

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. **Since February 2016, IOM Niger has been monitoring migration flows at six points across Niger.** The data collected provides an overview of migration in the region. The information is collected from primary sources. 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. However, this monitoring of migration flows does not replace border surveillance. Similarly, the results presented in this report do not reflect the total flow of migrants through the Agadez region due to the size of the Sahara Desert, which covers more than 700,000 km² and has a large number of roads crisscrossing the region.

NIGER POPULATION FLOW MONITORING POINTS



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

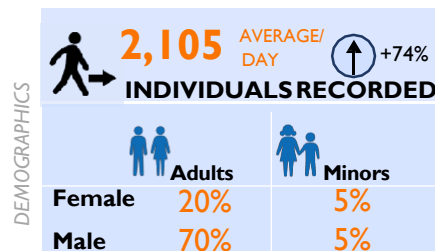
METHODOLOGY: Flow monitoring is an investigative tool that aims to highlight further understanding of internal, cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then conduct assessments at the local level to identify strategic transit points. Enumerators collect data using key informants at the flow monitoring points; they may be staff at bus stations, police or customs officials, bus or truck drivers, or migrants themselves. A basic questionnaire mixed with direct observations makes it possible to collect disaggregated data by gender and nationality. In the Niger, the flow monitoring points were chosen after consultation with national and local stakeholders involved in migration management, and according to the locations and characteristics of the flows transiting through the Sahara Desert. The data collection is done at times when the flows are the most frequent.

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

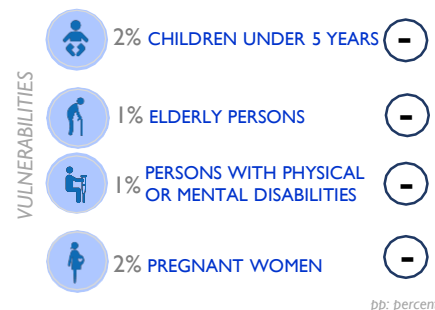
In addition to the three FMPs (Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua) activated in August, a **new FMP was also set up in Niger (Dan Issa) in September.** The aim was to better understand migration routes along the southern part of the Niger, and to complement the existing FMPs in Arlit and Séguédine. There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

DEMOGRAPHICS

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



Compared to the previous month, there is an important increase in the average number of individuals observed at the seven FMP. This is due to the fact that data collection covered only 3 weeks in March because of the national DTM training that has gathered all the enumerators in Niamey from 25 to 29 March while in April it has covered the entire month.



pp: percentage point

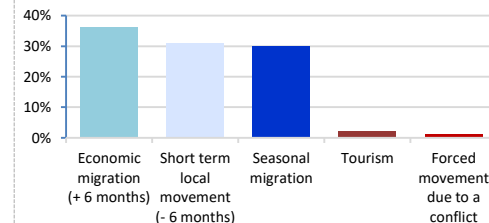
Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	75	- 3 pp
Nigeria	22	+ 3 pp
Libya	3	-

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	76	- 3 pp
Nigeria	16	+ 4 pp
Libya	8	+ 1 pp

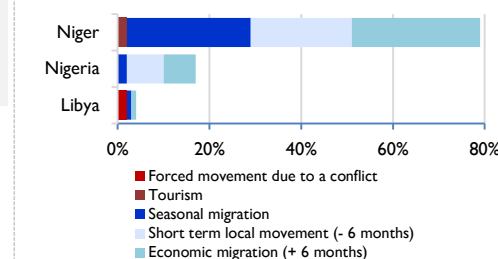
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

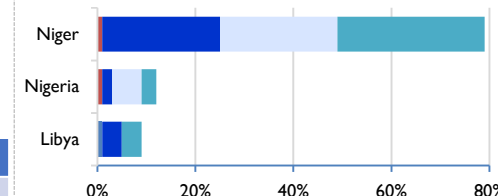
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, irregular migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers) MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



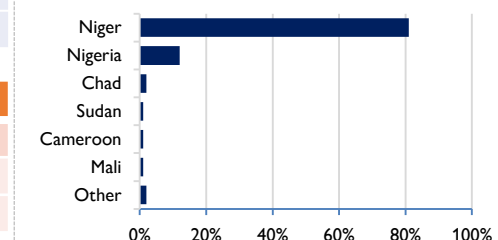
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



7 Active FMPs in the Niger

11 Information focal points

APRIL 2019 SUMMARY

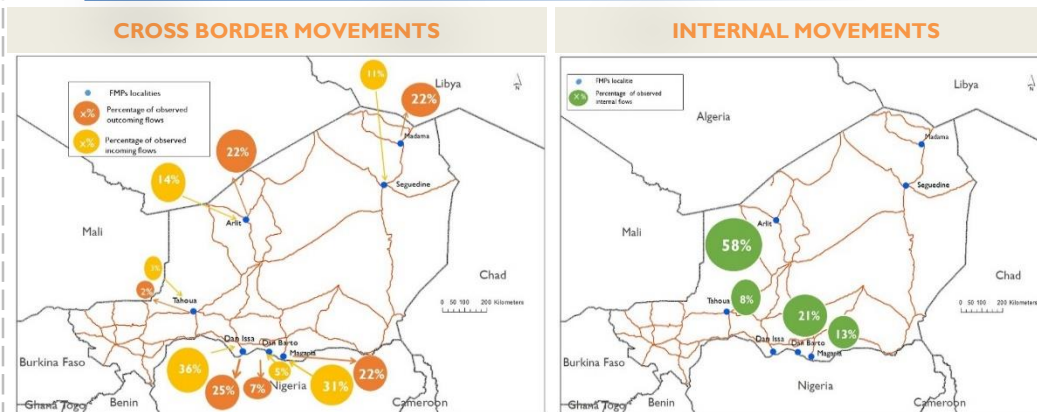
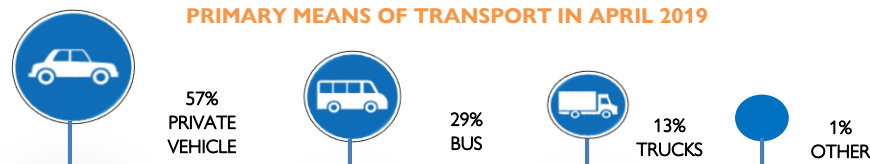
19,456 Individuals entering Niger

20,507 Individuals leaving Niger

23,200 Individuals observed moving internally

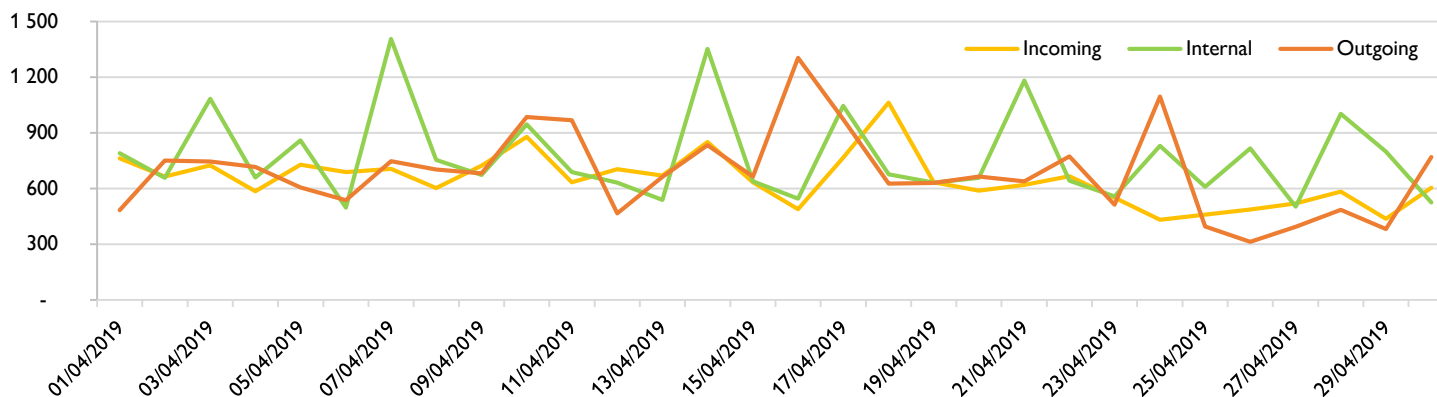
63,163 Number of individuals observed at the FMPs

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.



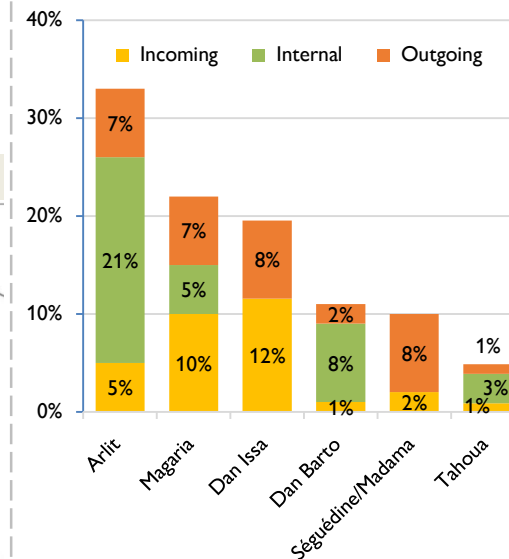
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FLOWS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2019



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FLOWS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2019



KEY RESULTS IN APRIL 2019

- The data in the graph shows the flows observed at the seven active FMPs in the Niger in April 2019. An average of 2,105 individuals per day were recorded passing through the seven FMPs during this month.
- The majority of observed movements flows (63%) were cross-border, 40% per cent of these were between the Niger and Nigeria, followed by 13 per cent with Algeria and 9 per cent with Libya respectively.
- A larger proportion (37%) of internal movements was observed. The majority of these were observed in Arlit (21%) and Dan Barto (8%). To a lesser extent, internal movements were observed at Magaria (5%) and Tahoua (3%).
- In April 2019, there were more outgoing flows (20,507 individuals) than incoming flows (19,456 individuals). On a daily average, 684 individuals were leaving the Niger while 649 individuals were entering the country.

RETURNS FROM ALGERIA AND SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS IN APRIL 2019

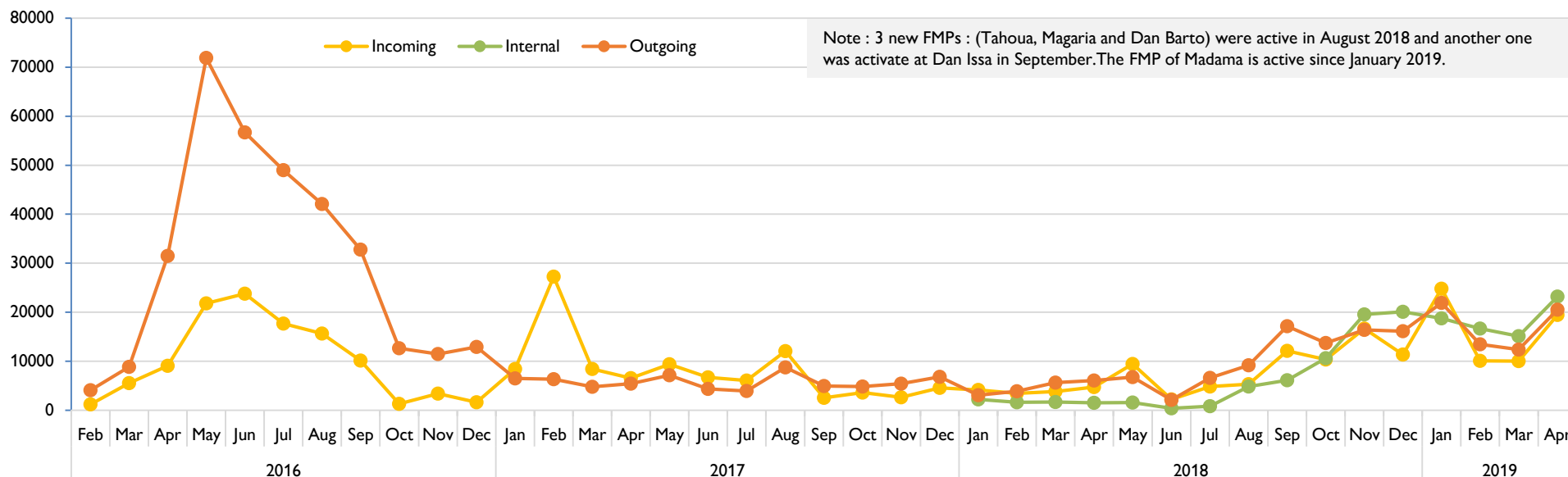
IOM Niger conducts search and rescue (SAR) operations and supports the Government of the Niger in the registration process for migrants arriving from Algeria on the official Algerian convoys. These two types of incoming flows are not included in the FMP data in order to ensure data quality and avoid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

- **Search and rescue operations:** Since October 2016, the IOM, in collaboration with the Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC), has undertaken search and rescue operations to find and bring migrants in distress to the nearest safe urban center in the Agadez region. Search and rescue operations are performed both proactively and reactively to distress calls received from our teams in the field. The migrants are often mentally and physically stressed, suffering from trauma, dehydration and/or physical wounds. **In April 2019, the IOM conducted 12 rescue operations** to rescue 1,675 migrants who had sent distress signals; 1,292 of which were transported **to the nearest urban center in Arlit and Dirkou**. Thirty-seven per cent were from Mali, 20 per cent Niger, 16 per cent Guinea Conakry; and from Cameroon and Burkina Faso (5% each), Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal (4% each), Nigeria and Benin (2% each) ; and other nationalities 5% per cent. **Other SAR operations are conducted in Agadez, Arlit and Dirkou (see monthly SAR Dashboard for more details).*
- **Official Algerian convoys:** Each year, thousands of migrants, the majority of whom are from the Niger, are repatriated from Algeria to the Niger within the framework of the agreement between the governments of the Niger and Algeria. The IOM, through the Migrant Response and Resource Mechanism (MRRM), provides humanitarian assistance for these migrants upon arrival to Niger including support in registration migrants. **In April 2019, six official Algerian convoys arrived with 1,430 migrants** (96% were Nigerien while 4% or 59 individuals were non-Nigerien).

TYPES OF FLOWS OBSERVED

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Internal	Total
2016	111,230	333,891	-	445,121
2017	98,306	69,430	-	167,736
2018	88,601	106,766	71,223	226,590
2019	64,356	68,326	73,717	206,399

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



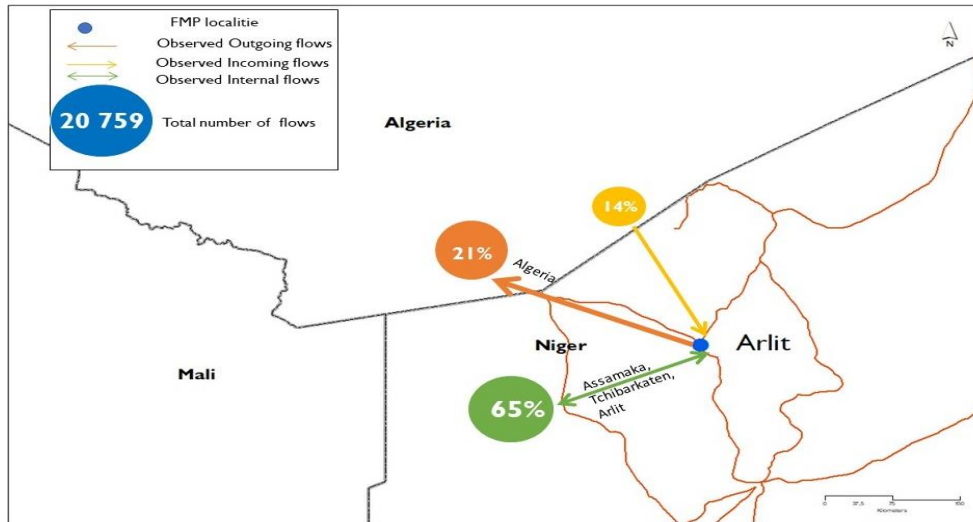
The **Arlit** Flow Monitoring Point captures both cross-border flows to and from Algeria, as well as internal movements. The Arlit FMP has been active since **February 2016**.

During this month, more outgoing flows (4,379) than incoming flows (2,873) 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 given the sensitivities. In reality, most migrants transiting through Assamaka intend to travel to cities within Algeria including Inguezam, Tamanrasset, Tamanghasset. Additionally, FMP figures do not include migrants who were subject to repression or were repatriated from Algeria as these are collected separately – see page 3).

In comparison with the previous month, the daily average of observed flows has increased by 70 per cent, this is due to the important movement around the golden site of Tchibarakaten, but also the movement of seasonal workers returning to the Niger to celebrate Ramadan and of migrants heading to Algeria, spurred by the fact that the number of controls at the border decreases significantly during that period.

The main reasons mentioned by travellers as the reason for travel were **economic migration (42%)**, **seasonal migration (40%)**, followed by **short term local movement (17%)** and **fleeing from conflict (1%)**.

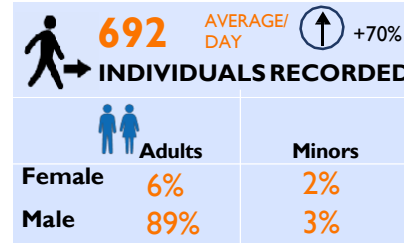
The main reasons mentioned by travellers were economic migration main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigeriens (83%), Chadians (4%), Nigerians (3%) and Sudanese (2%). The Guinean, Cameroonian and Senegalese nationals among other represent 8 per cent of observed individuals. Please note that FMP breakdown of nationalities does not include migrants subject to repression and/or



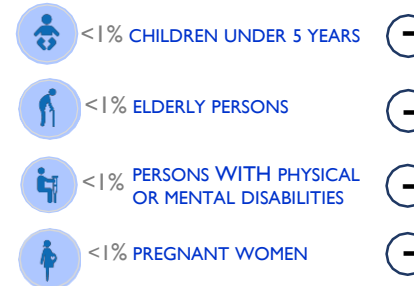
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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



pp: percentage point



Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	100	-

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	100	+ 1 pp
Algeria	0	- 1 pp

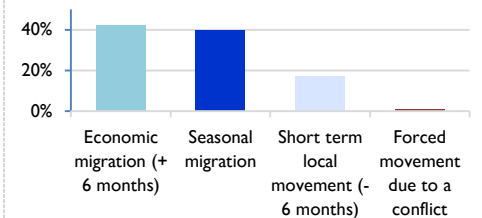
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

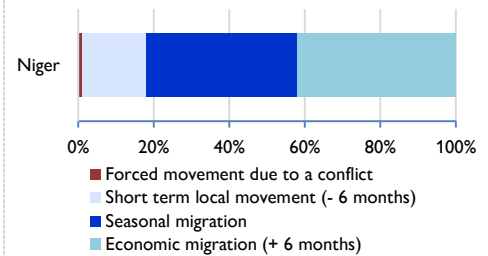
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

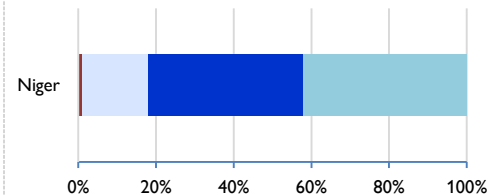
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



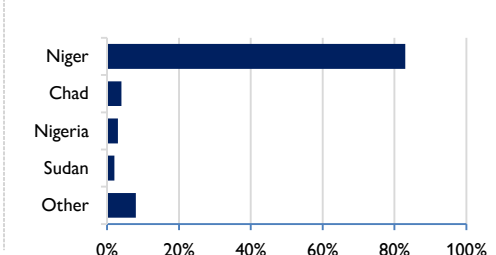
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

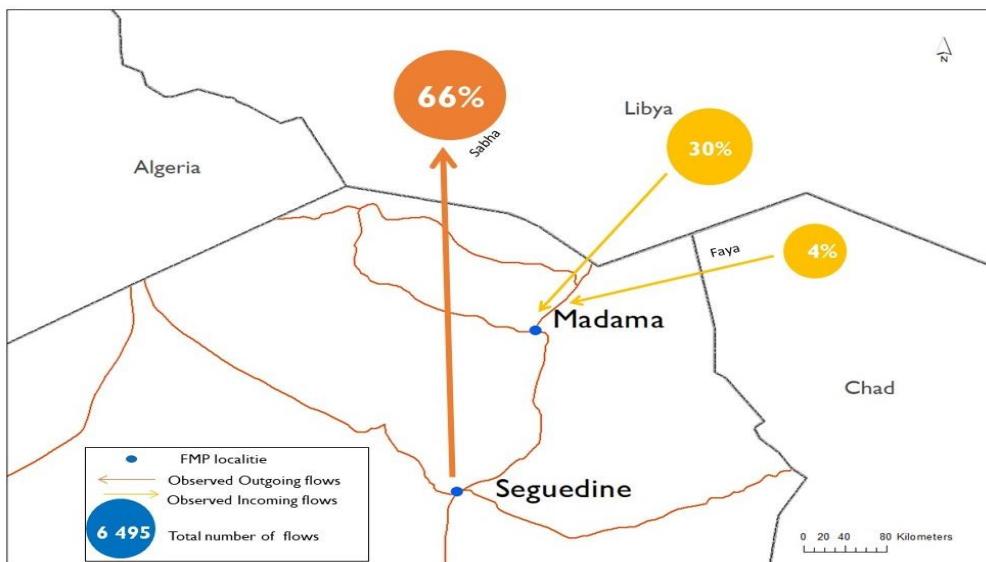


The **Séguédine** Flow Monitoring Point captures **cross-border flows** to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since February 2016. Given the vastness of the Agadez region which spans 703,00 km² (greater than the size of France and 21 times larger than Belgium), 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 (5,070 individuals representing 78% of flows observed) than incoming flows (1,425) were observed. A daily average of (217) individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine/Madama FMP this month, which represents an increase of 85 per cent compared to the previous month when 117 individuals were crossing the border each day.

The main departure and destination cities included Agadez and Séguédine (Niger), Sebha (Libya) and Faya (Chad). The main types of movements observed this month were: economic migration and seasonal migration (50% each). Thus Nigeriens are seasonal migrants while Sub-Saharan African nationals are involved in economic migration. Both use the Ramadan period to travel toward Libya because there is less control during this time.

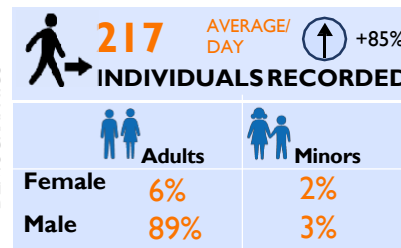
The main nationalities observed were: Nigeriens (84%), Chadians and Nigerians (6% each); other nationalities observed (4%) include Sudanese and Ghanaians (1% each); Libyans and Malians represent 2 per cent of individuals observed at that FMP.



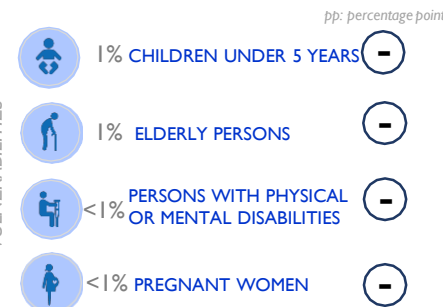
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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	73	+ 1 pp
Libya	26	- 2 pp
Chad	1	+ 1 pp

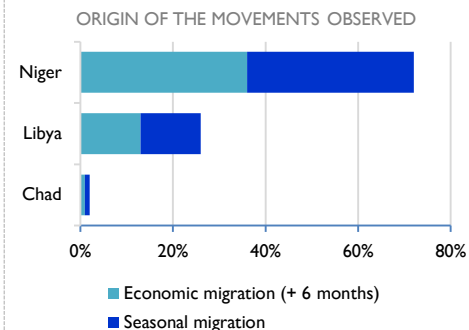
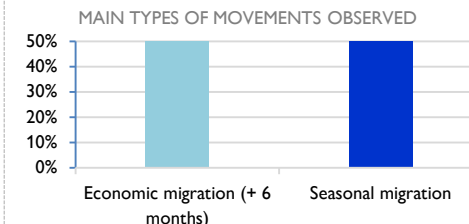
Country of destination	%	Variation
Libya	74	+ 2 pp
Niger	22	- 4 pp
Chad	4	+ 2 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

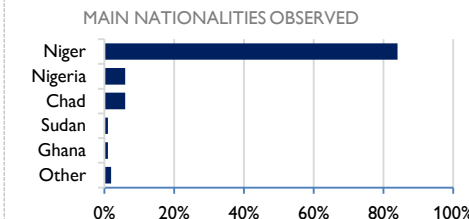
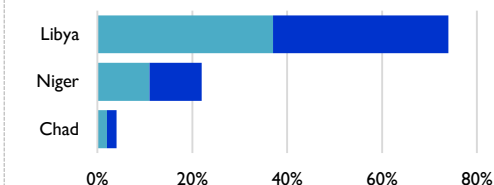
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



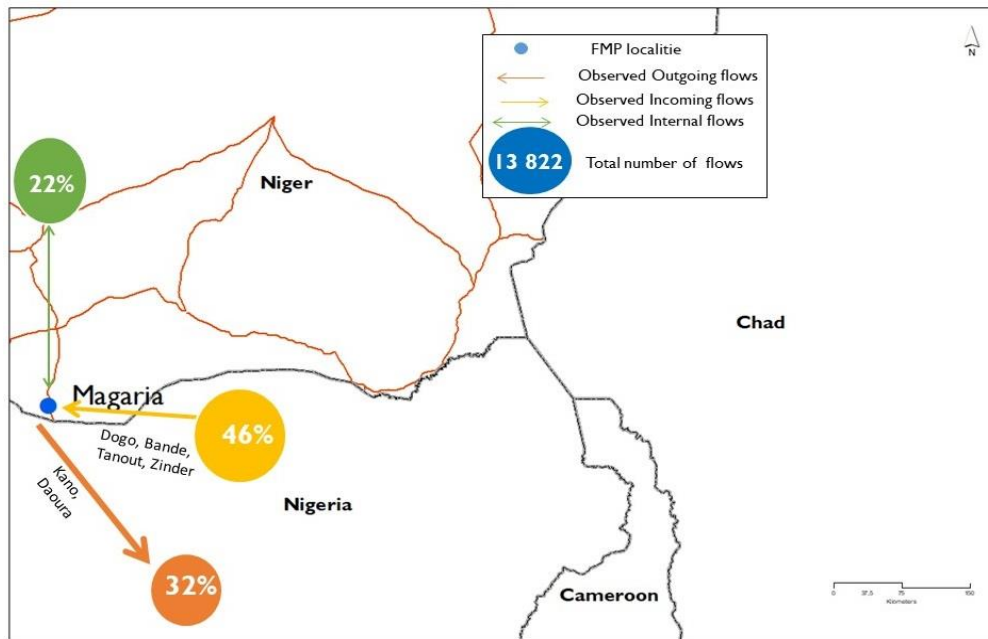
The **Magaria** Flow Monitoring Point was established to observe cross-border flows between the Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border between the Niger and Nigeria, through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria is one of the main points of origin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

A daily average of 461 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month with more incoming flows (46%) than outgoing flows (32%) and a larger proportion of internal movements (22%).

The reasons for migration for the majority remain similar with those of the previous month, thus flows were classified as **short term local movements (56%)** and **economic migration (32%)**. Nine per cent were tourists while three per cent were seasonal migrants.

Two main nationalities were observed passing through this FMP in April 2019 : Nigeriens (83%) and Nigerians.

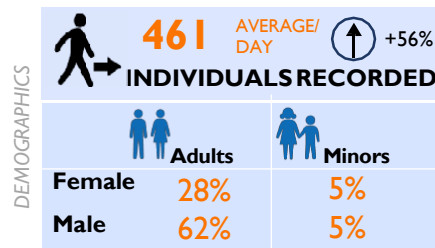
Migrants transiting through the Magaria FMP travelled mostly in private vehicles (73%), in trucks (18%), and by bus (9%).



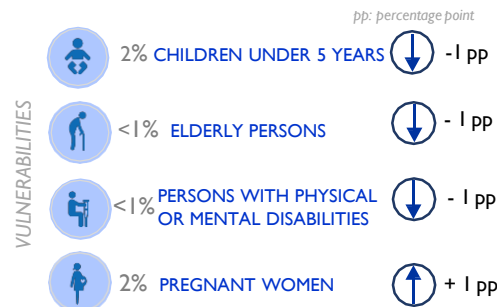
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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	61	+ 1 pp
Nigeria	39	- 1 pp

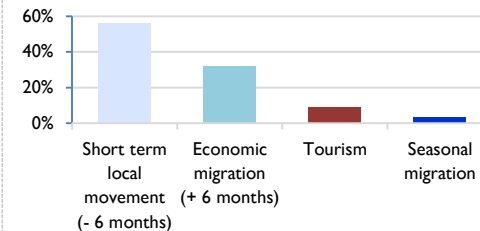
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	74	- 5 pp
Nigeria	25	+4 pp
Other	1	+ 1 pp

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

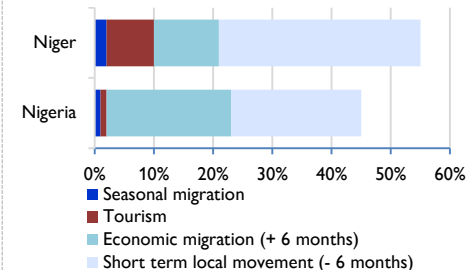
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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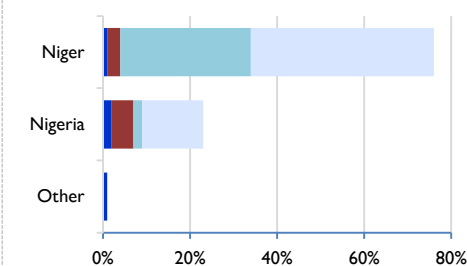
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



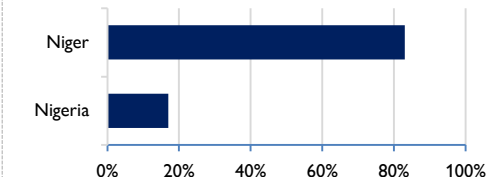
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



The **Dan Barto** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between the Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria transit, often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP has been active since **August 2018**.

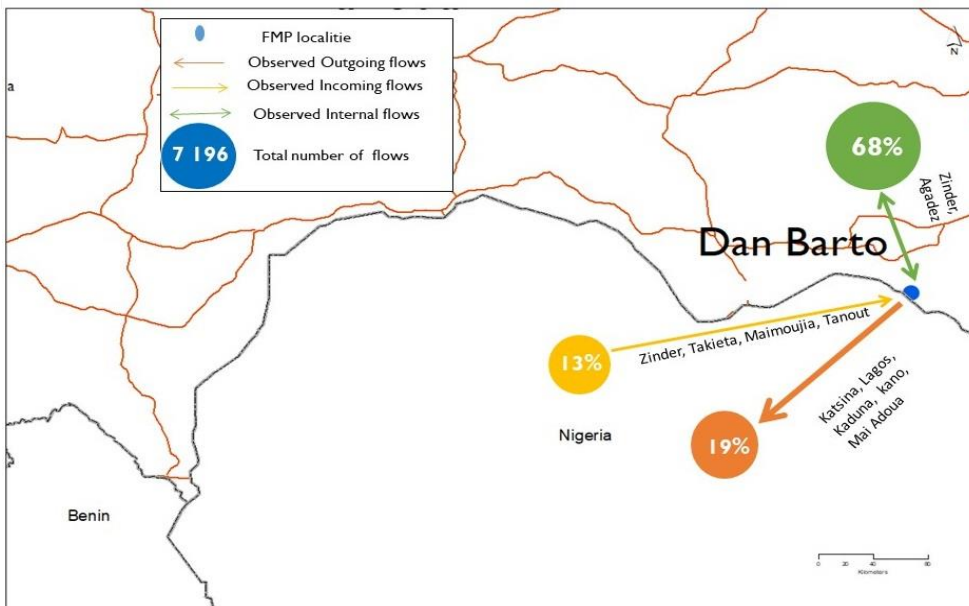
A daily average of 240 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month with more outgoing flows (19%) than incoming flows (13%). The majority of individuals transiting through the Dan Barto FMP are short-term local movements (68%) around rural markets. This month, a 26 per cent increase in the daily average was observed compared to the previous month when 190 individuals were crossing the border each day.

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

Dan Barto is mostly used by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who maintain a close economic relationship. Nigerien nationals travel to Nigeria to purchase goods while Nigerian nationals travel to the Niger to purchase animals and food (millet, beans, etc.).

The two main nationalities were observed crossing the FMP : Nigeriens (94%) and Nigerians (6%).

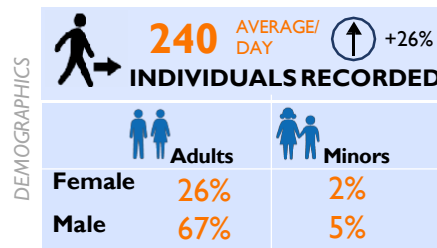
The majority were observed travelling by bus (53%), private vehicles (32%), followed by trucks (5%), by motorbikes and by foot (10%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

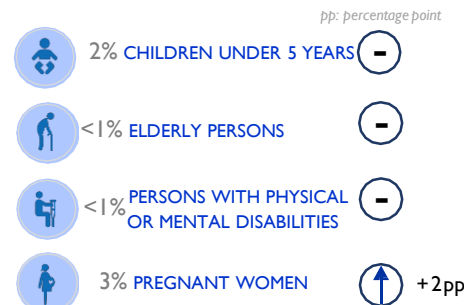
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DEMOGRAPHICS

VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION



Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	87	- 2 pp
Nigeria	13	+ 2 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	81	- 3 pp
Nigeria	19	+ 3 pp

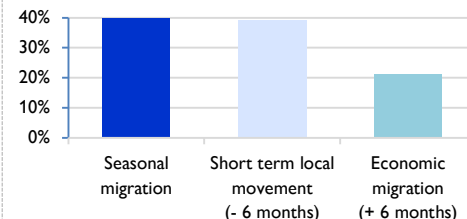
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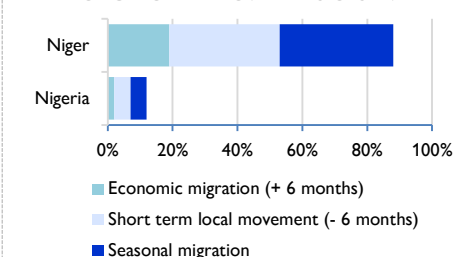
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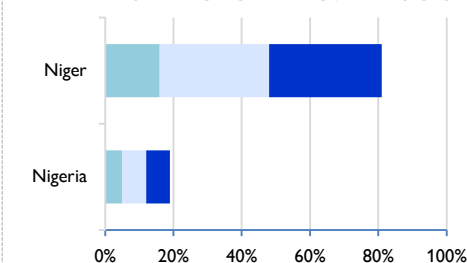
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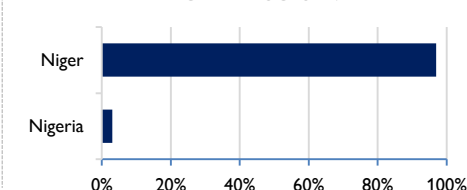
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

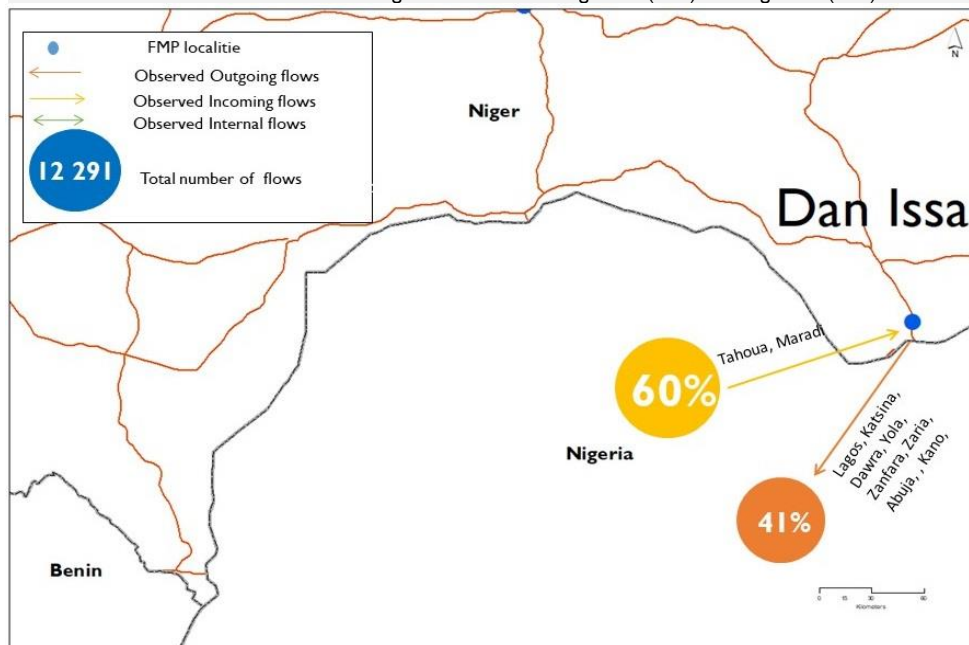


The **Dan Issa** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between the Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high flow volumes pass. Migrants are often travelling towards the Mediterranean sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active since September 2018.

A daily average of 410 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month. Incoming flows represent 59 per cent and outgoing flows 41 per cent. All flows observed were heading toward Niger or Nigeria. The main cities of departure are: Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder (the Niger); Kano, Katsina, Jibia, Magama, Abuja, and Sokoto (Nigeria). An increased of 166-per-cent was observed in the daily average of the observed individual. This is due to the decrease of armed robbers attacks the roads which forced more than 20 000 Nigerians leaving in rural areas around the road to seek refuge in Niger from April to May 2019. It may also be linked to the resumption of economic exchanges after the presidential election that took place in Nigeria during the month of February 2019

The main reasons cited for migration were **short-term local movements (53%)**, **economic migration (42%)**, and **seasonal migration (5%)**. 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.

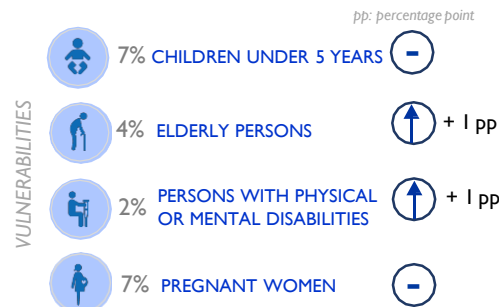
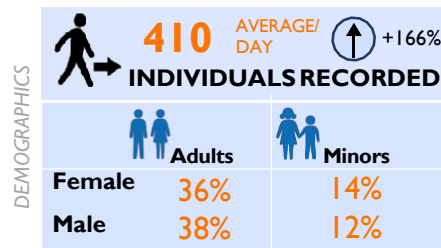
The two main nationalities observed crossing the FMP include: Nigeriens (66%) and Nigerians (34%).



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)



Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	59	-
Niger	41	-

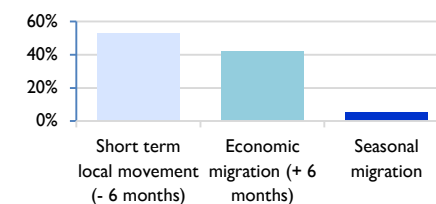
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	60	- 2 pp
Nigeria	40	+ 2 pp

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

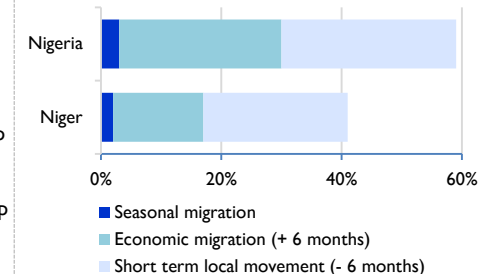
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

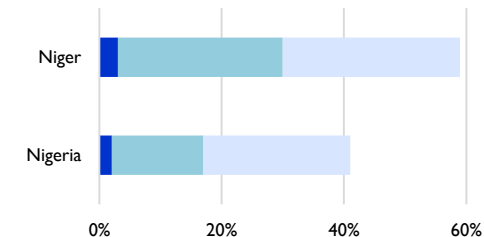
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



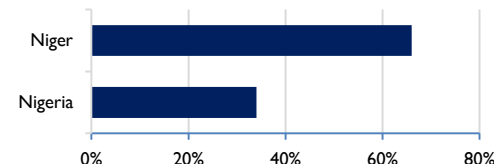
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

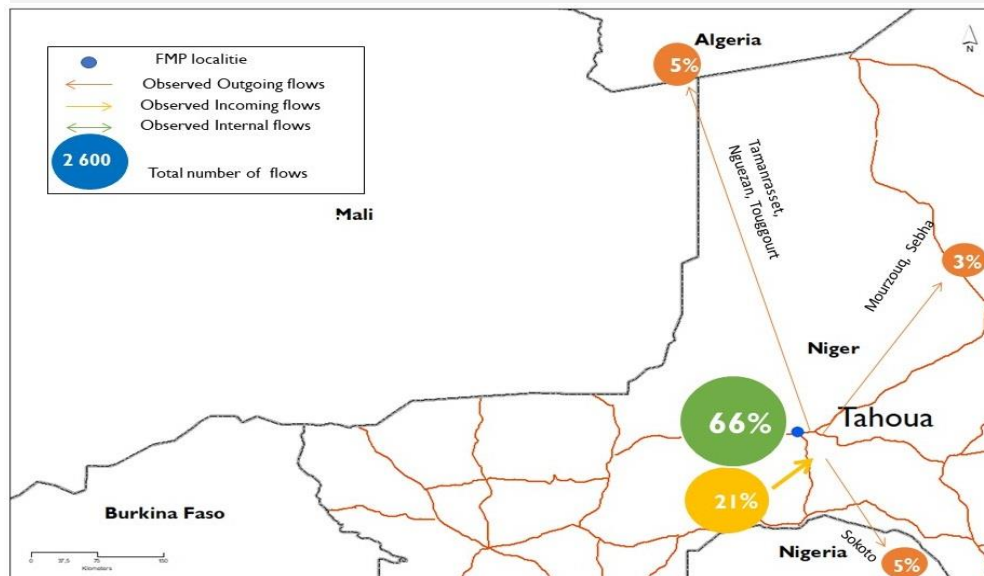
A **daily average of 81 individuals** passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed in March 2019. This represents an increase of (70%) in comparison to the previous month. Internal movements originated from Niamey (28%), Agadez (23%), Tahoua (17%), Maradi (6%) and (4%) from Arlit. (11%) of flow originated from Côte d'Ivoire, five per cent from Algeria and one per cent from Ghana.

Incoming flows represented (21%) of flows, while outgoing flows represented (13%) of flows.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration (40%)** followed by **short term local movements (39%)** and **economic migration (18%)**. One per cent were forced to leave their habitual residences while two per cent of surveyed individuals did not respond to the question.

The main nationalities observed crossing the Tahoua FMP included: Nigeriens (82%), Cameroonians (5%), Nigerians and Ghanaians (3% each), Beninese and Ivoirians (2% each). Other observed nationalities include Burkinabes and Chadians amongst others.

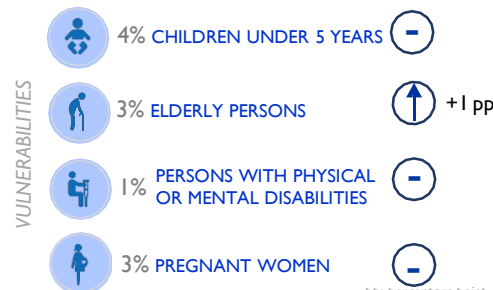
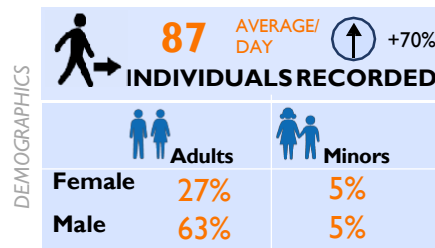
The majority were observed travelling by bus (81%), followed by private vehicles (14%) and trucks (5%).



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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



pp: percentage point

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	77	- 8 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	11	+ 5 pp
Nigeria	6	+ 5 pp
Algeria	5	- 1 pp
Other	1	- 1 pp

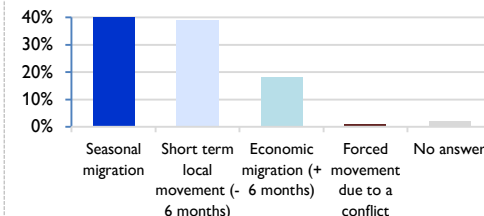
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	87	+11 pp
Libya	4	- 8 pp
Algeria	4	- 4 pp
Other	5	+ 1 pp

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

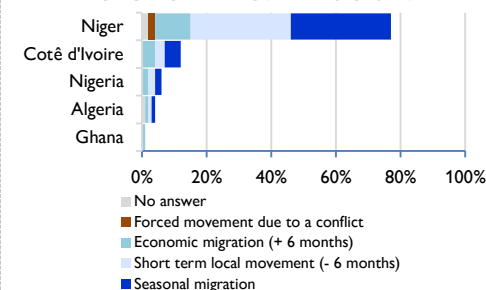
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

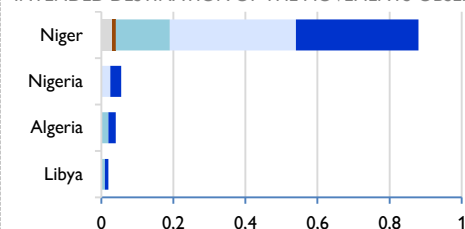
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

