

60 970 TOTAL MIGRANTS
RECORDED BY FMP NIGER
FEB—APRIL 2016

44 890 TOTAL MIGRANTS
LEAVING NIGER

16 080 TOTAL MIGRANTS
COMING TO NIGER

About DTM's Niger Flow Monitoring

This report contains an overview of the findings collected at two flow monitoring points in Niger between February and April 2016. The flow monitoring points are located in Arlit and Séguédine, two migrant transit towns in the Agadez region of Niger. The data presented in this report is based on daily monitoring carried out at the flow monitoring points and on interviews carried out with 1 010 migrants.

Statistical information on migrant movements is collected on a daily basis and published weekly. Every month, a survey team is deployed to the flow monitoring point to interview migrants directly and gather further qualitative information. The flow monitoring point (FMP) is part of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to continuously track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts. The DTM's FMP aims to collect and update information on the movement of migrants in Niger, to provide an accurate and timely overview of the migration flows in the country, in particular with regard to:

- Routes used by the migrants/asylum-seekers to reach Niger
- Identification and monitoring of the locations where the migration flows are the most significant
- Nationality, sex and age of the migrants and specific vulnerabilities
- Migrants' profiles, drivers of migration, and migratory trends

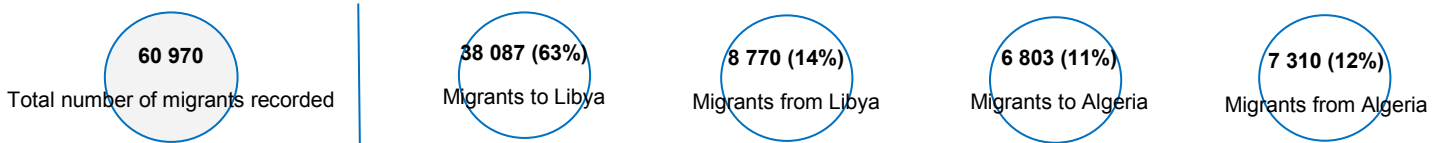
Considering the scale and complexity of the current migration flows in the country, the purpose of the DTM is also to offer a dynamic approach in relation to the developments of the different routes and the evolving situation in the countries of origin, transit and destination. The information and analysis provided by the DTM will also help to better understand and define priorities in the provision of assistance along the migratory routes and in countries of origin and transit.

Highlights

IOM does not claim to be able to record all migrants passing through the region and all trends are provided to give a general understanding of migrant flows through Niger. Since the 1st of February 2016 to the 30th of April 2016 (3 months) 60 970 migrants were recorded as passing through the flow monitoring points. 44 890 have left Niger and 16 080 have come into Niger. Proportionally, most of the migrants are recorded in the flow from Niger to Libya (63%).



Location of IOM Niger flow monitoring points and migratory roads through West Africa.



- Flows to and from Libya have increased during the month of April. 9 199 outgoing and 2 030 incoming migrants were recorded passing through Séguédine in February and March, while 28 888 outgoing and 6 740 incoming migrants were recorded in April.
- 8% of migrants transiting from Algeria through Arlit stated Libya as their final destination indicating the existence of a migratory route from south Algeria towards Western Libya.
- Minors represent 2.9% of the flow towards and from Libya to Niger through Séguédine. There is an increase in the number of reported unaccompanied and accompanied minors present in the outgoing flow towards Libya.
- Minors represent 9.4% of the flow of migrants towards and from Algeria to Niger through Arlit.
- 1 010 migrants were surveyed at both flow monitoring points between February and April 2016.
- 100% of incoming migrants from Libya are returning to Niger because of war and insecurity.
- Migrants migrating to Libya and to Algeria are mostly doing so for economic reasons.

Migratory routes

Niger is a country of transit for West African migrants and a transit point to go towards Algeria and Libya. There are migrants of many West African nationalities present in both flow monitoring points but not in the same proportions.

The main nationalities recorded at each flow differ depending on the migratory route. The main nationalities recorded at the Séguédine flow monitoring point are Nigeriens, Nigerians, Senegalese and Gambians. Conversely for Arlit, the main nationalities found are Nigeriens, Malians, Cameroonians, Burkinabes and migrants from Guinea Bissau and Guinea Conakry. The migrants from English speaking West African countries generally head towards Séguédine as migrants themselves report that they feel they are more likely to find work in Europe than in Algeria or Libya where they don't speak the main spoken languages. There are fewer Malians in the flow towards Libya because Malians could be using the route through Gao which takes them directly into Algeria. The same is true for Burkinabes, and Guineans. As the situation has become relatively more stable in northern Mali it is possible that there are migratory roads developing in that area.

Séguédine

As aforementioned flow towards Libya from Séguédine is much more voluminous from than the flow from Libya towards Niger. However for the approximately 16 000 Nigerien migrants that have transited through Séguédine in the reporting period, the majority (61%) have been in the incoming flow and a minority (39%) in the outgoing flow. The same is true for Burkinabes who are mostly recorded in the incoming flow from Libya (68%).

The trend is reversed for other West African nationalities with bigger proportions heading towards Libya than coming into Niger as shown in the graph. The nationalities shown in the graph are the main nationalities recorded in the flows and do not represent all the nationality groups recorded at the Séguédine flow monitoring point.

Arlit

The distribution of migrant nationalities passing through Arlit are, on average, proportional between incoming and outgoing flows.

Routes through West Africa

The red lines represent outgoing flows while the blue lines represent returning flows. The data presented is based on combined data from the daily flow monitoring and from migrant surveys. The width of the lines represent the number of migrants using that particular passage. This map shows more indepth routes used by migrants through Ghana, Benin, Guinea Conakry among others

Distribution of nationality in each flow through Séguédine

Nationality	Towards Libya	From Libya
Burkina Faso	32%	68%
Côte d'Ivoire	100%	0%
Gambie	99%	1%
Ghana	90%	10%
Guinea Conakry	100%	0%
Mali	72%	28%
Niger	39%	61%
Nigeria	92%	8%
Senegal	100%	0%

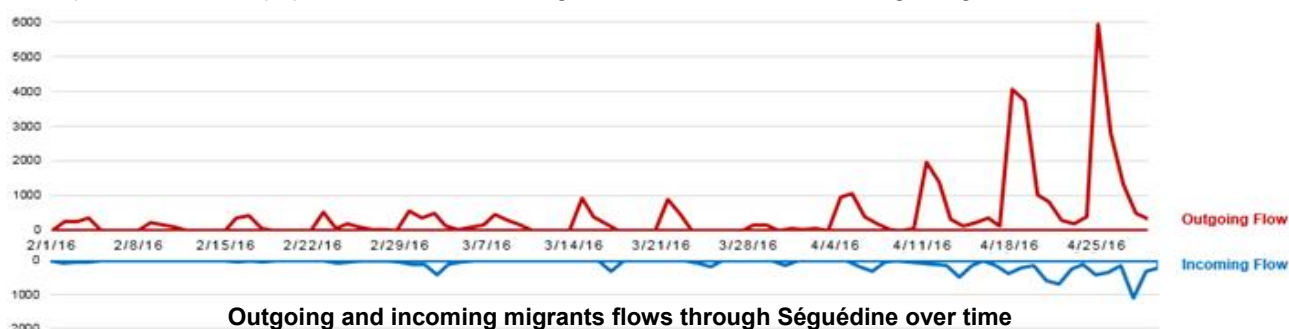


Flow to and from Libya

Flow Monitoring Point: Flows to and from Libya are monitored at the flow monitoring point of Séguédine which is located 600 km from Agadez and 300 km from the border with Libya. This route from Agadez, through Séguédine and Madama (Niger) and towards Gatrour and Sabha (Libya) is an road long used by migrants, making it relatively easy to find transport and provisions to cross the desert to reach Libya. There are also various stopping points along the route which facilitate transit and rest along the difficult journey.

Flows: The flow towards Libya is the most populated of the flows monitored by IOM in the Agadez region. In the past three months, 38 087 migrants or 63% of migrants recorded by the flow monitoring pass through this route from Niger to Libya. On average each week 3940 migrants have transited from Niger to Libya and 925 migrants have entered Niger from Libya in the past 3 months. The migrants coming from Libya to Niger number 8 770 or 14% of all migratory flows (see Annex 1).

This flows through Séguédine have seen an increase during the month of April with a recorded peak of over 10 000 migrants crossing in a single week. According to migrants and to key informants in the area, this increase is explained by the change in location and price of the unofficial checkpoints located along the route. Previous months saw migrants being taxed a certain amount for passing through Séguédine, a sum which became prohibitively more expensive for migrants, leading them to detour Séguédine altogether. As the economy of the town depends heavily on migration, the unofficial checkpoints agreed to lower the price at the request of the local population. As a result, migrants are able to transit through Séguédine at a lesser cost to them.

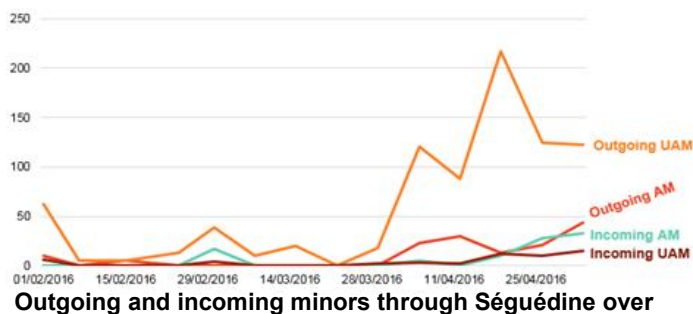


Nationalities: The main nationalities in the outflow towards Libya, according to the daily flow monitoring, are Nigerians (32%), Nigeriens (21%) Senegalese (16%) Gambians (11%) and Ivorians (7%).

The inflow from Libya represents 14% of the migrants recorded passing through both flow monitoring points to date. The inflow from Libya is composed mainly of Nigeriens (85%) but also Nigerians (6%), Malians (4%) and Burkinabes (2%). This high proportion of Nigeriens returning compared to Nigeriens leaving could be because Nigeriens are able to return more easily to Niger. There are continued reports from migrants, key informants and other actors of kidnapping of West African migrants in Libya by armed groups. These migrants are imprisoned until their families send a sum of money for their release. It is possible that Nigeriens are less susceptible to this type of exploitation due to their higher social and cultural links with south Libya which could allow them to cross back over the border more easily. However, trade does exist between Libya and Nigerien merchants, and the Nigeriens in both the return and outgoing flows can also be engaging in economic migration between Libya and Niger.

Demography: According to the daily flow monitoring, women represent 7.4% of the migratory flow recorded at the Séguédine flow monitoring point. 7.1% of women are in the outgoing flow towards Libya, with only 0.3% in the incoming flow. Outgoing men make up 72.6% of the flow while incoming men represent 16.4%. The demographic sample conducted in Séguédine with 604 migrant head of household/head of group representing 2652 individuals indicate that 96.5% of migrants are between 18 and 59 years old (89.9% men, 6.6% women). 2.9% are less than 18 years old (0.8% boys, 2.1% girls) and 0.6% are men over 60 years old. The proportion of men and women in the outgoing and incoming flows has remained stable over the weeks with no significant variations in numbers.

Protection concerns: All migrants are vulnerable to being abandoned by smugglers in the desert at which point it is difficult to quantify their safety and/or wellbeing. Through the daily monitoring, over 600 minors have been recorded in the migratory flows through Séguédine since February 2016. 87% of the minors recorded at the Séguédine flow monitoring point are in the outgoing flows and of those minors, 74% are unaccompanied. The presence of outgoing unaccompanied minors and outgoing accompanied minors has seen an increase in April according to the daily flow monitoring. Field reports note the presence of trafficked persons coming from Nigeria through Séguédine through established trafficking networks.



Women and children are extremely vulnerable when travelling as they are completely dependent on others to travel further or access shelter or information. When this is combined to the fact that many come from other West African countries, without speaking French or the local languages used in Niger, and that the cultural context places lone women at a great risk of abuse and/or violence, it is clear that travelling towards Libya is a high risk venture for all but especially for these traditionally vulnerable groups.

Migrant profiles: Séguédine

604 migrants have been interviewed in Séguédine between February and April 2016. 274 incoming migrants (defined as migrants returning to their place of origin) and 330 outgoing migrants (defined as migrants moving to a new place of residence) were interviewed.

Demographics: The surveys are carried out with heads of household or heads of groups and with migrants who are travelling alone. To establish the demographic distribution of the migratory population, the demography of the entire group is also collected through the head of household. This demographic distribution is a sample of the migration flows towards and from Libya through Niger and should only be used as an indication to understand migratory flows.

Demographic breakdown

Age	M	F
<5	0.6%	0.6%
5 to 12	0.1%	0.8%
13 to 17	0.2%	0.8%
18 to 59	89.9%	6.6%
60+	0.6%	0.0%
	91.3%	8.7%

- Sex breakdown: 91.3% men, 8.7% women.
- Minors: 2.9% are less than 18 years old. 2.1% are girls, 0.8% are boys.
- Senior: 0.6% are men above 60 years of age.

Vulnerabilities: 2 female headed households were identified and 15 elderly persons.

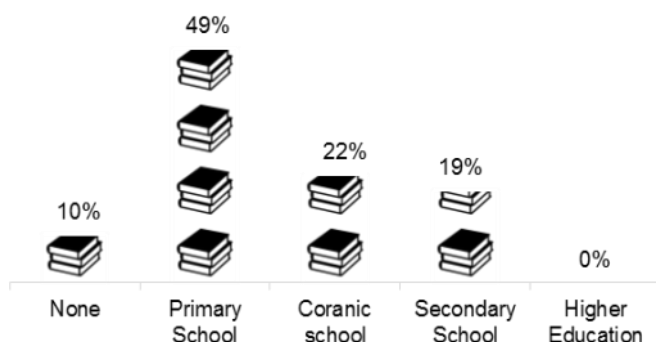
Nationalities: 604 migrants were interviewed of which 76% were Nigerien, 11% are Nigerians, 6% are Senegalese and 2% are Gambians. Current figures from the daily flow monitoring places nationality proportions through Séguédine at 34% Nigeriens, 26% Nigerians, 12% Senegalese, 9% Gambians and 5% Ivoirians. The surveys therefore represent the main nationalities present in the flows but they do not represent the recorded proportions of those nationalities. As the surveys are carried out every month it is difficult to exactly represent overall nationality proportions during the interview process.



Niger Nigéria Sénégal Gambia Côte d'Ivoire Mali Other

	Niger	Nigéria	Sénégal	Gambia	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Other
N° of migrants surveyed by nationality	462	64	35	11	7	17	8
Proportion of migrants surveyed by nationality	76%	11%	6%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Proportion of migrant nationalities recorded by daily flow monitoring	34%	26%	12%	9%	5%	4%	10%

Education level: Of the migrants surveyed 60 had no education while 544 had some education at varying levels, with 293 having primary education. The graph shows the proportion of education levels attained by the migrants



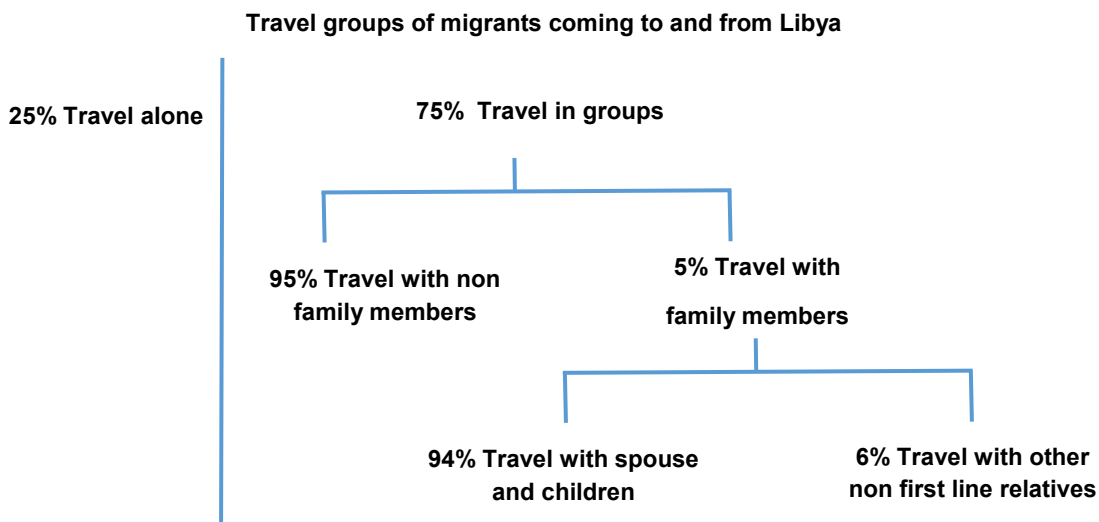
Education level of interviewed migrants

IDP/refugee camp: 2 respondents out of 604 stayed in an IDP or refugee camp for more than a month before departure. Both of those respondents are of Nigerien nationality.

Relatives at destination: 87% of outgoing migrants don't have any relatives in their intended destination, 12% have extended family and 1% have direct family there, the majority having arrived over a year ago.

Migrant profiles: Séguédine

Travel: 75% of the migrants travelling to and from Libya travel in groups while the rest travel alone. Of those who travel in groups, 95% are travelling with non-family members. Séguédine is quite an isolated place in the Agadez region, and to reach it, migrants have to join convoys of vehicles containing merchandise and/or other migrants. In Séguédine they can then travel towards Libya or towards Agadez. It is therefore logical that migrants travel together to make the difficult journey.



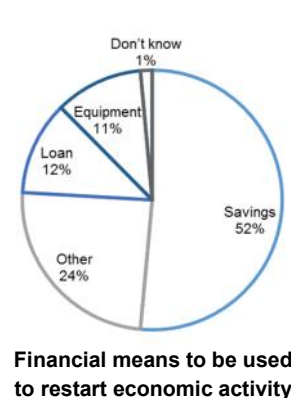
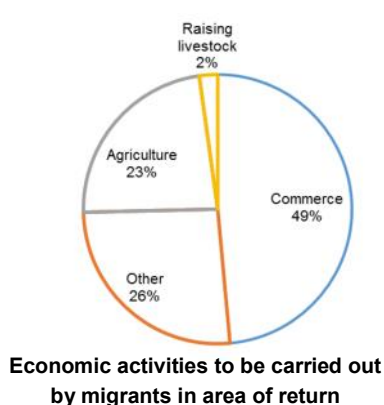
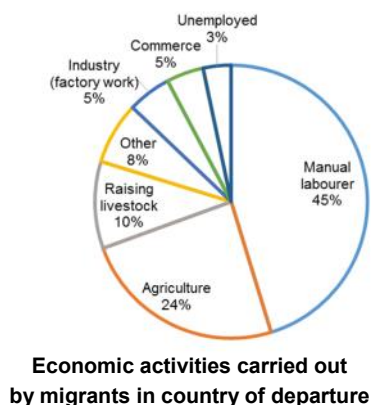
Cost of migration: 70% of interviewed incoming migrants paid more than 200 000 FCFA (345\$) for their migration journey up to the flow monitoring point. 30% paid between 50 000 and 200 000 FCFA (85 to 345 \$). Conversely, 65% of outgoing migrants paid between 50 000 and 20 000 FCFA to reach the flow monitoring point and 35% paid over 200 000 FCFA.

Departure from residence of origin: 95% of migrants left their usual place of residence less than two weeks before arriving at the flow monitoring point. 5% left between two weeks and three months before being surveyed. For returning migrants, 84% spent between 1 and 5 years in Libya before returning to Niger, 10% spent less than one year there and 6% lived there for more than 5 years.

Reason for migration: 100% of interviewed incoming migrants were coming into Niger from Libya because of war, conflict and insecurity in Libya. Outgoing migrants had slightly more varied reasons for migrating: 90% are migrating because of economic reasons, 5% for better access to services and 2% due to war, conflict and insecurity. The remaining 3% are migrating for unspecified reasons.

Destination: The migrants leaving Séguédine for Libya state Libya (81%) and Italy (18%) as their final destinations. For the returning migrants going through Séguédine, 97% are returning to Niger, specifically to Tahoua (34%), Zinder (24%) and Maradi (24%).

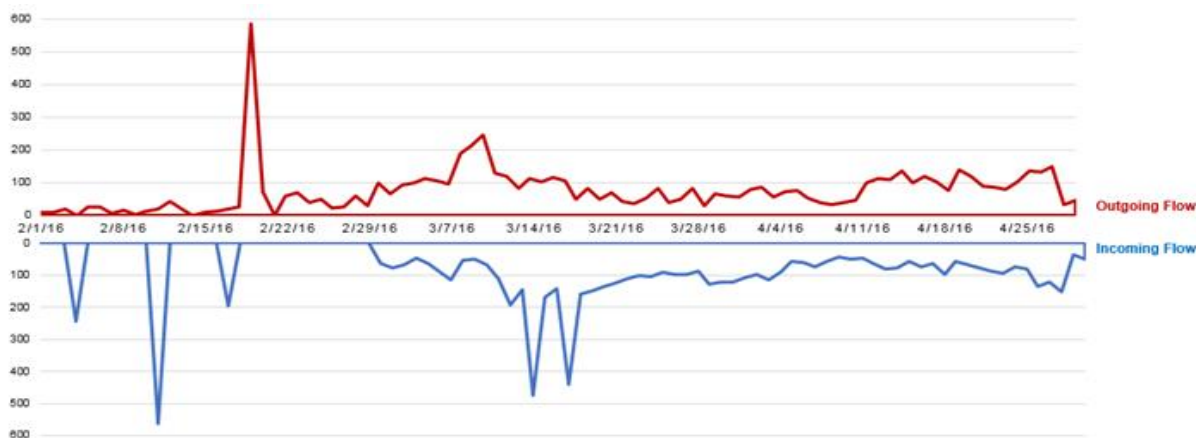
Economic reintegration: Incoming migrants are asked about the economy activity they did in the country they just departed and the economic activity they intend to do in their area of origin. Migrants most commonly worked as manual labourers (45%) and in agriculture (22%). When they return, most intend to work in commerce (49%), agriculture (23%) or in other sectors (26%). To finance these activities upon their return, 52% will use savings, 12% will use loans and 11% will use equipment.



Flow to and from Algeria

Flow Monitoring Point: Flows to and from Algeria are monitored through the flow monitoring point of Arlit. Migrants heading to Algeria also pass through Tchintabaraden and Ingall before heading straight to the Assamaka border. As a result, the Arlit flow monitoring point records some but not all migrants flows towards and from Algeria.

Flows: The flow to and from Algeria has recorded 14 113 migrants between February and April which represents 13% of all migrants recorded transiting through the Agadez region. Overall the incoming and outgoing flows have been regular and relatively equally balanced between departures and arrivals to Niger. During the past three months, an average of 631 migrants transit from Niger to Algeria and vice versa every week (see Annex 1). The spikes in the incoming flow are composed of seasonal Nigerien and other West African migrants returning to work the fields in their place of origin before heading back to find work in Algeria. Field reports report that migrants transiting through Arlit are looking for work in Algeria as well as in the gold and uranium mines in Niger, north of Arlit and Iferouane.



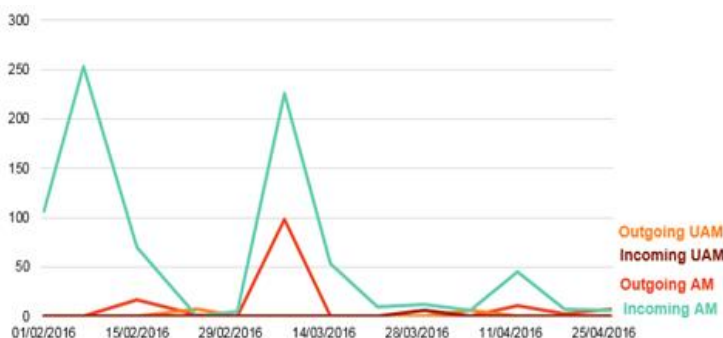
Nationalities: According to the daily flow monitoring the main nationalities in the flow towards Algeria are Nigeriens (37%), Malians (13%), Cameroonians (10%), Burkinabes (10%) and Guinee Bissauans (6%).

The main nationalities in the inflow towards Niger are migrants from Niger (40%), Mali (11%), Cameroun (8%), Burkina Faso (7%) and Gambia (6%).

Demography: According to the daily flow monitoring, men make up 90% of the flow to and from Algeria and women make up 3.8% of the outgoing flow and 5.8% of the incoming flow. No significant weekly variation in proportion of men and women has been noted.

The demographic sample conducted in Arlit with 758 migrant head of household/head of group representing 3 643 migrants indicate that 90% of migrants are between 18 and 59 years old (81% men, 8% women). 9.4% are less than 18 years old (5.1% boys, 4.2% girls) and 0.5% are men over 60 years old. The proportion of men and women in the outgoing and incoming flows has remained stable over the data collection period with no significant variations in numbers.

Protection concerns: Over 900 minors, of which only a small proportion are unaccompanied have been recorded as passing through the Arlit flow monitoring point since February 2016. The spikes of incoming accompanied minors in February and March relate to the arrival of Nigerian migrants who are repatriated from Algeria to Niger in the framework of the agreement between the governments of Niger and Algeria.



There has been a higher prevalence of protection incidents relating to abandoned migrants recorded on the route towards Algeria. Algeria is a common migration destination for migrants from south Niger who tend to be less educated and from a low socio-economic background. Women are known to travel alone or with children. This traditionally vulnerable profile can lead to a higher likelihood of being exploited or abandoned by a smuggler or transport provider.

Outgoing and incoming minors through Arlit over time

The higher amounts of reports could however be due to the presence of IOM in the area. Migrants could be stranded in other places but due to the vastness of the area and lack of communication available it is difficult to say with accuracy exactly how many persons have been abandoned, lost or died in the region.

Migrant profiles: Arlit

402 migrants were interviewed in Arlit in April 2016. 165 incoming migrants (defined as migrants returning to their place of origin) and 237 outgoing migrants (defined as migrants moving to a new place of residence) were interviewed.

Demographics: The surveys are carried out with heads of household or heads of groups and with migrants who are travelling alone. To establish the demographic distribution of the migratory population, the demography of the entire group is also collected through the head of household. This demographic distribution is a sample of the migration flows towards and from Algeria through Niger and should only be used as an indication to understand migratory flows.

Demographic breakdown

Age	M	F
<5	1.0%	0.9%
5 to 12	1.8%	1.8%
13 to 17	2.3%	1.5%
18 to 59	81.4%	8.2%
60+	0.5%	0.1%
	87.1%	12.5%

- Sex breakdown: 87.1% men, 12.5% women.
- Minors: 9.4% are less than 18 years old. 4.2% are girls, 5.1% are boys.
- Senior: 0.5% are men above 60 years of age, 0.1% are women.

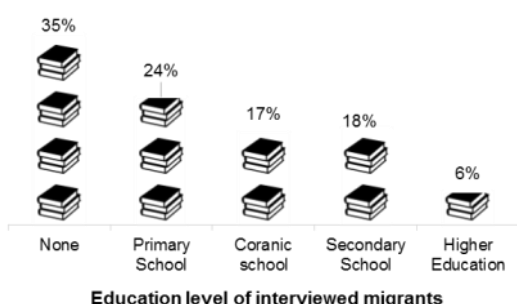
Vulnerabilities: 13 child headed and 27 female headed households were identified. 81 elderly persons, 13 individuals with chronic diseases, 4 with mental disabilities and 13 with physical disabilities were identified.

Nationalities: 402 migrants were interviewed of which 42% were Nigerien, 13% were Malian, 11% Cameroonian and 10% from Guinea-Conakry. There were also interviews done with Burkinabes (7%), Nigerians (6%), Senegalese (3%) and migrants from Benin and Côte d'Ivoire (2% each). Current figures from the daily flow monitoring places nationality proportions through Arlit at 38% Nigeriens, 12% Malians, 9% Cameroonians, 8% Burkinabes and 6% from Guinea Conakry. The surveys manage to represent the main nationalities present in the flows and represent approximately the recorded proportions of those nationalities.



	Niger	Mali	Cameroun	Burkina Faso	Guinea Conakry	Nigeria	Senegal	Other
N° of migrants surveyed by nationality	174	51	41	38	38	27	11	32
Proportion of migrants surveyed by nationality	43%	13%	10%	8%	9%	7%	3%	8%
Proportion of migrant nationalities recorded by daily flow monitoring	38%	12%	9%	8%	6%	3%	4%	20%

Education level: Of the migrants surveyed 141 had no education while 261 had some education at varying levels, with 95 having primary education, 68 coranic, 72 secondary and 25 higher education.. The graph shows the proportion of education levels attained by the migrants

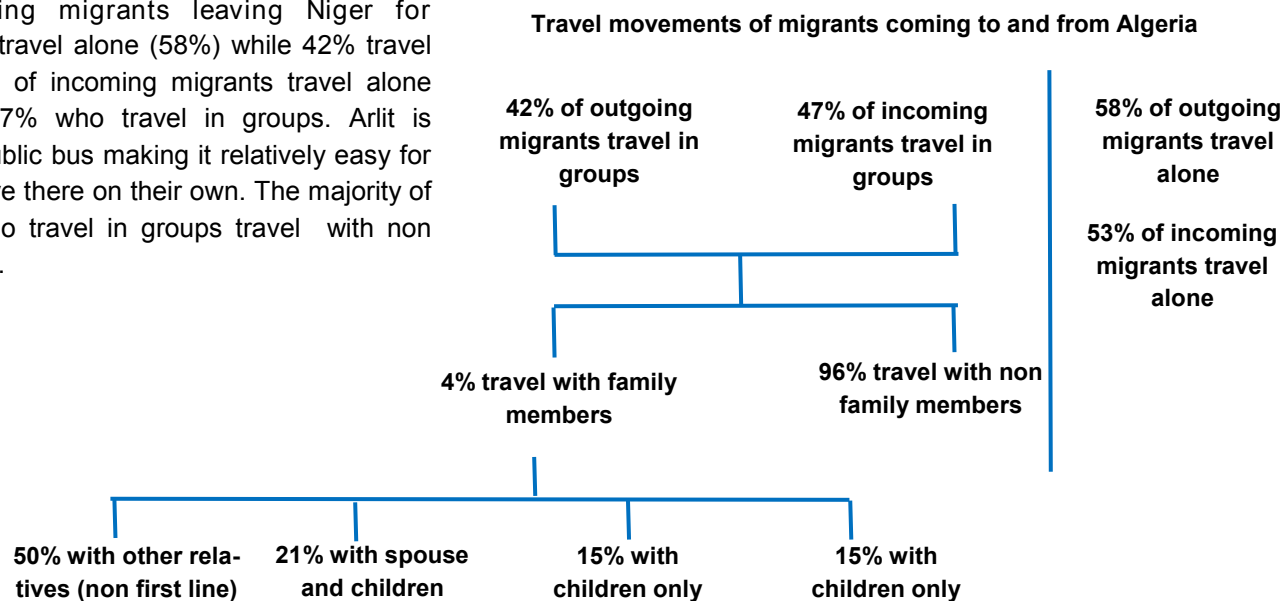


IDP/refugee camp: 14 respondents out of 402 stayed in an IDP or refugee camp for more than a month before departure. 7 of them were Nigerien, 3 Malians and 4 others of varying nationalities.

Relatives at destination: 22% of outgoing migrants have extended family and 8% have first line family in their country of intended destination. For the most part the migrants did not know when that family had arrived (70%) while 23% had family who arrived more than 6 months ago and 5% have family who arrived less than 6 months ago. 70% have no family at their intended destination and 2% did not reply.

Migrant profiles: Arlit

Travel: Outgoing migrants leaving Niger for Algeria tend to travel alone (58%) while 42% travel in groups. 53% of incoming migrants travel alone compared to 47% who travel in groups. Arlit is reachable by public bus making it relatively easy for migrants to arrive there on their own. The majority of migrants who do travel in groups travel with non family members.



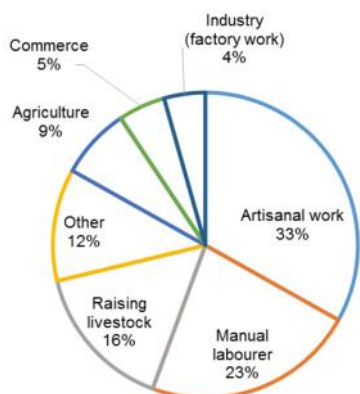
Cost of migration: 45% paid between 50 000 and 200 000 FCFA (85 to 345 \$) to reach the flow monitoring point while 34% paid between 10 000 and 50 000 FCFA (16 to 85\$). 15% of migrants paid more than 200 000 to reach the flow monitoring point of Arlit.

Departure from residence of origin: 85% of migrants left their usual place of residence less than two weeks before arriving at the flow monitoring point. 6% left between two weeks and three months before being surveyed, 3% left between three and six months ago and 2% left more than 6 months ago. For returning migrants, 59% spent less than one year in the country they departed (often Algeria) and 39% between 1 and 5 years there before returning to Niger.

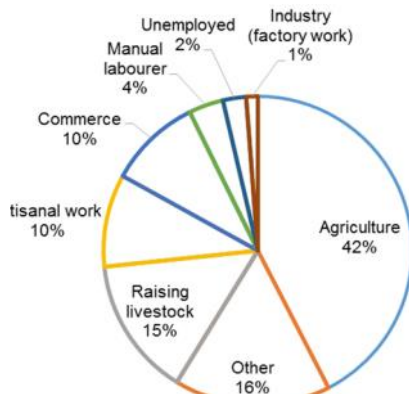
Reason for migration: 87% of incoming migrants and 72% of outgoing migrants are migrating for economic reasons. Outgoing migrants are also migrating due to war, conflict and insecurity (11%) and access to services (7%).

Destination: The migrants leaving Arlit for Algeria are mainly heading for Algeria (68%) but also Europe (19%) and Libya (8%). This 8% of migrants going to Libya through Algeria indicates the presence of a route through south Algeria heading towards the western border of Libya. Of the migrant returning to their place of origin through Arlit, 56% are heading to Niger (48% to Zinder, 22% to Agadez, 16% to Taouha) while 44% are heading to another country, namely, Mali, Nigeria, Guinea Conakry and Burkina Faso.

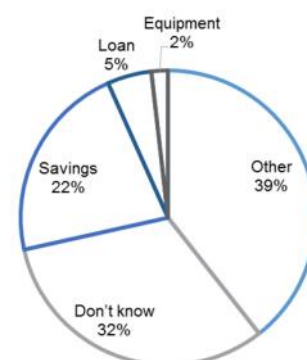
Economic reintegration: Incoming migrants are asked about the economy activity they did in the country they just departed and the economic activity they intend to do in their area of origin. Migrants transiting through Arlit most commonly did artisanal work (33%) or worked as manual labourers (23%) and in raising livestock (16%). When they return, most intend to work in agriculture (23%) or in other sectors (16%). To finance these activities upon their return 22% will use savings, 5% will use loans, 39% will use other means and 32% don't know.



Economic activities carried out by migrants in country of departure



Economic activities to be carried out by migrants in area of return



Financial means to be used to restart economic activity

ANNEX 1: WEEKLY INCOMING AND OUTGOING FLOWS

Week Beginning	Week Ending	Outgoing Flow	Incoming Flow	Outgoing Flow Towards Libya	Outgoing Flow Towards Algeria	Incoming Flow From Libya	Incoming Flow From Algeria
01/02/2016	06/02/2016	986	416	896	90	173	243
07/02/2016	14/02/2016	604	564	482	122	0	564
15/02/2016	23/02/2016	2267	281	1410	857	85	196
24/02/2016	29/02/2016	674	227	447	227	227	0
01/03/2016	07/03/2016	2537	1320	1862	675	804	516
08/03/2016	14/03/2016	2012	1095	915	1097	0	1095
15/03/2016	21/03/2016	2103	1625	1528	575	311	1314
22/03/2016	28/03/2016	1740	963	1352	388	280	683
29/03/2016	04/04/2016	895	927	462	433	150	777
05/04/2016	11/04/2016	3063	1069	2703	360	682	387
12/04/2016	18/04/2016	5330	2288	4547	783	1779	509
19/04/2016	25/04/2016	11259	3001	10563	696	2469	532

ANNEX 2: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE



FLOW MONITORING SURVEY (FMS) QUESTIONNAIRE

Notez les réponses dans la fiche de réponse prévue.

Veillez écrire la réponse aux questions clairement dans la boîte blanche qui correspond au numéro de chaque question dans la fiche de réponse qui vous est fournie. Veuillez utiliser l'annexe des pays et régions pour répondre aux questions 1, 1.1, 2, 7, 10.1.1, 10.2.1, 10.3.1, 12, 17.1 et 17. 2.

Date:		Nom du collecteur de données:	
Pays de l'entretien :		Nom du lieu:	
Code du lieu:		Groupe Numéro :	Entretien Numéro :

Consentement de la personne interviewée: a. Oui b. Non
تم الحصول على موافقة الشخص لإجراء المقابلة: ا. نعم ب. لا

1. Have you already participated in this survey? Avez-vous déjà participé à cette enquête? هل سبق لك المشاركة في هذه الدراسة؟		a. Yes Oui نعم → Carry on with 1.1, 1.2, and stop the survey Continuez avec les questions 1.1, 1.2, et arrêtez l'enquête تابع للسئلة 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, وتوقف	
b. No Non لا → Go directly to question #2 Passez directement à la question #2 اذهب مباشرة للسؤال رقم 2			
1.1 If yes, specify country Si oui, indiquez le pays إذا كانت الإجابة نعم, حدد البلد		1.2 Location Lieu المكان / الموقع	
2. Nationality Nationalité الجنسية		3. Sex Sexe الجنس a. Male Masculin أذكر b. Female Féminin ب. انثى	4. Age Âge العمر
5. Level of education Niveau d'éducation مستوى التعليم	a. None Aucune غير متعلم b. Primary Primaire ب.دراسة ابتدائية c. High Secondaire ج.دراسة ثانوية d. Beyond Supérieure (د.دراسة عليا) (فوق الثانوية) e. Coranic school Ecole Coranique الأيتين مدرسة		
6.1 Who are you travelling with? Avec qui voyagez-vous? مع من تسافر؟	a. Alone Seul(e) أ.لوحدي b. With a group En groupe ب.مع مجموعة		
6.2 If with a group Si en groupe إذا كانت الإجابة (مع مجموعة)	a. Non-family/relatives Ne faisant pas partie de ma famille من غير الاقارب b. Family/relatives Faisant partie de ma famille من الاقارب/العائلة		
6.3 If with family/relatives Si avec de la famille إذا كانت الإجابة مع الاقارب	a. With spouse and children Avec mon époux/épouse et mon/mes enfant(s) مع الزوجة والابناء b. With spouse only Avec mon époux/épouse seulement مع الزوجة فقط c. With children only Avec mon/mes enfants seulement مع الابناء فقط d. With parent only Avec mon/mes parents seulement مع الوالدين (او احدهما) e. With other relatives (non first line) Avec d'autres personnes de ma famille (éloignée) اقارب اخرين		
7. From where did you depart? (usual residence before departure) D'où êtes-vous parti? (résidence habituelle avant le départ)? مكان الإقامة قبل المغادرة- من اين قدمت؟ (تحديد المنطقة او المدينة)	7.1 Country Pays البلد	أ. البلد	
	7.2 Location Lieu الموقع / المكان		
7.3. If country of departure (usual residence) is different than country/nationality of origin please specify how long did you stay in country of departure (usual residence) Si le pays de départ (résidence habituelle) est différent du pays/de la nationalité d'origine, spécifiez combien de temps vous êtes resté dans le pays de départ (résidence habituelle)? (الإقامة بلد عادة) (المغادرة بلد كانت اذا (الإقامة بلد عادة) (المغادرة بلد في قضيتها التي المدة حدد فضلك من الاصلية؛ الجنسية/البلد عن مختلفة)	a. less than 1 year Moins d'un an أقل من سنة		b. more than 1 year Plus d'un an أكثر من سنة
8. Did you stay in a Refugee or IDP camp for more than one month before departure? Avez-vous résidé dans un camp de déplacés ou de réfugiés pendant plus d'un mois, avant votre départ? هل سبق لك الإقامة في مخيم للاجئين او للنازحين لفترة تزيد على شهر قبل مغادرتك؟	a. Yes Oui نعم		b. No Non لا
9. Why did you leave your usual place of residence? Pourquoi êtes-vous parti de votre résidence principale? CHOISIR LA RAISON PRINCIPALE لماذا قررت المغادرة؟	a. Natural disasters Catastrophes naturelles أ.بسبب كوارث طبيعية b. War/conflict/insecurity/political reasons Guerre/conflict/insécurité/raisons politiques ب.حروب نزاعات/انعدام الامن/اسباب سياسية. c. Economic reasons Raisons économiques ج.اسباب اقتصادية. d. Access to services Accès aux services د.للخدمات الوصول. e. Other Autre د.اخرى f. No answer Pas de réponse لا اجابة		
10. When did you leave your usual place of residence? Quand êtes-vous parti de votre résidence principale? متى غادرت؟	a. Less than 2 weeks ago Moins de 2 semaines قبل اقل من اسبوعين b. Between 2 weeks and 3 months ago Entre 2 semaines et 3 mois بين اسبوعين الى ثلاثة اشهر c. Between 3 and 6 months ago Entre 3 et 6 mois بين ثلاثة الى ستة اشهر d. More than 6 months ago Plus de 6 mois منذ اكثر من ستة اشهر e. Unknown Inconnu لا اعرف		
11. What are the three main transit places where you spent the longest period? (from the most recent to the oldest) Quels sont les trois principaux lieux de transit où vous avez passé le plus de temps (du plus récent au plus ancien)? ما هي اماكن العبور (الإقامة الوقتية) الثلاثة الرئيسية التي قضيت فيها			

ANNEX: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

اغلب الوقت اثناء الرحلة (حسب التسلسل الزمني الاحداث فالاقدم)	
11.1.1 COUNTRY 1 Pays 1 أ. البلد 1	11.1.2 Location Lieu الموقع / المكان
11.1.3 Departure date (Day/Month/Year) Départ le (jour/mois/année) تاريخ المغادرة (الشهر والسنة)	
11.1.4 Main mode of transport to leave the country Principal mode de transport pour quitter le pays وسيلة التنقل المستخدمة لمغادرة البلد:	a. Walk Marche à pied. المشي على الاقدام. b. Land (vehicle or train) Terre (véhicule ou train) برا باستخدام واسطة نقل (سيارة, باص, قطار) c. Air Air جوا
11.2.1 COUNTRY 2 Pays 2 أ. البلد 2	11.2.2 Location Lieu الموقع / المكان
11.2.3 Departure date (Day/Month/Year) Départ le (jour/mois/année) تاريخ المغادرة (الشهر والسنة)	
11.2.4 Main mode of transport to leave the country Principal mode de transport pour quitter le pays وسيلة التنقل المستخدمة لمغادرة البلد:	a. Walk Marche à pied. المشي على الاقدام. b. Land (vehicle or train) Terre (véhicule ou train) برا باستخدام واسطة نقل (سيارة, باص, قطار) c. Air Air جوا
11.3.1 COUNTRY 3 Pays 3 أ. البلد 3	11.3.2 Location Lieu الموقع / المكان
11.3.3 Departure date (Day/Month/Year) Départ le (jour/mois/année) تاريخ المغادرة (الشهر والسنة)	
11.3.4 Main mode of transport to leave the country Principal mode de transport pour quitter le pays وسيلة التنقل المستخدمة لمغادرة البلد:	a. Walk Marche à pied. المشي على الاقدام. b. Land (vehicle or train) Terre (véhicule ou train) برا باستخدام واسطة نقل (سيارة, باص, قطار) c. Air Air جوا
12. Cost of journey per personne (approx) Coût du voyage par personne (Approx) كلفة الرحلة لحد الآن	a. No cost Aucun coût. لا يوجد كلفة. ب. Less than 10,000 FCFA Moins de 10,000 FCFA . 10,000 من اقل ج. Between 10,000 and 50,000 FCFA Entre 10,000 et 50,000 FCFA . 10,000 و 50,000 بين د. Between 50,000 and 200,000 FCFA Entre 50,000 et 200,000 FCFA 50,000 و 200,000 بين e. More than 200,000 FCFA Plus de 200,000 FCFA 200,000 دولار اميركي. e. Unknown Inconnu لا اعرف

Si migrant en partance, continuer avec les questions 13 à 16. Si migrant rentrant continuer avec les questions 17 à 24.

Migrant en Partance

13. Intended country of destination Pays de destination visé البلد الذي تنوي الوصول والبقاء فيه	a. Italy Italie b. Europe (other) Europe (Autre) c. Libya Libye d. Algeria Algérie e. Niger Niger f. Others Autre
14. Do you have any relatives/family members at country of destination? Avez-vous des parents/famille dans le pays de destination? هل لديك اقارب او احد من افراد العائلة في ذلك البلد ؟	a. Yes, first line (spouse, parent, children) Oui, ligne directe (époux/épouse, parent(s), enfant(s)) أ. نعم لدي اقارب من الدرجة الاولى (زوجة , الوالدين, الابناء) b. Yes, non-first line Oui, famille élargie ب. نعم لدي اقارب ولكن ليس من الدرجة الاولى c. No Non ج. لا ليس لدي اقارب.
15. If you have relatives when did they arrived to the country of destination? Si vous avez des parents/famille, quand sont-ils arrivés dans le pays de destination? اذا كان لديك اقارب في البلد الذي تنوي الذهاب اليه : متى وصلو الي ذلك البلد؟	a. Less than 6 months ago Moins de 6 mois ب. 6 months to 1 year ago 6 mois à un an ج. More than 1 year ago Plus d'un an د. Unknown Inconnu لا اعرف
16. Comments ملاحظات	

Migrant Rentrant

17. How much time did you spend in the country that you departed? Combien de temps avez vous passé dans le pays que vous avez quitté? كم من الوقت قضيت في دولة المغادرة؟	a. Less than a year Moins d'un an ب. 1 to 5 years 1 à 5 ans ج. 5 to 10 years 5 à 10 ans د. More than 10 years Plus de 10 ans
18. What economic activity did you do in the country that you departed ? Quel activité exerciez vous dans le pays que vous avez quitté ? أي نشاط اقتصادي كنت تعمل في بلد المغادرة؟	a. Agriculture Agriculture ب. Artisanal work Artisanat ج. Raising livestock Elevage د. Industry (factory work) Industrie (Usine) ه. Commerce Commerce و. Manual labourer Ouvrier ز. Unemployed Pas d'emploi ح. Other Autre

ANNEX: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

19. Intended area of return <i>Pays de retour visé</i> المكان الذي تنوي الرجوع اليه	19.1 Country <i>Pays</i> البلد	19.2 Region <i>Région</i> الاقليم	19.3 City/Village <i>Ville/Village</i> القرية/المدينة
20. Is this your place of origin? <i>Est-ce que c'est votre lieu d'origine?</i> هل هذا هو مكانك الاصلي؟			a. Yes <i>Oui</i> نعم ب. Non <i>Non</i> لا
21. How many people of your family who stayed in your village are under your responsibility? <i>Combien de personnes de votre famille restée au village sont à votre charge?</i> كم عدد افراد عائلتك الذين كانوا يقيمون في قريتك تحت مسئوليتك؟			
22. What economic activity will you carry out when you return to your area of return? <i>Quel activité allez vous exercer dans votre lieu de retour?</i> اي نشاط اقتصادي سوف تنفذه عندما تعود الى منطقة عودتك؟	a. Agriculture <i>Agriculture</i> الزراعة b. Artisanal work <i>Artisanat</i> عمل حرفي c. Raising livestock <i>Elevage</i> تربية الماشية d. Industry (factory work) <i>Industrie (Usine)</i> الصناعة e. Commerce <i>Commerce</i> التجارة f. Manual labourer <i>Ouvrier</i> عمالة يدوية g. Unemployed <i>Pas d'emploi</i> عاطل h. Other <i>Autre</i> اخرى		
23. Using what means? <i>Avec quels moyens?</i> استخدام اي وسائل؟	a. Savings <i>Epargne</i> مدخرات b. Equipment <i>Equipement</i> معدات c. Loan <i>Crédit</i> قرض d. Don't know <i>Ne sait pas</i> لا اعرف e. Other <i>Autre</i> اخرى		
24. Comments ملاحظات			