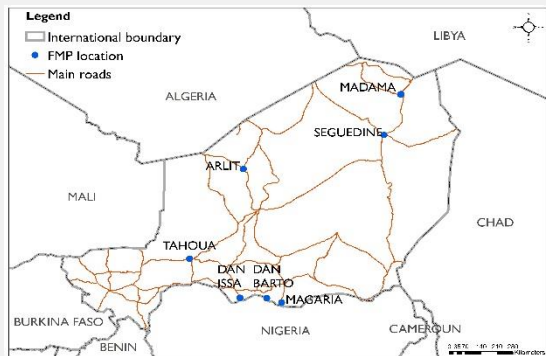


**INTRODUCTION:** IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in **West and Central Africa**. Flow monitoring is an activity that quantifies and qualifies flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, 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 inflows due to the proliferation of alternatives routes. This new FMP complements the Séguédine FMP which only captures outgoing flows. The data collected provide 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 kilometers long. The aim was to better understand migration routes along the southern part of Niger, and complement the existing FMPs in Arlit and Séguédine. An additional FMP was setup in **Tahoua**, in central Niger, to better understand internal movements.

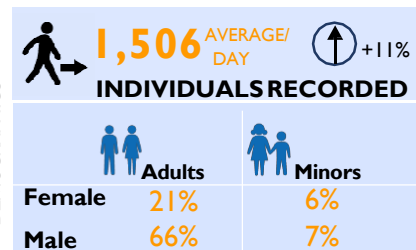
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**METHODOLOGY:** Flow monitoring is an investigative tool that aims to highlight further understanding of internal, cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then conducts assessments 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 data disaggregated 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 time periods covered. Vulnerability data is based on direct observations by the enumerators and should be understood only as an estimate.

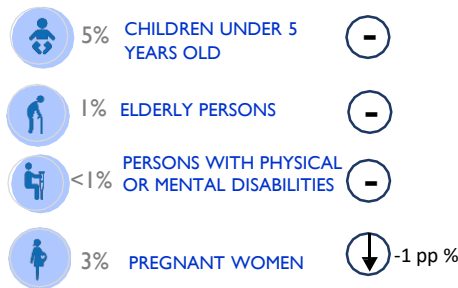
### DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

VULNERABILITIES



pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	83	+2 pp
Nigeria	8	-5 pp
Libya	5	+2 pp
Algeria	4	+1 pp

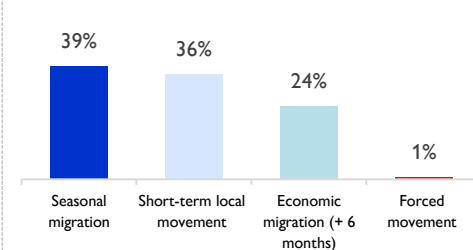
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	92	+9 pp
Algeria	6	-4 pp
Libya	2	+2 pp

Variations computed based on data from the previous month

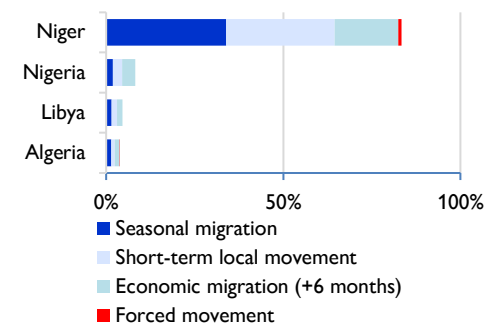
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

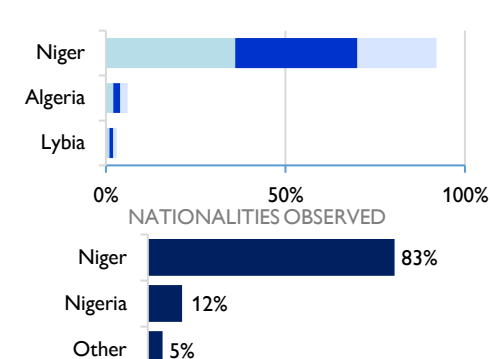
#### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



### JUNE 2020 SUMMARY

**8,726** Individuals entering Niger

**7,703** Individuals leaving Niger

**28,741** Individuals observed moving internally

**45,170** 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.”*

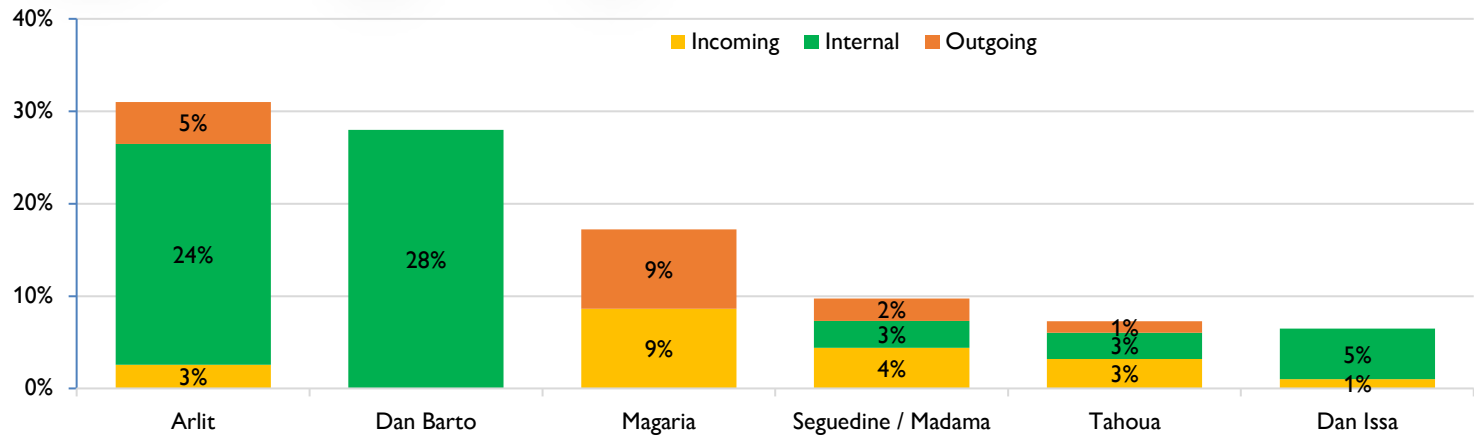
### PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN JUNE 2020



7 Active FMPs in the Niger

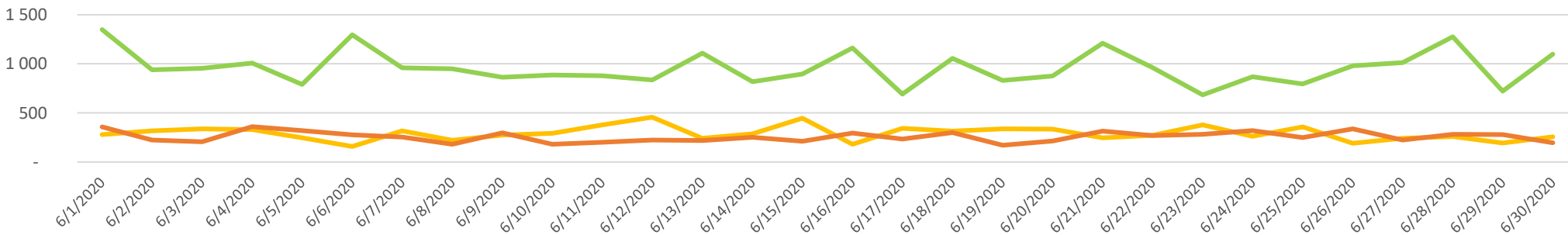
10 Information focal points

### FLOWS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2020



### FLOWS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2020

Incoming Internal Outgoing



### COMPARISON OF TRENDS (2018, 2019 and 2020)

The total incoming and outgoing flows (8,341 individuals) for April 2020 were the lowest recorded since June 2018 when the total incoming and outgoing flows were recorded at 4,317 individuals. Comparing the total monthly flows (internal included), during the month of April recorded 30,663 individuals, the lowest total recorded since the seven FMPs were active in Niger (August 2018).

The data in the graph below presents the total number of migrants identified at the seven Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) active in Niger, noting that only the FMPs of Arlit and Séguédine have been active since February 2016. Likewise, in August 2018 three new FMPs (Tahoua, Magaria and Dan Barto) were activated as well as another FMP (Dan Issa) in September 2018. Following the development of alternative routes, a seventh FMP (Madama) was activated in January 2019 to capture only the outgoing flows and complement Séguédine (which only captures incoming flows).

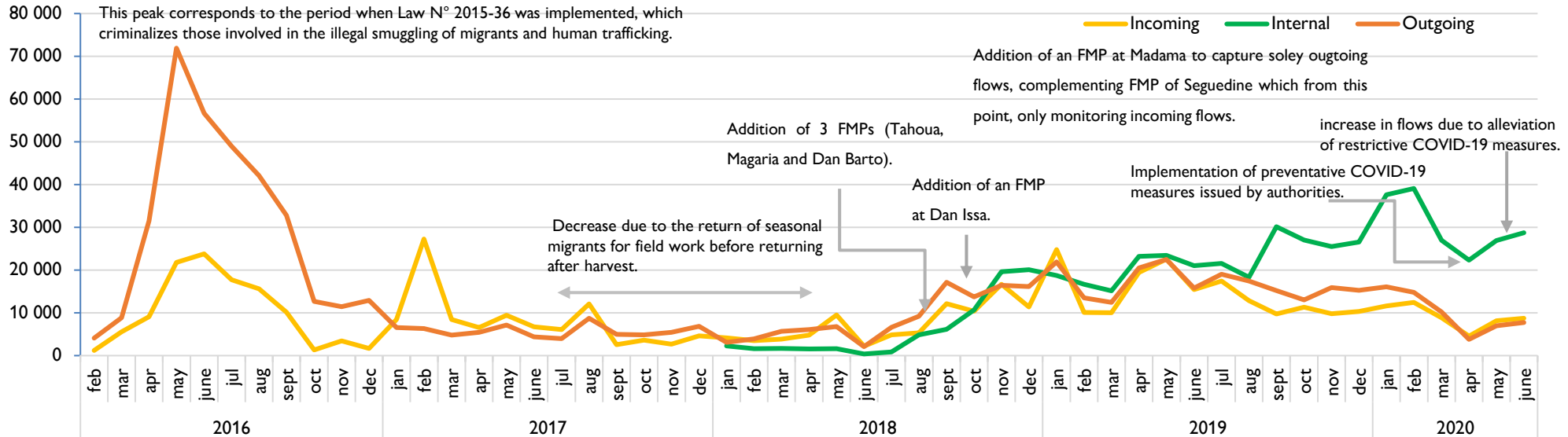
The analysis of data collected at the seven FMPs shows a 141 per cent increase in total flows in 2019 compared to the total flow in 2018. Comparing the period of July to December of the year 2018 to the same period in 2019 there is a general pattern of more migrants arriving and leaving Niger this year compared to the 2018. Specifically, an increase of 18 per cent was observed in the incoming flows against an increase of 21 per cent of outgoing flows. In addition, the highest peak in incoming flows was observed in January 2019 while for the outgoing flows it occurred during May 2019 with 24,808 versus 22,493 individuals observed at the seven FMPs, respectively. These increases may be related to the fact that the enumerators received training and technical support as well as subsequent follow-up training.

The DTM Niger began collecting data on internal movements in January 2018. Comparing the data collected during the period of July to December 2018 to the same period in 2019, we clearly see that flows have increased by more than 140 per cent. The largest peak of internal movements was observed in September 2019 with 30,152 individuals, compared to September 2018 with 6,134 individuals. This represents an increase of nearly 400 per cent.

### 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
2020	54,315	181,574	59,470	295,359

### NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT THE FMP : FEBRUARY 2016 - JUNE 2020







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

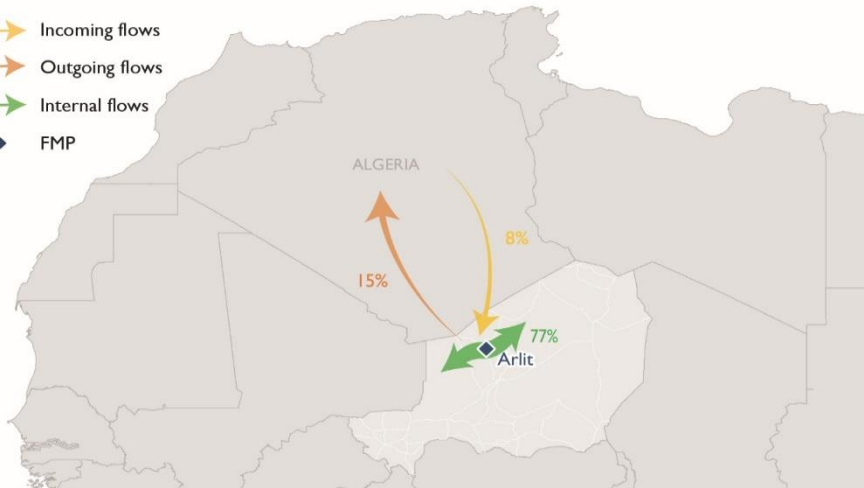
During the reporting month of June, 2,357 outgoing flows were observed against 1,079 incoming flows. The main departure cities included Arlit, Agadez and Tchibarakaten in Niger and Tamanrasset and Inguezzam in Algeria. The main destination cities included Arlit and Tchibarakaten. In fact, most migrants transiting through Assamaka reported they were intending 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 numbers are collected separately.

Compared to the previous month, the daily average increased by 23 per cent with a daily average of 467 individuals crossing the FMP each day. This increase can be explained by the resumption of the interurban transport observed in May. The observed movements can also be attributed to the resumption of gold mining activities in the northern part which serves as a hub to connect Niger to North Africa (Algeria and Libya) for certain migrants. For these such migrants, this route is related to escaping the restriction of the law 036/2015 which criminalizes the illegal transport of migrants in this area of the country.

The main reasons for travel reported by travelers were for **seasonal migration** and **economic migration** (36% each), followed by **short-term local movement** (26%) and **forced movement** (2%).

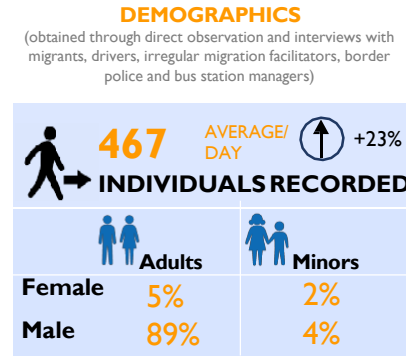
The main nationalities observed crossing the Arlit FMP this month included Nigerien nationals (84%), Chadian nationals (5%) and the other nationalities observed included Sudanese, Beninese and Malian nationals among others representing 11 per cent of observed individuals. It is important to note that the FMP breakdown of nationalities does not include migrants subject to repression and/or repatriation from Algeria via the official convoys.

-  Incoming flows
-  Outgoing flows
-  Internal flows
-  FMP

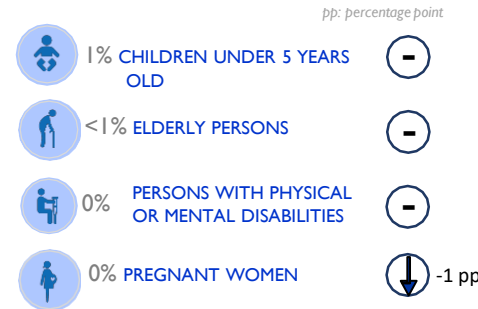


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DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	92	+1 pp
Algeria	8	-1 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	85	+5 pp
Algeria	15	-5 pp

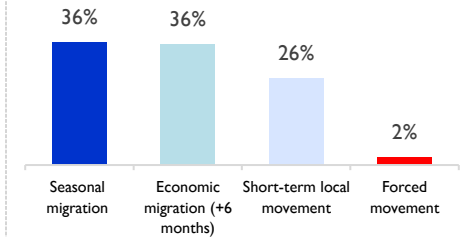
Variations computed based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

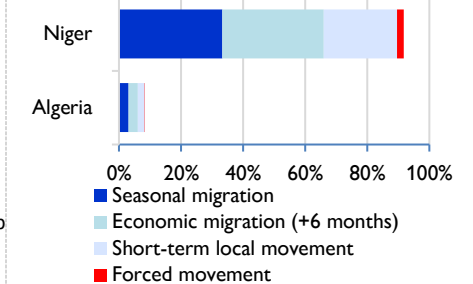
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

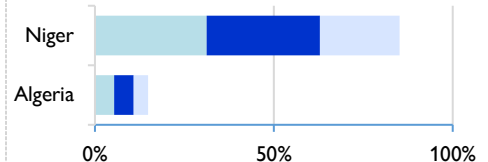
#### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



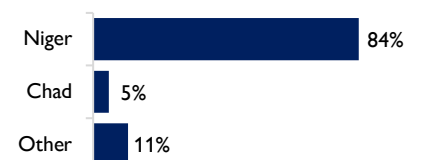
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

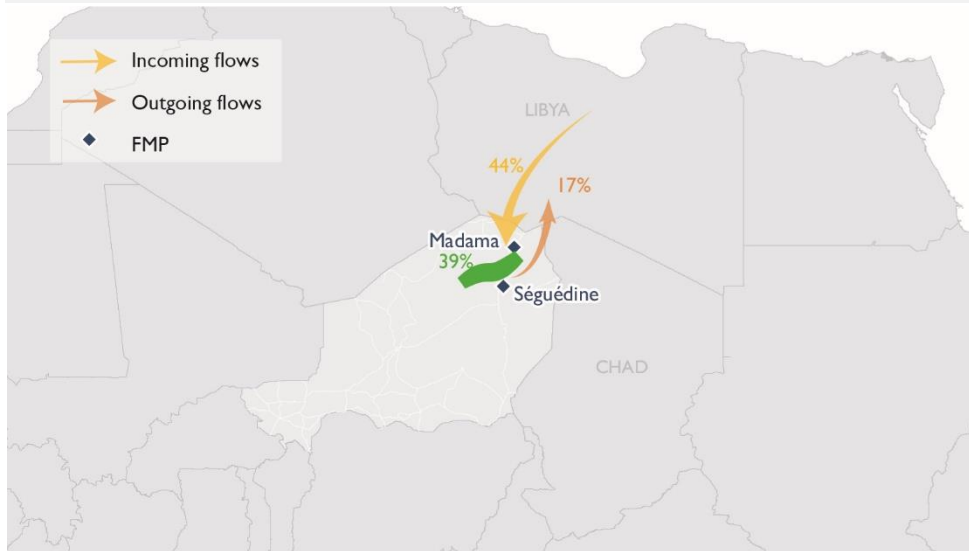


The **Séguédine** and **Madama** Flow Monitoring Point captures **cross-border flows** to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguédine FMP has been active since February 2016. Given the vastness of the Agadez region which spans 703,000 km<sup>2</sup> (greater than the size of France and 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. This new FMP complements the FMP in Séguédine which **only captures outgoing flows**. As such, **Madama** only captures incoming flows.

During this month, more incoming flows (1,452 individuals representing 44% of flows observed) than outgoing flows (571 individuals or 17% of all flows) were observed. A daily average of 110 individuals were observed crossing through the Séguédine/Madama FMP this month. The daily average of individuals passing through this FMP has increase by 15 per cent compared to the previous month when 96 individuals were crossing the border each day.

The main reasons for the movements observed were **economic migration (34%)** followed by **seasonal migration and short-term local movement (33% each)**. The search for employment in the gold sites in Murzuq as well as a return to calm in Libya can be attributed as the main factors, among others, for the migration towards this country.

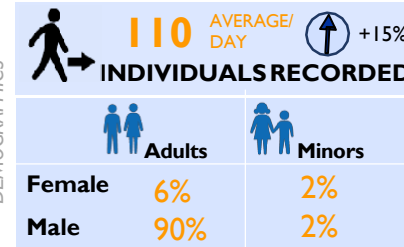
The main nationalities observed were mostly composed of Nigerien nationals (92%), followed by Nigerian nationals (3%) and Chadian nationals (3%). Other nationalities observed at this FMP (2%) included Burkinabe, Libyan and Ivorian nationals, among others.



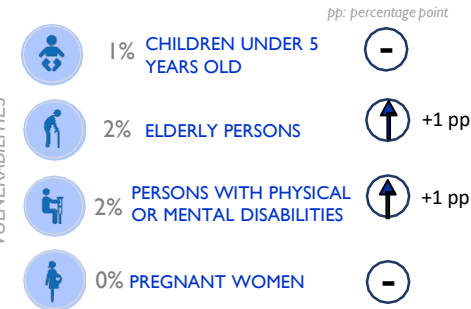
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### DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	55	-1 pp
Libya	45	+1 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	83	-5 pp
Libya	17	+5 pp

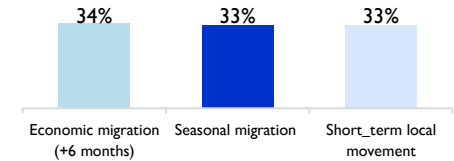
Variations computed based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

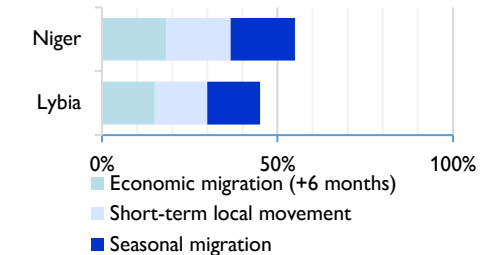
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

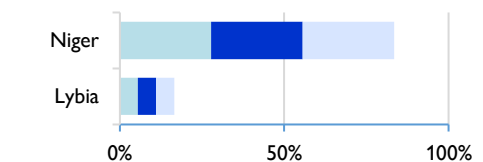
#### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





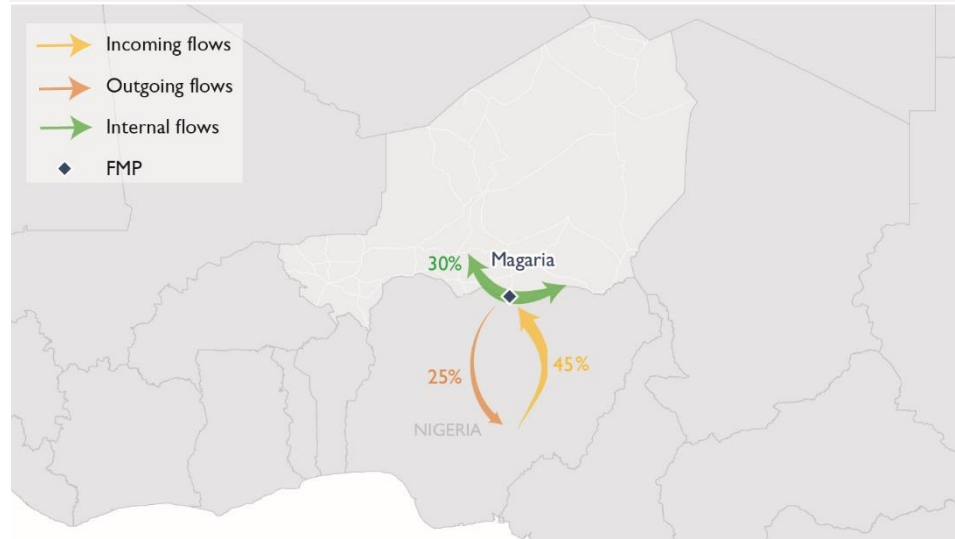
The **Magaria** Flow Monitoring Point was established to observe cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria, as well as internal flows. Magaria is a town on the border between Niger and Nigeria, through which high volumes of transit flows take place, originating from Nigeria which is one of the main points of origin for migrants travelling towards 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 sent to Diffa and Zinder regions pass through this 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 147 individuals passing through the Magaria FMP was observed during this month, which represents an increase of 16 per cent compared to the previous month, with more incoming flows (1,998 individuals or 45%) than outgoing flows (1,094 individuals or 25%), while almost a third of all flows observed were internal (1,312 individuals or 30%).

The reasons for migrating for most travellers were **short-term local movement (56%) while 35 per cent of individuals travelling reported economic migration. Nine per cent** was attributed to seasonal migration.

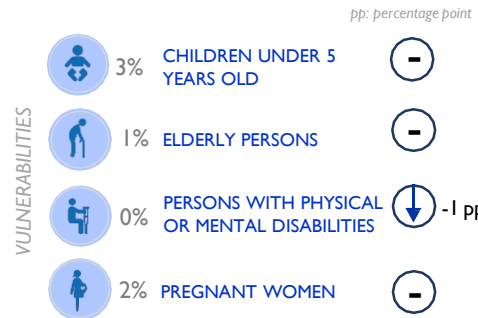
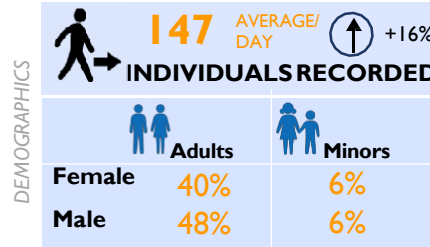
The main nationalities observed passing through this FMP in June 2020 were Nigerien (81%) and Nigerian (19%) nationals.

Most migrants transiting through the Magaria FMP travelled using private vehicles (100%).



### 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	50	-14 pp
Nigeria	50	+14 pp

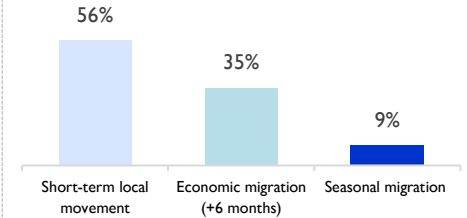
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	80	+7 pp
Nigeria	20	-7 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

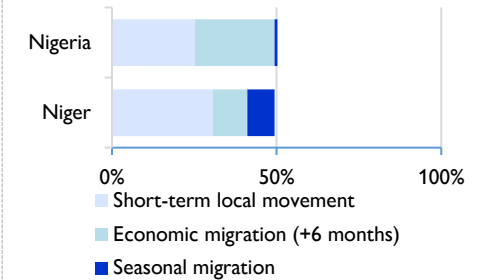
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

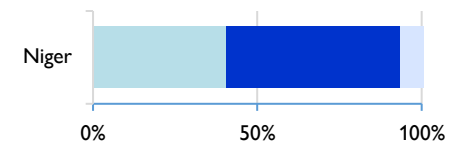
#### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



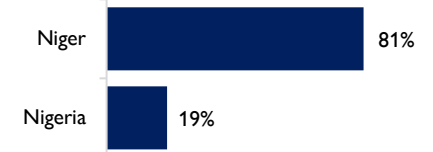
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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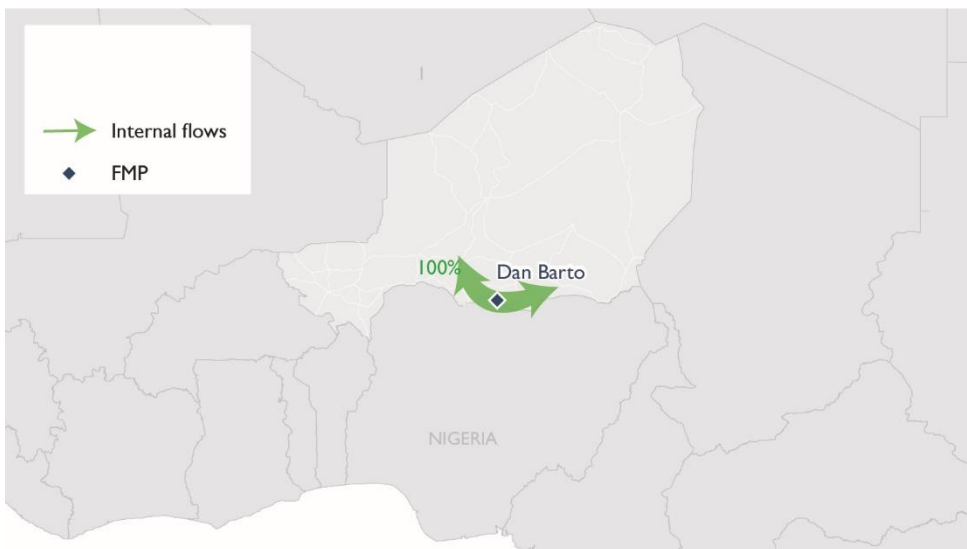
The **Dan Barto** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Barto is a town near the Nigerian border, through which high volumes of flows originating from Nigeria transit, often travelling towards the Mediterranean Sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Barto FMP has 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 429 individuals passing through the Dan Barto FMP was observed during this month which represents a decrease of 4 per cent compared to the previous month which recorded 447 individuals crossing the FMP each day. The flows observed this month were mainly internal movement, largely due to the closure of the Niger-Nigeria border, which has been strictly enforced by the Nigerian border police. However some travelers take other crossing routes using other means which will allow them to cross the border.

The reasons cited for migrating were mostly **seasonal migration** and **short-term local movement (50% each)**.

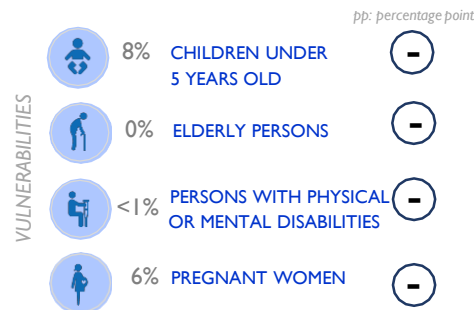
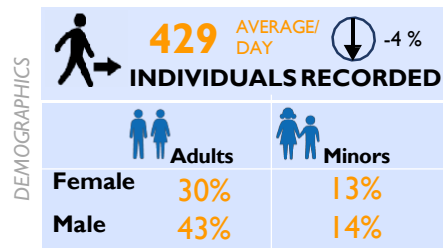
The nationalities observed crossing the FMP of Dan Barto included Nigerien (85%), Nigerian (12%) and other nationalities (3%).

About half of the individuals were observed travelling by bus (51%) and private vehicles (49%).



### DEMOGRAPHICS

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



pp: percentage point

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	100	-

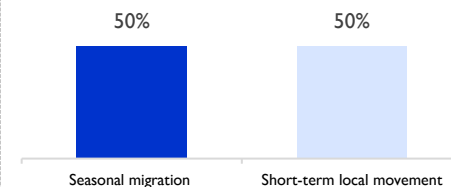
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	100	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

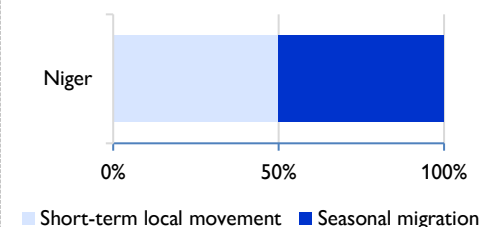
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

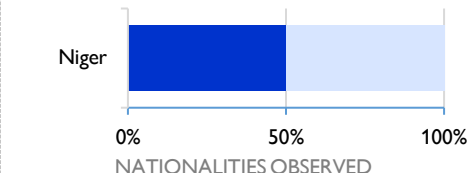
#### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



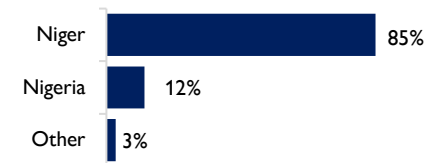
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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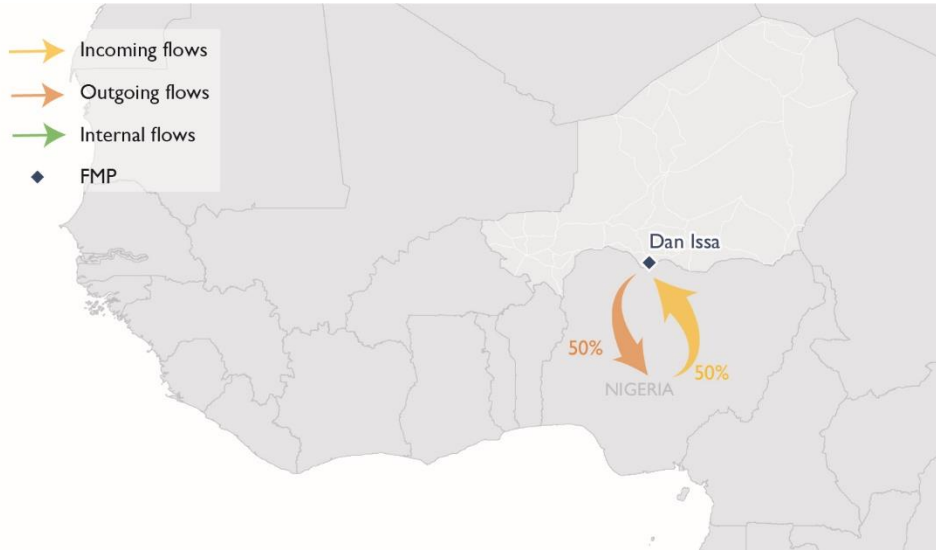
The **Dan Issa** Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows between Niger and Nigeria. Dan Issa is a town near the border with Nigeria through which high flow volumes pass. Migrants often travel towards the Mediterranean Sea via Agadez and Libya. The Dan Issa FMP has been active since September 2018. Dan Issa is used mostly by Nigerien and Nigerian traders who have traditionally maintained an economic exchange. Most essential products heading towards Niamey and Maradi region pass through the Dan Issa FMP.

A daily average of 260 individuals passed through the Dan Issa FMP this month with incoming flows of 3,898 individuals or 50 per cent of the total observed flows. Outgoing flows accounted for 3,874 individuals or 50 per cent. All flows recorded were headed toward Niger or Nigeria. The main cities of departure were Maradi (Niger) and Katsina, Kano, Jibia and Magama (Nigeria). An 11 per cent increase was observed in the daily average of observed individuals compared to the reports of the previous month. This increase is mainly explained by the relaxation of measures to fight against Covid-19 which have favored interurban transport.

The main reasons cited for migrating were **seasonal migration (48%)**, followed by **economic migration (34%)** and **short-term local movement (18%)**.

The nationalities observed crossing the FMP of Dan Issa were Nigerien (73%) and Nigerian (27%) nationals.

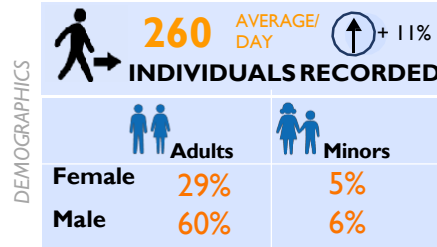
Most individuals were observed travelling by bus (49%) and by private vehicles (51%).



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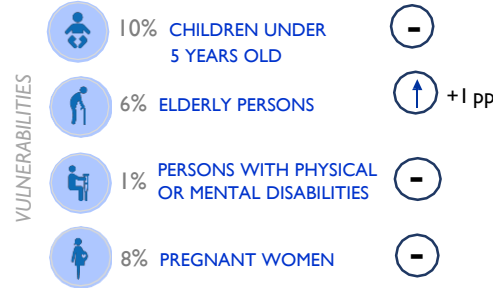
### DEMOGRAPHICS

(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
Nigeria	51	-6 pp
Niger	49	+6 pp

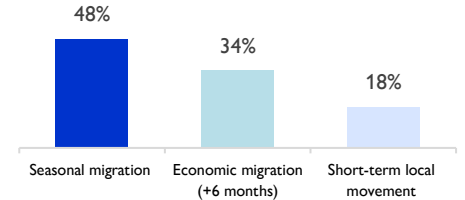
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	100	+43 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

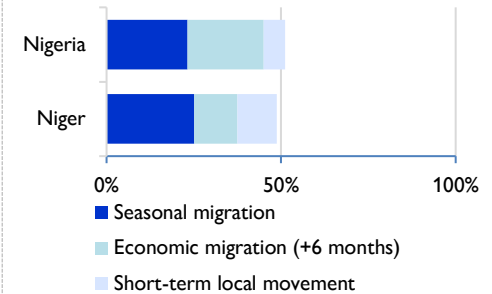
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

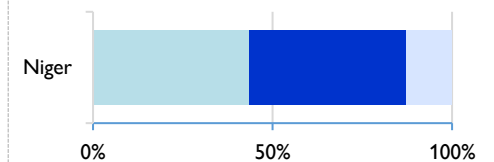
#### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



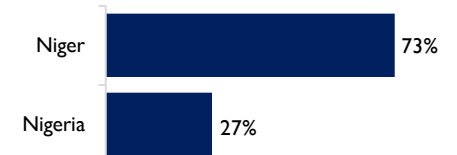
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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

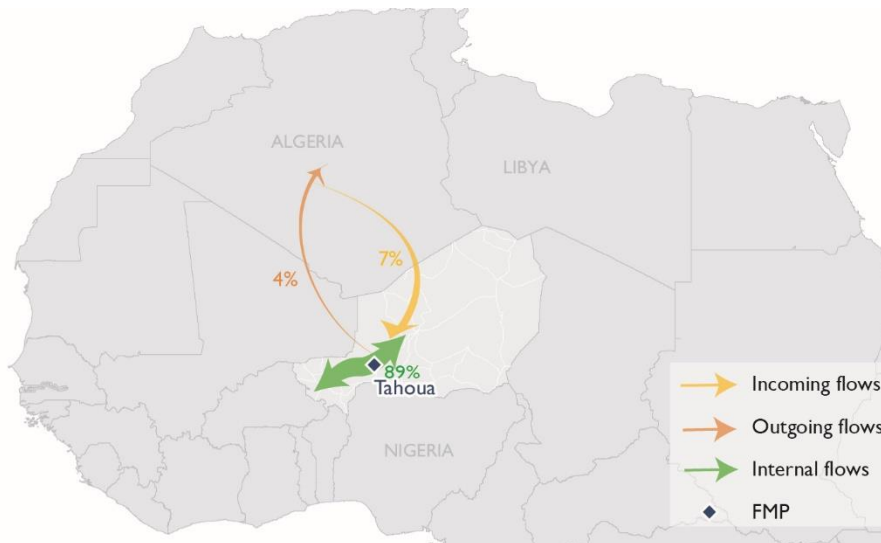
A **daily average of 93 individuals** passing through the Tahoua FMP was observed in June 2020. This represents an increase of 33 per cent compared to the previous month when an average of 70 individuals were observed crossing the FMP each day. This increase is mainly explained by the relaxation of measures to fight against Covid-19 which have favored interurban transport. Movements originated mainly from Niamey, Tahoua, Agadez, Arlit, Maradi and Zinder in Niger. The other departure countries included Ivory Coast and Algeria.

Most flows observed were internal (89%) which is linked to the fact that the FMP is located in the middle of Niger. Incoming flows represented 7 per cent of flows and outgoing flow 4 per cent.

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

The main nationalities observed crossing the Tahoua FMP were Nigerien (92%) and Beninese (3%) nationals. The other nationalities observed were Nigerian, Cameroonian and Senegalese nationals (5%).

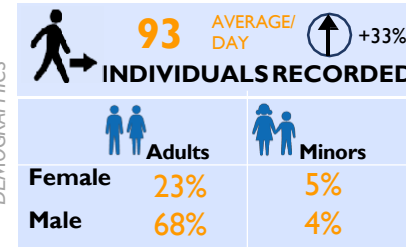
The largest share of individuals were observed travelling by bus (49%) followed by private vehicles (43%) and trucks (8%).



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.

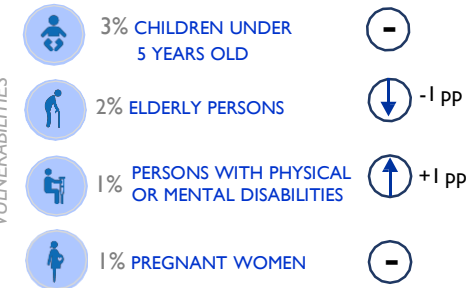
### DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point



VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	93	+2 pp
Algeria	7	-2 pp

Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	96	-2 pp
Algeria	4	+2 pp

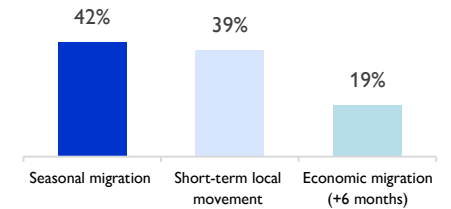
ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

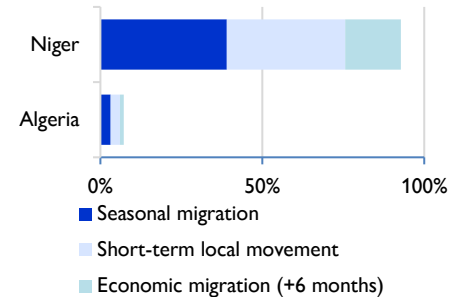
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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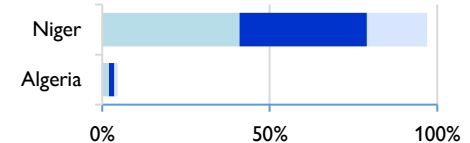
#### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

