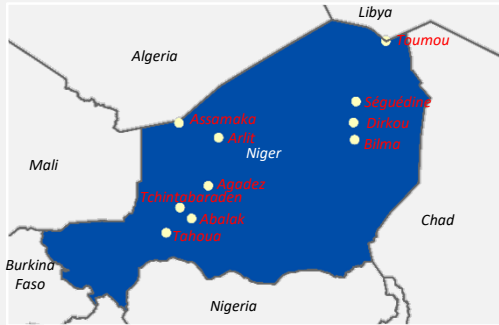**DTM** — IOM • OIM — THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in **West and Central Africa.** Population flow monitoring (FMP) 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 two points in the Agadez region of Niger. Flow monitoring points are found at two points in the region of Agadez in Niger,Séguédine and Arlit. The data collected provides an overview of migratory movements in the region. The information is collected from primary sources. However, this monitoring of migration flows does not replace border surveillance. Similarly, the results presented in this report do not reflect the total flow through the Agadez region due to the vastness of the Sahara Desert which covers more than 700 000 km2 and has a multitude of roads crossing the region.

FLOW POINTS AND INFORMATION OF MIGRATION FLOW

(Map showing Niger with neighboring countries: Libya, Algeria, Mali, Chad, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and flow points including Toumou, Séguédine, Assamaka, Arlit, Dirkou, Bilma, Agadez, Tchintaborden, Abalak, Tahoua)

The daily average of the number of individuals observed at the two Niger flow monitoring points increased by 14% compared to **March.**

During this month, Agadez, Sebha, Arlit, Assamaka, Tamanrasset, Nguezzam and Algiers were the main departure cities of flows **transiting** through Niger's two FMPs**,** while Arlit, Agadez, Sebha and Assamaka were the main destination cities.
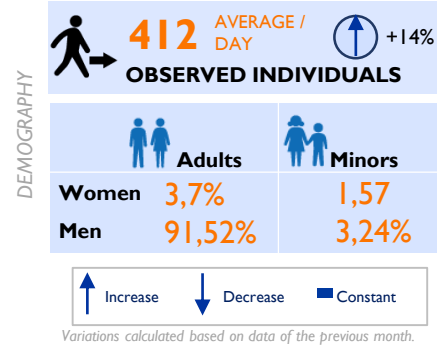The number of individuals in the outgoing flow has known four important peaks during the month.

Individuals transiting through the FMPs travelled mainly by car (71%), as well as by bus (18%), by truck (7%), or by other means of transportation, including motorcycle or by camel (5%). Nigeriens, Nigerians and Malians were the main nationalities observed during this month

METHODOLOGY : Population Flow Monitoring (FMP) is an investigative work that aims to highlight areas that are particularly vulnerable to 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 from key informants at the flow monitoring point: 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, according to the locations and characteristics of the flows transiting through the Sahara Desert. The data collection is done at times where the flows are the most important.

LIMITS : The data used in this analysis are estimates and represent only a part of the existing flows on these axes : Agadez - Arlit - Assamaka, and Agadez - Séguédine - Sebha. The spatial and temporal coverage of these surveys is partial and, although the collection is done daily and during periods when flows are important. Finally, no information is collected on existing flows outside the time slots covered. Vulnerability data is based on direct observation by the enumerators and should be understood only as an indication.

DEMOGRAPHICS
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, illegal migration facilitators, border police and Bus station managers)
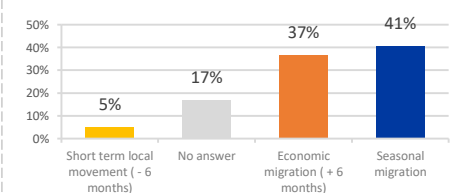
412 AVERAGE / DAY ↑ **+14%**
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Women	3,7%	1,57
Men	91,52%	3,24%

↑ Increase   ↓ Decrease   ■ Constant

Variations calculated based on data of the previous month.

35 INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↓ **-10**

16 ELDERLY PERSONS (+60) ↑ **+2**

4 PERSONS LIVING WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITY ■

8 PREGNANT WOMEN ↑ **+6**

Origin of transports	%	Change
NIGER	64	+8 pp
LIBYA	20	-14 pp
ALGERIA	16	-10 pp

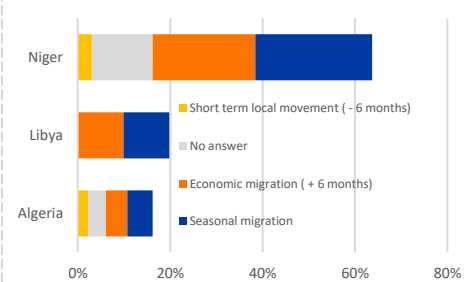| Destination of transports	%	Change
NIGER	77	+3 pp
LIBYA	18	-16 pp
ALGERIA	5	+24 pp

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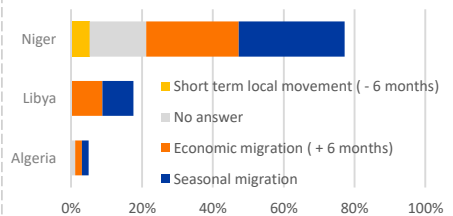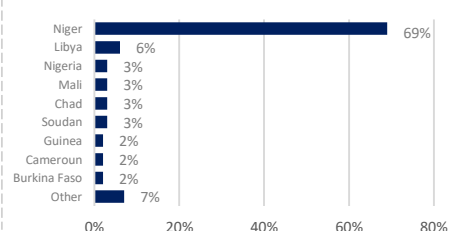
MAIN TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS

Movement type	%
Short term local movement (- 6 months)	5%
No answer	17%
Economic migration (+ 6 months)	37%
Seasonal migration	41%

COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED FLOWS

Legend:
- Short term local movement (- 6 months)
- No answer
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)
- Seasonal migration

(Bar chart for Niger, Libya, Algeria)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OF OBSERVED FLOWS

Legend:
- Short term local movement (- 6 months)
- No answer
- Economic migration (+ 6 months)
- Seasonal migration

(Bar chart for Niger, Libya, Algeria)

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Nationality	%
Niger	69%
Libya	6%
Nigeria	3%
Mali	3%
Chad	3%
Soudan	3%
Guinea	2%
Cameroun	2%
Burkina Faso	2%
Other	7%

DEMOGRAPHY
VULNERABILITIES
DEPARTURE AREA AND DESTINATION

MIGRATORY TRENDS (2017-2018)

The data presented in the graph below presents the total number of migrants identified at the two Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) for the period January 2017 - April 2018.

The analysis of the data shows a downward trend in the number of migrants transiting through the FMP from March 2017. This trend was confirmed in 2018: more migrants entered Niger and left Niger in 2017 than in 2018.
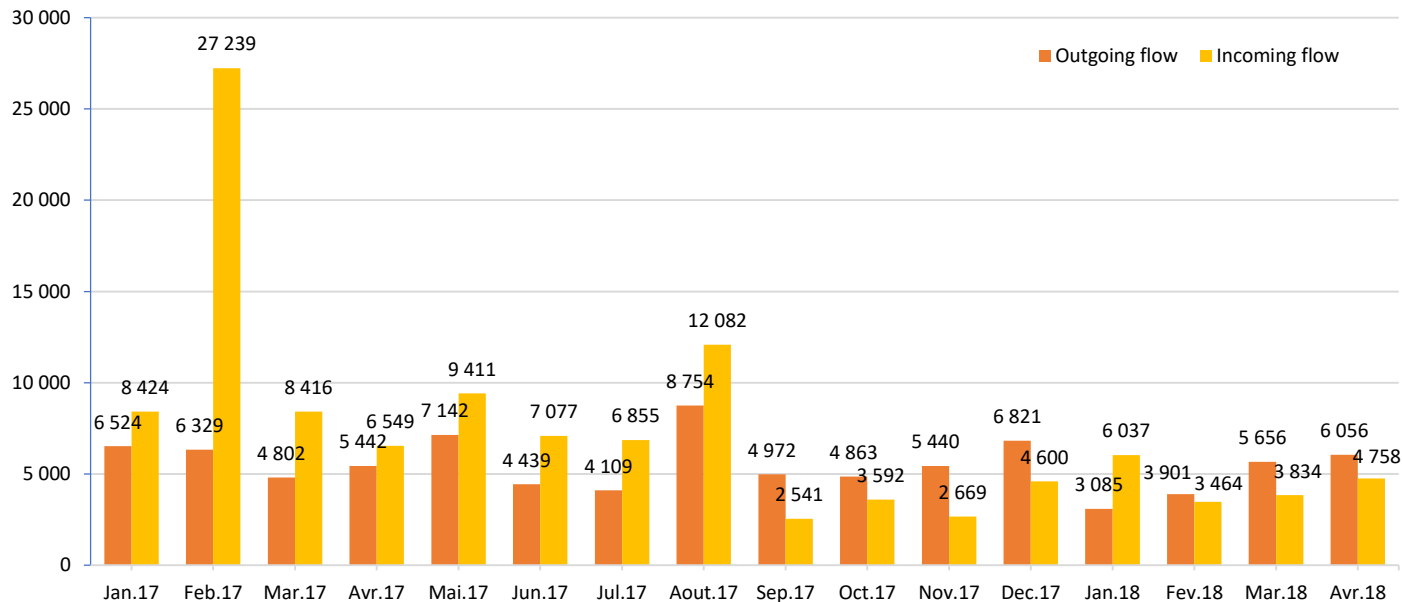The number of migrants in the incoming flows increased significantly in February 2017, when 27,230 individuals entering Niger were observed. A peak was also observed in August 2017, during which 12,082 individuals entering Niger and 8,754 individuals leaving Niger were counted.

This is due to three phenomena: a stricter control of migration, the criminalization of persons involved in illegal migration and the deterioration of the situation in Libya, as well as the repatriation efforts of Niger nationals from Algeria who increase the number of migrants returning to Niger, on the other hand.

Comparing the data of the first semester of 2017 to that of the first semester of 2018, a decrease in the incoming and outgoing flows is observed compared to the first quarter of the previous year

The incoming flow has experienced a vertiginous rise compared to the previous month. In fact, the Algerian authorities are driving back illegal residents living on their territory. These people are usually pushed back to the border precisely around Assamaka, from there they walk on foot to Dune. IOM organizes search and rescue missions to rescue those who are lost in the desert

2	Active FMP in Niger
9	Information focal points

4 758	Individuals entering Niger
6 056	Individuals leaving Niger
1 540	Individuals observed in the internal movement
12 354	Number of individuals observed at FMPs

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

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN THE OUTGOING AND INCOMING FLOWS AT THE TWO FLOW MONITORING POINTS (2017 - 2018)


Legend: ■ Outgoing flow ■ Incoming flow

Month	Outgoing flow	Incoming flow
Jan.17	6 524	8 424
Feb.17	6 329	27 239
Mar.17	4 802	8 416
Avr.17	5 442	6 549
Mai.17	7 142	9 411
Jun.17	4 439	7 077
Jul.17	4 109	6 855
Aout.17	8 754	12 082
Sep.17	4 972	2 541
Oct.17	4 863	3 592
Nov.17	5 440	2 669
Dec.17	6 821	4 600
Jan.18	3 085	6 037
Fev.18	3 901	3 464
Mar.18	5 656	3 834
Avr.18	6 056	4 758

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THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

1 661
13, 45%

● **ARLIT**

● **SEGUEDINE**

4 395
35, 58%

OUTGOING FLOW OBSERVED BY ENUMERATORS IN NIGER IN APRIL 2018

1 752
14, 18%

● **ARLIT**

● **SEGUEDINE**

INTERNAL MOVEMENT
1 540
12, 47%

3 006
24, 33%

INCOMING FLOW OBSERVED BY ENUMERATORS IN NIGER IN APRIL 2018

The data in the graph below shows the evolution of the flows observed in Niger in April 2018 at the two Flow Monitoring Points (FMP). An average of 412 individuals per day passed through the FMPs during the month of April. The outgoing flows were larger than the incoming flows: in fact, more people left Niger than those entering Niger.

The number of individuals observed in the outgoing flows increased significantly by the end of the first week of the month, with 550-100 people observed each day between April 4 and 11, before decreasing once more. Subsequently, three peaks were observed during the second fortnight of the month, the largest being recorded on 25 April 2018, when about 984 people entered the FMP.

A significant number of people entering Niger were observed during the first week of the month, with nearly 300 incoming individuals observed. The peak of incoming flows was reached on April 27th, when more than 490 incoming individuals were counted.

EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUALS FLOW OBSERVED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

— Incoming flow — Internal movement — Outgoing flow

DTM 3
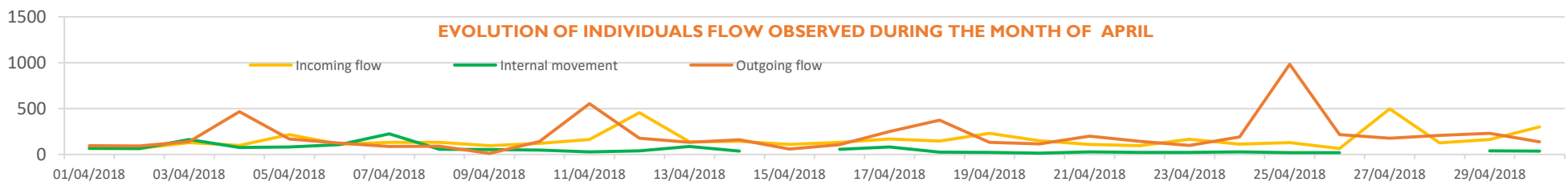
1,540 of the individuals observed in April 2018 at the Arlit FMP were moving internally in Niger, making. An average of 51 people making an internal movement were observed each day. The peak of this flow was reached on April 7th, when 226 individuals making an internal movement were identified.

Trends observed in incoming flows and outgoing flows are relatively similar: an average of 58 individuals entering Niger were observed daily, while an average of 55 individuals left Niger on a daily basis. No outgoing migrants were observed between April 3rd to 4th , as well as between 9th to 10th, the 12th, 19th and the 24th while no individuals were observed in the internal movement on the April 15th ; as well as from 27th to 28th.

EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUALS FLOW OBSERVED AT ARLIT DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL
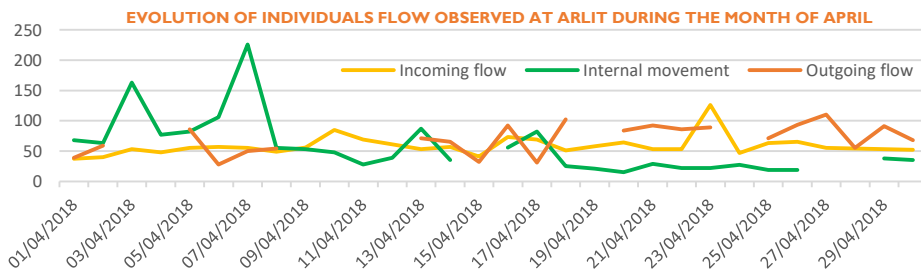
Both the number of incoming and outgoing migrants observed at Arlit's FMP increased in the second quarter of 2017. In addition, more people leaving Niger than individuals entering Niger were observed in 2017. This year, the largest number of incoming migrants was observed in August (4,944 individuals), while the largest number of outgoing migrants was observed in December 2017 (4,660 individuals).

There is a downward trend between the first semester of 2017 and the first semester of 2018. Thus, the data collected show that 6,911 individuals entered Niger in the first semester of 2018, compared to 8,456 at the same period in 2017, a decrease of 22%. 7,432 individuals were observed in the ontgoing flow during the first semester of 2018, compared to 8,450 during the same period in 2017, a decrease of 14%.

From January to Aril 2018, 7,086 transiting through the Arlit FMP were moving internally to Niger, of which 1,540 were observed in April which represents 22% of the internal flow.
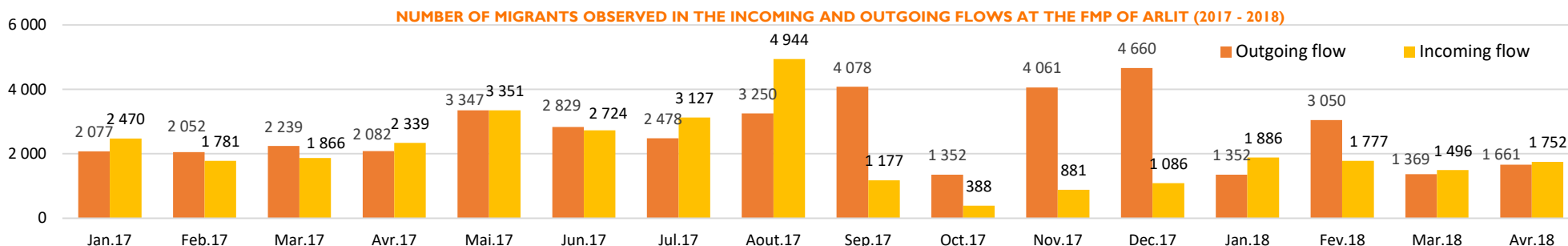
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT
Variations calculated based on data of the previous month

DEMOGRAPHY

165 AVERAGE / DAY +13%
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Women	5%	3%
Men	89%	4%

The demographic profile of the Arlit FMP is overwhelmingly men aged 18 to 40, and a small minority of women representing 8% of all flows.

In addition, 1,047 minors were observed at the Arlit FMP in the first quarter of 2018, including 515 unaccompanied children, or 49% of the total number of identified children.

235 children under 5 were observed in 2018, including 35 in April 2018, which represents a decrease of 10 individuals compared to the previous month.
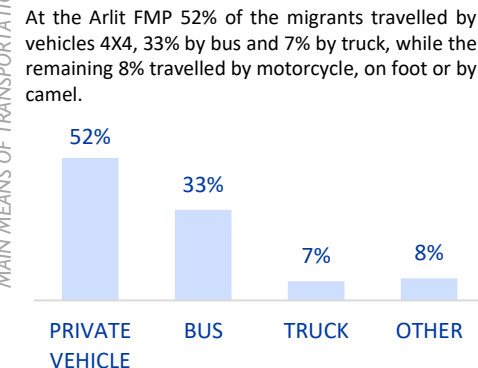
The number of elderly people has increased by 2 individuals while that of people with disabilities is constant with 4 individuals. The number of pregnant women observed at the FMP has also increase by 6 individuals.
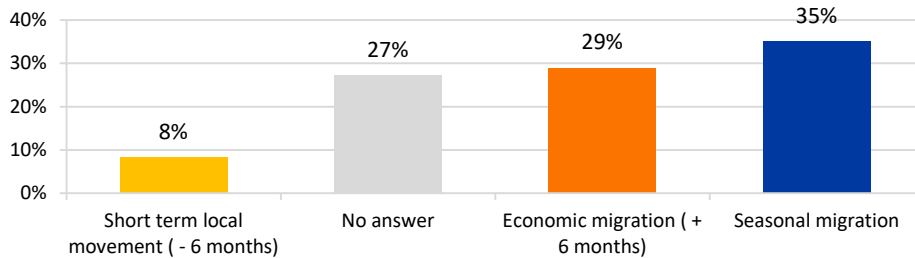
VULNERABILITIES

↑ Increase   ↓ Decrease   ■ Constant

35 INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↓ -10

16 ELDERELY PERSONS (+60) ↑ +2

4 PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITY ■

8 PREGNANT WOMEN ↓ +6

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

At the Arlit FMP 52% of the migrants travelled by vehicles 4X4, 33% by bus and 7% by truck, while the remaining 8% travelled by motorcycle, on foot or by camel.

52%	33%	7%	8%
PRIVATE VEHICLE	BUS	TRUCK	OTHER

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN THE INCOMING AND OUTGOING FLOWS AT THE FMP OF ARLIT (2017 - 2018)

## MAIN TYPE OF MOVEMENT OBSERVED

Seasonal migration is the main reason for migration for migrants transiting through the Arlit Flows Monitoring Point and represents 35% of the flows observed in April 2018. Economic migration is the second driver of migration with 29%. 8 % of observed individuals performed a short-term local movement. A significant proportion of migrants (27%) did not give reasons for their migration.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED
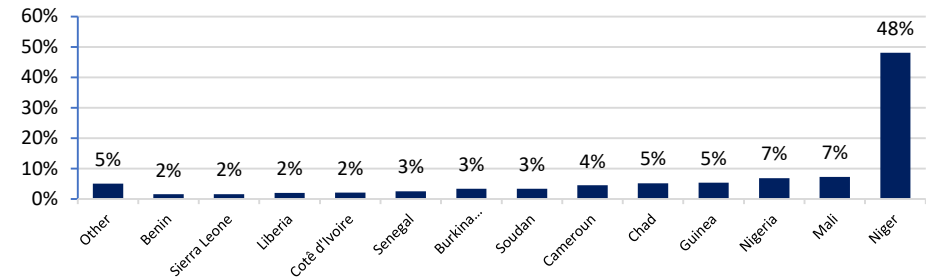
The main nationalities observed at the Arlit FMP in April 2018 are Nigeriens (48% of flows through the Arlit FMP), followed by Malians and Nigerians (7% each), and Chadians and Guineans (5% each). Cameroonians represent 4% the flows observed at the Arlit FMP, followed by Sudanese, Burkinabe's and Senegalese representing (3%) each. The Ivoirians, Liberians, Sierra Leonia's, Beninese, Ghanaians, Gambians, Liberians and Togolese represent 12% of the total individual observed.

## PROVENANCE OF VARIOUS MOVEMENT OBSERVED
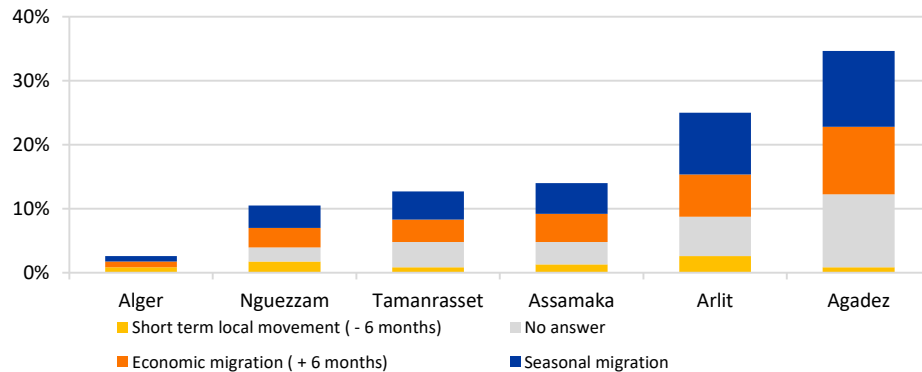
The majority of individuals transiting the Arlit FMP originated from the cities of Agadez (35%), Arlit (25%) and Assamaka in Niger.

(13%) of migrants observed at the Arlit FMP come from Tamanrasset, (11%) from Nguezzam and (3%) from Algiers in Algeria.

The other cities of origin of migrants transiting through the Arlit FMP are Dune, Tamanrasset, Nguezzam, Tchinbarakaten and Assamaka.

DESTINATION OF VARIOUS MOVEMENT OBSERVED
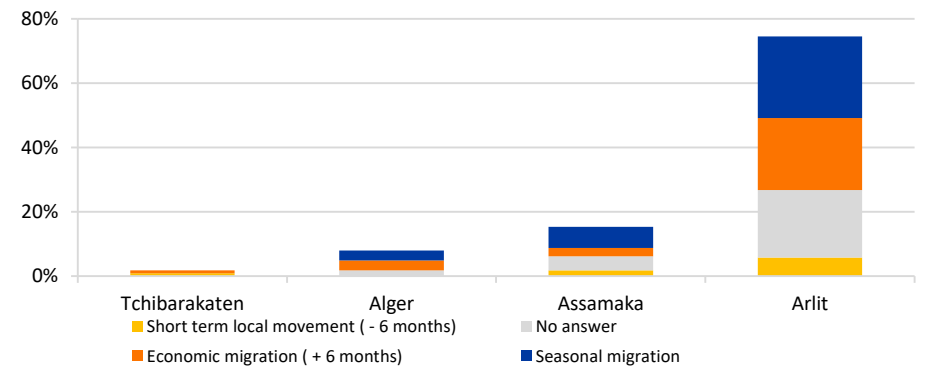
The main destination cities envisaged by migrants transiting through the Arlit FMP are the cities of Arlit (75%) in Niger and Assamaka (15%).
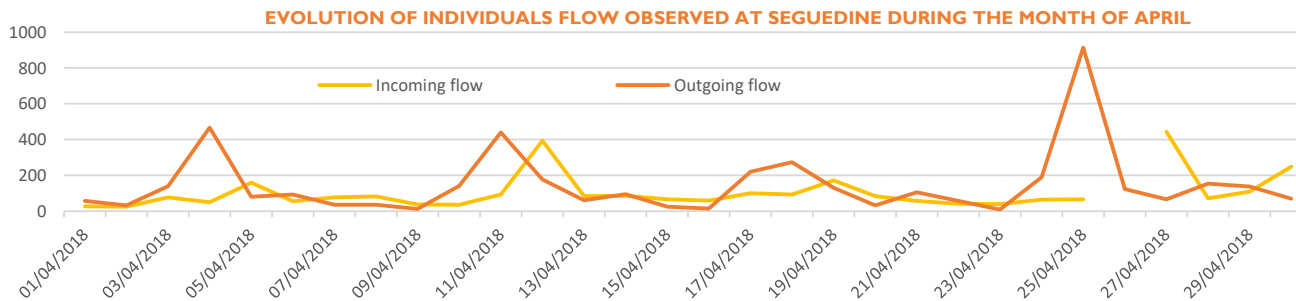
Other destination cities for migrants are Algiers in Algeria and the gold mine of Tchibarakaten (2%) in Niger.

The outgoing flow was the largest flow observed at the Séguédine FMP in April 2018. An average of 146 individuals leaving Niger passed through Séguédine each day, more than double of the number entering Niger (100 people on average).

the number of people observed leaving Niger has changed significantly in April 2018. A significant number of migrants were observed at the end of the first week and during the last week of the month. The outgoing flow has had four peaks, with the largest occurring on April 25th (913 counted).

The incoming flow peaked on April 12th 2018 (more than 390 individuals counted), before stabilizing, then rising significantly during the third week of April. He also had three peaks on April 27th 2018 (more than 440 individuals counted). However no migrant was observed on April 26th 2018.

In terms of internal movement, any migrant was observed all over the month.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS
Variations calculated based on data of the previous month

247 AVERAGE / DAY — **OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS** — +15%

DEMOGRAPHY

	Adults	Minors
Women	3%	1%
Men	93%	3%

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PRIVATE VEHICLE	TRUCK
94%	6%

EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUALS FLOW OBSERVED AT SEGUEDINE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

The demographic profile of individuals transiting through the Séguédine FMP was overwhelmingly young men aged 18-45; only 4% of the individuals observed were women and girls.

No specific vulnerabilities were able to be identified in the migrants passing through Séguédine. Indeed, given the geographical situation of Séguédine, there are many roads going around Séguédine to avoid interception before crossing the border.

In addition, from January to April 2018, only 7 unaccompanied children were observed in Séguédine, out of the 779 minors who passed through this FMP. Migrants travelled exclusively on 4x4 all terrain vehicles (94%) or trucks (6%).
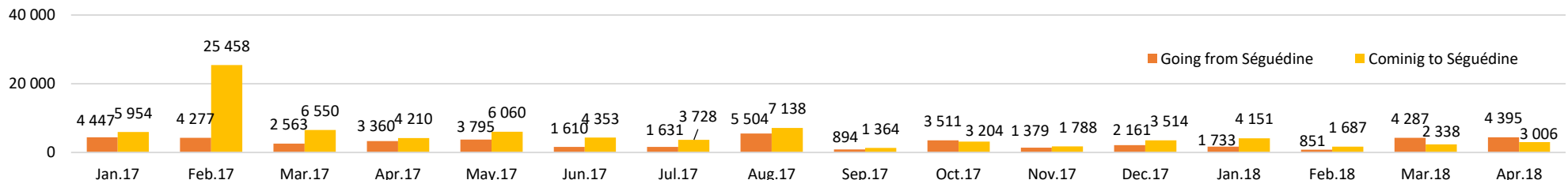
Since September 2017, the number of individuals transiting the FMP of Séguédine has stabilized. This trend was confirmed in 2018: the number of people observed during the last quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2018 were almost similar.

Although the number of people entering Niger has been on a downward trend since January 2017, it has increased dramatically in February 2017, when 25,458 migrants were counted. The number of individuals leaving Niger remained stable throughout the period.
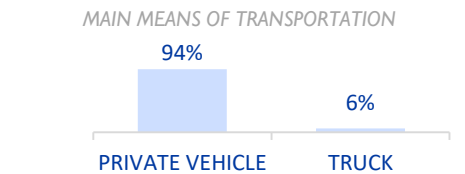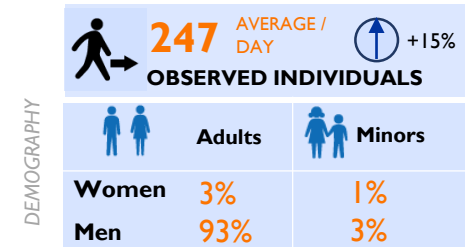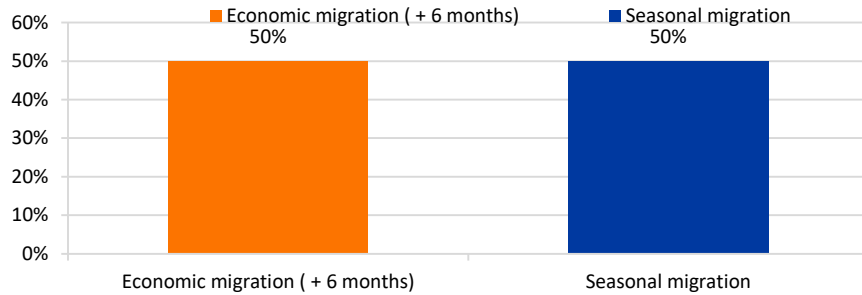
In February 2018, the number of people leaving Niger increased sharply from 851 in January 2018 to 4,287 in March 2018 and 4,395 in April. The number of people entering Niger, which had increased significantly in January 2018 (4,151), recovered in February and March 2018 (cumulative inflow observed between February and March 2018 is below that observed in January 2018. 3,006 individuals were observed in the incoming flow in April 2018.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN THE OUTGOING AND INCOMING FLOW AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT OF SEGUEDINE (2017 - 2018)

MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

Seasonal migration and economic migration represent the drivers of migration of people observed in the Séguédine FMP. Each driver represent 50% of the flux observed.

Each year, youths workers from Niger leave to seek for jobs in Algeria and Libya and return to Niger at the beginning of the rainy season which usually starts in June. These young people leave after the harvest and return to Niger.

### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED
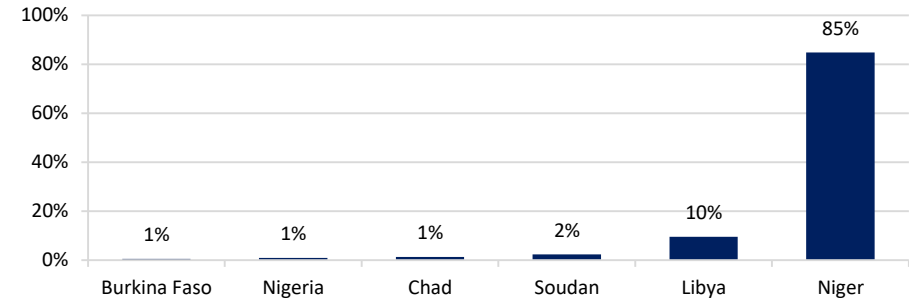
Nigeriens account for 85% of the individuals observed at the Séguédine FMP; they are followed by Libyans (10%) and Sudanese (2%). Nationals from Chad, Nigeria and Burkina Faso represent each 1% of the observed migrants.

PROVENANCE OF THE VARIOUS MOVEMENTS OBSERVED
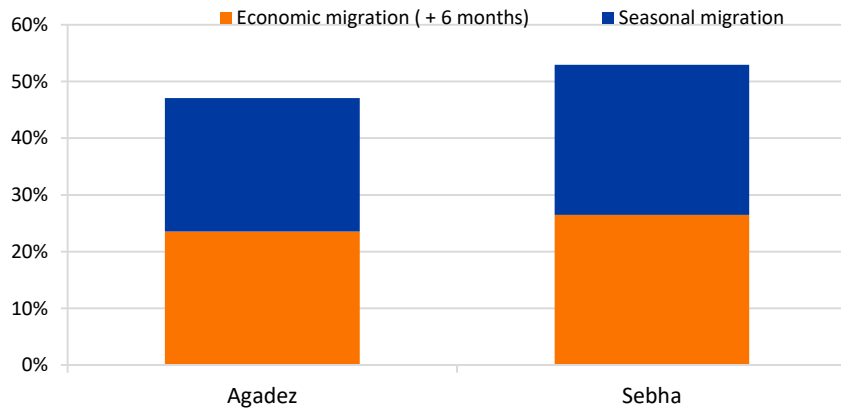
53% of the observed persons came from Sebha in Libya while 47% came from the city of Agadez

DESTINATION OF THE VARIOUS MOVEMENTS OBSERVED
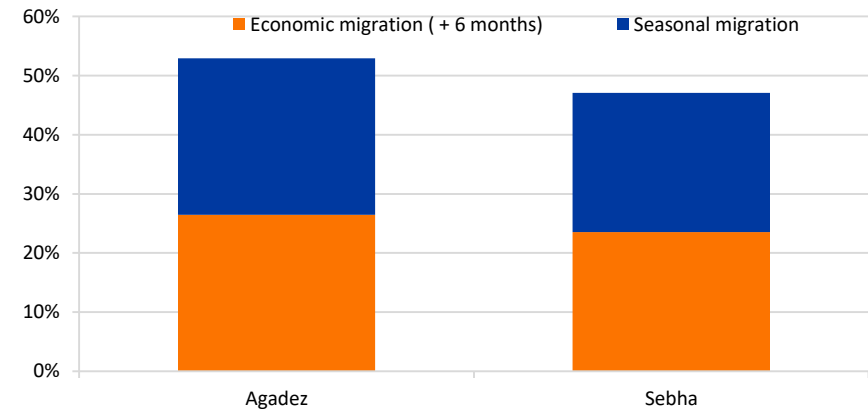
The destinations envisaged by the migrants observed at the Séguédine FMP were Agadez (53% of individuals) and Sebha (47% of individuals).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION dtmniger@iom.int- www.globaldtm.info/niger
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

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