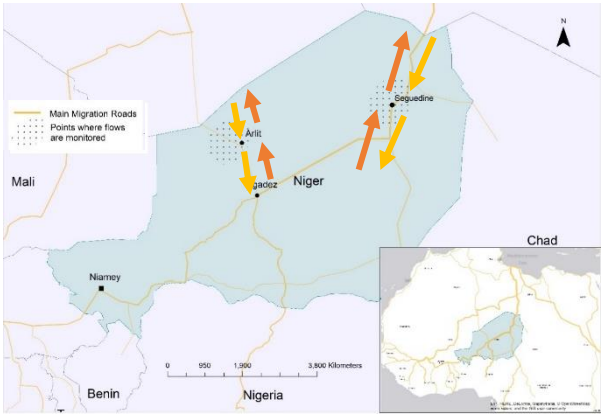
POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGER - OVERVIEW

Dashboard # 3
Period : September 2017

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.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

Variations calculated from previous month's data

Women 6%

Men 94%

Accompanied minors 1%

Unaccompanied Minors <1%

<1 % Elderly person

<1% Infants

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION COLLECTED

STATISTICS

2016

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS: 333, 891

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS: 111, 230

2017

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS: 52, 161

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS: 87, 103

MONITORING TOOLS

- Flow monitoring points (2)
- Flow monitoring surveys
- Participative mapping
- Qualitative reports
- Field visits

DEMOGRAPHY FOR 2017

Female 5%

Male 95%

Minors: Approximately 11 100 minors (under 18 years of age) has been observed in the monthly recorded flows in 2016 and 2017. Among these minors, the presence of unaccompanied minors was significant.

OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

The main observed nationalities in the migration monitoring routes are:

- Niger
- Nigeria
- Gambia
- Senegal
- Guinea
- Mali
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Guinea Bissau
- Ghana

MIGRATION ROUTES

The main change reported this month has been the continued closure of the border between Niger and Libya. This closure has made more difficult, and in some cases prevented, movements of passengers in the borders between Niger and Libya according to reports. There has also been an increase in returns of Nigeriens and third country national migrants from Algeria into Niger. The migration routes currently observed cover much of the Agadez region so there are still movements ongoing however further analysis is needed to understand how things are will progress.

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This project is financed by the European Union

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGER – FLOW MONITORING POINTS

Dashboard # 3
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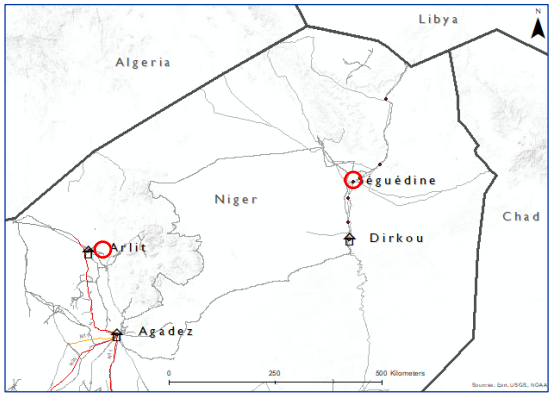
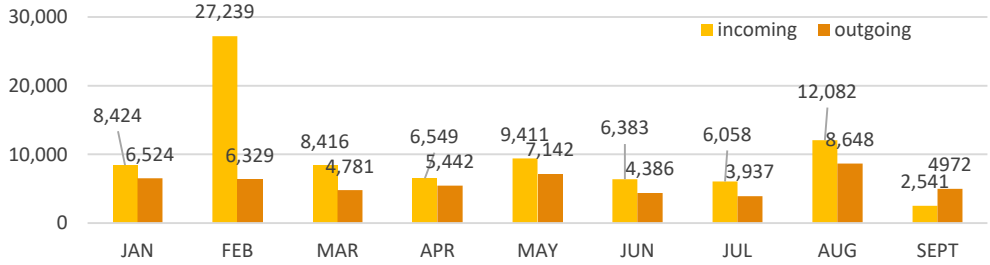


Flow monitoring point IOM transit centre

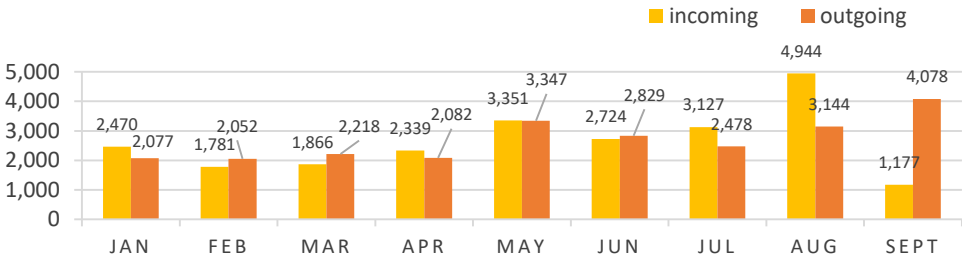
The data available on this page show some statistical data collected at the flow monitoring points for the data collection period (February 2016 till date). The map shows the location of the flow monitoring points in the region of Agadez which covers an area of more than 700 000 km2. The 2016 data represent data from February to December 2016, while data for 2017 show the first 9 months of 2017. Migration flows in this region have changed and are migration routes are not as direct as they were in 2016. This is due to various factors including stricter controls on migration flows by the Government of Niger. Migration routes are understood to be moving in more fragmented ways around the flow monitoring points. As a result, more dangerous routes are used by migrants both to leave and to enter Niger. Reports are also received of the border being closed with Libya making it more difficult for migration flows to cross from Niger to Libya. There have been more returns from Algeria into Libya

		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	24, 305	27, 856
	INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS	23, 779	63, 324

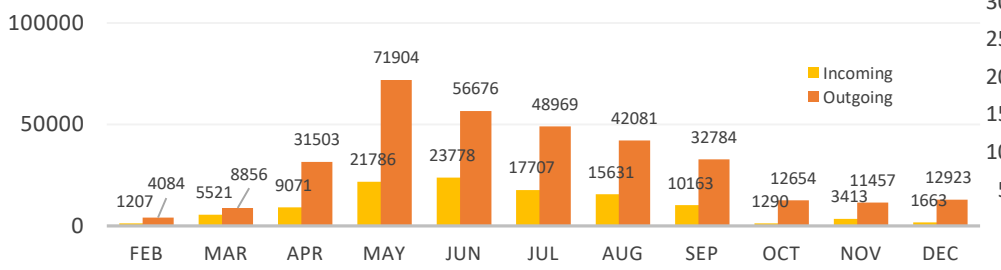
MONTHLY COMPILED TOTAL OF MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS (**2017**)



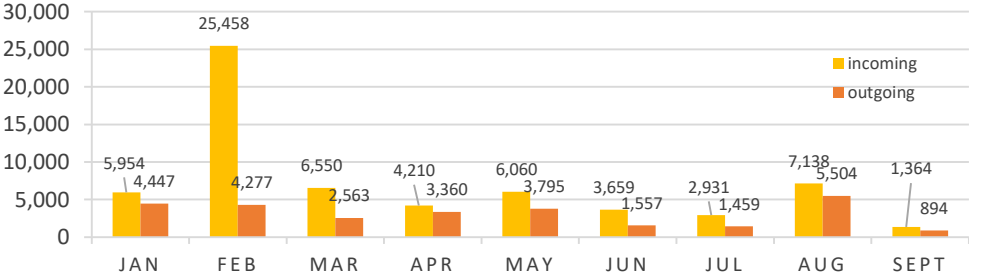
MONTHLY TOTAL OF MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN **ARLIT** (2017)



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



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



SEGUEDINE

Migrants crossing Séguédine use the migratory route from Niger to Libya. There is a diversity of nationalities of West Africa in this migration profile. In 2016, this road was the largest transit point for migrants who had traveled through Niger. Since the increase in security controls following the government's decree on migration in October 2016, the direct route is much less used by migrants and their accompanying carriers. Thus, the evaluations have made it possible to understand that the roads used are much more fragmented and migrants are afraid of going through Séguédine in order to avoid interception. As a result, new roads bypassing villages and transit points have been identified.

Men:	96%	Women:	4%	Minors:	2 060+ in 2017

Men, mainly between 18 and 40, represent 96% of the observed migrants transiting through Séguédine in 2017. Over 2060 minors(accompanied and unaccompanied) have been observed using this route. In accordance with IOM's data protection principles, further information on protection cases is available on request.

NATIONALITIES (2017)

Nationality (self declared)	Incoming (going into Niger)	Outgoing (leaving Niger)
Niger	93%	97%
Libya	1%	1%
Sudan	1%	1%
Chad	2%	1%
Other	3%	0%

The main nationalities recorded in Séguédine have considerably changed since last year (2016). In the previous year, at the same time the flows were much more higher, there was a large diversity of nationalities observed through Séguédine. Currently, it is mainly Nigeriens that are observed transiting through Séguédine, some few Chadians and Sudanese have also been recorded. This is because migrants are afraid of going through Séguédine so as to avoid interception; because of law enforced by Niger authorities against irregular migration, thus they cross the region in a more fragmented way to avoid security checks.

ARLIT

The Arlit monitoring point is the main route used by migrants leaving, transit or returning from Algeria. This road has been used for trade between Algeria and Niger. There are many movements of Nigeriens who make a circular migration with Algeria. However, there are also migrants from other nationalities who travel through Arlit to Algeria, and preliminary reports suggest that there is a route through Algeria to return to Libya, but this issue has not yet been verified. In addition, the road crossing Niger towards Algeria also crosses the town of Tchintabaraden before reaching the Algerian border, bypassing Arlit. It should be pointed out at this level that the road from Tchintabaraden to the Algerian border is less long and perilous than the road through Séguédine to reach Libya.

Men:	95%	Women:	5%	Minors:	1 320+ in 2017

Men, mainly between 18 and 40, represent 95% of the observed migrants transiting through Arlit in 2017. Over 1320 minors (accompanied and unaccompanied) have been observed using this route. In accordance with IOM's data protection principles, further information on protection cases is available on request.

NATIONALITIES (2017)

Nationality (self declared)	Incoming (going into Niger)	Outgoing (leaving Niger)
Niger	25%	40%
Mali	10%	9%
Nigeria	8%	7%
Guinea	8%	7%
Cameroon	7%	7%
Burkina Faso	5%	4%
Senegal	5%	3%
Chad	5%	3%
Liberia	5%	2%
Côte d'Ivoire	5%	4%
Gambia	2%	2%
Guinea-Bissau	4%	2%
Other	11%	10%

The main nationalities observed at Arlit in 2017 are 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 and Chad has been recorded.

This project is financed by the European Union

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, cross border, 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, in-depth 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.*

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