Flow monitoring points are placed at known migrant passing points along the Niger migratory route. Data is collected daily at FMPs to inform migrant movements and profiles. The data collected provides a snapshot of migrant movements through the region.

**OUTGOING FLOW**

Route used by incoming migrants

\[
\text{Agadez (Niger) } \rightarrow \text{ Seguedine (Niger) } \rightarrow \text{ Gatroun (Libya)}
\]

Main Nationalities

1. Nigeria  Niger
2. Senegal  Gambia  Tchad

**INCOMING FLOW**

Route used by incoming migrants

\[
\text{Gatroun (Libya) } \rightarrow \text{ Seguedine (Niger) } \rightarrow \text{ Agadez (Niger)}
\]

Main Nationalities

1. Niger  Senegal
2. Gambia

**FMP PROFILE**

Seguedine is one of the last towns in Niger before reaching the Libyan border. At over 600 km from Agadez and 300km from Libya, the town has seen some increase in economic activity since the advent of regular convoys of migrants. Due to increased insecurity in the region, government authorities have regulated migrant convoy departures. Convoys leave their origin on Monday to pass through Seguedine between Tuesday and Thursday. They then arrive in Libya or Agadez on Fridays. The same vehicles then drive the same route in reverse the following week.

**METHODOLOGY**

Vehicles tend to cross the FMP rapidly in established convoys, it is difficult to stop convoys to get an exact head count of the number of passengers on each vehicle. Monitoring agents record the daily passages and gather information on destination of the convoy, demographic breakdown and main nationalities present on the convoy. Prior research and observations estimate vehicles to be carrying between 17 and 45 passengers. For this study, every pick up truck is estimated to be carrying 20 pax, and every truck is estimated to carry 40 pax. The total number of migrants is therefore based on the number of vehicles passing through the FMP.

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