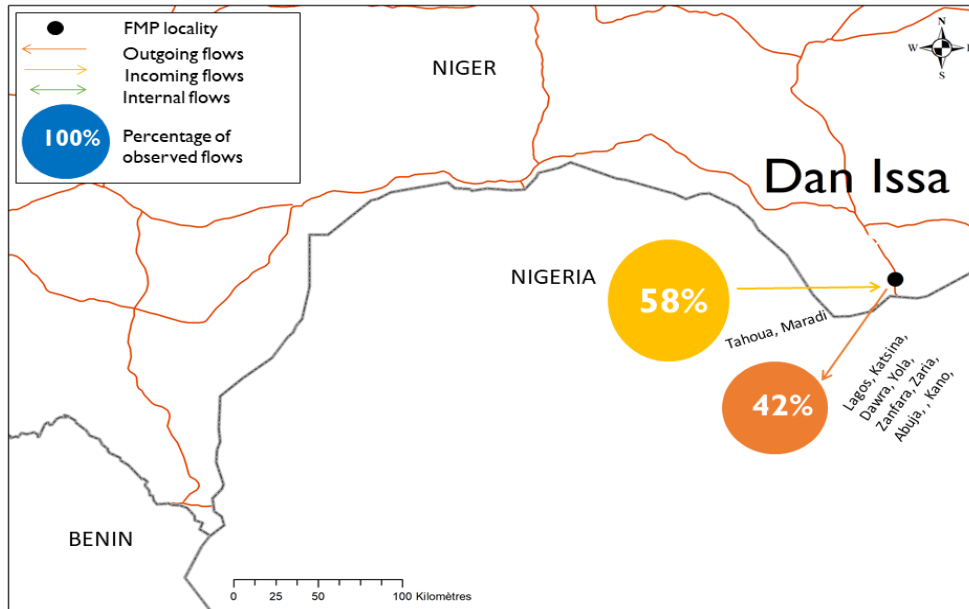
The **Dan Issa** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high flow volumes pass. Migrants are often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active since 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 221 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month. Incoming flows represented 58 per cent of the total observed flows and outgoing flows accounted for 42 per cent. All flows observed were heading toward Niger or Nigeria. The main cities of departure were Maradi (Niger); Katsina, Kano, Jubila and Magama (Nigeria). An 8 per cent decrease was observed in the daily average of observed individuals. This is due to the closure of the Niger - Nigeria border but also the movements of smugglers along the border to go to either Niger or Nigeria for economic reasons.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **economic migration (57%)**, **short-term local movements (35%)** and **seasonal migration (8%)**.

The nationalities observed crossing the FMP in September were Nigeriens (78%), Nigerians (19%) and the other nationalities (1%) included some Beninese and Cameroonians.

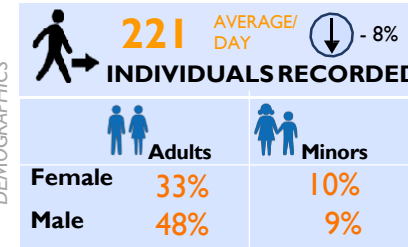
Most individuals were observed travelling by private vehicles (70%) and by bus (30%).



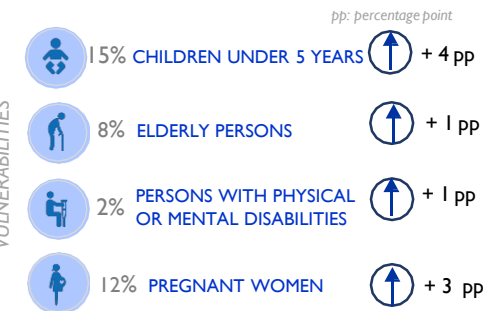
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by the IOM.

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	58	+ 2 pp
Niger	42	- 2 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	58	+ 2 pp
Nigeria	42	- 2 pp

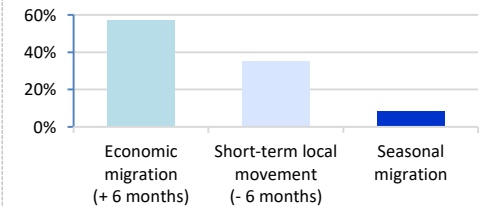
ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

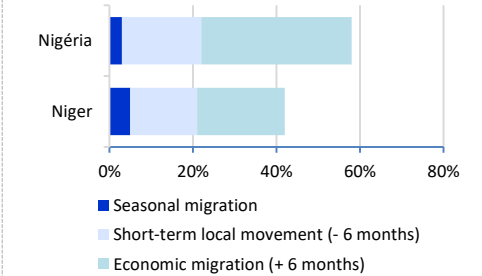
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

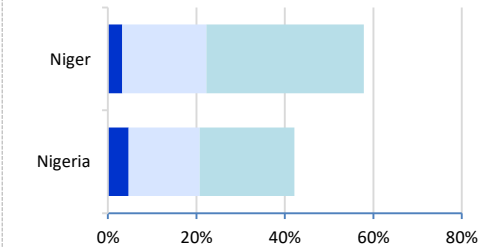
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



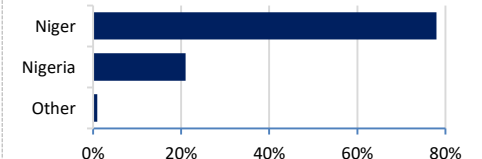
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



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**.

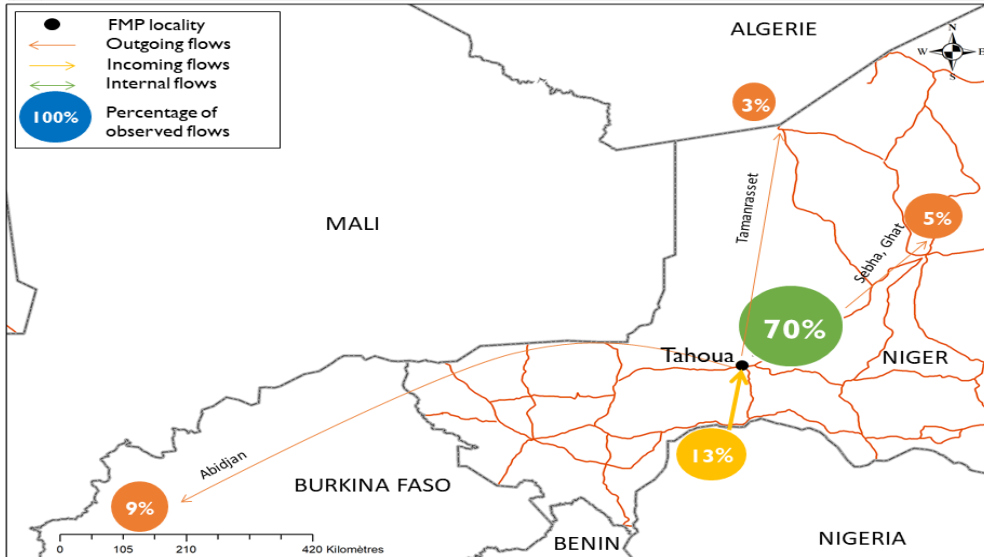
A **daily average of 110 individuals** passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed in September 2019. This represents an increase of 20 per cent in comparison with the previous month when 92 individuals were crossing the FMP each day. Movements originated mainly from Niamey (32%), Tahoua (19%), Agadez (18%), Arlit (9%), Maradi (8%) and Zinder (1%). The other departure countries include Algeria (10%) and Côte d'Ivoire (3%).

Most flows observed were internal (70%): this is linked to the fact that the FMP is located in the middle of Niger. Outgoing flows represented 17 per cent of flows, while incoming flows represented 13 per cent of flows.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration (42%)** followed by **short-term local movements (39%)** and **economic migration (19%)**.

The main nationalities observed crossing the Tahoua FMP included Nigeriens (86%), Ivoiriens, Ghanaïens, Beninèses and Nigériens (2% each). Other observed nationalities included Guinéens and Maliens amongst others and represented 4 per cent of the total number of individuals observed.

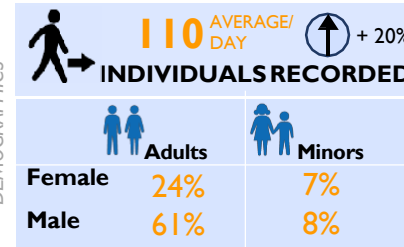
Most of the individuals observed were travelling by bus (81%), followed by trucks (10%) and private vehicles (9%).



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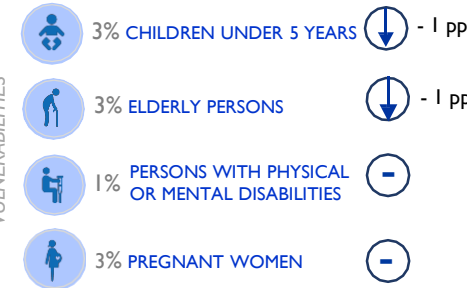
DEMOGRAPHICS

(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	88	+ 8 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	9	- 1 pp
Algeria	3	- 7 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	83	- 7 pp
Libya	5	+ 2 pp
Algeria	3	+ 2 pp
Other	9	+ 3 pp

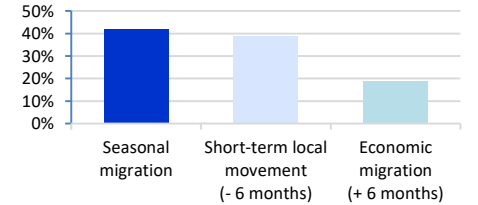
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

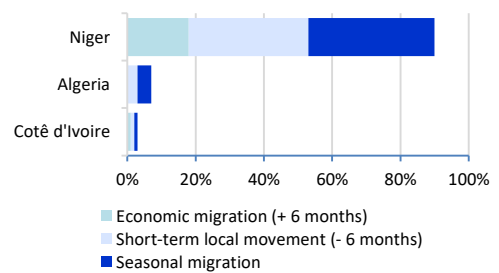
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

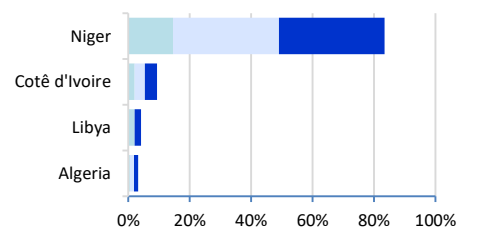
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

