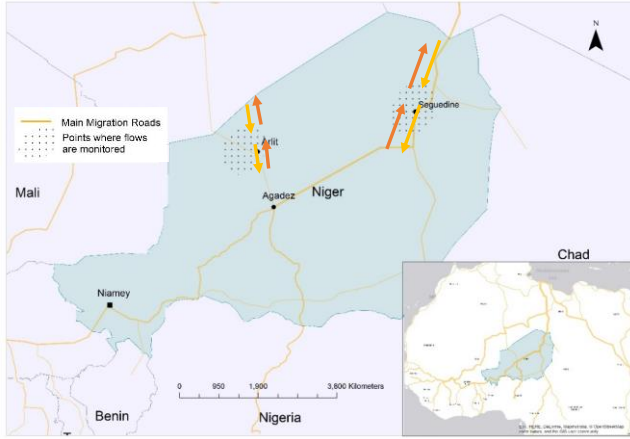




Data collected at each point (location) is triangulated with key informants and cross-referenced by DTM's experts. However, considering that migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they encounter along their journey, their intended transit and destination locations are often subject to change. This renders the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa more complex. Therefore, data collected in destination locations may not always accurately reflect flows detected in transit locations. All data included in this report is based on estimations. IOM expressly disclaims all warranties of any kind, whether express or implied, including, but not limited to, the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.



Since 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. Flow monitoring points 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 towards Niger. They are represented by the yellow arrows on the map.

Outgoing individuals observed: This refers to individuals who arrive in 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.

Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

MAIN FINDINGS FOR FEBRUARY 2017

27,239 Incoming individuals observed in FMPs during recording period

6,329 Outgoing individuals observed in FMPs during recording period

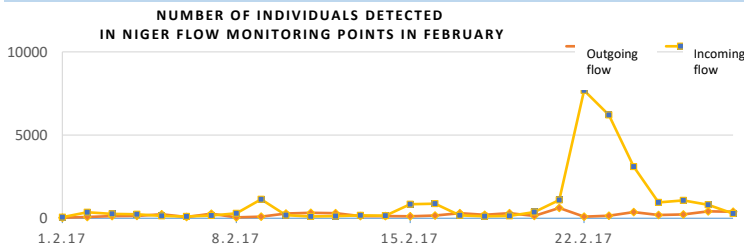
2 ACTIVE FMPs in NIGER

ASSESSMENT TYPE: Daily

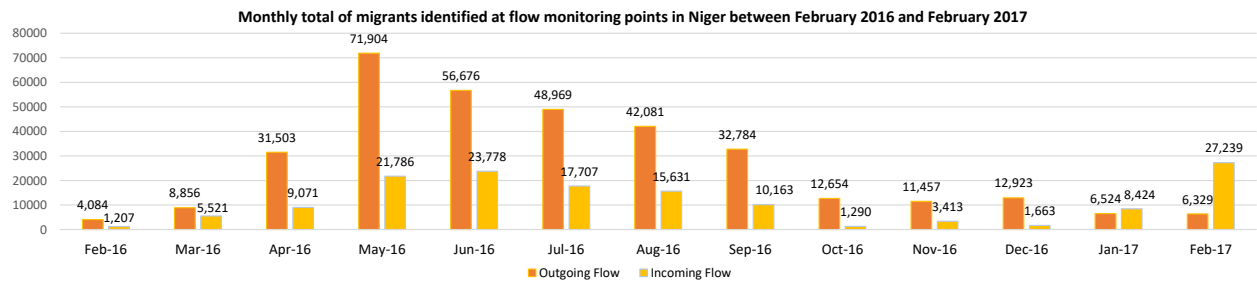


There were less migrants leaving Arlit and Séguédine for Algeria or Libya this month than in January of this year, however there was a surge in migrants coming into Séguédine from the gold mine in Djado that was recently closed in the 4th week of February. In several days, over 20 000 individuals were observed to be passing through Séguédine from the mine. While it is not possible to ascertain with full certainty the nationalities of all of these migrants, preliminary reports suggest that most of these migrants are from Niger or Chad as they have been the main nationalities present working in these mines and heading towards the mine in the past year. IOM assisted over 3 000 Nigeriens from the mine with return to their place of origin in support to the government of Niger. All of these mine workers were men.

Returns from Libya continue (4,000+ into Séguédine this month) as the conditions in Libya continue to deteriorate for migrants. The main nationalities recorded this month are Nigeriens due to the returns from the mine and their continued presence in the outgoing flows. The other nationalities are represented in much smaller quantities and are Malians, Nigerians, Tchad, Cameroonians and Guineans among others.



CUMULATIVE DETECTED FLOWS IN NIGER FLOW MONITORING POINTS SINCE FEBRUARY 2016



COMPILED FLOWS OBSERVED IN NIGER IN 2016 AND 2017

Total observed flows in 2017 (January to February)	12,853	Outgoing flows observed through Niger FMPs in 2017	333,891	Outgoing flows observed through Niger FMPs in 2016
	35,663	Incoming flows observed through Niger FMPs in 2017	111,230	Incoming flows observed through Niger FMPs in 2016



MODES OF TRANSPORT

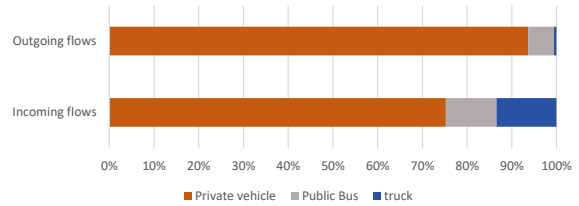
Main mode of transport for migrants in outgoing flows : **Private Vehicle 75%**



Main mode of transport for migrants in incoming flows : **Private Vehicle 73%**

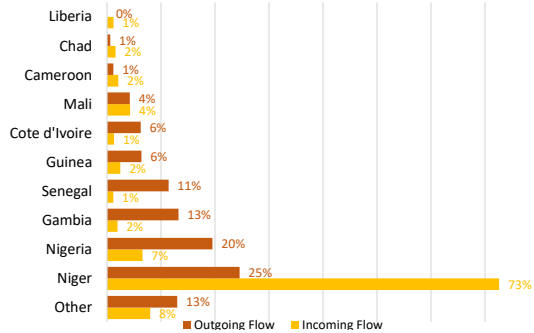


The main mode of transport used by migrants in the Agadez region are four wheel drive vehicles driven by transporters and smugglers with the migrants sitting in the back of the vehicles.



DEMOGRAPHY, MIGRATION ROUTES AND NATIONALITIES FOR MIGRANTS CROSSING NIGER

Main recorded nationalities of migrants at flow monitoring points

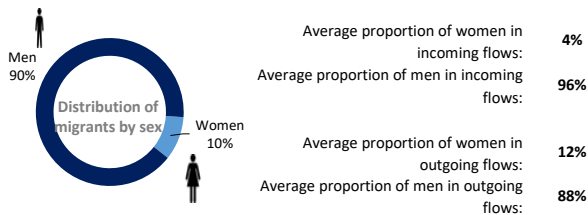


The main nationalities recorded at the flow monitoring points vary depending on the incoming or outgoing flows. Indeed, the main nationalities evident in the incoming flows are Nigeriens as returns into Niger are done by migrants who can easily cross the border from Algeria or Libya due to their Nigerian nationality.

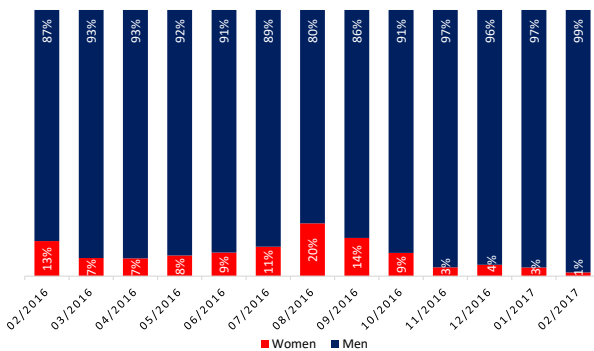
The main nationalities in the outgoing flows are more varied and they are further broken down by flow monitoring point in the pages below. These differing nationalities relative to flow monitoring points can be related smuggling/transport networks. The networks for one or another nationality group could be more established towards one destination than another, demonstrating the importance of communication between migrants and smugglers and of knowledge networks.

Gender

Women and girls represent on average 10% of monthly recorded flows with a higher than average proportion of women and girls in the flows recorded in July, August and September (11%, 20% and 14%) respectively. There are slightly less women in the incoming flows (5%) than in the recorded outgoing flows where women represent 12% of the flows.



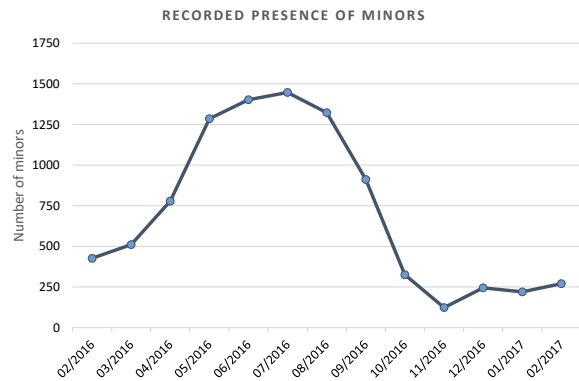
PERCENTAGE OF MEN AND WOMEN IN MONTHLY FLOWS



Presence of minors

The presence of approximately 9 000 minors (under 18 years of age) has been noted in the recorded monthly flows. Among these minors, the presence of unaccompanied minors was recorded. The curve of presence of minors mirrors the general curve of individuals recorded at the flow monitoring points and as the number of individuals recorded has decreased since September 2016, so has the presence of minors also decreased proportionally.

Due to IOM's data protection principles, data on minors is presented in such a way as to give an idea of the phenomenon however without including specific information due to the vulnerability of this population group. More specific information is available upon request.



FLOW MONITORING POINT 1: ARLIT, AGADEZ REGION, NIGER

Total observed flows in 2017 (January to February)	4,129 4,251	Outgoing flows observed Arlit in 2017 Incoming flows observed Arlit in 2017	Total observed flows in 2016 (February to December)	33,690 31,537	Outgoing flows observed Arlit in 2016 Incoming flows observed Arlit in 2016
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2,052 # Outgoing flows observed in Arlit during the reporting period

1,781 # Incoming flows observed in Arlit during the reporting period

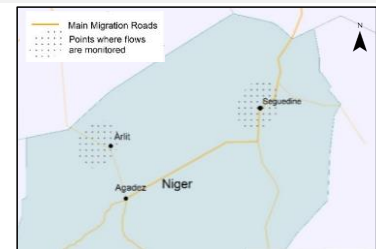
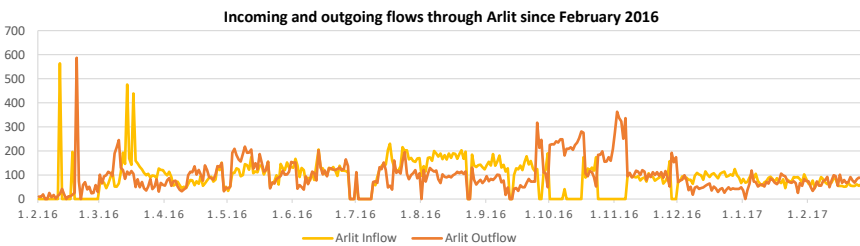


Main modes of transport for migrants departing from Arlit: Private vehicle and bus

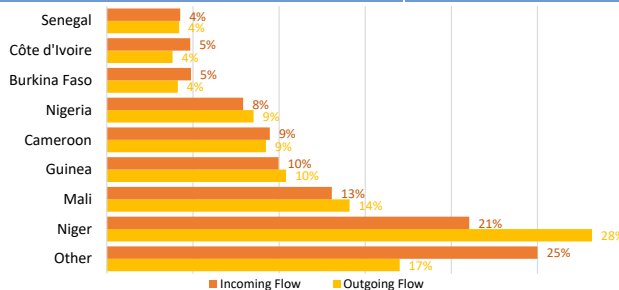
Main modes of transport for migrants arriving in Arlit: Private vehicle and bus

Arlit is located 230 km north of Agadez, on the main road between Agadez and the Algerian city of Tamanrasset. The town grew around the uranium mining industry and serves as a rest point for movements between Algeria and Niger. The main arrivals and departures to and from Arlit are by private vehicle (55%) and public bus (43%).

ASSESSMENT TYPE: DAILY



Main countries of origin of migrants observed in Arlit



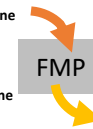
There are many nationalities present at the Arlit flow monitoring point with a similar representation of nationalities in the incoming and outgoing flows. The main nationality present in both the outgoing and incoming flows are Nigeriens with 28% in the outgoing flow and 21% represented in the incoming flow. There is then a mix of nationalities present with migrants from Mali, Guinea Conakry, Cameroon and Nigeria mostly represented.

FLOW MONITORING POINT 2: SEGUÉDINE, AGADEZ REGION, NIGER

Total observed flows in 2017 (January to February)	8,724 31,412	Outgoing flows observed Séguédine in 2017 Incoming flows observed Séguédine in 2017	Total observed flows in 2016 (February to December)	291,912 87,982	Outgoing flows observed Séguédine in 2016 Incoming flows observed Séguédine in 2016
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4,277 # Outgoing Flows detected in Séguédine during the reporting period

25,458 # Incoming flows detected in Séguédine during the reporting period

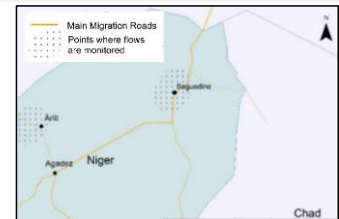
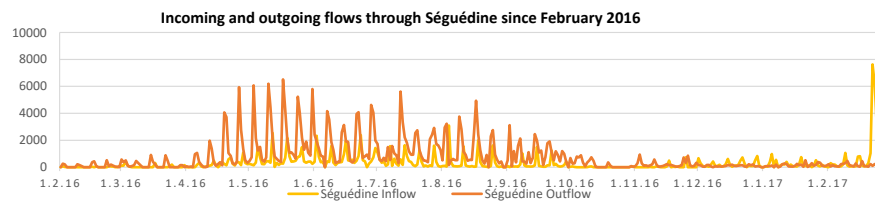


Main modes of transport for arriving migrants in Séguédine: Private vehicle

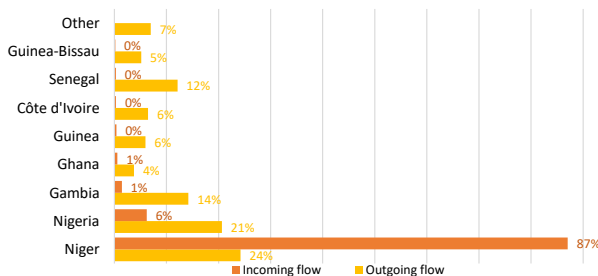
Main modes of transport for migrants departing from Séguédine: Private vehicle

Séguédine is one of the northernmost towns in Niger, over 600 km from Agadez and 300km from Libya. Due to increased insecurity in the region, government authorities have regulated migrant convoy departures. Departures to Séguédine are now regulated more strictly and migrant movements are taking roads around Séguédine to avoid some of the tighter security

ASSESSMENT TYPE: DAILY



Main countries of migrants observed in Séguédine



The main nationalities coming into Séguédine are mainly Nigeriens coming from the gold mine of Djado which was recently closed by the government. However due to the high volume of returns from this mine it is not possible to be entirely certain that only Nigeriens were leaving the mine and other nationalities could be present. The closing of this mine has led to the return of many of the mine workers to their place of origin. The remaining main nationalities are Nigerians, Gambians and Senegalese in the outgoing flow which is representative of the nationalities moving out of Niger and towards Libya.

WHAT IS FLOW MONITORING?

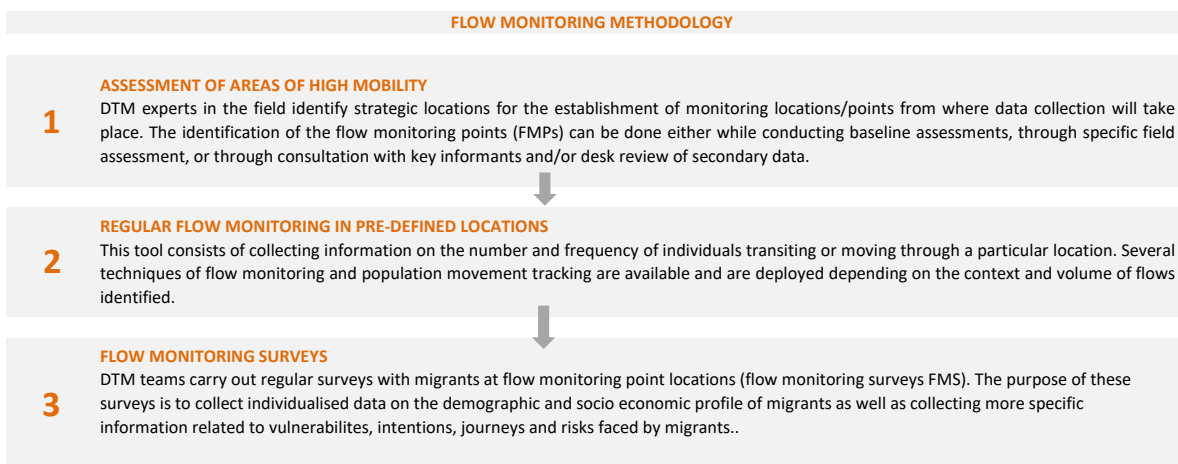
Flow Monitoring is a component of IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). It has been developed to track migrant flows (groups or individuals) through data collections carried out at key points of origin, transit and/or destination. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is to provide regularly updated information 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

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATORY FLOWS, A REGIONAL INITIATIVE 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 and indepth surveys with migrants at these locations. These tools can be deployed simultaneously or separately.



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.

DATA PROTECTION

Personal data collected by IOM and the protection of such data is subject to IOM’s data protection principles.

A full methodological document is available on request.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Displacement Tracking Matrix - IOM Niger

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)”.

