POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGER

Dashboard # 09
Period : 1- 31 March 2018

IOM works with national and local authorities and local partners to identify and understand migration movements in **West and Central Africa.** Population flow monitoring (FMP) is an activity that quantifies and qualifies flows, migrant profiles, trends and migration routes at a given point of entry, transit or exit. Since February 2016, IOM Niger has been monitoring migration flows at two points in the Agadez region of Niger. Flow monitoring points are found at two points in the region of Agadez in Niger,Séguédine and Arlit. The data collected provides an overview of migratory movements in the region. The information is collected from primary sources. However, this monitoring of migration flows does not replace border surveillance. Similarly, the results presented in this report do not reflect the total flow through the Agadez region due to the vastness of the Sahara Desert which covers more than 700 000 km2 and has a multitude of roads crossing t

FLOW POINTS AND INFORMATION OF MIGRATION FLOW

The daily average of the number of individuals observed at the two Niger flow monitoring points increased by 20% compared to **February.** During this month, Agadez, Sebha, Arlit and Algiers were the main departure cities of flows passing through Niger's two FMPs.

During this month, Agadez, Sebha, Arlit and Algiers were the main departure cities of flows **transiting** through Niger's two FMPs**, while** Arlit, Agadez, Sebha and Assamaka were the main destination cities.

Individuals transiting through the FMPs travelled mainly by car (68%), as well as by bus (19%), by truck (8%), or by other means of transportation, including motorcycle or by camel (5%). Nigeriens, Nigerians and Malians were the main nationalities observed during this month

METHODOLOGY : Population Flow Monitoring (FMP) is an investigative work that aims to highlight areas that are particularly vulnerable to cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then conduct assessments at the local level to identify strategic transit points. Enumerators collect data from key informants at the flow monitoring point: they may be staff at bus stations, police or customs officials, bus or truck drivers, or migrants themselves. A basic questionnaire mixed with direct observations makes it possible to collect disaggregated data by gender and nationality. In Niger, the flow monitoring points were chosen after consultation with national and local stakeholders involved in migration management, according to the locations and characteristics of the flows transiting through the Sahara Desert. The data collection is done at times where the flows are the most important.

LIMITS : The data used in this analysis are estimates and represent only a part of the existing flows on these axes : Agadez - Arlit - Assamaka, and Agadez - Séguédine - Sebha. The spatial and temporal coverage of these surveys is partial and, although the collection is done daily and during periods when flows are important. Finally, no information is collected on existing flows outside the time slots covered. Vulnerability data is based on direct observation by the enumerators and should be understood only as an indication.

DEMOGRAPHICS

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, illegal migration facilitators, border police and Bus station managers)

DEMOGRAPHY

361 AVERAGE / DAY **OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS** +20%

	Adults	Minors
Women	4%	2%
Men	91%	3%

Increase | Decrease | Constant

Variations calculated based on data of the previous month.

VULNERABILITIES

45	INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	-69
14	ELDERLY PERSONS (+60)	+4
4	PERSONS LIVING WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITY	-8
2	PREGNANT WOMEN	-5

DEPARTURE AREA AND DESTINATION

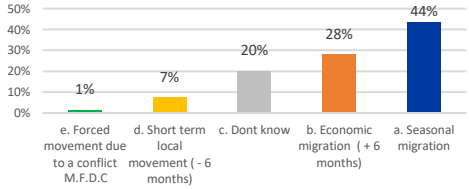
Origin of transports	%	Change
NIGER	59	-
LIBYA	23	-1 pp
ALGERIEA	18	-1 pp

Destination of transports	%	Change
NIGER	75	+5 pp
LIBYA	21	+5 pp
ALGERIA	4	-

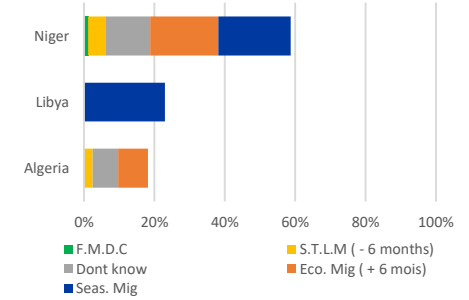
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, migration facilitators, border police and bus station managers)

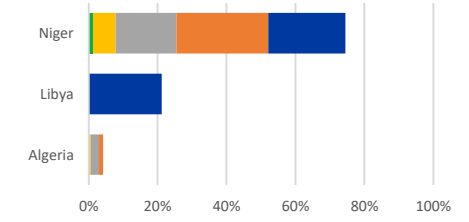
MAIN TYPES OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS



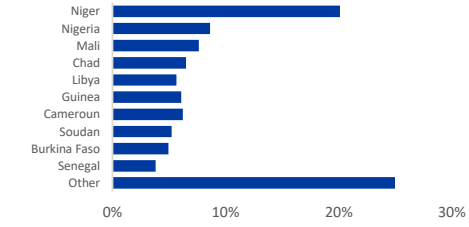
COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED FLOWS



COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OF OBSERVED FLOWS



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

MIGRATORY TRENDS (2017-2018)

The data presented in the graph below presents the total number of migrants identified at the two Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) for the period January 2017 - March 2018.

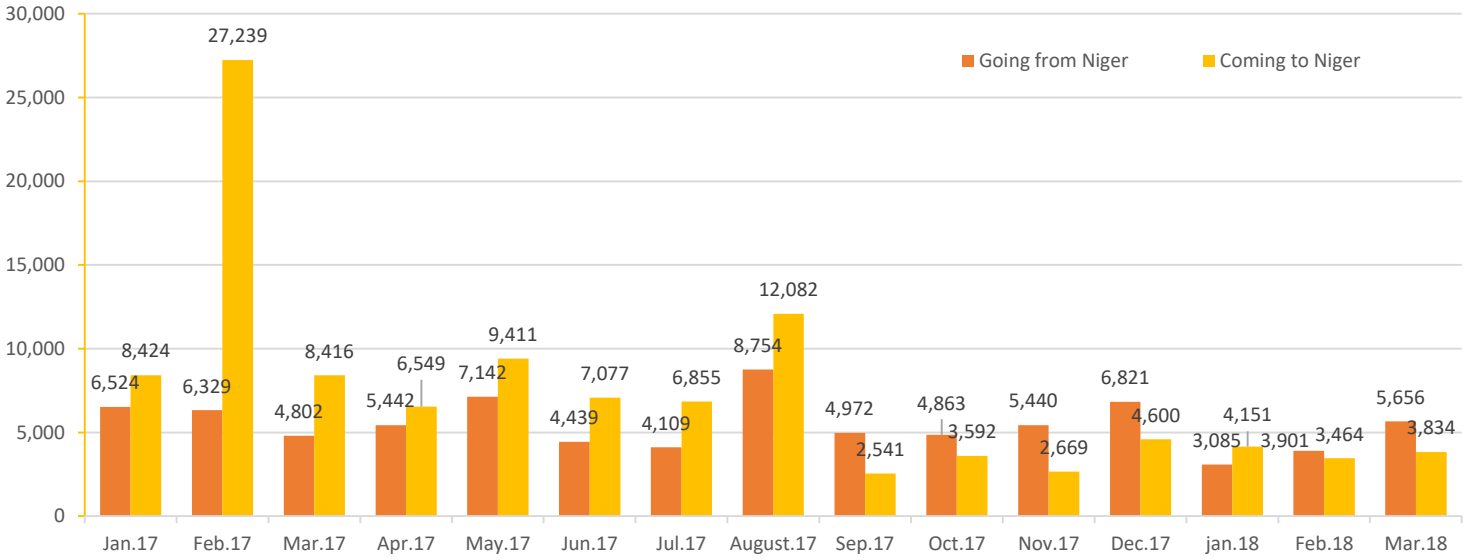
The analysis of the data shows a downward trend in the number of migrants transiting through the FMP from March 2017. This trend was confirmed in 2018: more migrants entered Niger and left Niger in 2017 than in 2018.

The number of migrants in the incoming flows increased significantly in February 2017, when 27,230 individuals entering Niger were observed. A peak was also observed in August 2018, during which 12,082 individuals entering Niger and 8,754 individuals leaving Niger were counted.

This is due to three phenomena: a stricter control of migration, the criminalization of persons involved in illegal migration and the deterioration of the situation in Libya, as well as the repatriation efforts of Niger nationals from Algeria who increase the number of migrants returning to Niger, on the other hand.

Comparing the data of the first quarter of 2017 to that of the first quarter of 2018, a decrease in the incoming and outgoing flows is observed compared to the first quarter of the previous year

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN THE OUTGOING AND INCOMING FLOWS AT THE TWO FLOW MONITORING POINTS (2017 - 2018)



2 Active FMP in Niger

9 Information focal points

3 834 Individuals entering to Niger

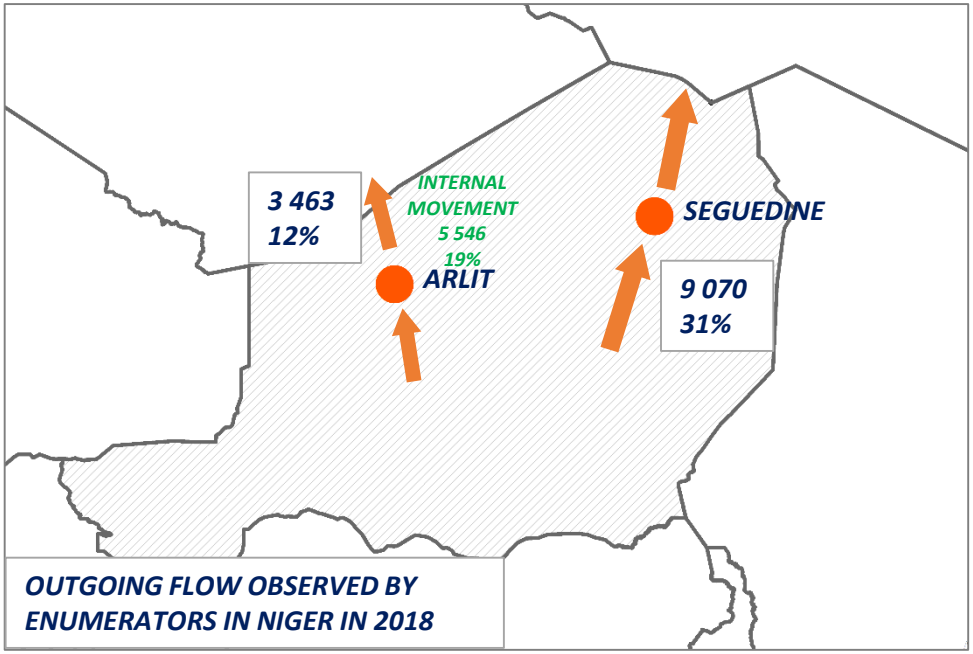
5 656 Individuals leaving Niger

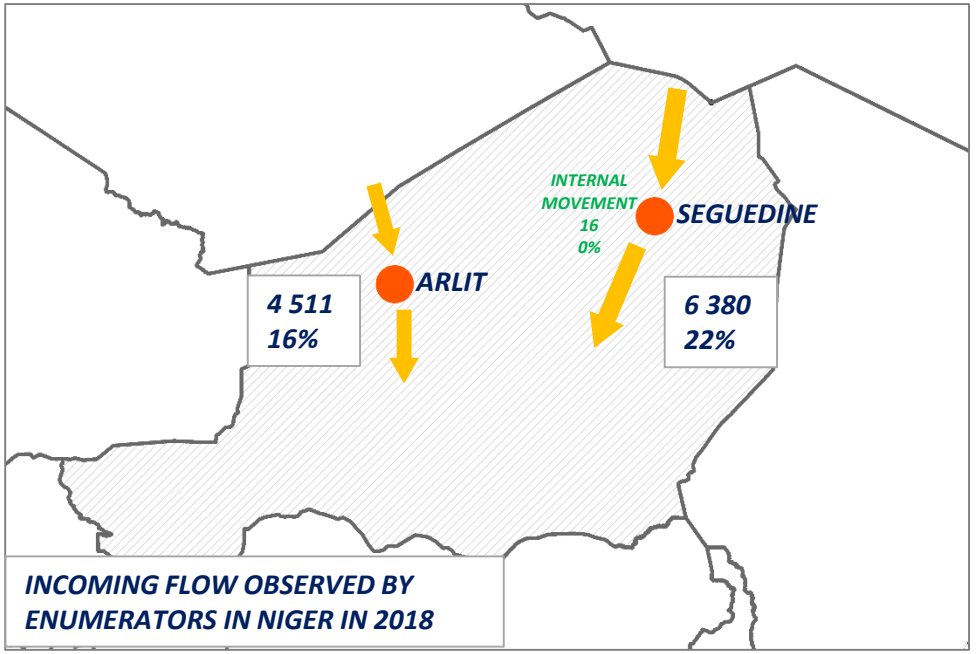
1 691 Individuals observed in the internal movement

11 181 Number of individuals observed at FMPs

"All data included in this report is based on estimates. IOM makes no warranties, makes any representations as to the timeliness, suitability, accuracy, reliability, quality or completeness of the data contained in this report.

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGER



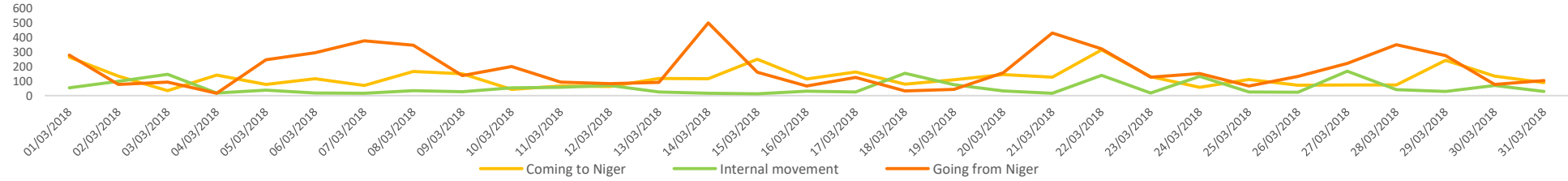


The data in the graph below shows the evolution of the flows observed in Niger in March 2018 at the two Flow Monitoring Points (FMP). An average of 56 individuals per day passed through the FMPs during the month of March. The outgoing flows were larger than the incoming flows: in fact, more people left Niger than those entering Niger.

The number of individuals observed in the outgoing flows increased significantly by the end of the first week of the month, with 250-350 people observed each day between March 5 and 9, before decreasing once more. Subsequently, three peaks were observed during the second fortnight of the month, the largest being recorded on 14 March 2018, when about 500 people entered the FMP.

A significant number of people entering Niger were observed during the second half of the month, with nearly 300 incoming individuals observed. The peak of incoming flows was reached on March 21st, when more than 300 incoming individuals were counted.

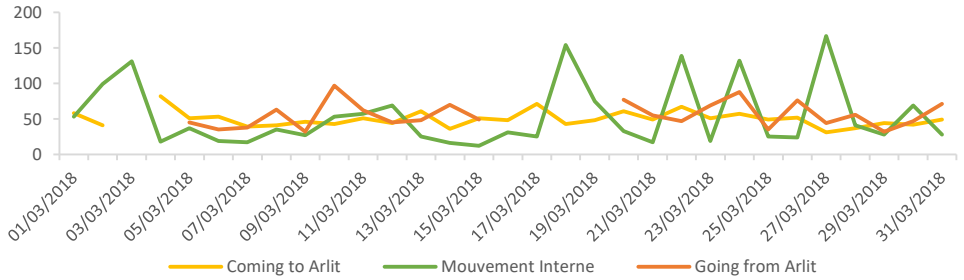
EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUALS FLOW OBSERVED DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH



POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
ARLIT - NIGER

1,675 of the individuals observed in March 2018 at the Arlit FMP were moving internally in Niger, making the internal flow the largest flow observed this month. An average of 54 people making an internal movement were observed each day. The peak of this flow was reached on March 27, when 150 individuals making an internal movement were identified.

Trends observed in incoming flows and outgoing flows are relatively similar: an average of 48 individuals entering Niger were observed daily, while an average of 44 individuals left Niger on a daily basis. No incoming migrants were observed on 3 March, while no outgoing individuals were observed on 2 and 3 of March, as well as on 16, 18 and 19 March.



Both the number of incoming and outgoing migrants observed at Arlit's FMP increased in the second quarter of 2017. In addition, more people leaving Niger than individuals entering Niger were observed in 2017. This year, the largest number of incoming migrants was observed in August (4,944 individuals), while the largest number of outgoing migrants was observed in December 2017 (4,660 individuals).

There is a downward trend between the first quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2018. Thus, the data collected show that 5,159 individuals entered Niger in the first quarter of 2018, compared to 6,117 at the same period in 2017, a decrease of 16%. 5,771 individuals were observed in the inflow during the first quarter of 2018, compared to 6,368 during the same period in 2017, a decrease of 9%.

From January to March 2018, 5,546 transiting through the Arlit FMP were moving internally to Niger, of which 1,675 were observed in March which represents 30% of the internal flow.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated based on data of the previous month

DEMOGRAPHY

146 AVERAGE / DAY -1%
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Women	5%	3%
Men	87%	5%

The demographic profile of the Arlit FMP is overwhelmingly men aged 18 to 40, and a small minority of women representing 8% of all flows.

In addition, 731 minors were observed at the Arlit FMP in the first quarter of 2018, including 431 unaccompanied children, or 59% of the total number of identified children.

200 children under 5 were observed in 2018, including 45 in March 2018, which represents a decrease of 69 individuals compared to the previous month.

The number of elderly people has increased by 4 individuals while that of people with disabilities is down by 8 individuals. The number of pregnant women observed at the FMP is also down by 5 individuals.

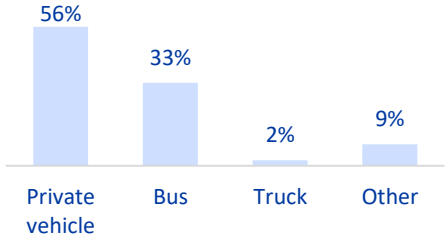
VULNERABILITIES

Increase | Decrease | Constant

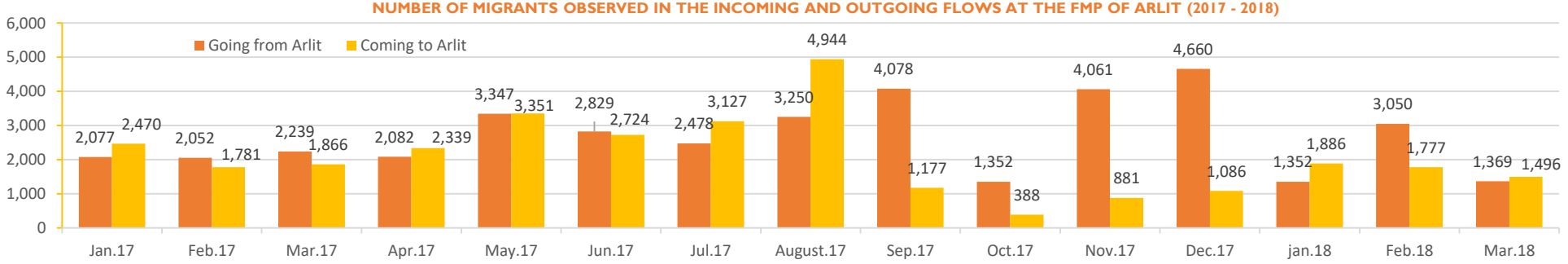
45	INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	-69
14	ELDERELY PERSONS (+60)	+4
4	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITY	-8
2	PREGNANT WOMEN	-5

MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

At the Arlit FMP 56% of the migrants travelled by vehicles 4X4, 33% by bus and 2% by truck, while the remaining 9% travelled by motorcycle, on foot or by camel.

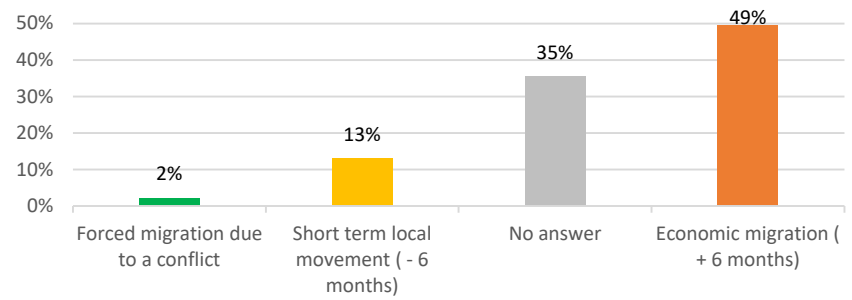


NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN THE INCOMING AND OUTGOING FLOWS AT THE FMP OF ARLIT (2017 - 2018)



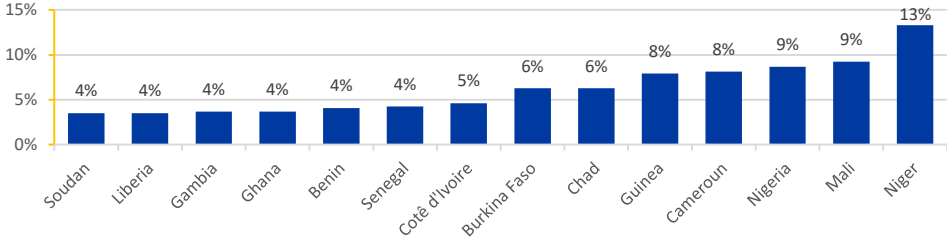
POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
ARLIT - NIGER

MAIN TYPE OF MOVEMENT OBSERVED



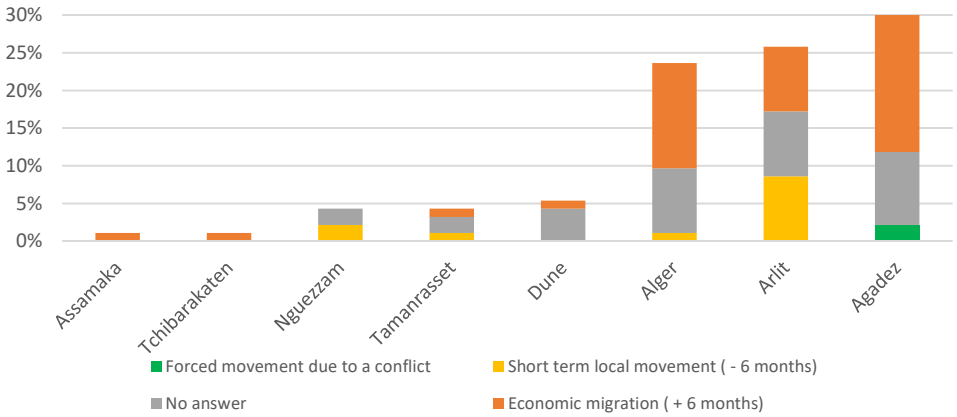
Seasonal migration, which is an economic migration of more than six months, is the main reason for migration for migrants transiting through the Arlit Flows Monitoring Point and represents 49% of the flows observed in March 2018. 13 % of observed individuals performed a short-term local movement, while 2% of those surveyed reported being displaced by conflict. A significant proportion of migrants (35%) did not give reasons for their migration.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



The main nationalities observed at the Arlit FMP in March 2018 are Nigeriens (13% of flows through the Arlit FMP), followed by Malians and Nigerians (9% each), and Cameroonians and Guineans (8% each). Chadians and Burkinabés each account for 6% of the flows observed at the Arlit FMP, followed by Ivorians (5%). Senegalese, Beninese, Ghanaians, Gambians, Liberians and Sudanese each account for 4% of the total

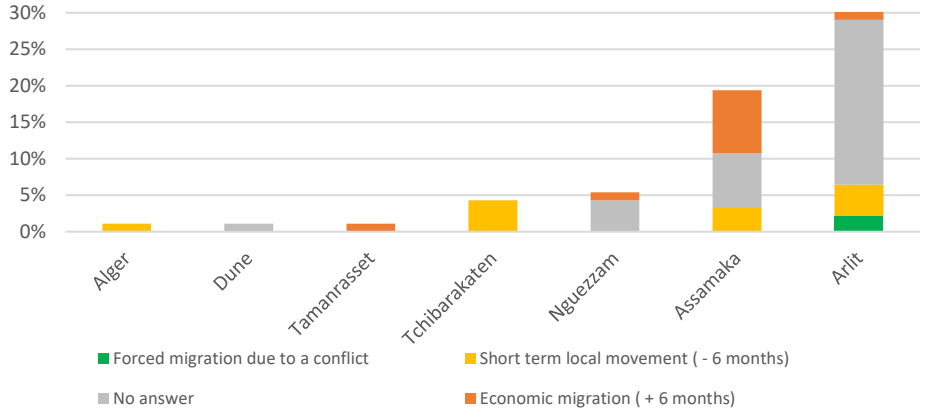
PROVENANCE OF VARIOUS MOVEMENT OBSERVED



The majority of individuals transiting the Arlit FMP originated from the cities of Agadez (30%) and Arlit (25%) in Niger and Algiers (22%) in Algeria. In addition, most migrants from these three cities cited economic migration as their main reason for migration.

The other cities of origin of migrants transiting through the Arlit FMP are Dune, Tamanrasset, Nguezzam, Tchinbarakaten and Assamaka.

DESTINATION OF VARIOUS MOVEMENT OBSERVED



The main destination cities envisaged by migrants transiting the Arlit FMP are the cities of Arlit (25%) in Niger and Assamaka in Algeria.

Other destination cities for migrants are Nguezzam, Tchinbarakaten, Tamanarasset, Dune, and Algiers

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
SEGUEDINE - NIGER

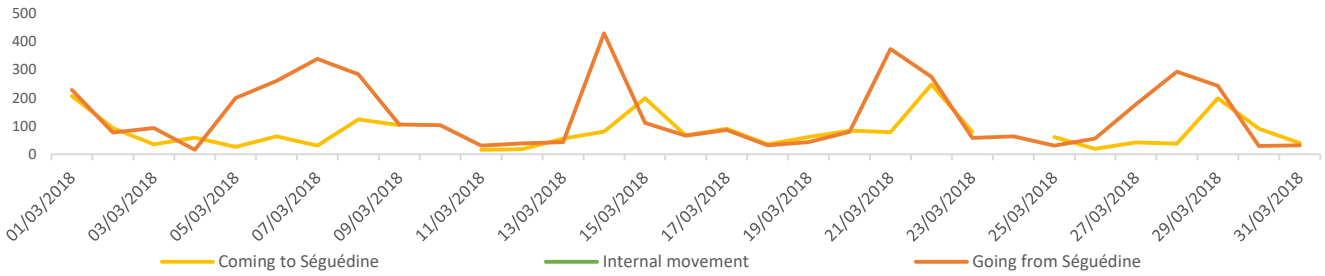
The outgoing flow was the largest flow observed at the Séguédine FMP in March 2018. An average of 75 individuals leaving Niger passed through Séguédine each day, more than double of the number entering Niger (75 people on average).

the number of people observed leaving Niger has changed significantly in March 2018. A significant number of migrants were observed at the end of the first week and during the last week of the month. The incoming flow has had four peaks, with the largest occurring on March 14 (400 counted).

The incoming flow peaked on March 1, 2018 (more than 200 individuals counted), before stabilizing, then rising significantly during the last week of March. He also had three peaks during the second half of March.

In terms of internal movement, only 16 individuals transiting through the Séguédine FMP, all observed on 16 March 2018, made an internal movement

EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUALS FLOW OBSERVED AT SEGUEDINE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH



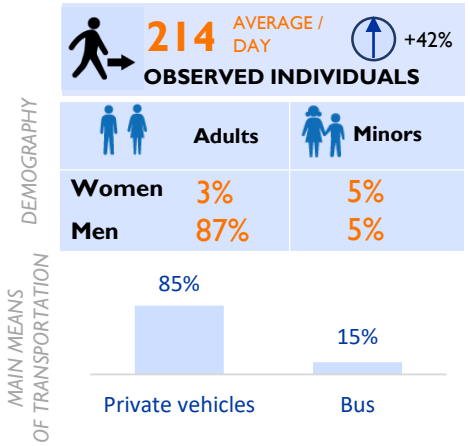
Since September 2017, the number of individuals transiting the FMP of Séguédine has stabilized. This trend was confirmed in 2018: the number of people observed during the last quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2018 were almost similar.

Although the number of people entering Niger has been on a downward trend since January 2017, it has increased dramatically in February 2017, when 25,458 migrants were counted. The number of individuals leaving Niger remained stable throughout the period.

In February 2018, the number of people leaving Niger increased sharply from 851 in January 2018 to 4,287 in March 2018. The number of people entering Niger, which had increased significantly in January 2018 (4,151), recovered in February and March 2018 (cumulative inflow observed between February and March 2018 is below that observed in January 2018.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS

Variations calculated based on data of the previous month

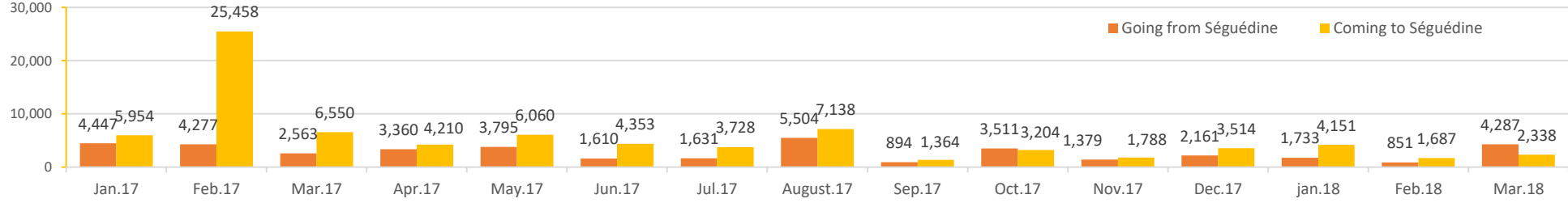


The demographic profile of individuals transiting through the Séguédine FMP was overwhelmingly young men aged 18-45; only 8% of the individuals observed were women and girls.

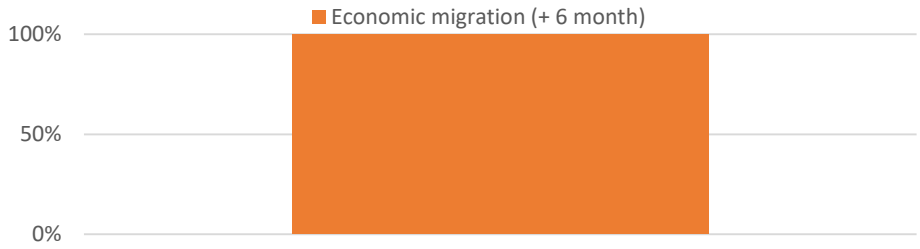
No specific vulnerabilities were able to be identified in the migrants passing through Séguédine. Indeed, given the geographical situation of Séguédine, there are many roads going around Séguédine to avoid interception before crossing the border.

In addition, from January to March 2018, only 7 unaccompanied children were observed in Séguédine, out of the 501 minors who passed through this FMP. Migrants travelled exclusively on 4x4 all terrain vehicles (85%) or trucks (15%).

TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN THE OUTGOING AND INCOMING FLOW AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT OF SEGUEDINE (2017 - 2018)



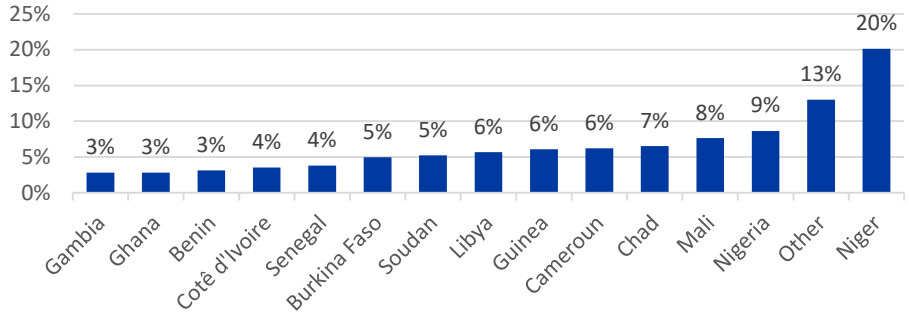
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



Seasonal migration, which corresponds to an economic migration of more than six months, is the only reason for migration of people observed in the Séguédine FMP, while more than 20 nationalities have been observed at this point of flux monitoring located in the confines of the desert between the border between Niger and Libya.

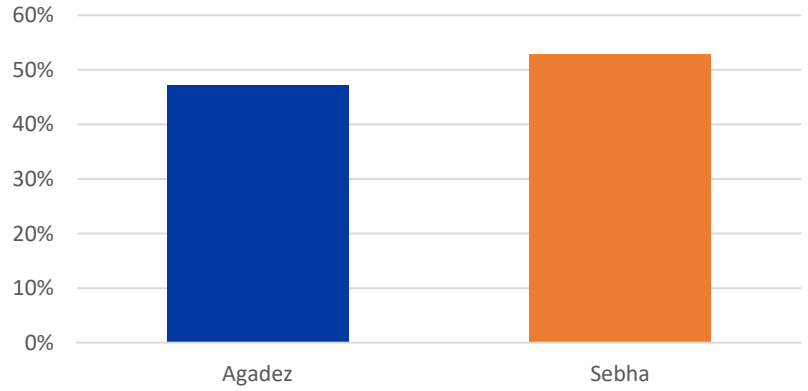
Each year, youths workers from Niger leave to seek for jobs in Algeria and Libya and return to Niger at the beginning of the rainy season which usually starts in June. These young people leave after the harvest and return to Niger.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



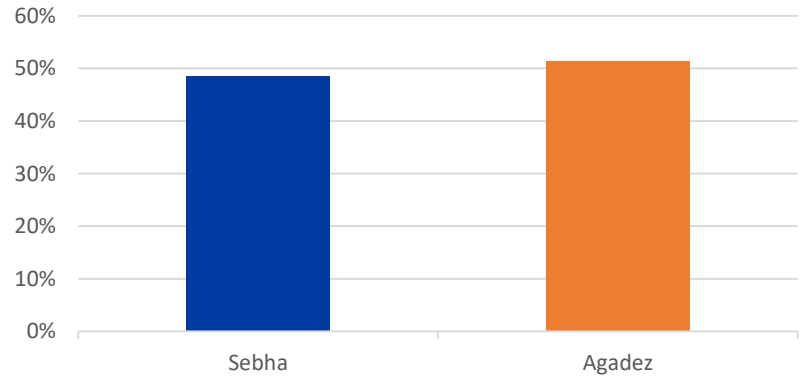
Nigeriens account for 20% of the individuals observed at the Séguédine FMP; they are followed by Nigerians (9%), Malians (8%), and Chadians (7%). Nationals from Cameroon, Guinea and Libya each account for 6% of the observed migrants, while Sudanese and Burkinabe nationals each represent 5% of the total observed. 3% of Senegalese and 3% of Ivorian's were also observed.

PROVENANCE OF THE VARIOUS MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



All the individuals observed at Séguédine FMP were seasonal migrants.
53% of the observed persons came from Sebha in Libya while 47% came from the city of Agadez

DESTINATION OF THE VARIOUS MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



The destinations envisaged by the migrants observed at the Séguédine FMP were Agadez (51% of individuals) and Sebha (49% of individuals).

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)".