

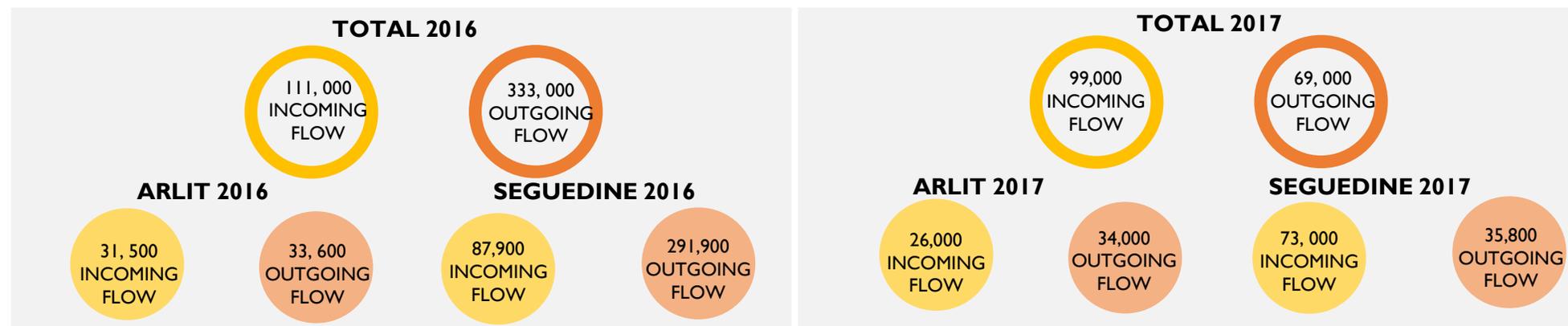
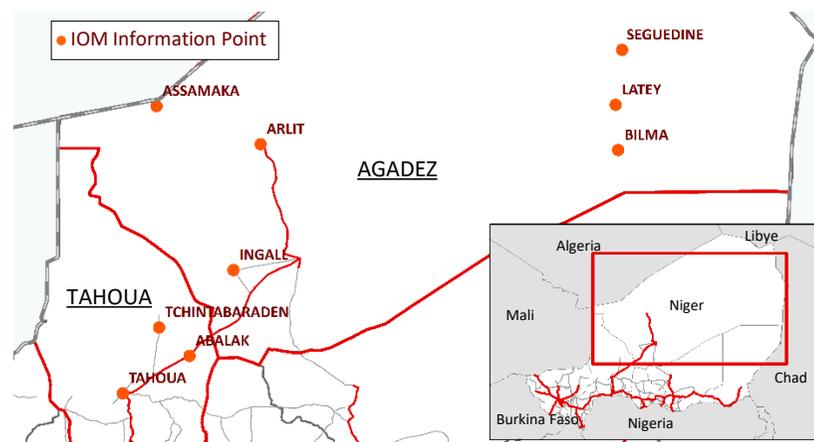


# FLOW MONITORING POINT STATISTICS

## OVERVIEW 2016-2017: NIGER

IOM works with national, local and local partners to better understand and observe migration movements across West and Central Africa. Population flow monitoring (PMF) is an activity that quantifies and qualifies migration flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, transit or exit. Monthly reports are produced with statistical information collected through this exercise. This report provides an overview of the two years of data collection (since February 2016). The information is extracted from the data collection done at flow monitoring points as well as the qualitative data collection points set up through Agadez and Tahoua.

The data presented below show the changing trends between 2016 and 2017. Many more migrants were observed passing through the towns of Ségédine and Arlit in 2016 than in 2017. This is explained by more controls on migratory movements in Niger since October 2016 by the Government of Niger. Following this, the movements of migrants take roads that avoid checkpoints to arrive in Algeria or Libya. It is interesting that while observed outgoing flows decreased significantly between 2016 and 2017, incoming flows remained similar. In addition, for 2017, incoming flows exceed observed outflows. This is partly due to the aforementioned trend of migrants taking alternate roads which make them difficult to quantify in the IOM observation points.



Main Nationalities	2016	2017
Incoming	Niger (49%) – Nigéria (9%) – Mali (8%) – Guinée (6%)	Niger (58%) – Nigéria (6%) – Mali (5%) – Guinée (4%)
Outgoing	Niger (17%) – Nigeria (16%) – Mali (9%) – Sénégal (7%)	Niger (68%) – (Mali 5%) – Guinée (4%) – Nigéria (4%)

