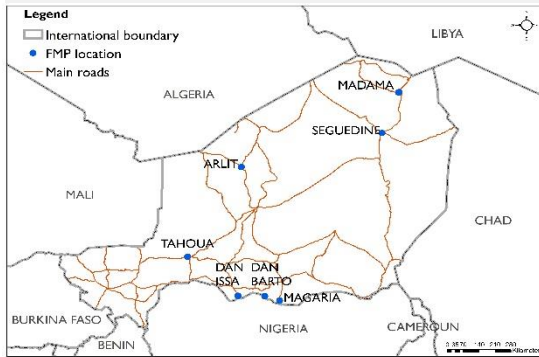


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in West and Central Africa. Flow monitoring is an activity that quantifies and qualifies flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, transit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

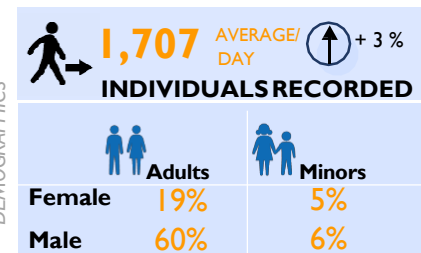
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METHODOLOGY: Flow monitoring is an investigative tool that aims to highlight further understanding of internal, cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then conduct assessments at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

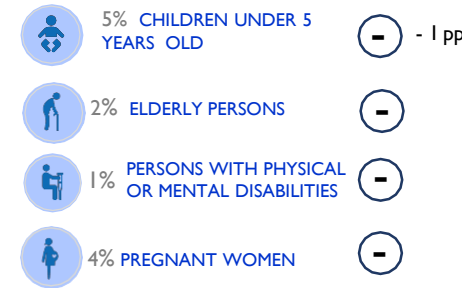
DEMOGRAPHICS

(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

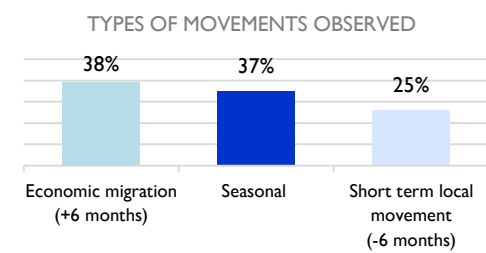
Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	81	+ 2 pp
Nigeria	8	- 2 pp
Libya	5	+ 3 pp
Algeria	5	-
Others	1	-

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	70	- 6 pp
Nigeria	9	-
Libya	11	+ 3 pp
Algeria	8	+ 1 pp
Other	2	+ 2 pp

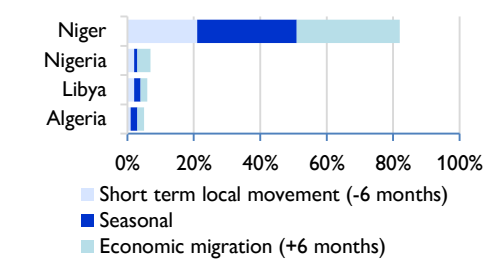
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

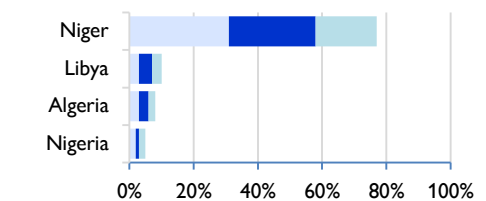
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



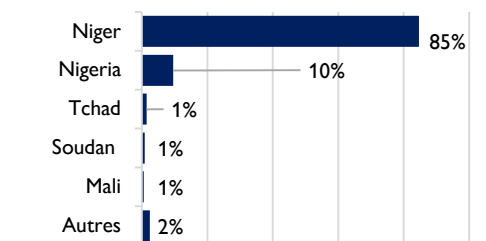
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



NOVEMBER 2019 SUMMARY

9,765 Individuals entering Niger

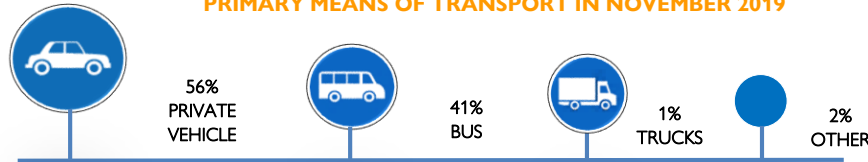
15,918 Individuals leaving Niger

25,515 Individuals observed moving internally

51,198 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.

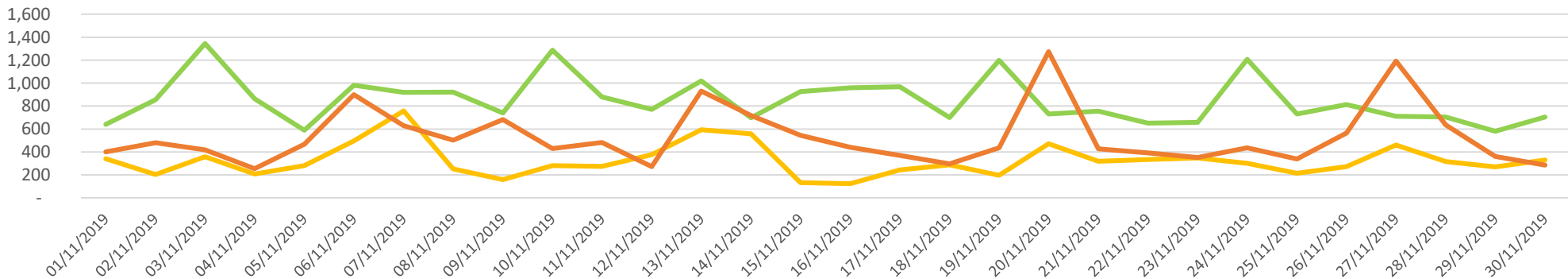
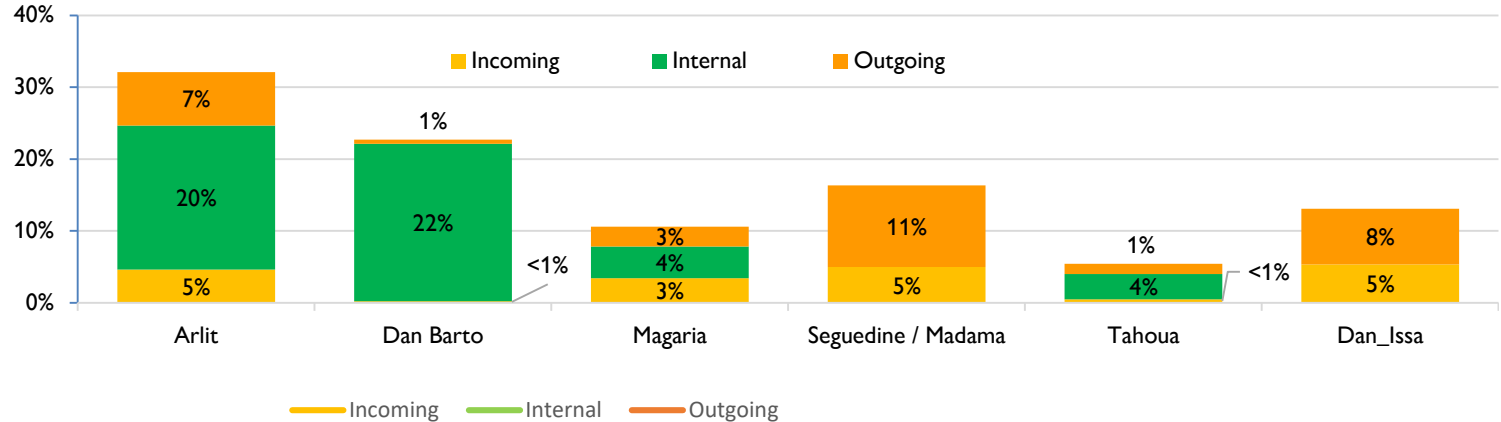
PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN NOVEMBER 2019



7 Active FMP in the Niger

10 Information focal points

FLOWS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2019



The ups and downs in the internal flows observed may be linked to the movements of shopkeepers and villagers who crisscross the various rural and weekly markets that are close to the FMP. The peaks in the outgoing flows could be related to the departure in convoys for the crossing of the desert and the movements of the Nigerien traders who generally go to the market of Kano in Nigeria on Wednesdays in order to pay for products of basic needs that they come to sell at the Niger before going back to order new ones.

COMPARISON OF TRENDS

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 FMPs (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, while the Séguédine one would only be capturing incoming flows.

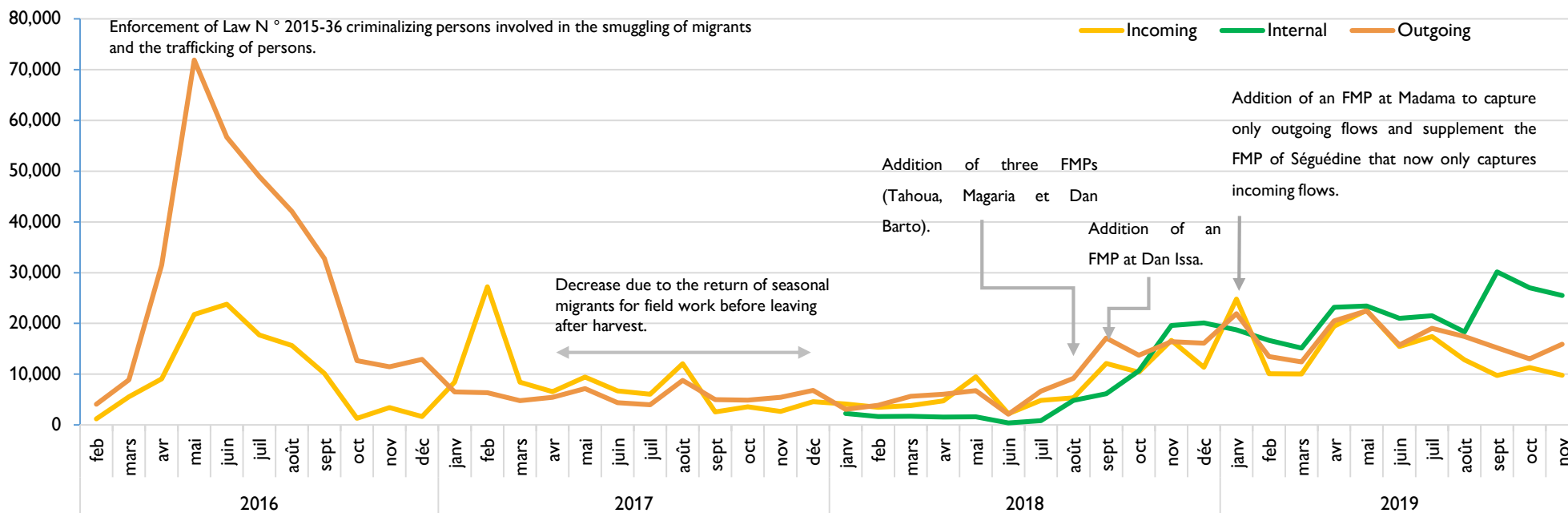
The analysis of data collected at **the seven FMP** from July to October 2018 and during the same period in 2019 shows a general pattern of more migrants arriving and leaving Niger this year compared to the previous year. Indeed, a 24 per cent increase was observed in the incoming flows against an increase of 28 per cent in the outgoing flows. These increases may be related to the fact that the enumerators were trained and benefited from 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 of July to October 2018 to that of the same period this year, it can easily be observed that flows have increased by more than 90 per cent. The largest peak of internal movements was observed in September 2019 (30,152 individuals) while it was 6,134 individuals in September 2018, which represents 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	163,445	240,680	187,157	591,282

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE FMPs: FEBRUARY 2016 - NOVEMBER 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**.

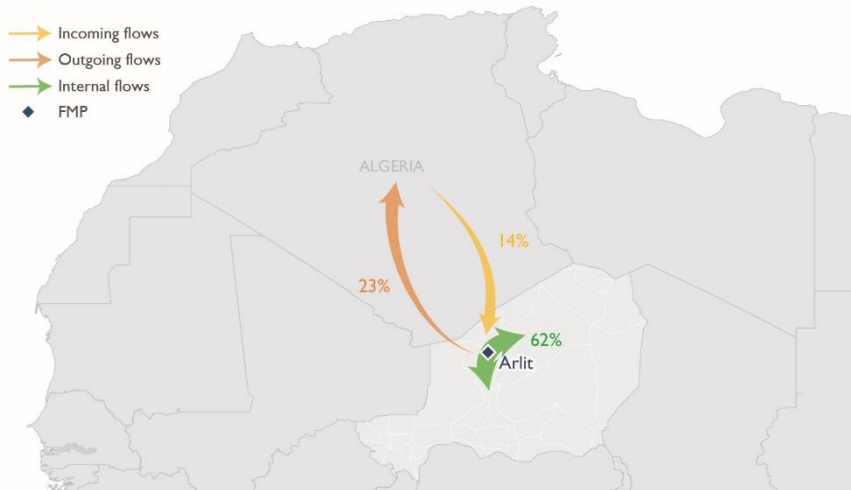
During the reporting month, more outgoing flows (3,818) than incoming flows (2,364) were observed. The main departure cities included Arlit, Agadez and Tchibarakaten (Niger); Tamanrasset and Inguezzam (Algeria) while the main destination cities included Arlit and Tchibarakaten (Note: the majority of 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 3 per cent, with a daily average of 548 individuals crossing the FMP each day.

The 6 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 travellers were **seasonal migration (37%)** followed by **economic migration (37%)**, **short-term local movement (25%)** and **tourism (1%)**.

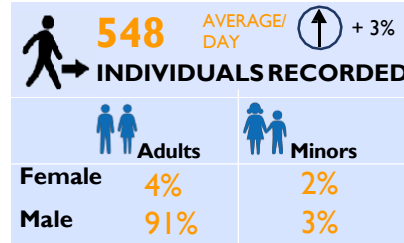
The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigerien (83%), Chadian (4%), Sudanese (3%) and Nigerian (2%) nationals. Malian, Guinean, Cameroonian and Senegalese nationals, among others, represented 8 per cent of observed individuals. Please note that the FMP breakdown of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



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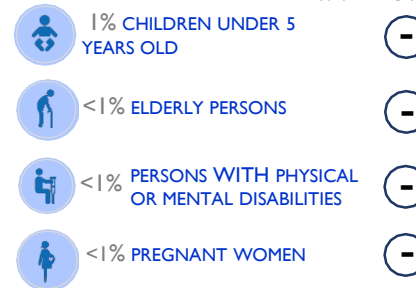
DEMOGRAPHICS

(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 provenance	%	Variation
Niger	86	-
Algeria	14	-

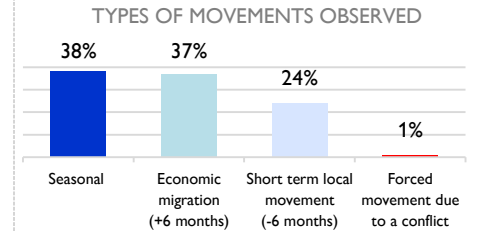
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	77	- 2 pp
Algeria	23	+ 2 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

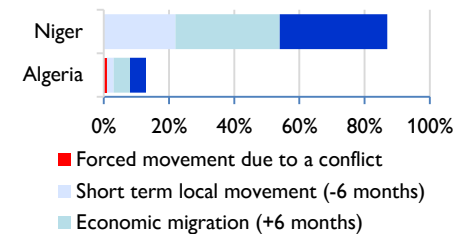
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TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

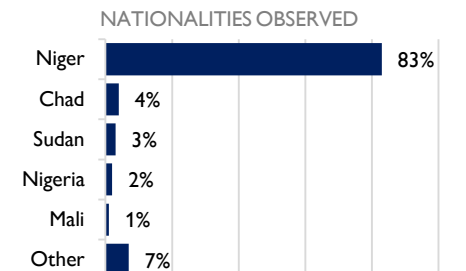
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

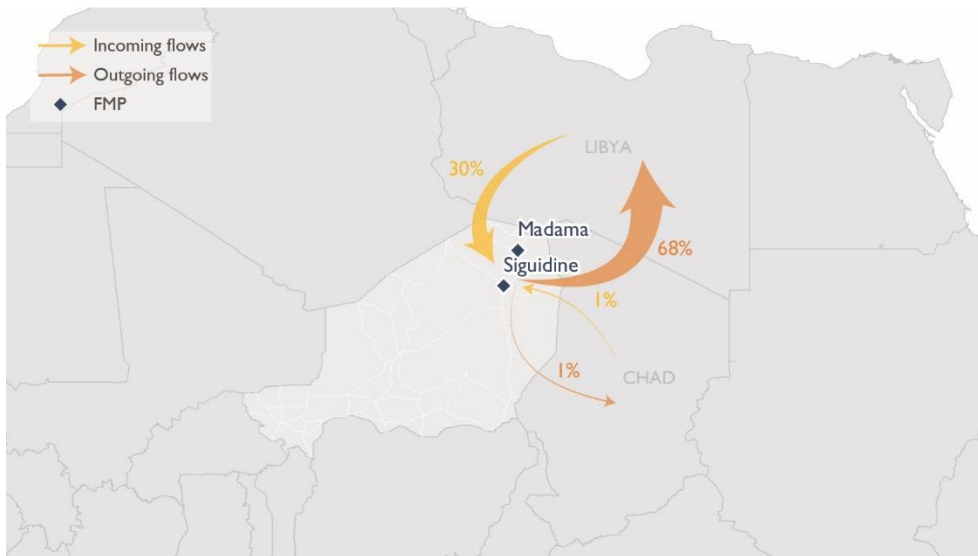


The Séguédine Flow Monitoring Point captures **cross-border flows** to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since February 2016. Given the vastness of the Agadez region which spans 703,000 km² (greater than the size of France and 21 times the size of Belgium), 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 (5,704 individuals representing 68% of flows observed) than incoming flows (2,541 or 31% of all flows) were observed. A daily average of 275 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine/Madama FMP this month. The daily average of individuals passing through this FMP has slightly increased by 38 per cent compared to the previous month when 199 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 movement (33% each).

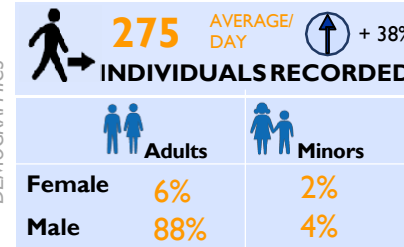
The main nationalities observed in August were mostly composed of Nigeriens (91%), followed by Nigerians (5%), Malians and Chadians (1% each). Other nationalities observed at this FMP (2%) included Egyptians, Libyans, Gambians, Mauritians and Ghanaians among others.



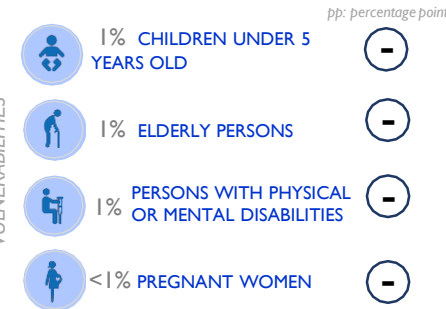
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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

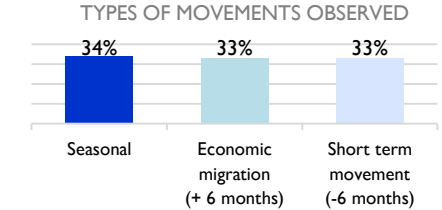
Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	67	+ 7 pp
Libya	32	- 8 pp
Chad	1	+ 1 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Libya	68	+ 8 pp
Niger	31	- 8 pp
Chad	1	-

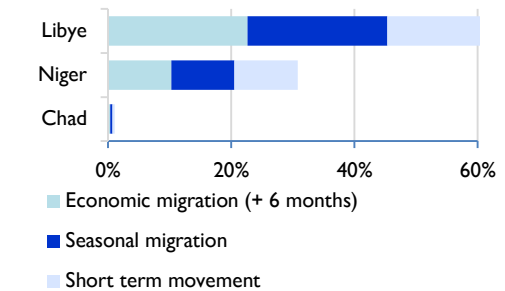
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

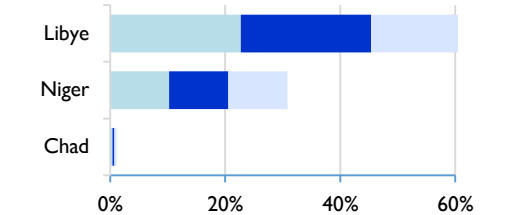
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



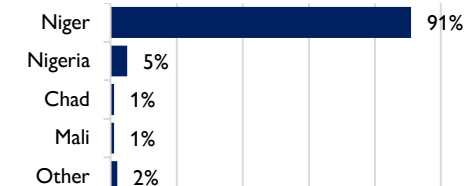
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



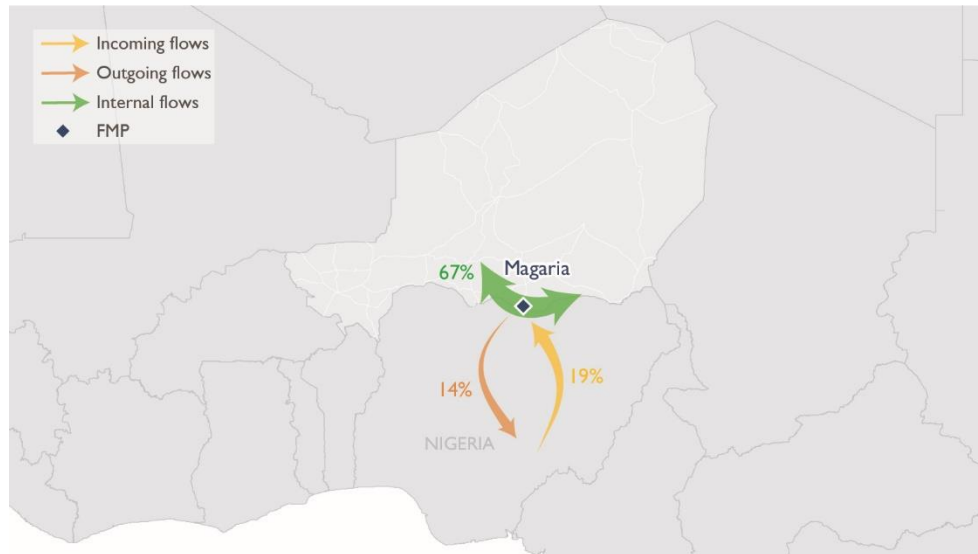
The **Magaria** Flow Monitoring Point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border between Niger and Nigeria, through which high volumes of flows transit, originating from Nigeria which is one of the main points of 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 185 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month, which represents a small decrease of 2 per cent compared to the previous month, with more incoming flows (1,761 individuals or 32%) than outgoing flows (1,410 individuals or 26%), while almost the half of the entire flows observed were internal (2,242 individuals 42%). The closure of the Nigeria - Niger and Nigeria - Benin border has been extended until 31 January 2020.

The reasons for migrating for most travellers were **short-term local movements (55%)** and **economic migration (33%)**. Ten per cent were seasonal migrants while 2 per cent were tourists.

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

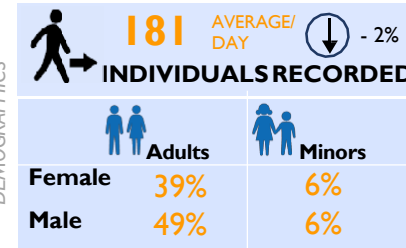
Migrants transiting through the Magaria FMP travelled in private vehicles (99%) and by motorcycle (1%).



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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

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	81	+ 2 pp
Nigeria	19	- 2 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	86	-
Nigeria	14	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

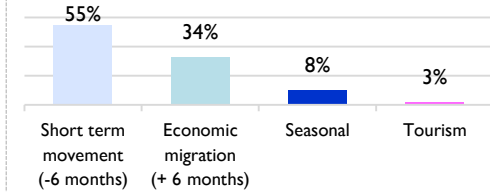
pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

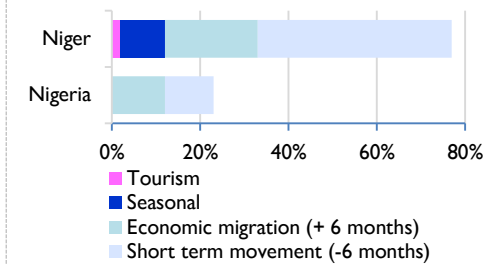
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

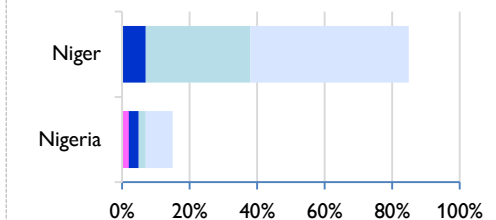
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



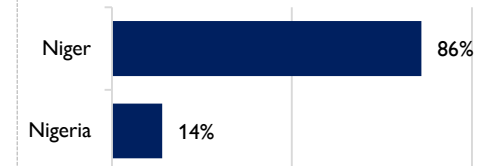
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



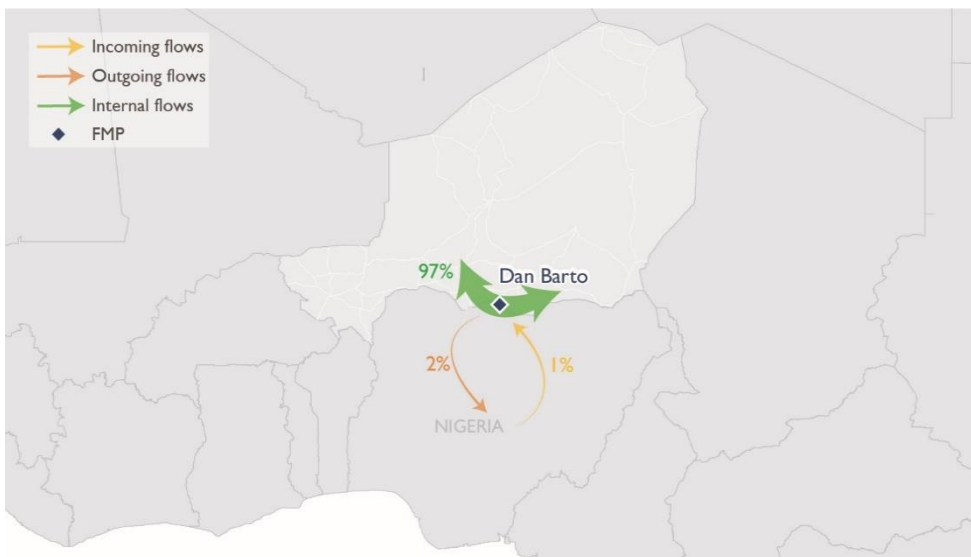
The **Dan Barto** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria transit, often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP 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 387 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month, which represents a decrease of 7 per cent compared to the previous month when 414 individuals were crossing the FMP each day. Most individuals transiting through the Dan Barto FMP (97%) were moving internally around rural markets. Two per cent of flows were outgoing flows, while 1 per cent of 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** and **economic migration (48% each)**, followed by **short-term local movements (4%)**.

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

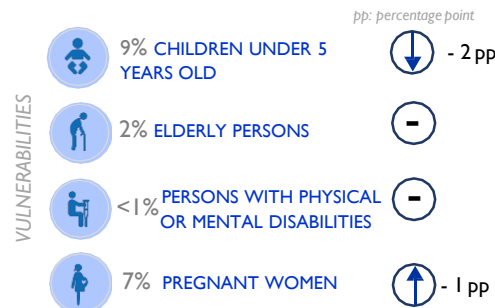
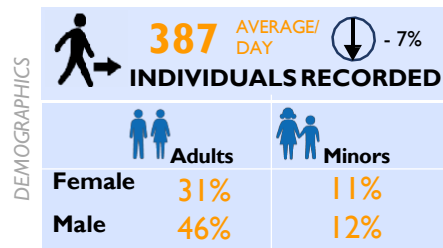
More than half of the individuals were observed travelling by bus (65%), followed by private vehicles (34%) and riding animals (1%).



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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	-

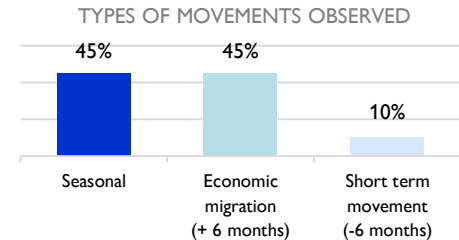
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	98	+ 2 pp
Nigeria	2	- 2 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

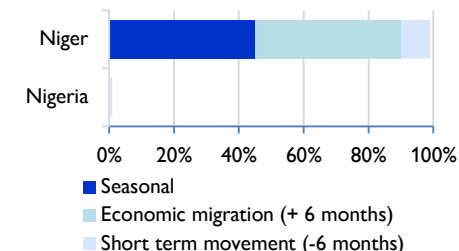
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

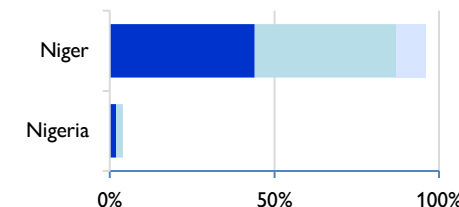
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)



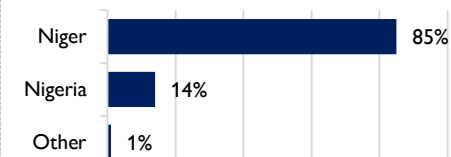
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



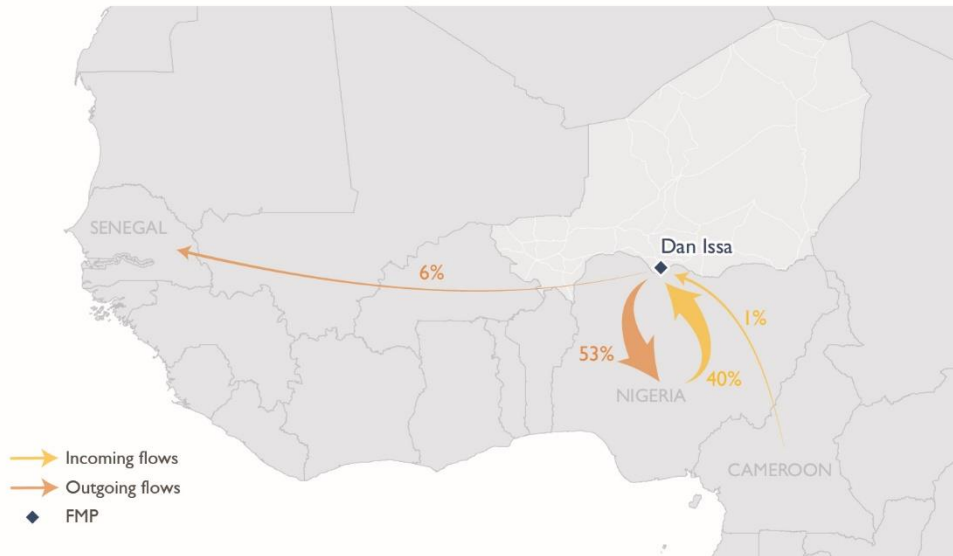
The **Dan Issa** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high flow volumes pass. Migrants are often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active since 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 223 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month. Incoming flows represented 2,725 individuals or 41 per cent of the total observed flows, and outgoing flows accounted for 3,965 individuals or 59 per cent of flows. All flows observed were heading toward Niger or Nigeria. The main cities of departure were Maradi (Niger); Katsina, Kano, Jubila and Magama (Nigeria). A 3 per cent decrease was observed in the daily average of observed individuals.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **economic migration (55%)**, **seasonal migration (32%)**, **short-term local movements (11%)** and **tourism (2%)**.

The nationalities observed crossing the FMP in September were Nigeriens (78%), Nigerians (19%) and the other nationalities (1%) included a few Beninese and Cameroonian nationals.

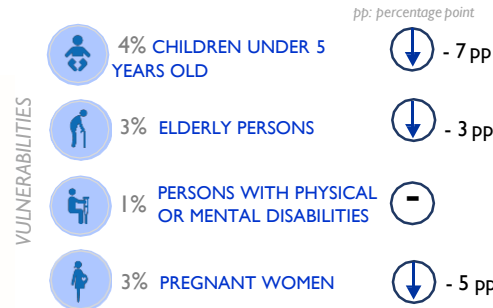
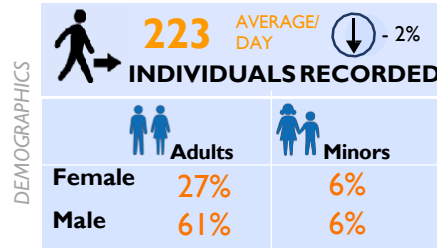
Most individuals were observed travelling by bus (78%) and by private vehicles (30%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



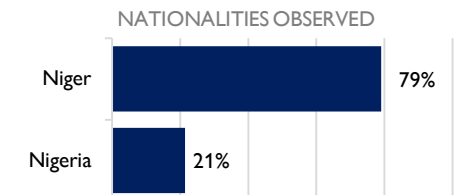
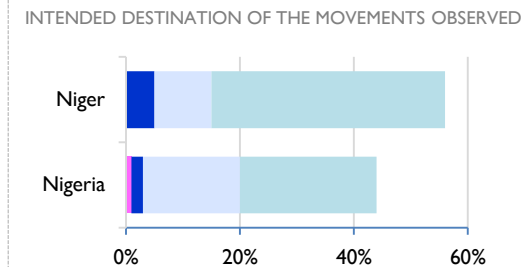
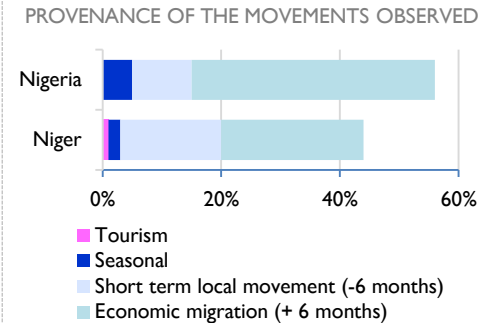
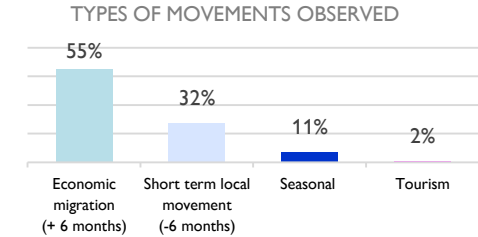
Country of provenance	%	Variation
Nigeria	54	- 1 pp
Niger	46	+ 1 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	53	- 2 pp
Nigeria	41	- 4 pp
Senegal	6	-

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)



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**.

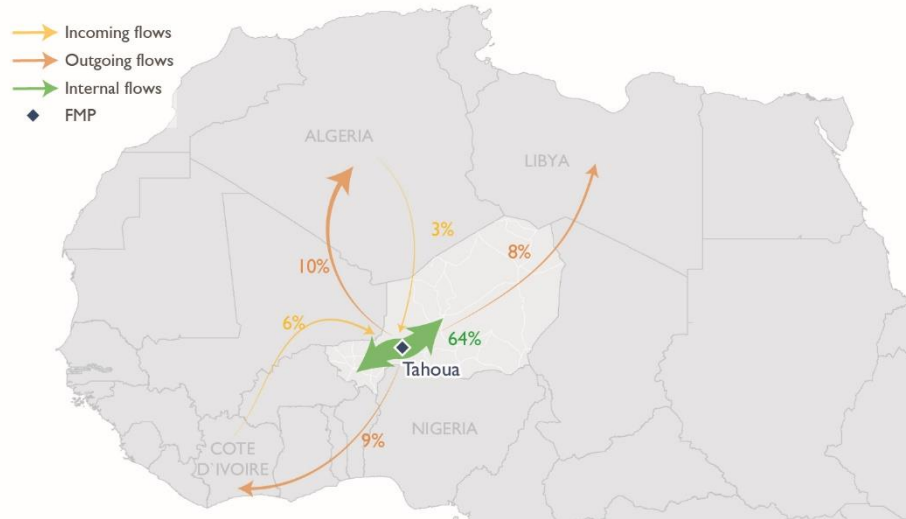
A **daily average of 93 individuals** passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed in October 2019. This represents a decrease of 7 per cent in comparison with the previous month when 101 individuals were crossing the FMP each day. Movements originated mainly from Niamey (28%), Tahoua (27%), Agadez (20%), Arlit (7%), Maradi (5%) and Zinder (4%). The other departure countries include Côte d'Ivoire (6%) and Algeria (4%).

Most flows observed were internal (6%): this is linked to the fact that the FMP is located in the middle of Niger. Incoming flows represented 9 per cent of flows, while outgoing flows represented 27 per cent of flows.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration (42%)** followed by **short-term local movements (37%)** and **economic migration (21%)**.

The main nationalities observed crossing the Tahoua FMP were exactly the same than those observed the previous month. They included Nigeriens (86%), Ivoirians, Ghanaians, Beninese and Nigerians (2% each). Other observed nationalities included Guineans and Malians amongst others and represented 6 per cent of the total number of individuals observed.

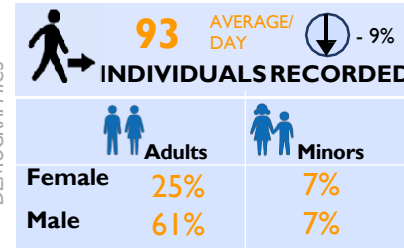
Most of the individuals observed were travelling by bus (79%), followed by private vehicles (19%) and trucks (2%).



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)

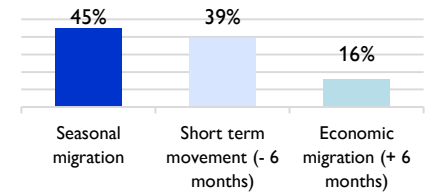


DEMOGRAPHICS

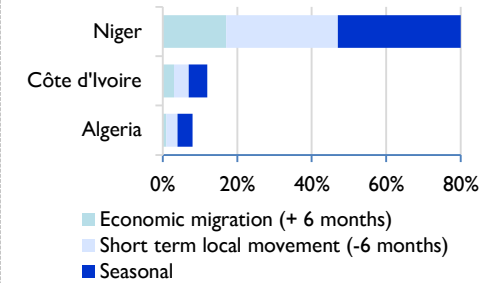
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

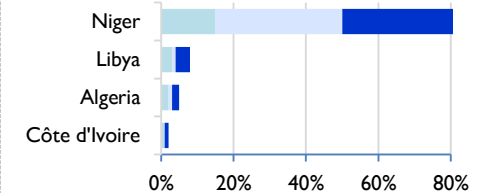
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



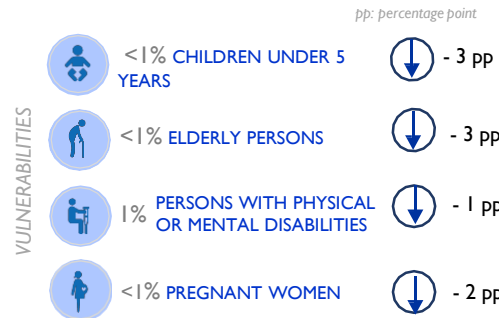
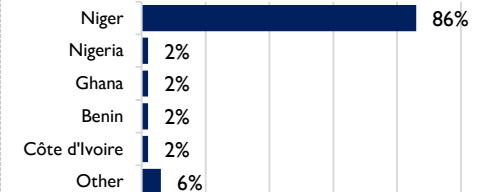
PROVENANCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	91	+ 11 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	6	- 4 pp
Algeria	3	- 5 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	73	- 10 pp
Algeria	10	+ 6 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	9	-
Libya	8	- 2 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point