

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



The daily average of the number of individuals observed at the two Niger flow monitoring points increased by 40% compared to April.

During this month, Agadez, Sebha, Arlit, Arlit, Assamaka, Tamanrasset and Nguetzam were the main departure cities of flows transiting through Niger's two FMPs, while Arlit, Agadez, Sebha, Assamaka and Algiers were the main destination cities.

The number of individuals in the outgoing flow has known four important peaks during the month.

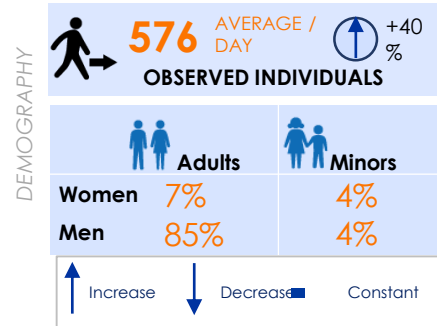
Individuals transiting through the FMPs travelled mainly by car (74%), as well as by truck (12%), by bus (10%), or by other means of transportation, including motorcycle by foot or by camel (3%). Nigeriens, Malians and Guineans were the main nationalities observed during this month.

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)



Variations calculated based on data of the previous month.



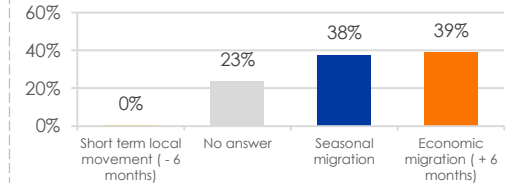
Origin of transports	%	Change
NIGER	74	+10 pp
LIBYA	19	-1 pp
ALGERIA	7	-11 pp

Destination of transports	%	Change
NIGER	87	+10 pp
LIBYA	13	-5 pp
ALGERIA	0	-5 pp

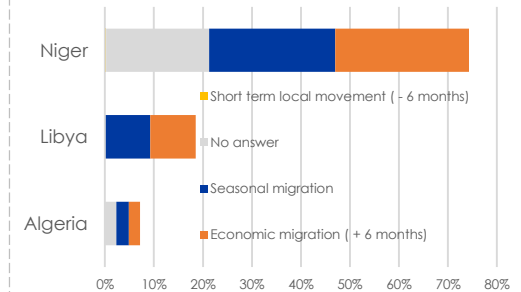
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

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

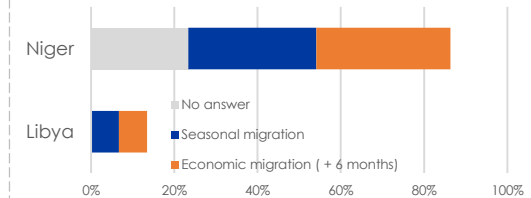
MAIN TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS



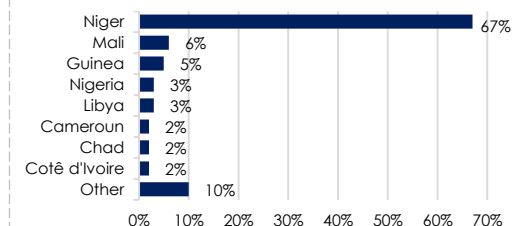
COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED FLOWS



COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OF OBSERVED FLOWS



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



MIGRATORY TRENDS (2017-2018)

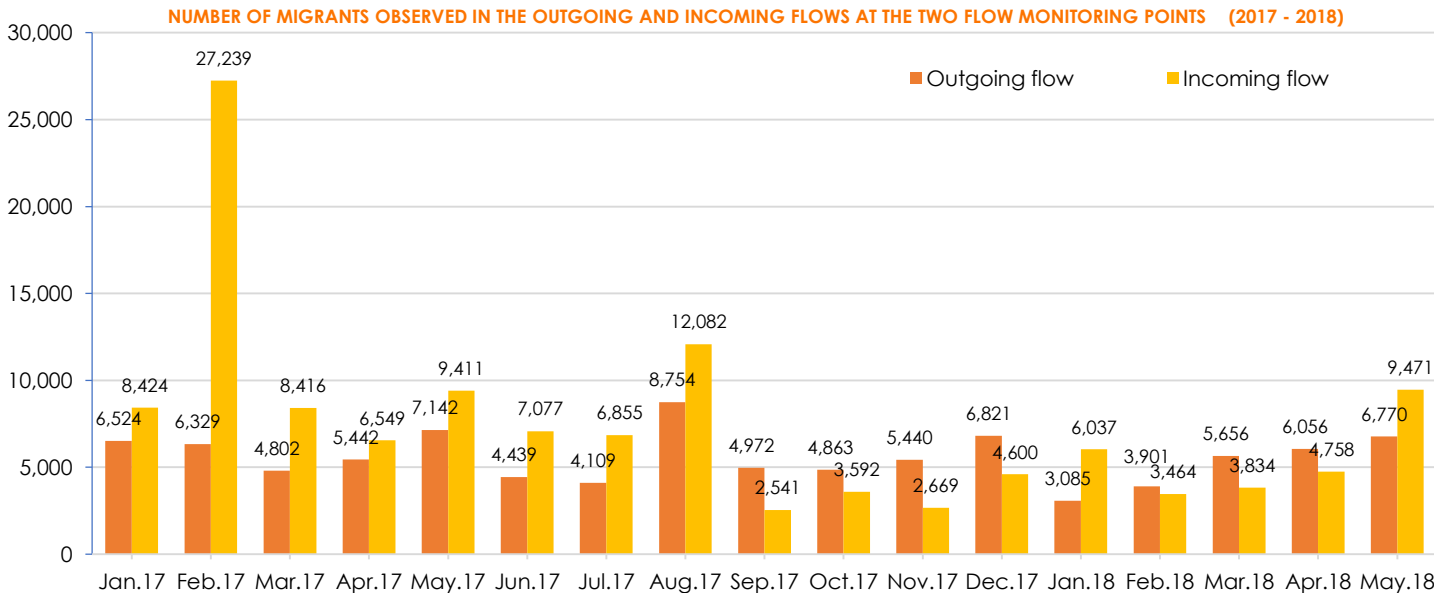
The data presented in the graph below presents the total number of migrants identified at the two Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) for the period January 2017 – May 2018. The month of May 2018 has seen the highest number of individuals entering and leaving Niger thus far in 2018 with Arlit observing the overwhelming majority of movements into Niger. The increase in flows into Niger may be linked to the repatriation of Nigeriens and third country nationals from Algeria. The increase in flows out of Niger, mainly passing the Séguédine FMP may be attributed to the seasonal migration patterns when youth search for work in Algeria and Libya during the start of the rainy season in June.

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 five months of 2017 to that of the same period of 2018, a decrease in the incoming and outgoing flows is observed compared to the same period 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

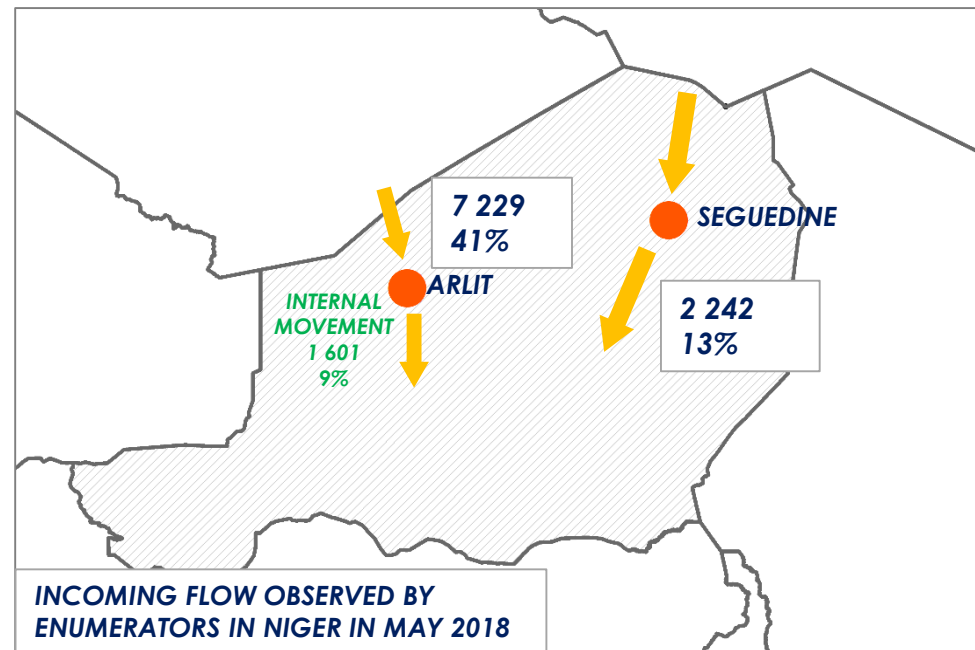
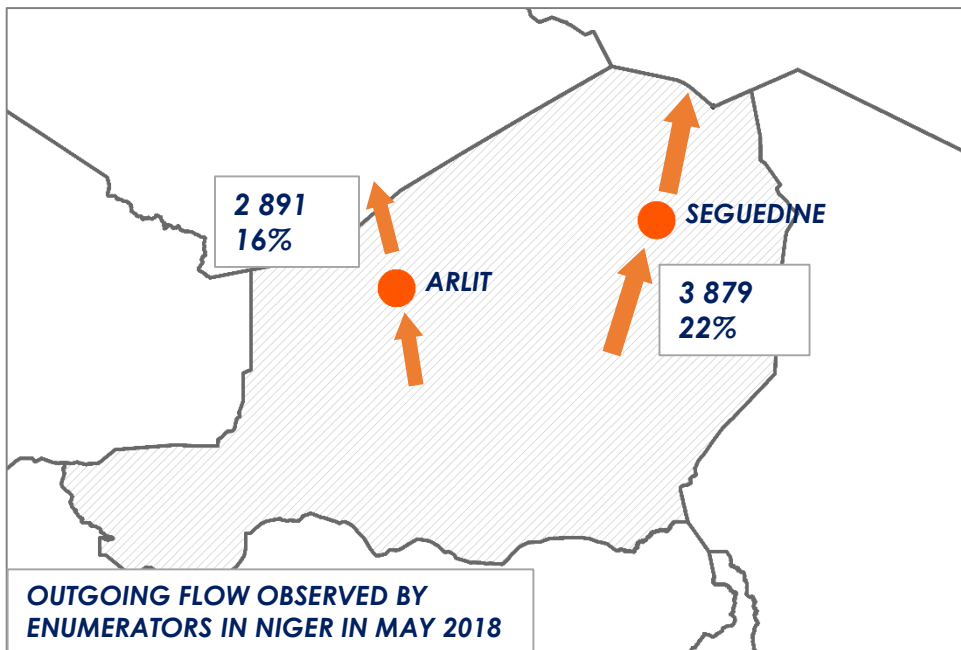
9 471 Individuals entering Niger

6 770 Individuals leaving Niger

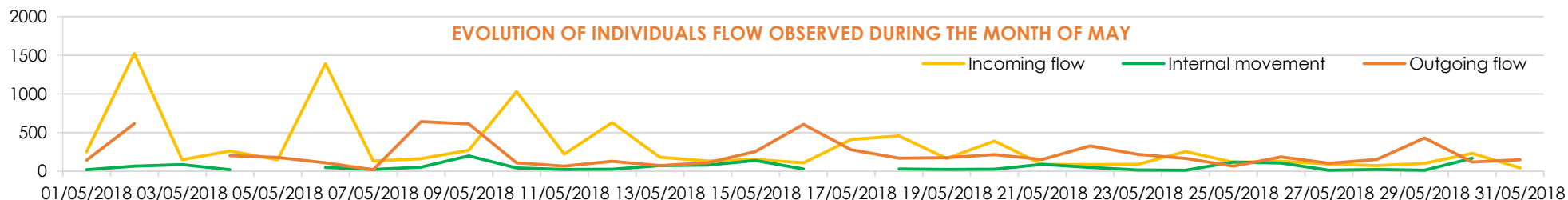
1 601 Individuals observed in the internal movement

17 842 Number of individuals observed at FMPs

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



- The data in the graph below shows the evolution of the flows observed in Niger in May 2018 at the two Flow Monitoring Points (FMP). An average of 576 individuals per day passed through the FMPs during the month of May. The incoming flows were larger than the outgoing flows: in fact, **more people entered Niger than those leaving Niger**.
- The number of individuals observed in the **incoming flows** increased during the first half of the month, with 150 -1 500 people observed each day between May 1st and 7th , Moreover two important peaks were observed during the second week of the month, the largest being recorded on 10 May 2018, when about 912 people coming from Algeria entered Niger through the FMP of Arlit and 117 coming from Libya through Niger the FMP of Séguédine.
- The trend of **outgoing flows** is quite similar throughout the month with an average of 218 individuals leaving Niger through the two FMP every day. Four important peaks were observed on the 1st, the 2nd, the 8th and the 16th with nearly 600 outgoing individuals observed.
- The **internal movement** observed throughout the month of May are also quite similar with an average of 34 individuals observed each day. Finally no movements were observed on the 5th, 17th and 31st.

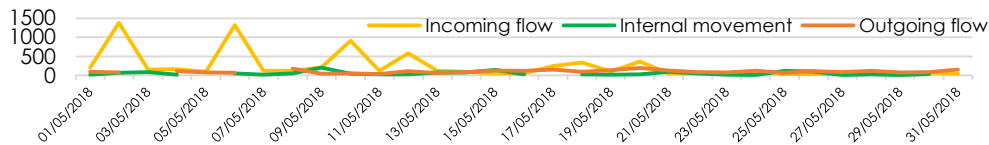


During the month of May 2018, there was a significant increase of movements into Niger, with more than 7 200 individuals entering Niger observed. Four peaks were observed during the first half of the month which are linked to the repatriation of Nigeriens and third country nationals from Algeria. On May 2nd and 6th, 1 384 and 1 320 individuals were observed coming to Niger through the FMP of Arlit while 912 individuals and 580 individuals were observed arriving to Niger on May 10th and 12th respectively.

Incoming flows decreased during the second half of the month with an average of 169 individuals entering Niger during the third week of the month and 54 during the last week of the month.

The trend of outgoing flows is quite similar during the month of May with an average of 93 individuals leaving per day. There was a peak on 20 May 2018 when 191 persons were observed to be leaving Niger.

EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUALS FLOW OBSERVED AT ARLIT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY

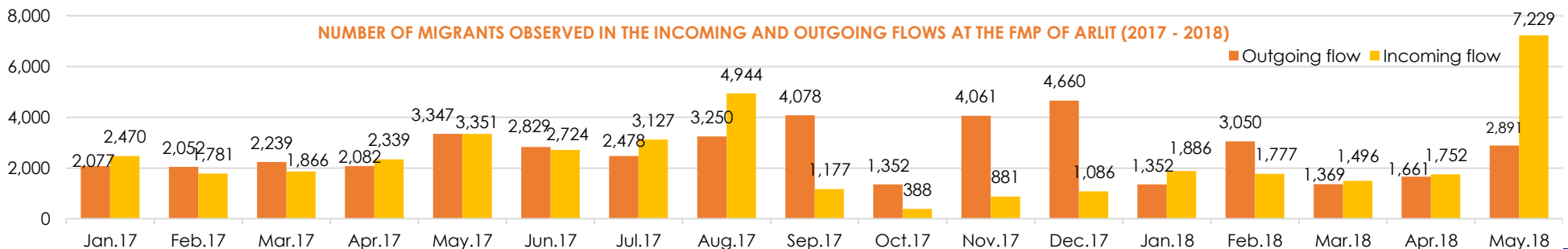


Both the number of incoming and outgoing migrants observed at Arlit's FMP increased in the second quarter of 2017. In general, more people were observed leaving Niger than entering Niger in 2017. The largest number of incoming migrants was observed in August 2017 (4,944 individuals), while the largest number of outgoing migrants was observed in December 2017 (4,660 individuals).

There is an upward trend in the incoming flow in both the first five months of 2017 and 2018. Between Jan – May 2018, a total of 14,140 individuals have been observed entering Niger compared with 11,807 during the same period in 2017, a 16% increase. As for the outgoing flows, the trends are decreasing with 10,323 individuals observed leaving during the first five months of 2018, compared to 11,797 for the same period in 2017, a 14% decrease.

From Jan to May 2018, 8,551 people transiting through Arlit's FMP were making an internal movement, of which 1,465 were observed in May (17% of the internal flows).

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



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated based on data of the previous month



	Adults	Minors
Women	8,19%	5,41%
Men	81,39%	5,01%

DEMOGRAPHY

The demographic profile of migrants crossing through the Arlit FMP is mainly men (81%) aged 18 to 40 years while women represent only 8% of all flows.

In addition, 2,254 minors were observed at the Arlit FMP in the first five months of 2018, including 558 unaccompanied children. 241 children under 5 were observed in 2018, including 6 in May 2018, which represents a decrease of 29 individuals compared to the previous month.

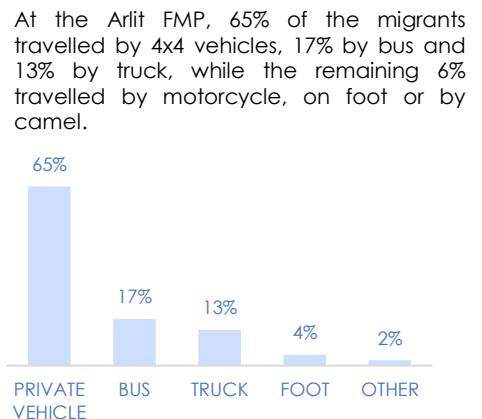
The number of elderly people and people living with disabilities have each increased by 19.

The number of pregnant women observed at the FMP remained constant with 8 pregnant and lactating women observed for in April and May 2018.

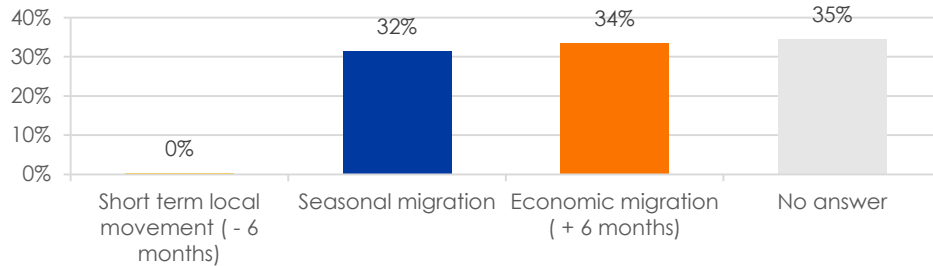
VULNERABILITIES



MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION



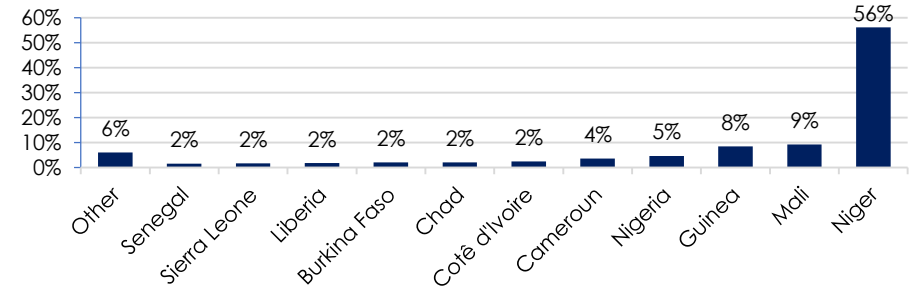
MAIN TYPE OF MOVEMENT OBSERVED



Economic migration (34%) is the main reason for migrants passing through the Arlit FMP. Seasonal migration (32%) was cited as the second most important reason for migration.

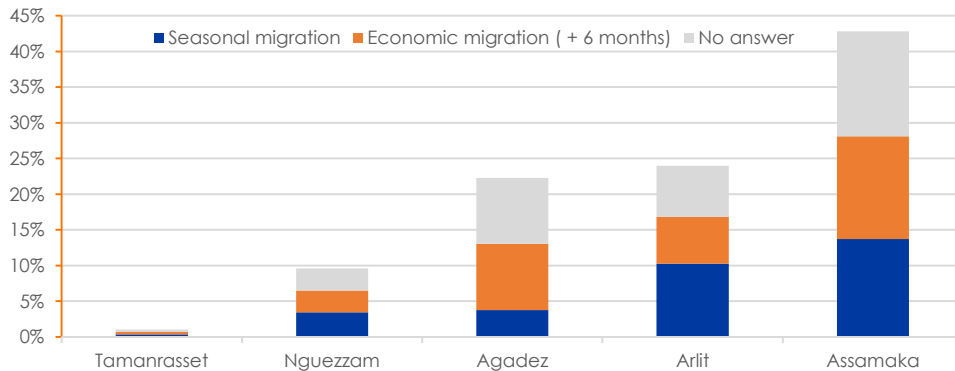
A large proportion of migrants (35%) did not give reasons for their migration.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



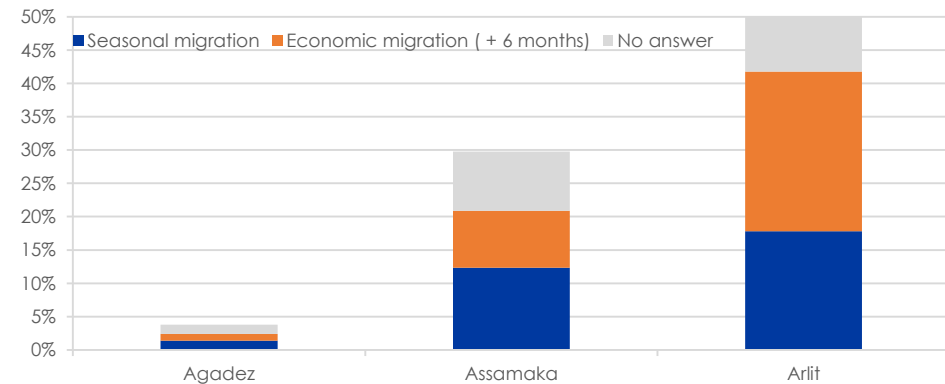
The main nationalities observed at the Arlit FMP in May 2018 are Nigeriens (56% of flows through the Arlit FMP), followed by Malians 9%, Guineans 8%, Nigerians 5% and Cameroonians 4%. Ivoirians, Chadians, Burkinabés, Liberians, Sierra Leoneans and Senegalese represent (2%) each. Other nationalities include Beninese, Ghanaians, Gambians, Sudanese and Central Africans quantified at 6% of the total number of people observed at this point of flow monitoring.

PROVENANCE OF VARIOUS MOVEMENT OBSERVED



The majority of individuals transiting through the Arlit FMP came from Assamaka (43%) and their travel was motivated by the repatriation of persons residing irregularly in Algeria. Others came from Arlit (24%) and Agadez (22%) in Niger while 10% of migrants came from Nguezam and 1% from Tamanrasset in Algeria.

DESTINATION OF VARIOUS MOVEMENT OBSERVED



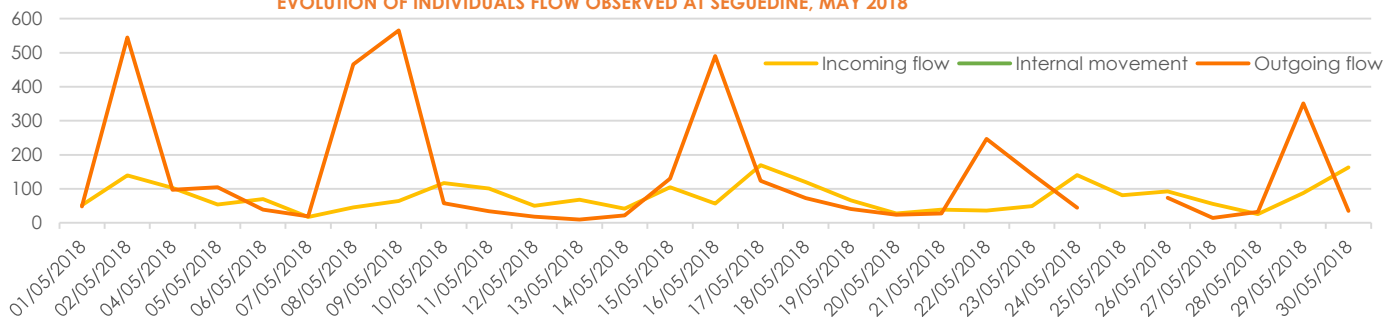
The main destination cities envisaged by migrants transiting through the Arlit FMP are the cities of Arlit (66%) and Assamaka (30%). Approximately 4% of the people observed at Arlit's FMP plan to go to the city of Agadez.

A higher number of outgoing flows was observed than incoming flows at the Séguedine FMP in May 2018. An average of 125 individuals leaving Niger passed through Séguedine every day, compared to an average of 72 individuals entering Niger daily. Three peaks of persons leaving Niger were observed during the first half of the month: May 2nd (545 individuals), May 8th (466 individuals) and May 9th (566 individuals). The second half of the month was relatively calm with an average of 107 individuals leaving Niger each day, with the highest peaks during this period observed on May 16th (490 individuals) and May 29th (351 individuals).

The incoming flow was stable throughout the month with an average of 72 people arriving to Niger everyday with the largest peak of this flow observed on May 17th when 170 people coming from Libya passed through this FMP.

Throughout the month, only 136 individuals were observed moving internally and transiting through the Séguedine FMP.

EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUALS FLOW OBSERVED AT SEGUEDINE, MAY 2018

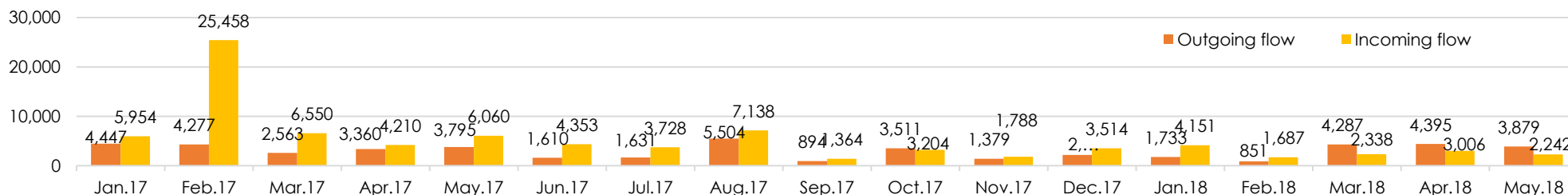


Since September 2017, the number of individuals transiting through the Séguedine FMP has stabilized. This trend was confirmed in 2018: the number of people observed during the last quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2018 were almost similar.

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.

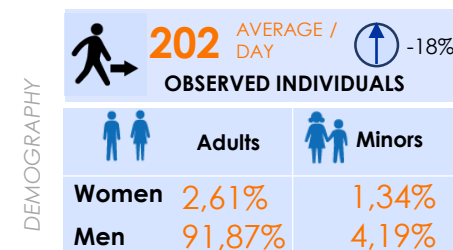
In February 2018, the number of people leaving Niger increased sharply from 851 in January 2018 to 4,287 in March 2018, 4,395 in April and 3,879 in May 2018. The number of people arriving to Niger increased significantly in January 2018 (4,151) and has in general followed an overall decreasing trend until now.

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

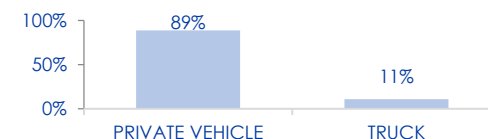


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS

Variations calculated based on data of the previous month

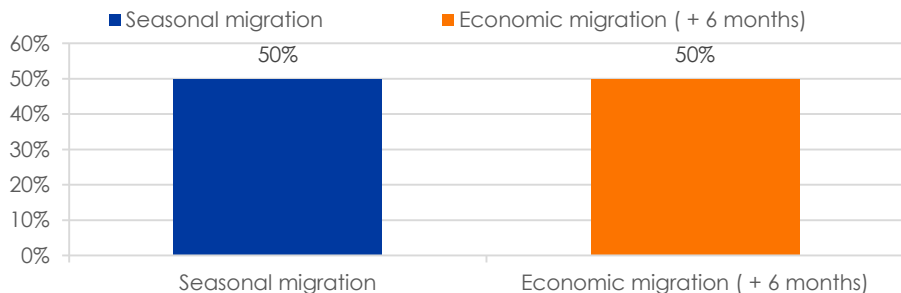


MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION



The demographic profile of individuals transiting through the Séguedine FMP was mainly young men aged 18-45 years while only 2,61% of the individuals observed to be women. No specific vulnerabilities were identified. Given the geographical location of Séguedine, there are many roads going around Séguedine to avoid interception before crossing the border. In addition, from Jan to May 2018, only 7 unaccompanied children were observed in Séguedine, out of the 1 026 minors who passed through this FMP. Migrants travelled mainly by 4x4 all terrain vehicles (89%) or trucks (11%).

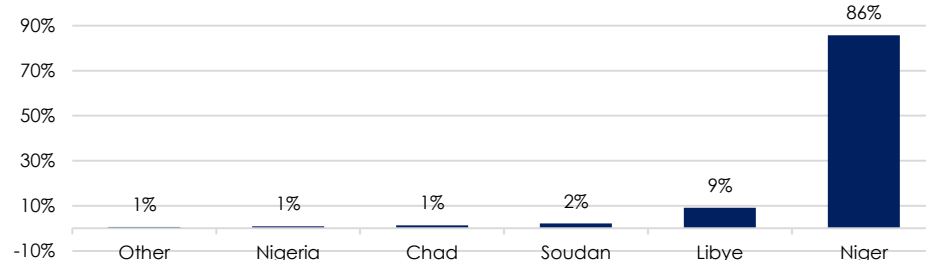
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



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

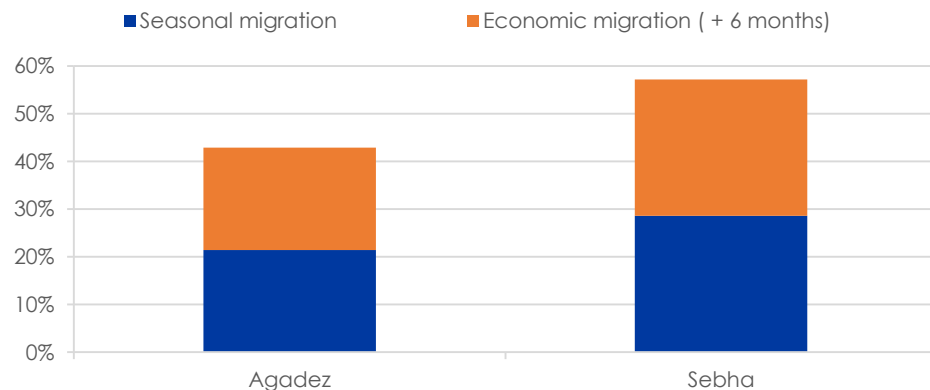
Each year, youth workers from Niger leave to seek jobs in Algeria and Libya and return to Niger at the beginning of the rainy season which usually starts in June. After the harvest, the youth return to Niger.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



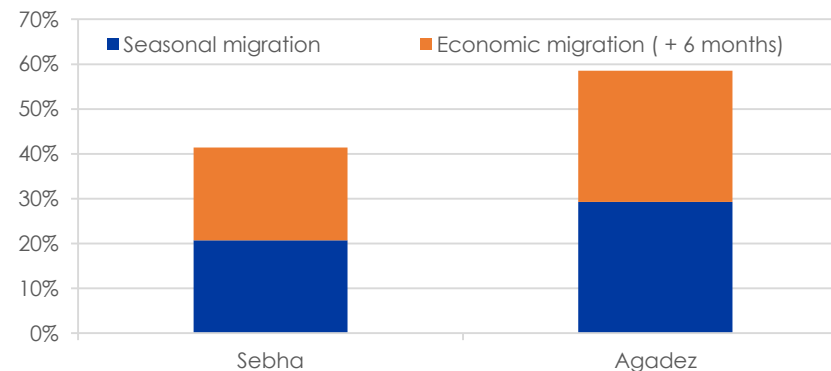
Nigeriens account for 86% of the individuals observed at the Séguédine FMP followed by Libyans (9%) and Sudanese (2%). Nationals from Chad, Nigeria and other third national countries represent each 1% of the observed migrants.

PROVENANCE OF THE VARIOUS MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



58% of the observed persons came from Sebha in Libya while 42% 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 (58% of individuals) and Sebha (42% of individuals).