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 Ségouëdine FMP which only captures outgoing flows. The data collected provide an overview of migratory movements in the region.

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

METHODOLOGY: Flow monitoring is an investigative tool that aims to highlight further understanding of internal, cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then conduct assessments at the local level to identify strategic transit points. Enumerators collect data using key informants at the Flow Monitoring Points; they may be staff at bus stations, police or customs officials, bus or truck drivers, or migrants themselves. A basic questionnaire mixed with direct observations makes it possible to collect 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.

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 Ségouëdine. An additional FMP was setup in Tahoua, in central Niger, to better understand internal movements.

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGER

1,506 AVERAGE/DAY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

5% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD
1% ELDERLY PERSONS
<1% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES
3% PREGNANT WOMEN

DIFFERENT TYPES OF MOVEMENTS

INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
Niger 83 2% variation
Nigeria 8 -5 pp
Libya 5 2% variation
Algeria 4 1 pp

COUNTRY OF INTENDED DESTINATION
Niger 92 9 pp
Algeria 6 -4 pp
Libya 2 2 pp

Variations computed based on data from the previous month
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."

THIS PROJECT IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE UK DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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 Seguéidine 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 Seguéidine (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.

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

- This peak corresponds to the period when Law N° 2015-36 was implemented, which criminalizes those involved in the illegal smuggling of migrants and human trafficking.
- Addition of an FMP at Madama to capture solely outgoing flows, complementing FMP of Seguéidine which from this point, only monitoring incoming flows.
- Increase in flows due to alleviation of restrictive COVID-19 measures.
- Addition of 3 FMPs (Tahoua, Magaria and Dan Barto).
- Implementation of preventative COVID-19 measures issued by authorities.
- Decrease due to the return of seasonal migrants for field work before returning after harvest.
- Addition of an FMP at Dan Issa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Incoming</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>Outgoing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>111,230</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>333,891</td>
<td>445,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>98,306</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69,430</td>
<td>167,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>88,601</td>
<td>71,223</td>
<td>106,766</td>
<td>266,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>173,737</td>
<td>267,228</td>
<td>202,409</td>
<td>643,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>54,315</td>
<td>181,574</td>
<td>59,470</td>
<td>295,359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUALS RECORDED</th>
<th>AVERAGE/DAY +23%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minors</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minors</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRAVELLERS’ PROFILE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic migration (+6 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term local movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic migration (+6 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term local movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic migration (+6 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term local movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITIES OBSERVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Variations computed based on data from the previous month.

<1% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

0% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES

0% PREGNANT WOMEN

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

© IOM 2020

This project is implemented by IOM

https://migration.iom.int
The Séguedine and Madama Flow Monitoring Point captures cross-border flows to and from neighbouring countries, mainly Libya. The Séguedine 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. This new FMP complements the FMP in Séguedine 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 Séguedine/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.
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 send 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 (1,996 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%).
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%).

### Population Flow Monitoring

**Niger–Dan Barto**

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)

#### Individuals Recorded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Minors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Type of Movements Observed

- Seasonal migration
- Short-term local movement

#### Origin of the Movements Observed

- Nigeria 100%

#### Intended Destination of the Movements Observed

- Nigeria 100%

### Vulnerabilities

- Children under 5 years old: 8%
- Elderly persons: 0%
- Persons with physical or mental disabilities: <1%
- Pregnant women: 6%

### Intended Nationalities

- Nigeria 100%

### Other

- Nigeria 12%
- Other 3%
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%).

**Demographics**

- Gender:
  - Male: 60%
  - Female: 40%

- Age groups:
  - Adults: 60%
  - Minors: 40%

- Other demographics:
  - Children under 5 years old: 10%
  - Persons with physical or mental disabilities: 1%
  - Elderly persons: 6%
  - Pregnant women: 8%

**Travelers' Profile**

- Types of movements observed:
  - Seasonal migration: 48%
  - Economic migration (+6 months): 34%
  - Short-term local movement: 18%

**Country of provenance**

- Nigeria: 51%
- Niger: 49%

**Country of destination**

- Niger: 100%

**Naturalisations observed**

- Niger: 73%
- Nigeria: 27%

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month.
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 north of 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%).

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Minors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Travellers’ Profile

- **Types of Movements Observed**
  - Seasonal migration: 42%
  - Short-term local movement: 39%
  - Economic migration (+6 months): 19%

### Origin of the Movements Observed

- **Niger**: 93%
- **Algeria**: 7% (decreased by 2 percentage points)

### Intended Destination of the Movements Observed

- **Niger**: 96% (decreased by 2 percentage points)
- **Algeria**: 4% (increased by 2 percentage points)

### Vulnerabilities

- **Children under 5 years old**: 3% (decreased by 1 percentage point)
- **Elderly persons**: 2%
- **Persons with physical or mental disabilities**: 1%
- **Pregnant women**: 1%