

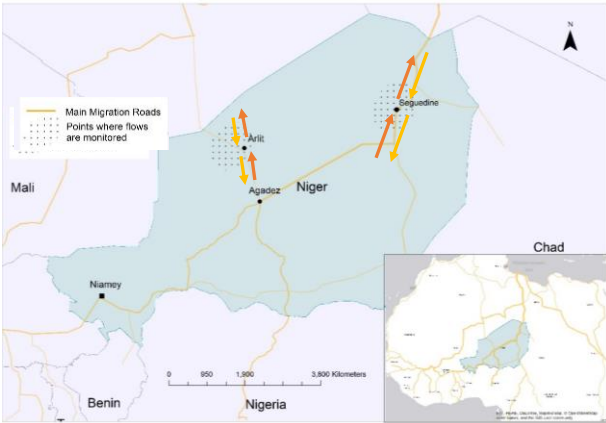


DTM FLOW MONITORING REPORT - NIGER - Report #2017-5

Reporting Period

01/05/2017 - 31/05/2017

Data collected at each point is triangulated with key informants and cross-referenced by DTM's experts. However, considering that migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they find along their journey, their intended transit and destination locations may often change, making the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa more complex. Therefore, data collected in destination locations may not always reflect flows detected in transit locations. All data included in this report is based on estimations. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.



As of February 2016, IOM Niger has been carrying out flow monitoring of migrants at two points in Niger in the region of Agadez. This flow monitoring does not replace border monitoring nor does it claim to observe all migratory flows in the Agadez region. Flow monitoring points (FMPs) are active in Séguédine and Arlit, two towns in the Agadez region. FMPs are placed at known migrant transit points along the Niger migratory route. The data collected provides a snapshot of migrant movements through the region.

DEFINITIONS USED

- Incoming individuals observed:** This refers to individuals who arrive in the flow monitoring points (which are not located at borders) with the intention of heading further in to Niger. They are represented by the yellow arrows on the map.
- Outgoing individuals observed:** This refers to individuals who arrive at the flow monitoring points (which are not located at borders) with the intention of heading outwards, towards the borders of Niger. They are represented by orange arrows on the map.

Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

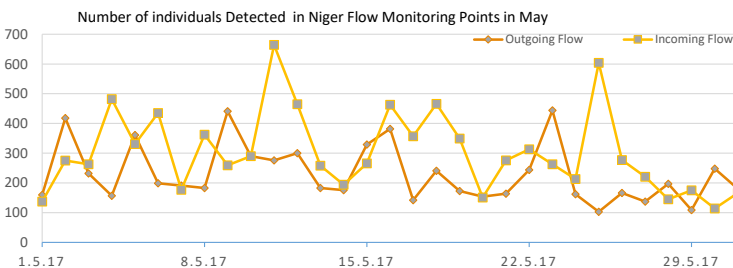
MAIN FINDINGS FOR MAY 2017

9,411 # Incoming individuals observed in FMPs during data collection period
7,142 # Outgoing individuals observed in FMPs during data collection period
2 NUMBER OF ACTIVE FMPs in NIGER
 ASSESSMENT TYPE: Daily

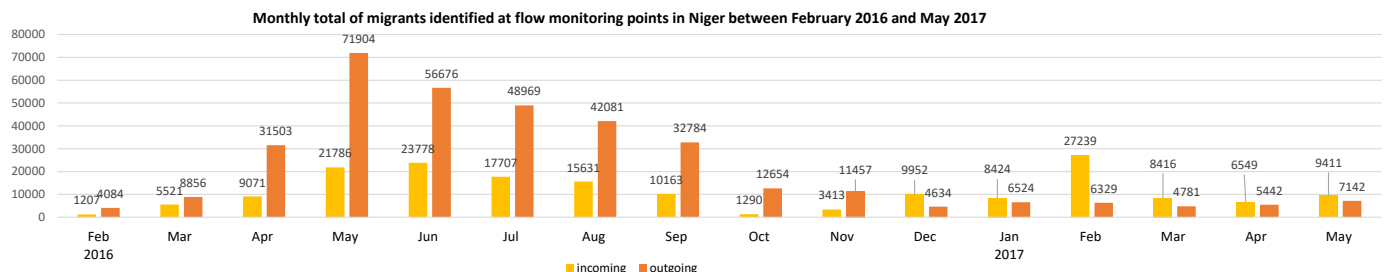


There was a slight increase in the number of migrants observed entering the flow monitoring points during this period. A slight increase was also observed from the data collected in February 2017 (see table on observed flows at the flow monitoring points below). The month of May was also marked by several incidents of migrants found stranded or having broken down in the desert in the region surrounding Séguédine and Dirkou. The movements in the area continue therefore to be observed.

Despite the month of Ramadan which sometimes leads to a decrease in activities, movements continue to be observed through both flow monitoring points. More than 9 000 migrants have been observed in Séguédine and more than 6 000 migrants have been observed in Arlit. In comparison to this period during the previous year there are much fewer migrants reported. In contrast to the same reporting period in 2016, more incoming migrants have been observed at the FMPs and fewer migrants have been reported as outgoing during May 2017. This is a reverse in the trends observed last year.



CUMULATIVE DETECTED FLOWS IN NIGER FLOW MONITORING POINTS SINCE FEBRUARY 2016



Observed Flows in 2017	30,218	Outgoing individuals observed in flows through Niger FMPs in 2017	333,891	Outgoing individuals observed in flows through Niger FMPs in 2016
	60,039	Incoming individuals flows observed in flows through Niger	111,230	Incoming individuals observed in flows through Niger FMPs in 2016

MODES OF TRANSPORT

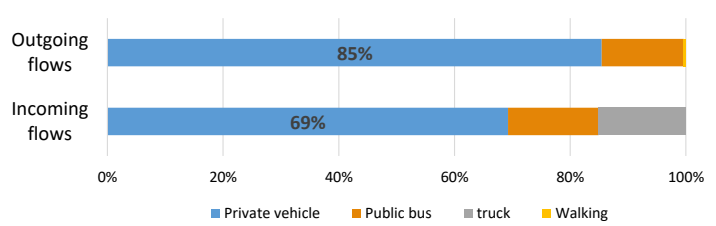
Main mode of transport for migrants in outgoing flows : **Private Vehicle 85%**



Main mode of transport for migrants in incoming flows : **Private Vehicle 69%**

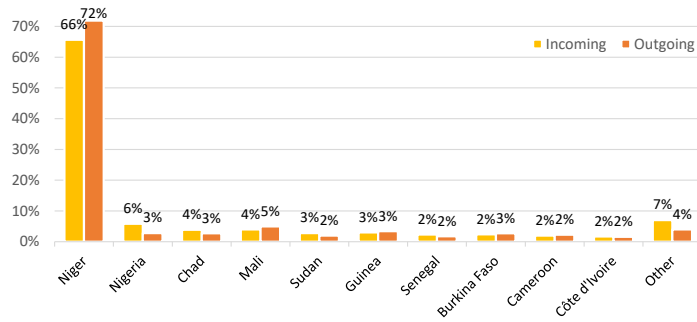


The main mode of transport used by migrants in the Agadez region are four wheel drive vehicles driven by transporters and smugglers with the migrants sitting in the back of the vehicles.



DEMOGRAPHY, MIGRATION ROUTES AND NATIONALITIES FOR MIGRANTS CROSSING NIGER

Main countries of origin of migrants

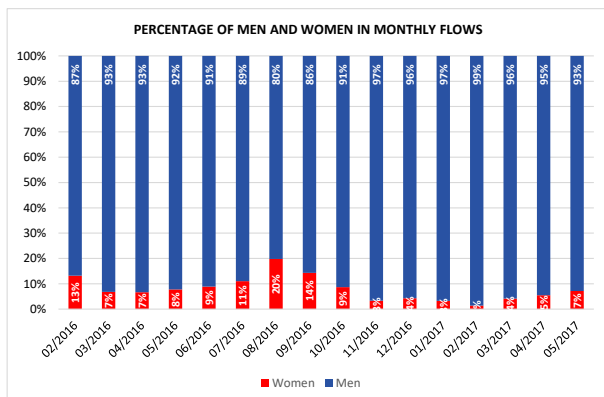
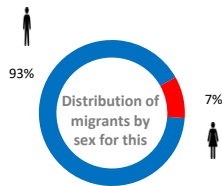


The main nationalities recorded at the flow monitoring points vary depending on the incoming or outgoing flows. The primary nationalities observed in the incoming flows were Nigeriens. This may be explained by Nigerien returnees who can easily cross the border from Algeria and Libya as a result of their pre-establish Nigerien nationality.

The main nationalities in the outgoing flows are more varied and they are further broken down by flow monitoring point in the pages below. These differing nationalities relative to flow monitoring points can be related smuggling/transport networks as certain transport providers/smugglers.

Gender

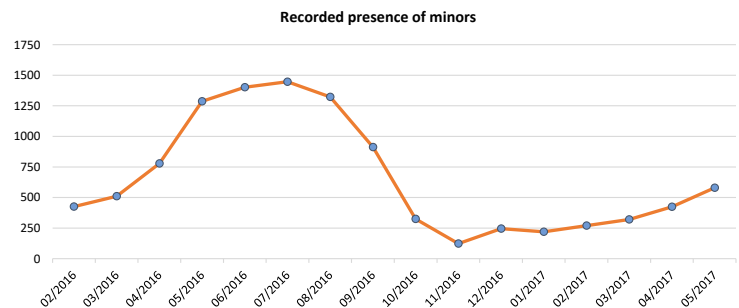
Women and girls represent on average 9% of the monthly recorded flows with a higher than average proportion of women and girls in the flows recorded in July, August and September (11%, 20% and 14%) respectively. However during the months of April and May 5% and 7% respectively of the observed individuals in the flows were women.



Presence of minors

The presence of approximately 10 500 minors (under 18 years of age) has been noted in the recorded monthly flows since February 2016. Among these minors, the presence of unaccompanied minors was recorded.

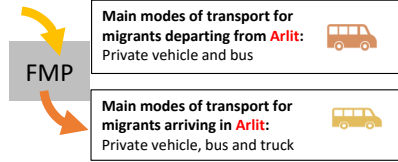
Due to IOM's data protection principles, data on minors is presented in such a way as to give an idea of the phenomenon however without including specific information due to the vulnerability of this population group. More specific information is available upon request.



FLOW MONITORING POINT 1: ARLIT, AGADEZ REGION, NIGER

Observed Flows in 2017	11,776 Outgoing flows observed in Arlit in 2017	33,690 Outgoing flows observed in Arlit in 2016
11,807 Incoming flows observed in Arlit in 2017		31,537 Incoming flows observed in Arlit in 2016

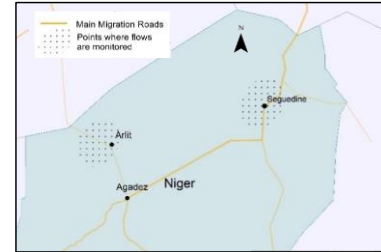
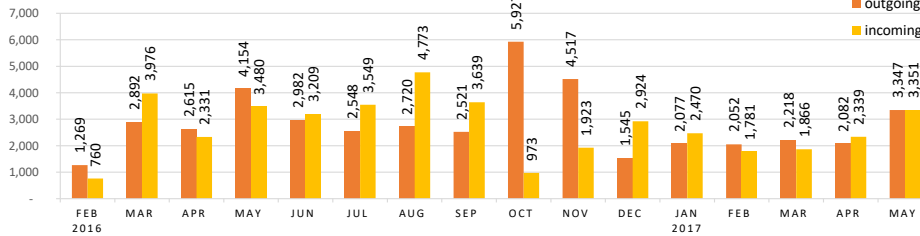
3,351 # Incoming flows observed in Arlit during the reporting period
3,347 # Outgoing flows observed in Arlit during the reporting period



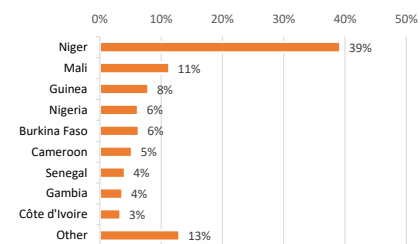
Arlit is located 230 km north of Agadez, on the main road between Agadez and the Algerian city of Tamanrasset. The town grew around the uranium mining industry and serves as a rest point for movements between Algeria and Niger. The main arrivals and departures to and from Arlit are by private vehicle (76%), public bus (15%) and truck (9%).

ASSESSMENT TYPE: DAILY

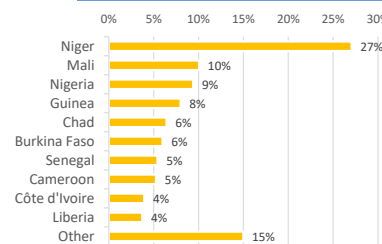
Number of migrants recorded by month for the Arlit flow monitoring point



Main Countries of Origin Of Outgoing Migrants This Month



Main Countries of Origin Of Incoming Migrants This Month

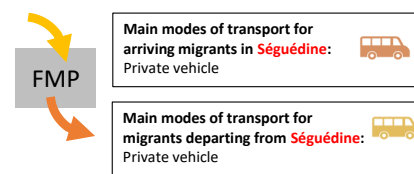


A breadth of nationalities continues to be observed in Arlit with a majority of Nigeriens in the observed flows of individuals. Nigeriens represent 39% of the outgoing flows and 27% of the incoming flows. There is then a mix of nationalities present with migrants from Mali, Guinea Conakry, Burkina Faso and Chad mostly represented.

FLOW MONITORING POINT 2: SEGUÉDINE, AGADEZ REGION, NIGER

Observed Flows in 2017	18,442 Outgoing flows observed Ségouédine in 2017	291,912 Outgoing flows observed Ségouédine in 2016
48,232 Incoming flows observed Ségouédine in 2017		87,982 Incoming flows observed Ségouédine in 2016

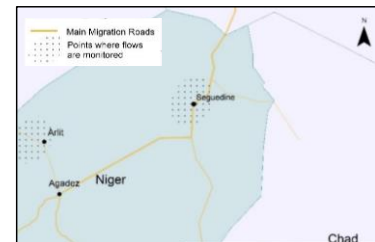
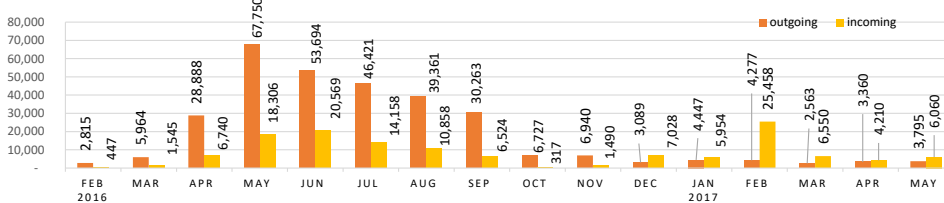
6,060 # Incoming flows detected in Ségouédine during the reporting period
3,795 # Outgoing Flows detected in Ségouédine during the reporting period



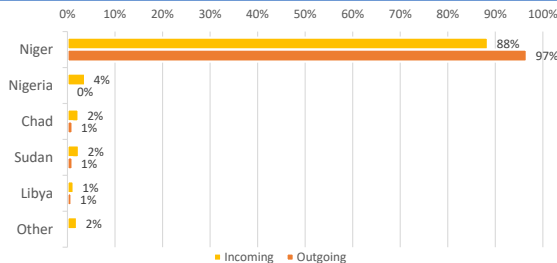
Ségouédine is one of the northernmost towns in Niger, over 600 km from Agadez and 300km from Libya. Due to increased insecurity in the region, government authorities have regulated migrant convoy departures. Departures to Ségouédine are now regulated more strictly and migrant movements are taking roads around Ségouédine to avoid some of the tighter security controls.

ASSESSMENT TYPE: DAILY

Number of migrants recorded by month for the Ségouédine flow monitoring point



Main Countries of Origin of Migrants



This month more migrants have been observed going towards Agadez from Ségouédine than migrants leaving Ségouédine to go towards Niger's northern borders. The main nationalities observed in the incoming and outgoing flows are Nigeriens and in smaller numbers Nigerians, Tchadians, Sudanese and Libyan nationals.

WHAT IS FLOW MONITORING?

Flow Monitoring is a component of IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). It has been developed to track migrant flows (groups or individuals) through data collections carried out at key points of origin, transit and/or destination. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale and profiles of population movements (migrants, internally displaced persons, returnees, etc.) through specific locations. The information and analysis provided through the flow monitoring methodology also helps to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/ migratory routes. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is not to replace border monitoring or border surveillance. Data collected by IOM flow monitoring exercises does not replace government border controls and should not be interpreted as such.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATORY FLOWS, A REGIONAL INCENTIVE IN WEST AFRICA?

Monitoring population movements in West and Central Africa represents an important regional initiative. It allows for a better understanding of intentions, trends, routes, risks as well as demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants. It serves as a common source of data contributing to informed policymaking by authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination. IOM aims to install over thirty of these flow monitoring points throughout the West and Central African region to assist the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

HOW IS FLOW MONITORING SET UP IN FIELD ENVIRONMENTS?

Flow monitoring is composed of three tools. Assessment of areas with high mobility, regular monitoring of locations with high mobility, in-depth surveys done with migrants at these locations. These tools can be deployed simultaneously or separately.

FLOW MONITORING METHODOLOGY

1 ASSESSMENT OF AREAS OF HIGH MOBILITY
DTM experts in the field identify strategic locations for the establishment of monitoring locations/points from where data collection will take place. The identification of the flow monitoring points (FMPs) can be done either while conducting baseline assessments, through specific field assessment, or through consultation with key informants and/or desk review of secondary data.

2 REGULAR FLOW MONITORING IN PRE-DEFINED LOCATIONS
This tool consists of collecting information on the number and frequency of individuals transiting or moving through a particular location. Several techniques of flow monitoring and population movement tracking are available and are deployed depending on the context and volume of flows identified

3 FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS
DTM teams carry out regular surveys with migrants at flow monitoring point locations (flow monitoring surveys FMS). The purpose of these surveys is to collect individualised data on the demographic and socio economic profile of migrants as well as collecting more specific information related to vulnerabilities, intentions, journeys and risks faced by migrants.

DATA QUALITY CONTROL
The methodology employs multi-layered data collection with various levels of granularity to allow for consistency checks. The team rigorously checks for data quality during the data collection, processing and analysis process.

DATA PROTECTION
Personal data collected by IOM and the protection of such data is subject to IOM's data protection principles.

A full methodological document is available on request.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Displacement Tracking Matrix - IOM Niger
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)”.



Funded by the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa