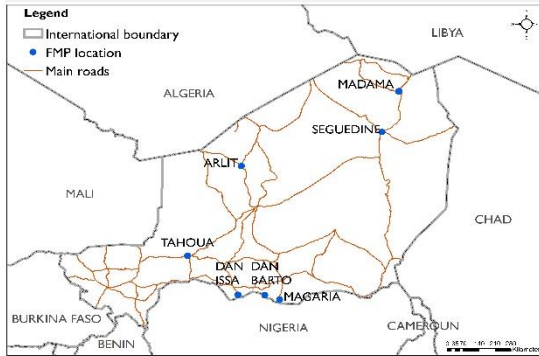


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in **West and Central Africa**. Flow monitoring is an activity that quantifies and qualifies flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, transit or exit. The data collected provides an overview of migration in the region. **Since February 2016, IOM Niger has been monitoring migration flows at seven 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



Three cross-border FMPs (**Dan Issa, Dan Barto and Magaria**) were established in August and September 2018 on the border between Niger and Nigeria, which is over 1,000 kilometres long. The aim was to better understand migration routes along the southern part of Niger, and to complement the existing FMPs in Arlit and Séguédine. An additional FMP was setup in **Tahoua**, in central Niger, to better understand movements internal to the country."

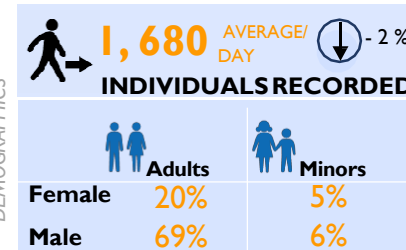
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METHODOLOGY: Flow monitoring is an investigative tool that aims to highlight further understanding of internal, cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then conduct assessments at 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.

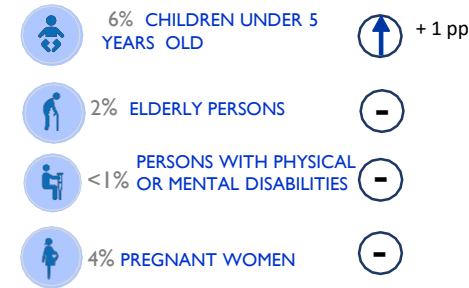
DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

VULNERABILITIES



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

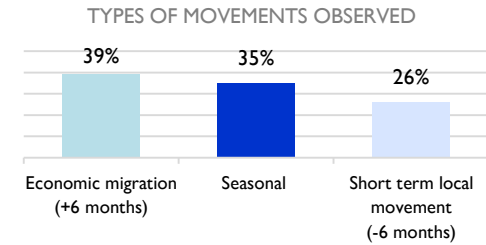
Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	81	-
Nigeria	11	+ 3 pp
Algeria	4	- 1 pp
Libya	3	- 2 pp
Others	1	-

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	72	+ 2 pp
Libya	9	- 2 pp
Algeria	9	+ 1 pp
Nigeria	9	-
Others	1	-

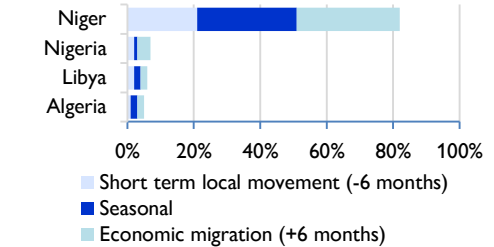
Variations computed based on data from the previous month

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

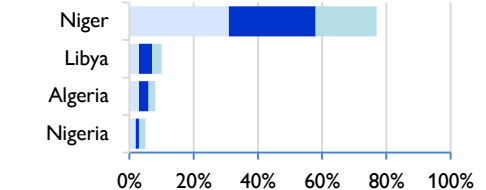
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



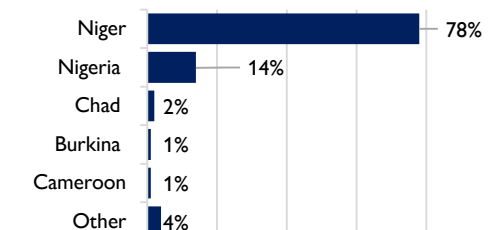
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



DECEMBER 2019 SUMMARY

10,292 Individuals entering Niger

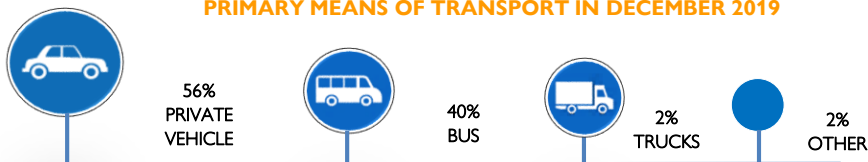
15,252 Individuals leaving Niger

26,548 Individuals observed moving internally

52, 092 Number of individuals observed at the FMP

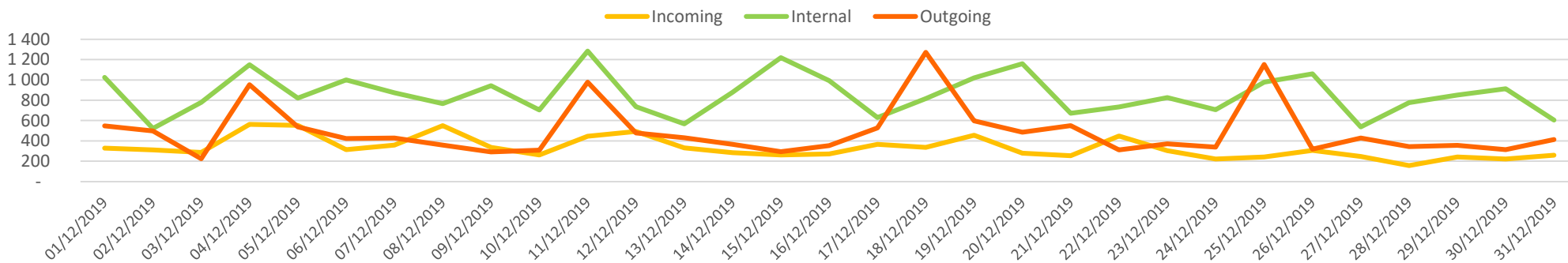
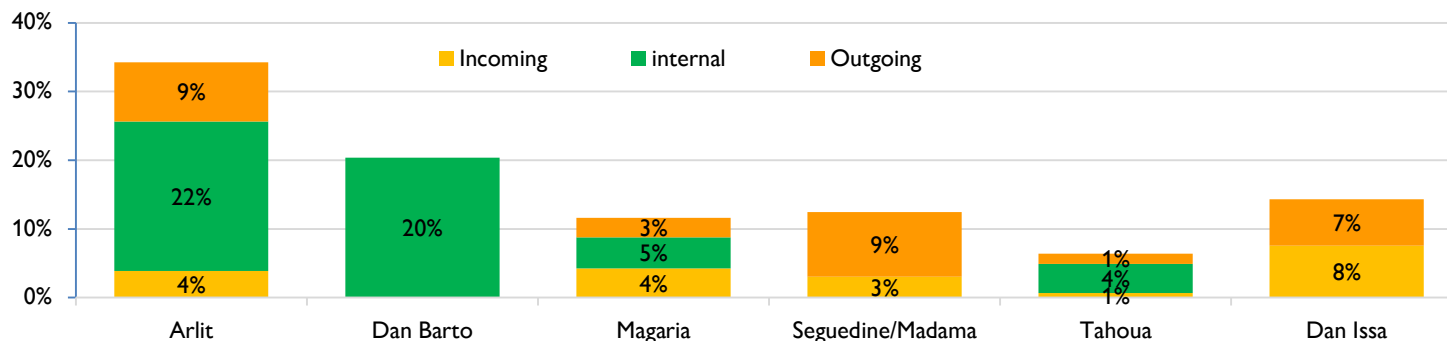
"All data included in this report is based on estimates. IOM makes no guarantees as to the timeliness, suitability, accuracy, reliability, quality or completeness of the data contained in this report."

PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN DECEMBER 2019



7 Active FMP in the Niger
10 Information focal points

FLOWS OBSERVED IN DECEMBER 2019



During the reporting period some peaks were observed in the outgoing and interval flows which is mainly due to movements of migrants on market day. However the incoming flows remain more or less stable during December.

COMPARISON OF TRENDS (2018 – 2019)

The data in the graph below presents the total number of migrants identified at the seven Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) active in Niger, However note that only the FMP of **Arlit** and **Séguédine** were active **since February 2016**. Thus in August 2018 three new FMP (Tahoua, Magaria and Dan Barto) were activated and another FMP (Dan Issa) was activated in September 2018. Following the development of bypasses routes a new FMP (Madama) was activated in January 2019 to capture only the outgoing flows and the Séguédine one to be capturing only incoming flows.

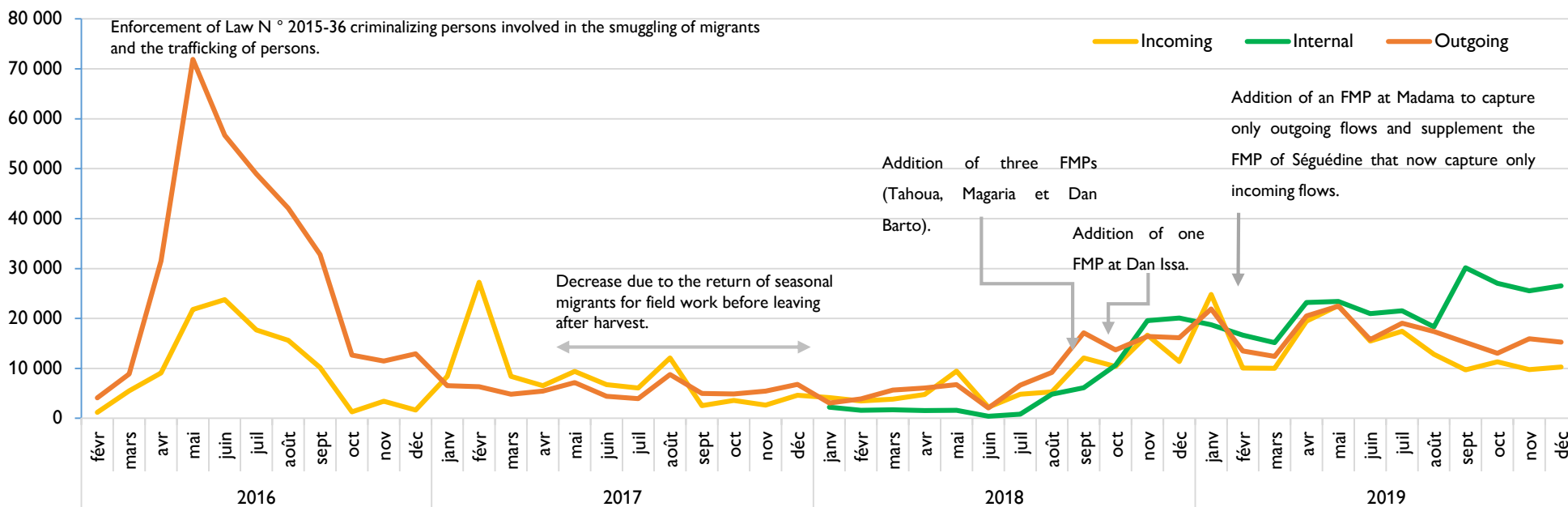
The analysis of data collected at **the seven FMP** for the period July to December of the year 2018 and the same period in 2019 shows a general pattern of more migrants arriving and leaving Niger this year compared to the previous year, indeed an increase of (18%) was observed in the incoming flows against an increase of (21%) in the outgoing flows. These increases may be related to the fact that the enumerators were trained and have been benefited of several technical support as well as subsequent follow up. In addition, the highest peak in incoming flows was observed in January while for the outgoing flows it was during May 2019 with respectively 24,808 and 22,493 individuals observed at the seven FMP.

The DTM Niger had begun collecting data on internal movements in January 2018. Comparing these types of data for the period July to December 2018 to that of the same period this year, we easily find that flows have increased of more than 140%. The largest peak of internal movements was observed in September 2019 (30,152 individuals) while it was (6,134 individuals) in September 2018, which means an increase of nearly four hundred percent.

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	173,737	267,228	202,409	643,374

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

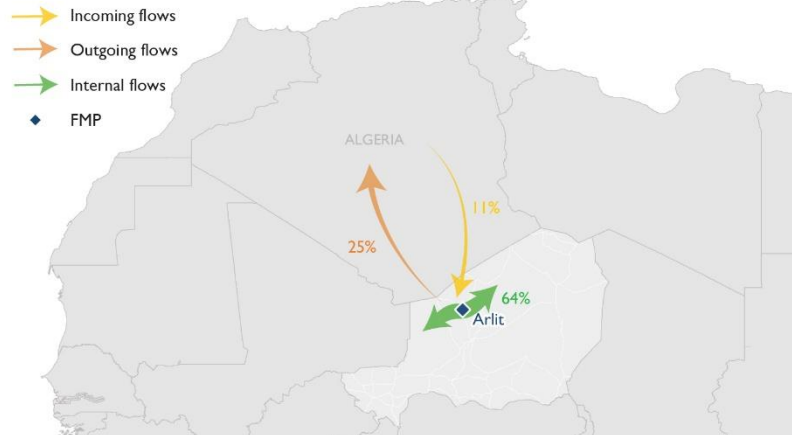
During the reporting month, more outgoing flows (4,481) than incoming flows (2,015) were observed. The main departure cities included Arlit, Agadez and Tchibarakaten (Niger); Tamanrasset and Inguezzam (Algeria) while the main destination cities included Arlit and Tchibarakaten (Note: the majority of 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 Tamanrasset, Inguezzam and Oran. Additionally, FMP figures do not include migrants who were subject to repression or were repatriated from Algeria as these are collected separately.

Compared to the previous month, the daily average has increased by 5 per cent with a daily average of 576 individuals crossing the FMP each day. This increase is linked to the end of the rainy season which facilitated the crossing of many of the secondary roads connecting the South-Center side of the country to the Northern part. In other hand, the link between the Tahoua region through Tchintabaraden with its multiple bypass roads flowing into the department of Arlit then Assamaka and Algeria.

The main reasons for travel mentioned by the travelers were **seasonal migration (37%)** followed by **economic migration (36%)**, **short-term local movement (26%)** and **forced movement (1%)**.

The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigeriens (78%), Chadians and Nigerians (4% each), Sudanese (2%), Malian (2%) nationals. The Guinean, Cameroonian and Senegalese nationals, among others, represented 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.

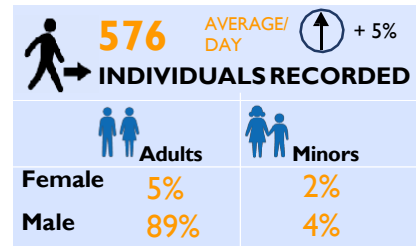
ORIGINS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS



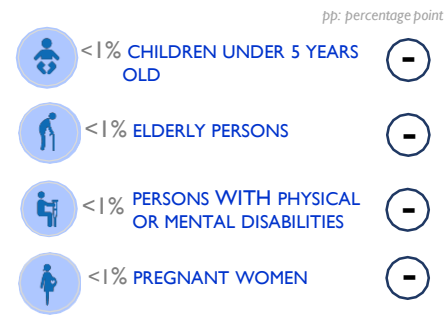
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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



VULNERABILITIES



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	89	+ 3 pp
Algeria	11	- 3 pp

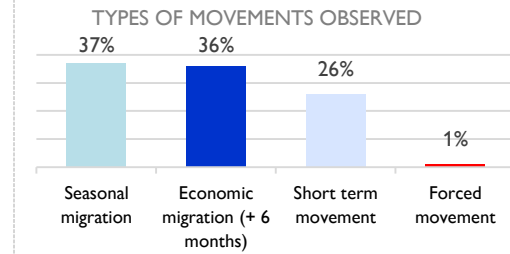
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	75	- 2 pp
Algeria	25	+ 2 pp

Variations computed based on data from the previous month

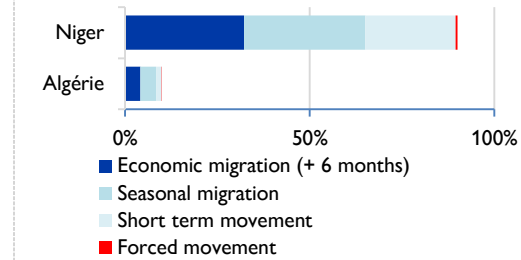
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

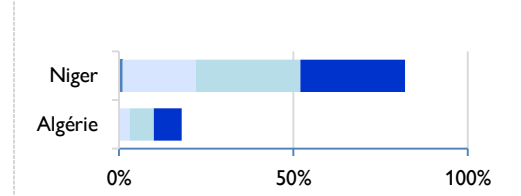
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



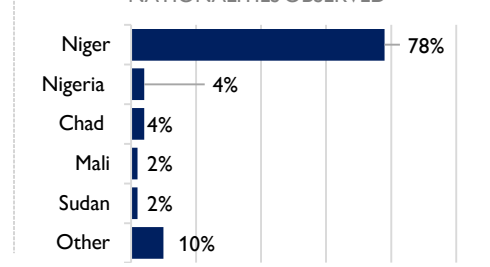
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

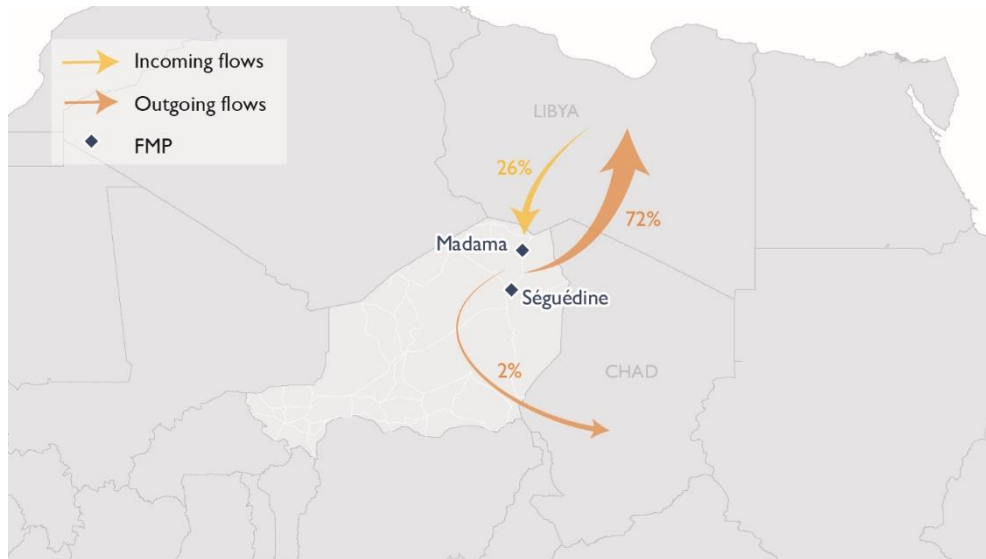


The **Séguédine** and **Madama** Flow Monitoring Point captures **cross-border flows** to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since February 2016. Given the vastness of the Agadez region which spans 703,000 km² (greater than the size of France and 21 times 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 (4,761 individuals representing 74% of flows observed) than incoming flows (1,697 or 26% of all flows) were observed. A daily average of 208 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine/Madama FMP this month. The daily average of individuals passing through this FMP has have decreased by 24% compared to the previous month when 275 individuals were crossing the border each day.

During the month of November 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).

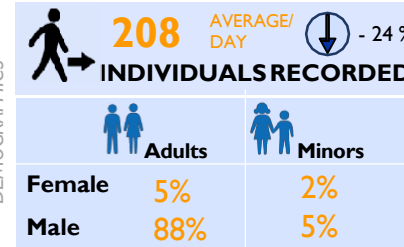
The main nationalities observed in August were mostly composed of Nigeriens (91%), followed by Nigerians (5%), Malians and Chadians (1% each). Other nationalities observed at this FMP (2%) included Egyptians, Libyans, Gambians, Mauritians and Ghanaians among others.



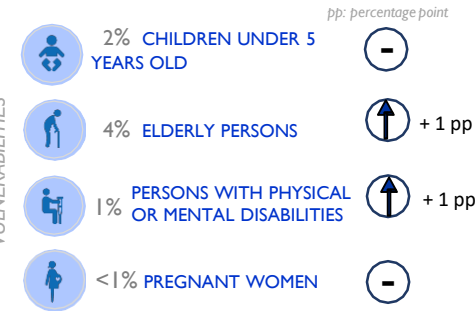
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DEMOGRAPHICS

(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 provenance	%	Variation
Niger	71	+ 4 pp
Libya	28	- 4 pp
Chad	1	-

Country of destination	%	Variation
Libya	72	+ 4 pp
Niger	26	- 5 pp
Chad	2	+ 1 pp

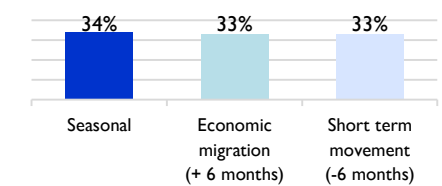
Variations computed based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

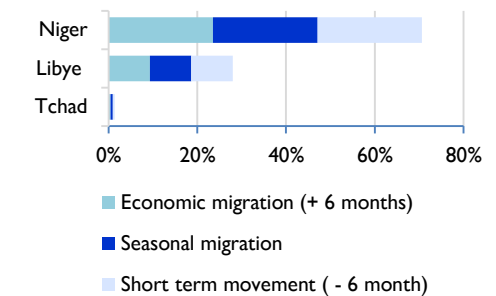
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

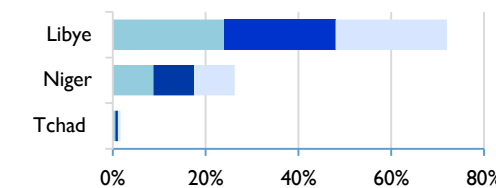
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



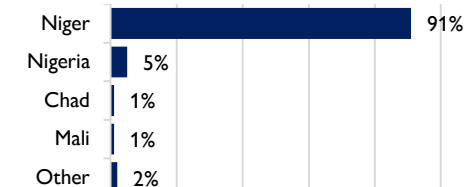
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



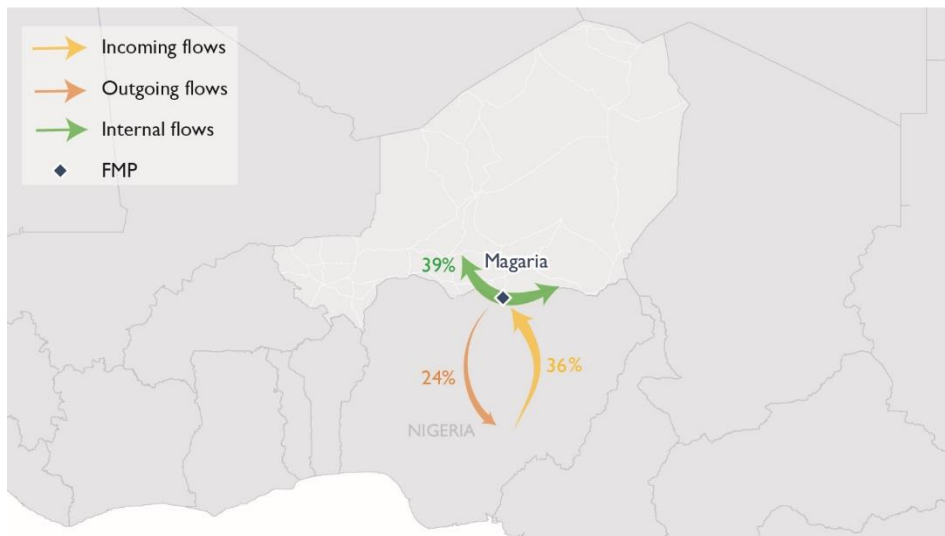
The **Magaria** Flow Monitoring Point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border between Niger and Nigeria, through which high volumes of flows transit, originating from Nigeria which is one of the main points of 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 195 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month, which represents an increase of eight per cent compared to the previous month, with more incoming flows (2,204 individuals or 37%) than outgoing flows (1,463 individuals or 24%), while almost the half of the entire flows observed were internal (2,376 individuals 39%). The closure of the Nigeria - Niger and Nigeria - Benin border has been extended.

The reasons for migrating for most travellers were **short-term local movements (57%)** and **economic migration (35%)**. Six per cent were seasonal migrants while 2 doing tourism.

The two nationalities observed passing through this FMP in September 2019 were Nigerien (87%) and Nigerian (13%) nationals.

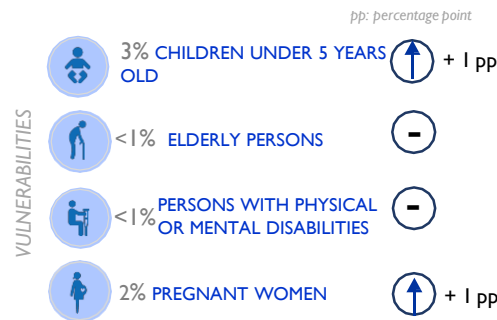
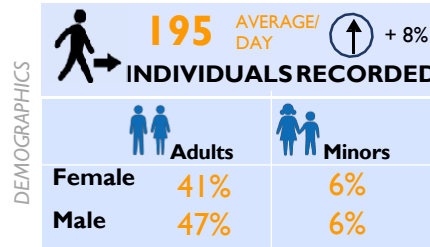
Vast majority of migrants transiting through the Magaria FMP travelled in private vehicles (99%).



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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 provenance	%	Variation
Niger	72	- 9 pp
Nigeria	28	+ 9 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	87	+ 1 pp
Nigeria	13	- 1 pp

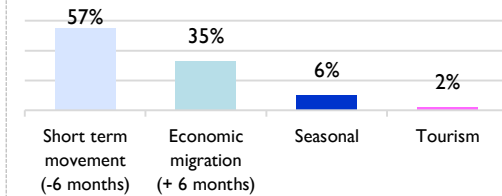
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

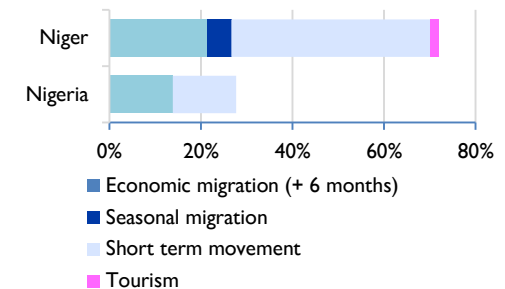
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

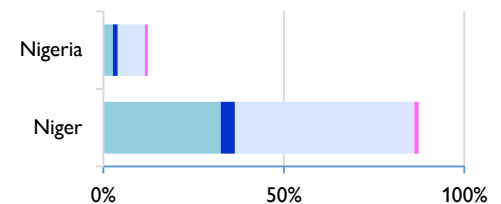
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



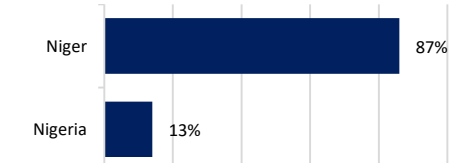
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



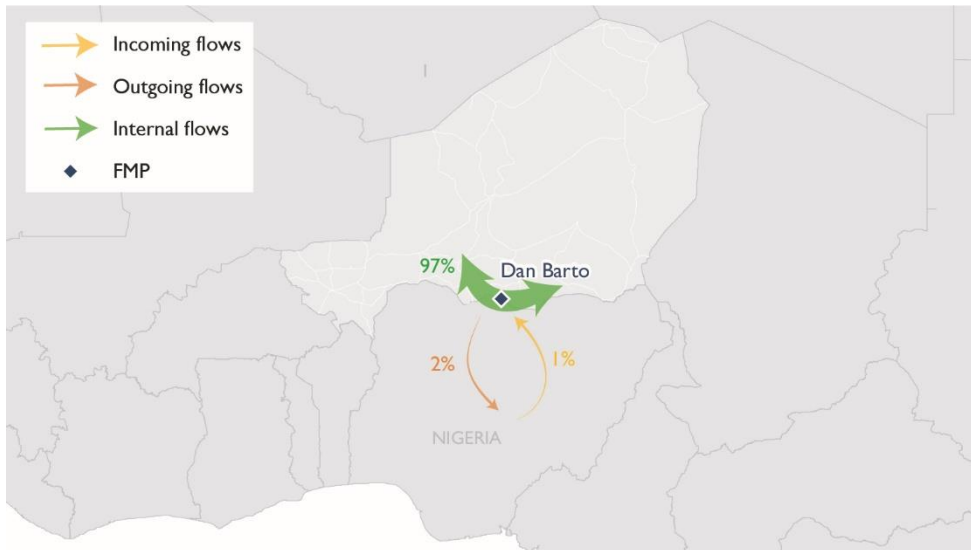
The **Dan Barto** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria transit, often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP 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 354 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month which represents a decrease of (9%) compared to the previous month when 387 individuals were crossing the FMP each day. Most individuals transiting through the Dan Barto FMP (97%) were moving internally around rural markets, (2%) of flows were outgoing flows while (1%) flows were 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 **seasonal migration (47%)** followed by **economic migration (46%)** and **short-term local movements (7%)**.

The nationalities observed crossing the FMP were similar to those of the previous month : Nigeriens (66%), Nigerians (33%) and the (1%) remaining were composed of Cameroonians and Ghanaians nationals.

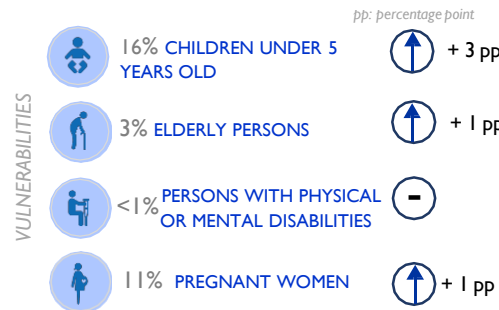
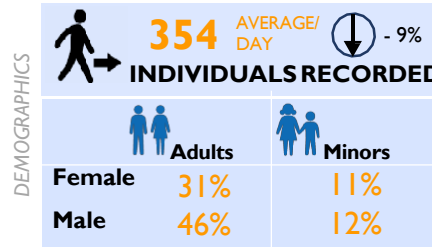
More than half of the individuals were observed travelling by bus (62%), followed by private vehicles (37%) and on animals (1%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	99	-
Nigeria	1	-

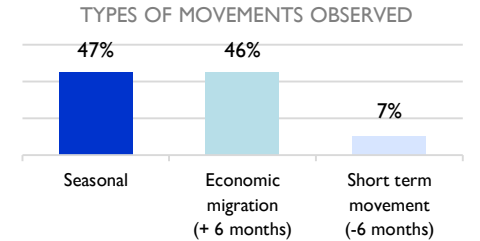
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	98	-
Nigeria	2	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

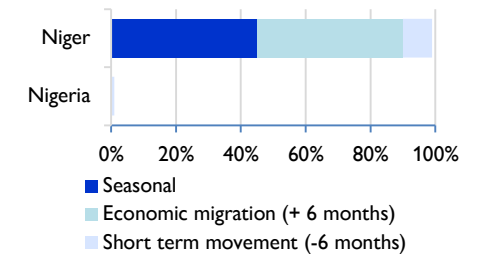
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

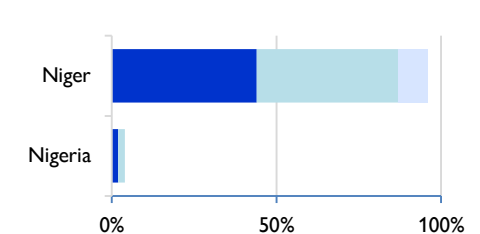
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



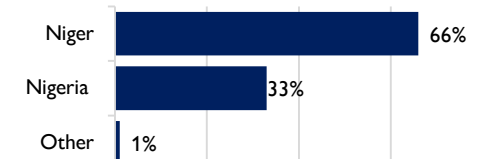
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



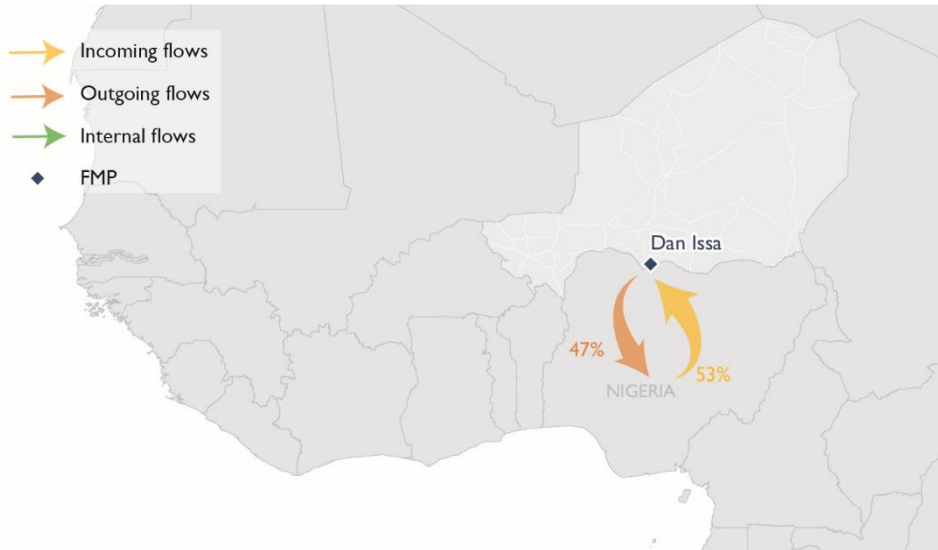
The **Dan Issa** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high flow volumes pass. Migrants are often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active since 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 240 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month. Incoming flows represented 3,941 individuals or 53 per cent of the total observed flows and outgoing flows accounted for 3,510 individuals or 47 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.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **economic migration (63%)**, **seasonal migration (28%)**, **short-term local movements (6%)** and **tourism (3%)**.

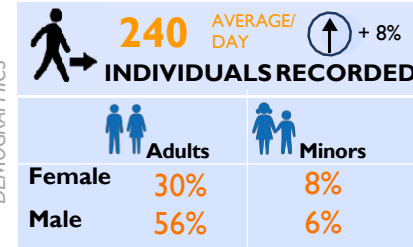
The nationalities observed crossing the FMP in September were Nigeriens (75%) and Nigerians (25%).

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



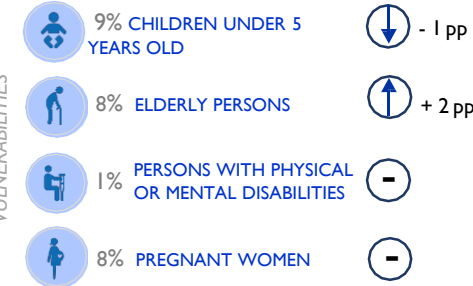
DEMOGRAPHICS

(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 provenance	%	Variation
Nigeria	53	- 1 pp
Niger	47	+ 1 pp

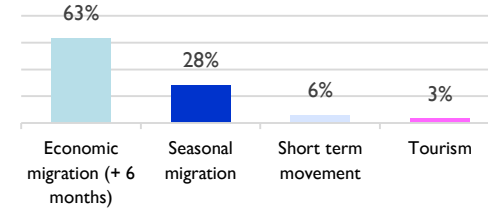
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	53	-
Nigeria	47	+ 6 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

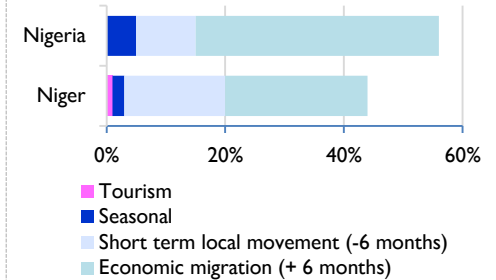
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

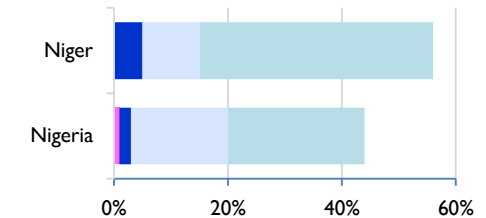
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



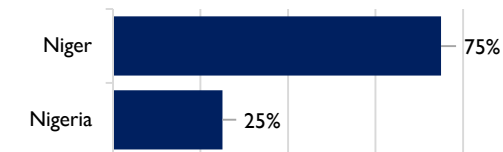
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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.

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**.

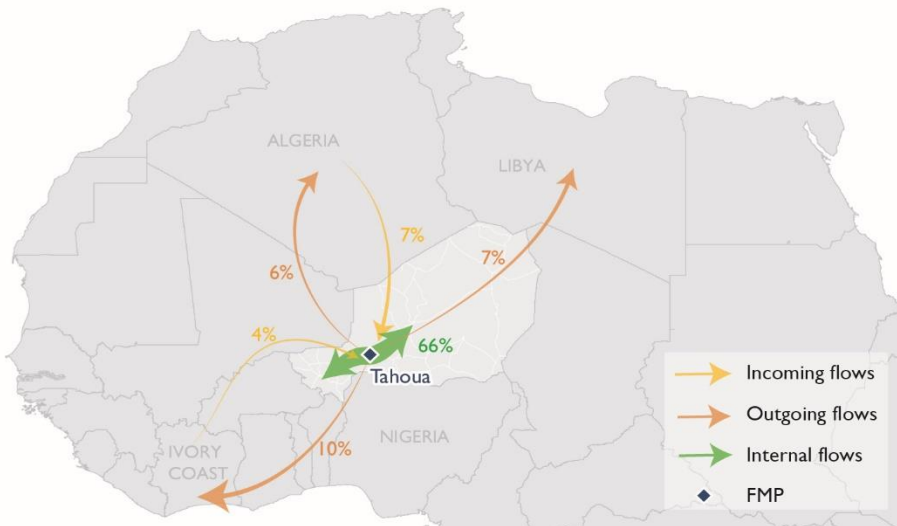
A daily average of 107 individuals passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed in December 2019. This represents an increase of 15 per cent in comparison with the previous month when 93 individuals were crossing the FMP each day. Movements originated mainly from Niamey, Tahoua, Agadez, Arlit, Maradi and Zinder. The other departure countries include Ivory coast and Algeria.

Most flows observed were internal (66%) this is linked to the fact that the FMP is located in the middle of Niger. Incoming flows represented 11 per cent of flows, while outgoing flows represented 23 per cent of flows.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration (42%)** followed by **short-term local movements (36%)** and **economic migration (22%)**.

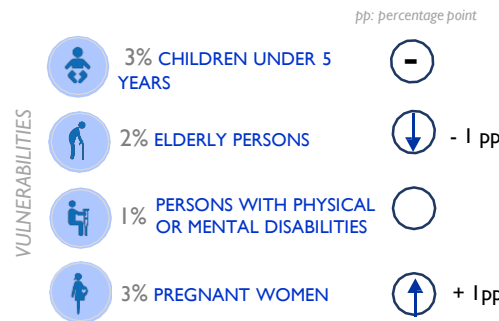
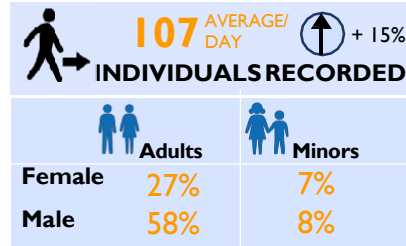
The main nationalities observed crossing the Tahoua FMP were exactly the same than those observed the previous month. They included Nigeriens (85%), Ivoirians and Cameroonians (3% each), Beninese, Burkinabes and Nigerians (2% each). Other observed nationalities included Guineans and Malians amongst others and represented 3 per cent of the total number of individuals observed.

Most of the individuals observed were travelling by bus (80%), followed by private vehicles (16%) and trucks (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

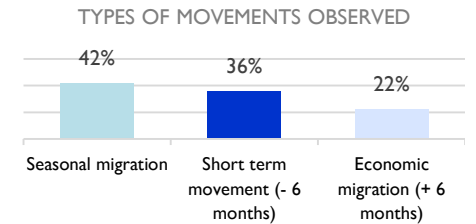
Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	90	+1 pp
Algeria	6	+3 pp
Ivory Coast	4	+1 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	77	+4 pp
Ivory Coast	10	-
Algeria	7	-2 pp
Libya	6	-2 pp

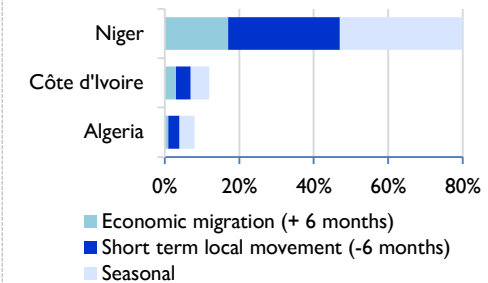
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

