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.
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.

"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."
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.
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.

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 outgoing flow during the first semester of 2018, compared to 8,450 during the same period in 2017, a decrease of 14%.

From January to Arlit 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.

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.

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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Migrants Observed in the Incoming and Outgoing Flows at the FMP of Arlit (2017 - 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile of Persons Observed at the Flow Monitoring Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In Incoming Flow:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.
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.

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% of the flows observed at the Arlit FMP, followed by Sudanese, Burkinabe’s and Senegalese representing 3% each. The Ivorians, Liberians, Sierra Leonia’s, Beninenses, Ghanainians, Gambians, Liberians and Togolese represent 12% of the total individual 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, Tchibarakaten and Assamaka.

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 Séguedine FMP in April 2018. An average of 146 individuals leaving Niger passed through Séguedine 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.

Since September 2017, the number of individuals transiting the FMP of Séguedine 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.

The demographic profile of individuals transiting through the Séguedine 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 Séguedine. Indeed, given the geographical situation of Séguedine, there are many roads going around Séguedine to avoid interception before crossing the border.

In addition, from January to April 2018, only 7 unaccompanied children were observed in Séguedine, out of the 779 minors who passed through this FMP. Migrants travelled exclusively on 4x4 all terrain vehicles (94%) or trucks (6%).
Seasonal migration and economic migration represent the drivers of migration of people observed in the Séguédiène 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.

53% of the observed persons came from Sebha in Libya while 47% came from the city of Agadez

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

The destinations envisaged by the migrants observed at the Séguédiène FMP were Agadez (53% of individuals) and Sebha (47% of individuals).