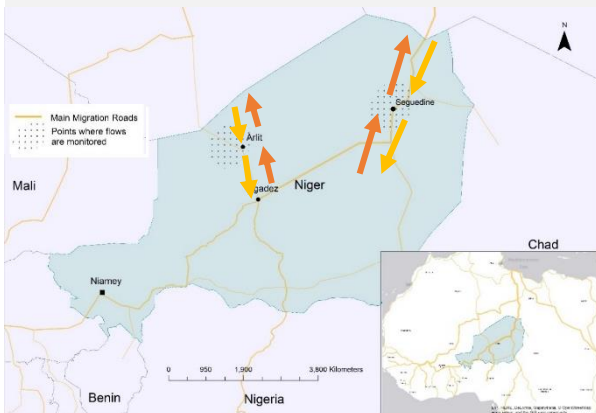




IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain better understanding of population movements throughout **West and Central Africa**. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends, and routes, at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centers).

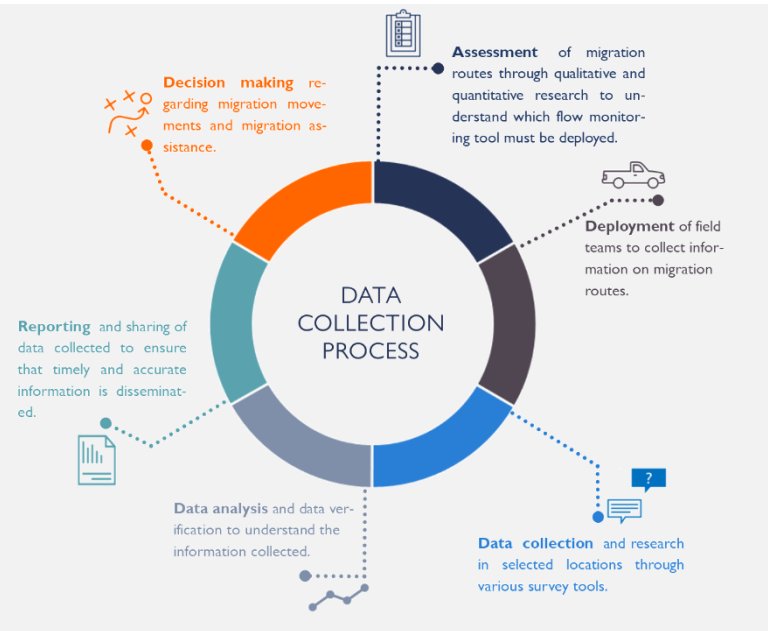


As of February 2016, IOM Niger has been carrying out flow monitoring of migrants at two points in Niger in the region of Agadez. This flow monitoring does not replace border monitoring nor does it claim to observe all migratory flows in the Agadez region. Flow monitoring points (FMPs) are active in Séguédine 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.

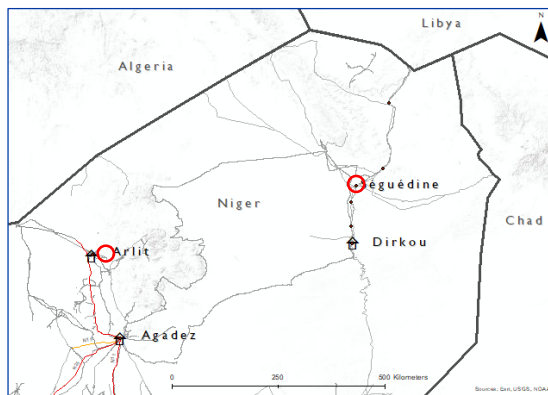
**Outgoing individuals observed:** This refers to individuals who arrive at the flow monitoring points (which are not located at borders) with the intention of heading outwards, towards the borders of Niger. They are represented by orange arrows on the map.



### SUMMARY OF INFORMATION COLLECTED

STATISTICS	MONITORING TOOLS	DEMOGRAPHICS	OBSERVED NATIONALITIES	MIGRATION ROUTES
<b>2016</b> INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS: 333, 891 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS: 111, 230	<input type="checkbox"/> Flow monitoring points (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Flow monitoring surveys <input type="checkbox"/> Participative mapping <input type="checkbox"/> Qualitative reports <input type="checkbox"/> Field visits	Female <b>4%</b> Male <b>96%</b> Minors: Approximately 10 500 minors (under 18 years of age) has been noted in the recorded monthly flows in 2016 and 2017. Among these minors, the presence of unaccompanied minors was recorded.	The main observed nationalities in the migration monitoring routes are: <input type="checkbox"/> Niger <input type="checkbox"/> Nigeria <input type="checkbox"/> Gambia <input type="checkbox"/> Senegal <input type="checkbox"/> Guinea <input type="checkbox"/> Mali <input type="checkbox"/> Côte d'Ivoire <input type="checkbox"/> Guinea Bissau	Currently migration routes are observed as covering much of the Agadez region. There are no single straight forward routes anymore as the context makes it so that migrants are avoiding towns to avoid being controlled by security forces and the risk of being intercepted and prevented from going onwards. There is more interception for migrants going northwards than for migrants re-entering Niger from Algeria or Libya as those re-entering are generally doing so without fear of reprisals.
<b>2017</b> INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS: 38, 541 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS: 72, 480				



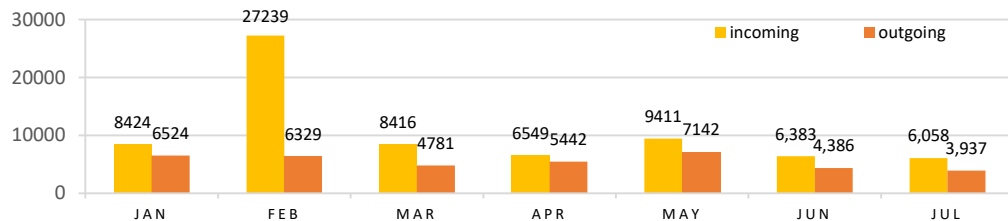


○ Flow monitoring point    🏠 IOM transit centre

The data available on this page demonstrates some statistical data collected at the flow monitoring points during the data collection period (February 2016 till present). The map shows the location of the flow monitoring points in the region of Agadez which is over 700, 000 km<sup>2</sup> large. The data from 2016 represents the period between February and December 2016 while the data from 2017 represents the first 7 months of the year. Nevertheless it is evident that there are less recorded flows in 2017, most strikingly through the Séguédine flow monitoring point. While the previous year saw an average of 29 000 migrants observed in the monthly outgoing flows and 10 000 migrants observed in the monthly incoming flows, this year there has been an average of 5 500 in the outgoing flows and 10 000 in the incoming flows. Field evaluations have indicated that this is due to routes being more fragmented in the region with bypassing of towns and villages by migrants to prevent being intercepted.

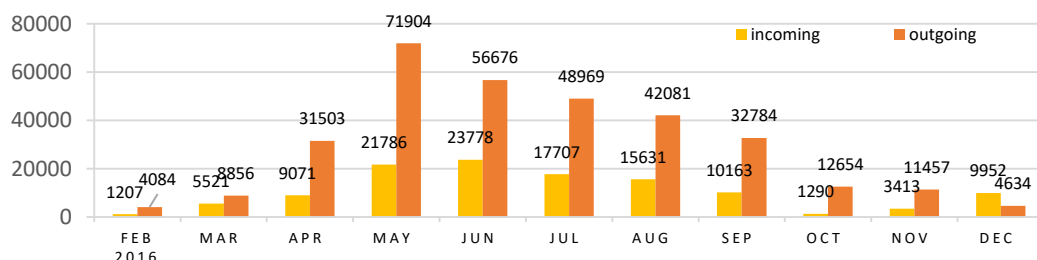
	Arlit	Séguédine
2016		
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS	33,690	291,192
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS	31,537	87,892
2017		
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS	17,083	21,458
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS	17,658	54,822

#### MONTHLY COMPILED TOTAL OF MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS (2017)

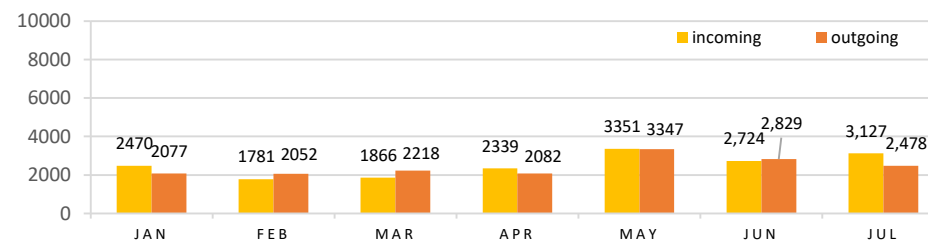


The monthly compiled flows for 2017 are presented as totals for the combined flow monitoring points and by individual flow monitoring point. Compared to the data in 2016, the data for Arlit has remained consistent with a slightly lower monthly recorded rate. However for Séguédine it is markedly lower compared to 2016 with very few observed movements in the incoming and outgoing flows.

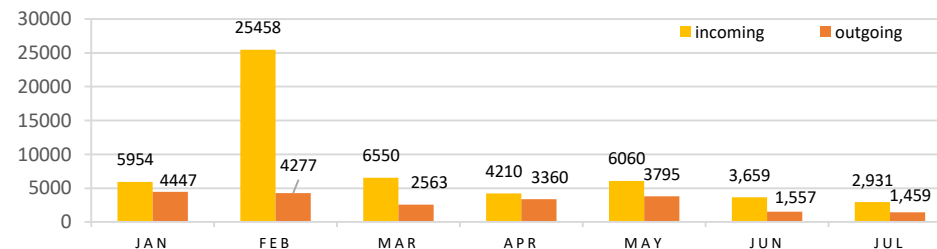
#### MONTHLY COMPILED TOTAL OF MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS (2016)



#### MONTHLY TOTAL OF MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN ARLIT (2017)



#### MONTHLY TOTAL OF MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN SEGUEDINE (2017)





SEGUEDINE

Migrants going through Séguédine are using the route to go from Niger towards Libya. We see a diversity of West African nationalities in this migratory profile. In 2016 this route was used frequently, with migrants using Séguédine as a transit point. Since the increased security controls after the government decree in October 2016, the direct route has seen much less use by migrants and their accompanying transporters. Instead, evaluations have led to understand that the roads used are much more fragmented, meaning that various routes are used in the region which avoid villages and towns and do not transit through Séguédine to be able to avoid interception.

DEMOGRAPY (2017)

Men:	96%	Women:	4%	Minors:	300+ in 2017
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Men, mainly between 18 and 40, represent 96% of the observed migrants transiting through Séguédine in 2017. Over 300 minors (accompanied and unaccompanied) have been observed using this route. As per IOM's data protection policies, more data on protection related cases is available on request.

NATIONALITIES (2017)

Nationality (self declared)	Incoming (going into Niger)	Outgoing (leaving Niger)
Niger	93%	98%
Nigeria	3%	0%
Chad	2%	1%
Sudan	1%	1%
Libya	1%	0%

The main nationalities being recorded in Séguédine have changed significantly since the last year (2016) of data collection. In the previous year, concurrent with the higher flows, there was a much more diverse set of nationalities being observed as passing through Séguédine. Currently, it is mainly Nigeriens who are observed as transiting through Séguédine with some Nigerians also. This is due to the fact that routes have been fragmented and are now bypassing Séguédine to avoid security controls.

ARLIT

The road used by migrants through and around Arlit is mainly used to go towards Algeria. This route has been used for a long time for trade between Algeria and Niger. There are a lot of movements of Nigeriens going to and coming back from Algeria. However, there are also migrants of other nationalities transiting through Arlit to go to Algeria, and preliminary reports suggest that there is a route going through Algeria and into Libya though this is yet unverified. In addition, the route through Niger to Algeria also goes through the town of Tchintabaraden before the Algerian border with Niger, bypassing Arlit.

DEMOGRAPY (2017)

Men:	94%	Women:	6%	Minors:	700+ in 2017
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Men, mainly between 18 and 40, represent 94% of the observed migrants transiting through Arlit in 2017. Over 700 minors (accompanied and unaccompanied) have been observed using this route. As per IOM's data protection policies, more data on protection related cases is available on request.

NATIONALITIES (2017)

Nationality (self declared)	Incoming (going into Niger)	Outgoing (leaving Niger)
Niger	26%	38%
Mali	10%	10%
Nigeria	8%	7%
Guinea	7%	7%
Cameroon	7%	7%
Burkina Faso	5%	5%
Senegal	4%	4%
Chad	5%	3%
Liberia	5%	2%
Côte d'Ivoire	4%	3%
Guinea-Bissau	4%	2%
Other	16%	12%

The main nationalities recorded in Arlit in 2017 are relatively varied. Nigeriens represent the majority of incoming and outgoing flows but also migrants from Mali, Nigeria, Guinea and Cameroon as well as other ECOWAS countries.





### 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.

The Flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, crossborder, and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. FMP teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from key informants at the flow monitoring points. Data is collected through a basic form combined with direct observations – enabling sex and nationality breakdowns. In Arlit and Séguédine, the FMPs were selected according to their geographic characteristics and mobility patterns after consultation with local and national key stakeholders involved in the management of migration in Niger. Data is collected on a daily basis during peak time hours.

### 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, indepth surveys done with migrants at these locations. These tools can be deployed simultaneously or separately.

1 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.

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

3 LIMITATIONS: Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. They represent only part of the total flows transiting through the region. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is therefore incomplete. In addition, although data is collected daily, it is collected only during peak hours, and therefore the portion of the flows that occur during the uncovered hours is not represented. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative. *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.*

