International Organization for Migration (IOM)
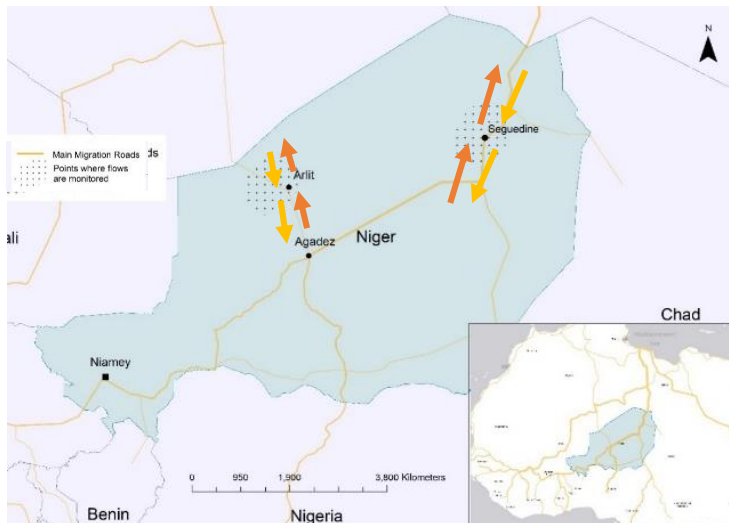The UN Migration Agency

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).

Legend:
Main Migration Roads
Points where flows are monitored

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 at a flow monitoring points (which are not located at borders) with the intention of heading further into 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, traveling towards the outer 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 OCTOBRE 2017

adults

Women **5%**
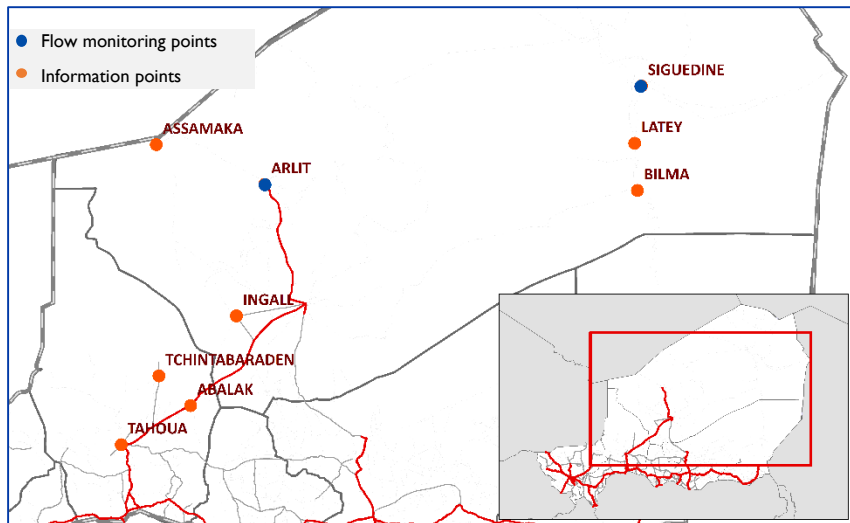Men **95%**

<1 % Elderly person

<1% Infants

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION COLLECTED

STATISTICS			MONITORING TOOLS	DEMOGRAPHY FOR 2017	OBSERVED NATIONALITIES	MIGRATION ROUTES
2016	INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS	333, 891	□ Flow monitoring points (2) □ Flow monitoring surveys □ Participatory mapping □ Qualitative reports □ Field visits	Female **5%** Male **95%** Minors: Approximately 3 800 minors (under 18 years of age) have been observed in the flow monitoring points in 2017. Among them the presence of unaccompanied minors was noted.	The main observed nationalities along the migration monitoring routes in 2017 are: □ Niger □ Mali □ Guinea □ Cameroon □ Nigeria □ Burkina Faso □ Chad □ Côte d'Ivoire □ Senegal	As the routes used by migrants have increasingly disrupted become more fragmented due to increased security controls in the region of Agadez, IOM has set up additional migration information collection points in the region of Agadez with the aim of gathering qualitative and quantitative information on the multidimensionality of migration and the fragmentation of migratory routes.
	INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS	111, 230				
2017	INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS	57,376				
	INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS	92,186				

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POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGER – FLOW MONITORING POINTS

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
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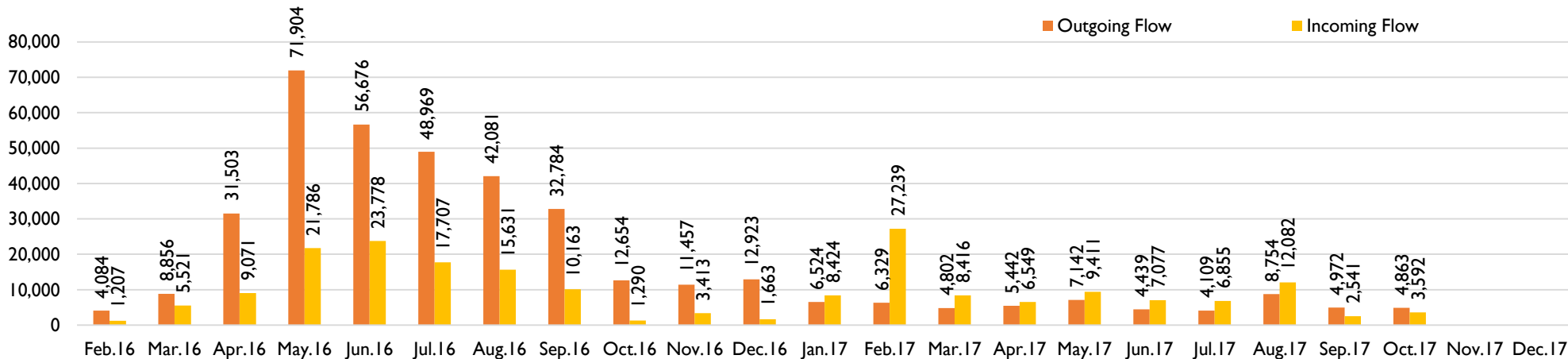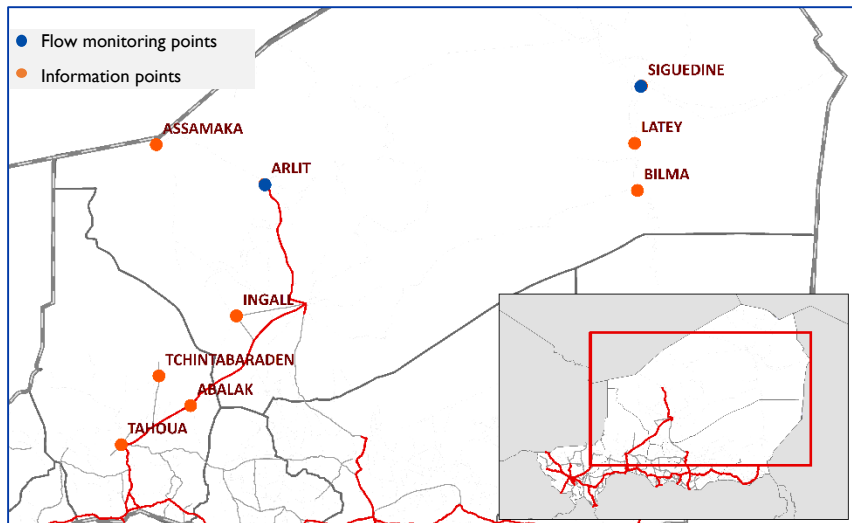**Dashboard # 4**
Period : October 2017

The data available on this page show some statistical data collected at the flow monitoring points for the data presented on this page provides statistical data collected at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) during the FMPs collection period (February 2016 - October 2017). The map shows the location of the flow monitoring points in the region of Agadez which over 700,000 km2 large. As a result of a multitude of factors, including stricter controls of migration flows by the Government of Niger, migration flows have evolved and migration routes are increasingly disrupted, resulting in migrants taking more diverse routes which sometimes circumvent the FMPs. To reflect this change, IOM has since September 2017 been gathering information from Information Points located in other locations in the Agadez region to support the two existing FMPs and provide more comprehensive data on migration flows. The additional information points provide indications on these alternative routes to enable IOM to provide an adequate response to migrants who might become less traveled and more isolated.

Comparison of the data between 2016 and 2017 shows that significantly fewer migrants passed through the FMPs in 2017 than in 2016, with a decreasing trend in migration flows observed from September 2017 onwards. Tellingly, more migrants entered Niger and left Niger in 2017, while this trend was reversed in 2016. This is likely due to two phenomena: Factors such as stricter controls impeding outward migration, on the one hand, and the degradation of the situation in Libya driving migrants to return to Niger, on the other, with abuses being consistently being reported by returning migrants in the IOM transit centres in Niger.

MONTHLY COMPILED TOTAL OF MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS (**2016** and 2017)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION
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)".

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2

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- ● Flow monitoring points
- ● Information points

SIGUEDINE
LATEY
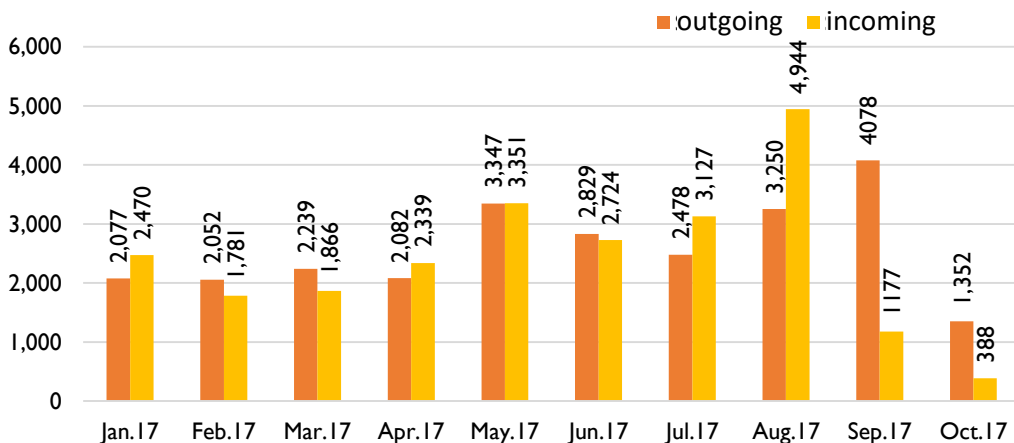ASSAMAKA
ARLIT
BILMA
INGALL
TCHINTABARADEN
ABALAK
TAHOUA

The previous page detailed the data by month and year for both Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The table and graphs below show a representation of the data collected from each of the FMPs. It shows a comparison between Arlit and Séguédine for 2016 and 2017 and for the outgoing and incoming flows. The largest change has been in the number of outgoing migrants through Séguédine from 2016 to 2017. There has been a decrease by a third of the number of migrants observed passing through Séguédine in 2017 compared to 2016. In addition, the number of outgoing migrants represented 77% of the total observed number of migrants in 2017 while the number of incoming migrants represented 23% of the total number. This trend was reversed in 2017 as 32% of migrants observed at the Séguédine FMP were outgoing migrants and 68% were incoming migrants.
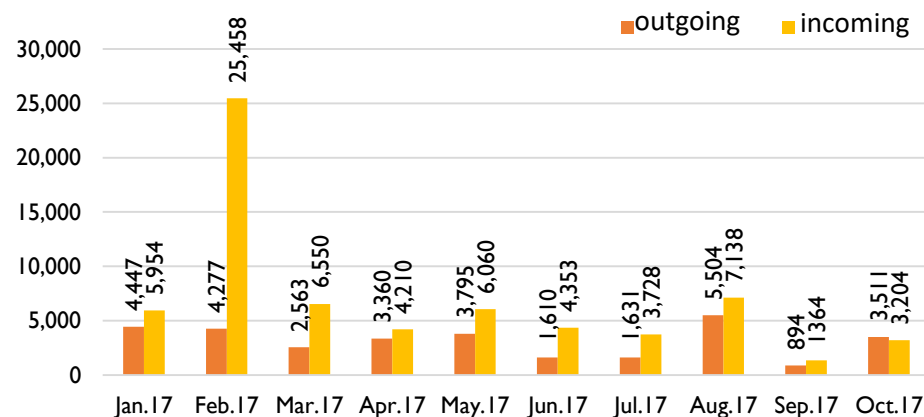
While fewer migrants were observed passing through the Arlit FMP as well, the decrease in numbers between 2016 and 2017 was smaller than that observed at the Séguédine FMP.

		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	25,784	31,592
	INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS	24,167	68,019

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

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

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SEGUEDINE

ARLIT

Séguédine lies on the migratory route which links Niger to Libya and migrants crossing through Séguédine travel from Niger to Libya. The migrant population includes individuals from many West African countries. In 2016, this passage was the largest transit point for migrants traveling through Niger. However, since the increase in security controls following the government's decree on migration in October 2016, this route is much less used. Assessments have made possible the observation of the fragmentation of migrant routes and migrants' aversion to pass through Séguédine out of the fear of being caught as well as the identification of new migrant routes bypassing villages and transit points.

The Arlit monitoring point is the main route used by migrants in transit or returning from Algeria. This route is a historical trade route between Algeria and Niger. There are many movements of Nigeriens who make a circular migration with Algeria. However, migrants of many other nationalities also travel through Arlit on their way to Algeria. In addition, preliminary reports suggest that a new route to return to Libya through Algeria passes through Arlit, although this has not yet been verified. This new route which leads from Niger to Libya through Algeria crosses through the town of Tchintabaraden.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND NUMBER OF MINORS

	Men	Women
Arlit	95%	5%
Séguédine	96%	4%
Total	**95%**	**5%**

Mainly men (between 18 and 40 years old) are observed as passing through the flow monitoring points with 1% less women in Séguédine compared to Arlit. In addition, the presence of almost 4, 000 minors has been noted in both flow monitoring points. In accordance with IOM's data protection principles, more detailed information is available upon request.

	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors	Total minors
Arlit	385	1,058	1,443
Séguédine	1,849	599	2,448
Total	**2,234**	**1,657**	**3,891**

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED IN SEGUEDINE

	Outgoing	Incoming	Average
Niger	97%	93%	95%
Nigeria	0%	3%	1%
Chad	1%	1%	1%
Libya	1%	1%	1%
Sudan	1%	1%	1%
Mali	0%	0%	0%

The observed nationalities noted at the flow monitoring points are often sourced from migrants themselves or other key informants. As it can be challenging to determine the nationalities of groups these nationalities are represented by per centage of total nationalities reported by flow monitoring point and by outgoing or incoming flow.

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED IN ARLIT

	Outgoing	Incoming	Average
Niger	40%	24%	**32%**
Mali	9%	10%	**10%**
Guinea	8%	8%	**8%**
Nigeria	7%	8%	**8%**
Cameroon	7%	7%	**7%**
Burkina Faso	4%	5%	**5%**
Côte d'Ivoire	4%	5%	**5%**
Senegal	3%	5%	**4%**
Chad	3%	5%	**4%**
Other	16%	24%	**20%**

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

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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