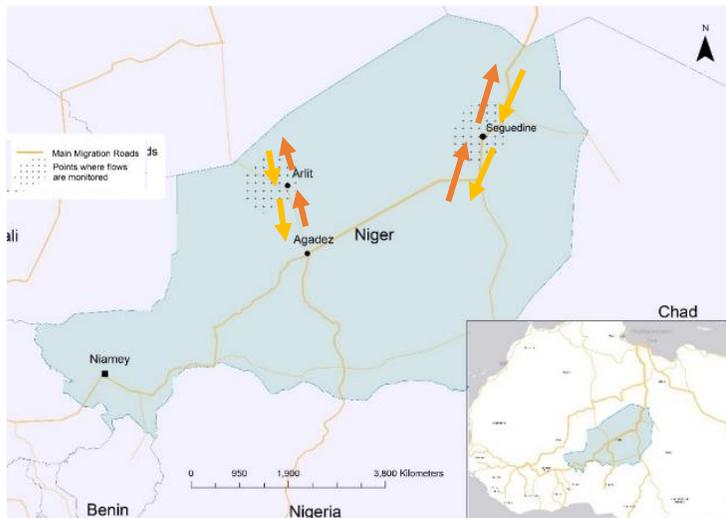




IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain better understanding of population movements throughout West and Central Africa. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends, and routes, at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing 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 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 NOVEMBER 2017



Women 5%

Men 95%



<1 % Elderly person

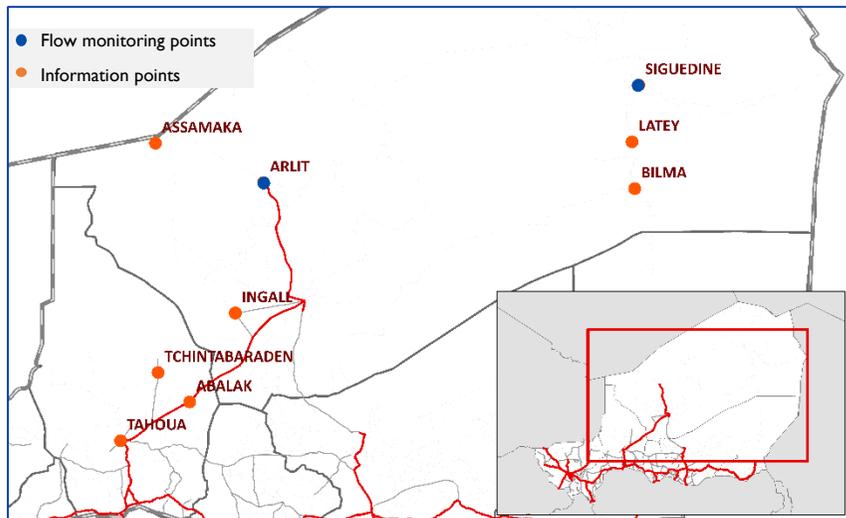


<1% Infants

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION COLLECTED

STATISTICS	MONITORING TOOLS	DEMOGRAPHY FOR 2017	OBSERVED NATIONALITIES	MIGRATION ROUTES
2016 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS 333,891 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS 111,230	<input type="checkbox"/> Flow monitoring points (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Flow monitoring surveys <input type="checkbox"/> Participatory mapping <input type="checkbox"/> Qualitative reports <input type="checkbox"/> Field visits	Female 5% Male 95% Minors: Approximately 4 195 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: <input type="checkbox"/> Niger <input type="checkbox"/> Mali <input type="checkbox"/> Guinea <input type="checkbox"/> Cameroon <input type="checkbox"/> Nigeria <input type="checkbox"/> Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Chad <input type="checkbox"/> Côte d'Ivoire <input type="checkbox"/> Senegal	The restrictive measures against irregular migration taken by the government of the Niger, the situation prevailing in Libya and the repatriation of Nigerien citizens residing in Algeria are factors that contribute to the reorientation of regular migration routes to more fragmented and perilous routes which are make migrants more vulnerable.
2017 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OUTGOING FLOWS 62,816 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS 94,855				



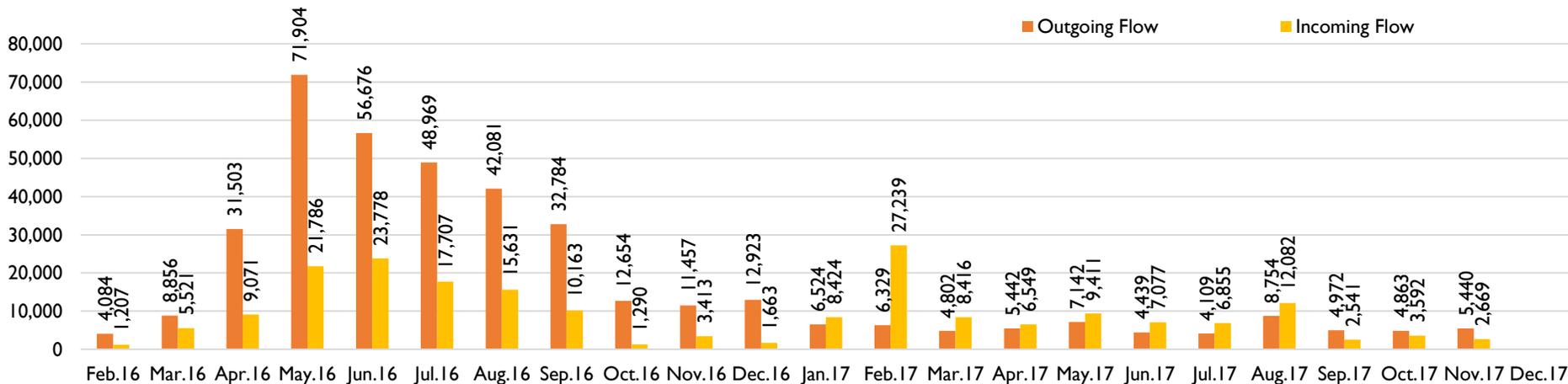


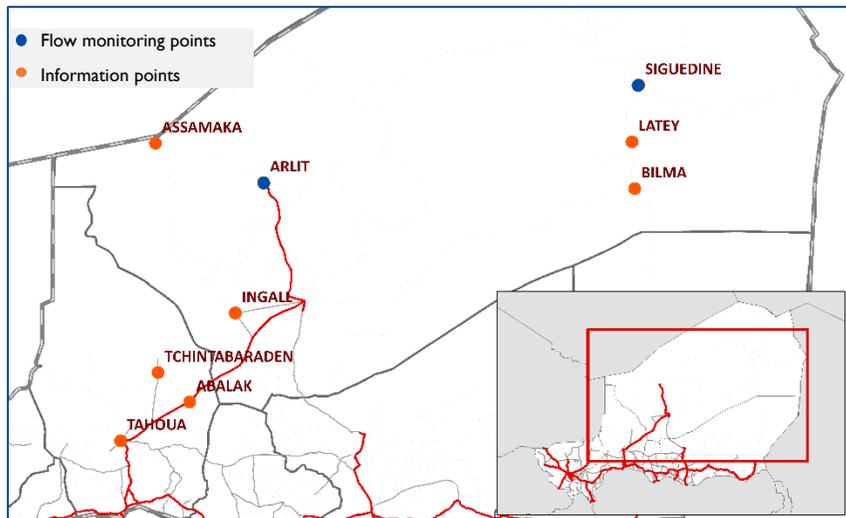
The data presented on this page show the statistical trends collected at the two points of the flow monitoring (FMPs) for the period from February 2016 - November 2017. The map reflects the location of the flow monitoring points in the Agadez region, which covers more than 700 000 km². For many reasons, including the restriction and criminalization of irregular migration by the government of Niger, the situation in Libya, the repatriation of Algeria; migratory flows remained more or less stable for the last semester of the year 2017, and migratory routes have become widely diversified and fragmented.

In order to clearly understand this change, IOM Niger is collecting information from 10 focal points set up since September 2017 in remote areas of the Agadez and Tahoua regions not covered by the flow monitoring points. The purpose of this data collection is to support the information collected at the FMPs and to have a clear understanding of migration flows in the areas around Agadez region. The supplementary information points provide guidance on these alternative routes to enable IOM to provide an adequate response for migrants on less traveled routes.

The comparison of 2016 and 2017 data shows that fewer migrants crossed the FMPs in 2017 than in 2016, with a downward trend in migratory flows since July 2017. However, more migrants entered Niger and left the country in 2017, while this trend was reversed in 2016. This is probably due to three phenomena: factors such as stricter controls and the criminalization of those involved in illegal migration, the deterioration of the situation in Libya, and the repatriation of Algeria are situations often reported by migrants arriving at the IOM transit centers in Niger or the Focal Points set up.

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





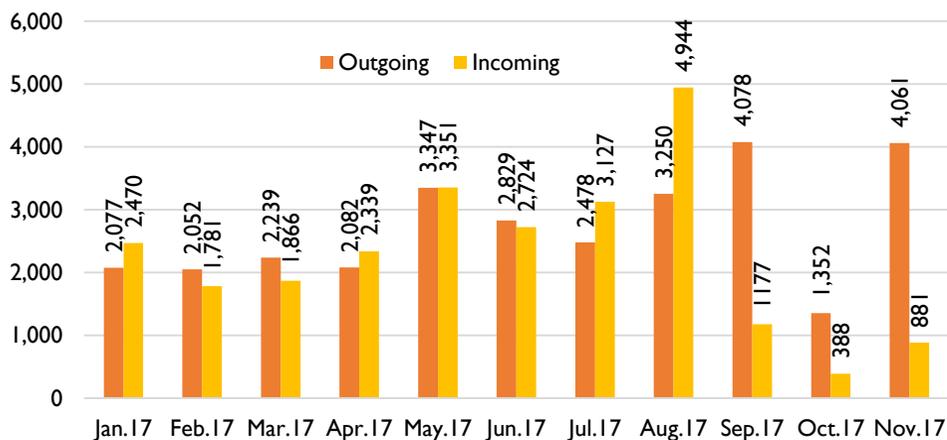
The previous page highlights the monthly and annual data for the two points of population monitoring (FMP). The table and graphs present separately the data collected in each FMP and a comparison between the two points for 2016 and 2017. A sharp decrease of more than a third of migrants passing through Séguédine was recorded in 2017, unlike in 2016.

In addition, the number of outgoing migrants (arriving on the spot and intending to leave Niger) accounted for 77% of the total number of migrants observed in 2016 while the number of incoming migrants (arriving on the spot and having the intention to continue into the interior of Niger) accounted for 23% of the total number. This trend was reversed in 2017, when 32% of the migrants observed at the Séguédine MPF were outgoing migrants and 68% of incoming migrants.

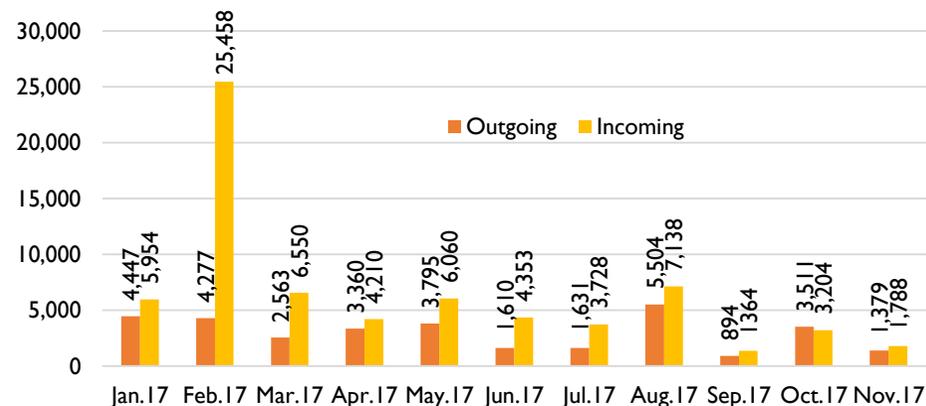
Fewer migrants were observed passing through the Arlit FMP, the decline in the number of people passing through this FMP between 2016 and 2017 remains visible but lower than that observed in the Séguédine FMP.

		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	29,845	32,971
	INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN INCOMING FLOWS	25,048	69,807

MONTHLY TOTAL OF MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN ARLIT (2017)



MONTHLY TOTAL OF MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN SEGUEDINE (2017)





SEGUÉDINE

Migrants passing through Séguédine take the migratory route to Libya and probably continue to Europe by sea. The profile of migrants through this monitoring point includes a wide variety of nationalities from West African countries and a minority of central and southern Africa. In 2016, this road was the most important transit point for migrants passing through the Sahara Desert. Since the adoption of the repressive and corrective decree on migration in October 2016, security checks have increased and migrants and their smugglers are no more taking direct route to Libya. Migrants, smugglers and transporters are being spotted on much less busy and extremely dangerous routes. Thus, the evaluations made it possible to understand that the used roads are much more fragmented and that the migrants and carriers fear to transit through Séguédine where the interceptions are frequent. As a result, new roads around villages and transit points have been identified.

ARLIT

The Arlit Flows Monitoring Point is the main route used by migrants leaving, transiting or returning from Algeria. This road has long been used as a trade route between Niger and Algeria. There are many movements of Nigeriens who make a circular migration with Algeria. However, there are also migrants of other nationalities who transit through Arlit to Algeria, and preliminary reports suggest that a shorter route through Algeria to then reach Libya passes through Arlit, although this information has not been verified yet. In addition, the road crossing Niger to Algeria also crosses the city of Tchintabaraden before reaching the Algerian border located at 350 km south, bypassing Arlit.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND NUMBER OF MINORS

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

The demographic profiles of the two FMPs are relatively similar, consisting largely of men between 18 to 40 age group and a small minority of women most often quantified at 1% of women at the Séguédine follow-up point as well as that of Arlit. In addition, nearly 4,200 accompanied and unaccompanied minors were registered at the two flow monitoring points. In accordance with IOM's data protection principles, more information is available on this subject upon request.

	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors	Total minors
Arlit	420	1,223	1,643
Séguédine	1,953	599	2,552
Total	2,373	1,822	4,195

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED IN SEGUÉDINE		Outgoing	Incoming	Average
	Niger	97%	92%	94%
	Nigeria	0%	3%	1%
	Chad	1%	2%	1%
	Libya	1%	1%	1%
	Sudan	1%	1%	1%
	Mali	0%	0%	0%

The nationalities observed in the flow monitoring points are most often given either by the migrants themselves or by other key informants. As a result, it may be difficult to determine the nationalities of certain groups, these nationalities are represented as a total percentage of nationalities observed by point of flow monitoring and by incoming and outgoing flows.

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED IN ARLIT		Outgoing	Incoming	Average
	Niger	40%	24%	32%
	Mali	9%	11%	10%
	Guinea	8%	8%	8%
	Nigeria	7%	8%	8%
	Cameroon	7%	7%	7%
	Burkina Faso	4%	5%	5%
	Côte d'Ivoire	4%	5%	4%
	Senegal	3%	3%	3%
	Chad	3%	5%	4%
Other	15%	24%	20%	





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.

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.*

