STATISTICAL REPORT - Overview

Niger Flow Monitoring Points (FMP)

Disclaimer: Data collected in each area 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 find all along their journey, their intended transit and destination locations might often change, making the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa more complex. All data included in this report is based on observations and estimations in the established monitoring locations (currently two points in Niger). This data does not reflect overall entries or exits to and from Niger.

Flows Observed Through the Flow Monitoring Points

The observed migrant movements during the month of November have decreased drastically compared to previous months. Several reasons are put forward to explain this change. Firstly, measures have been put in place by the government of Niger to prevent crossing of borders by persons without proper documentation. Migrants in this geographical area (north Niger) are mainly travelling with smugglers and are hoping to cross the border into Libya or Algeria without proper documentation (visa) so fall into this category. The tighter security controls in Séguéda and Arlit have resulted in fewer direct departures of migrants through these cities. Migrants are sent back from Arlit and Séguéda towards Agadez but also from the Madama border point. It could be hypothesised that migrant movements are going around Séguéda and Arlit and the transit towns are being avoided as direct departure points for fear of repression.

Secondly the current ongoing difficulties for migrants in Algeria with deportations and difficulties of moving around once in Algeria make it less attractive for migrants and smugglers to go towards Algeria at the moment but also to come into Niger using these trajectories.

These measures and current events have lead to an increased cost of using smuggler networks in and through Niger which could be deterring migrants.

Distribution of Men, Women and Minors Observed in Flow Monitoring Points

As part of its methodology the flow monitoring teams collect information based on direct observations and key informant interviews to understand the distribution of men and women in the monitored flows as well as the presence of minors (accompanied and unaccompanied).

As is common for this type of migration, there are mainly young men present in the monitored flows (89% of total flow). Women, at 11% of the observed flows, represent a much smaller proportion. All migrants are vulnerable to the challenges faced in this type of travel (harsh climatic conditions, difficult travel and living conditions, vulnerable to exploitation) but women can be even more vulnerable to such challenges.

Over 8 000 minors have been observed by the flow monitoring agents as passing through the flow monitoring points. 79% of these minors (over 6700) have passed through Séguéda. Of these minors, 30% are accompanied while 49% are unaccompanied.

21% of the 8000 minors observed (over 1780) have passed through Arlit. Of the minors passing through Arlit, 14% are accompanied while 7% are unaccompanied.
Flow monitoring points are placed at known migrant transit points along the Niger migratory route. Data is collected daily at FMPs to inform migrant movements and profiles. The data collected provides a snapshot of migrant movements through the region. The numbers are collected from primary sources and do not claim to reflect all migrants passing through the flow monitoring points.

### COMPILED OBSERVED FLOWS THROUGH NIGER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Observed</th>
<th>Flows through Seguédiène</th>
<th>Number of Outgoing Individuals</th>
<th>Seguédiène outflow</th>
<th>Arlit outflow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL OUTGOING</td>
<td>417190</td>
<td></td>
<td>282575</td>
<td>19% Nigerien</td>
<td>19% Nigerien</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>81% Other nationalities</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOMING</td>
<td>311036</td>
<td></td>
<td>79464</td>
<td>81% Nigerien</td>
<td>19% Nigerien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19% Other nationalities</td>
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</table>

**DEMOGRAPHICS FOR REPORTING PERIOD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Outgoing Flow</th>
<th>Incoming Flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEN</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**METHODOLOGY:** Sources include authorities and direct observation/interviews with passing migrants. Nationality numbers are gathered through estimation based on information given by migrants themselves and the drivers of the vehicles and **should be treated as estimations/approximations only.**
Seguedine - Flow Monitoring Point 1

Route used to and from Seguedine:
- Agadez (Niger) ↔ Seguedine (Niger) ↔ Gatroun (Libya)
- Diffa (Niger) ↔ Seguedine (Niger) ↔ Gatroun (Libya)
- Diffa (Niger) ↔ Seguedine (Niger) ↔ Gatroun (Libya)

Overall outgoing and incoming flows since start of data collection

Migrants leave Seguedine in organised convoys every day between Tuesday and Friday hence the peaks of daily flows.

Arlit - Flow Monitoring Point 2

Route used to and from Arlit:
- Agadez (Niger) ↔ Arlit (Niger) ↔ Assamaka (Niger)
- Tchintabaraden (Niger) ↔ In Gall (Niger) ↔ Assamaka (Niger)

Overall outgoing and incoming flows since start of data collection

Migrants leave Arlit in organised convoys every day between Tuesday and Friday hence the peaks of daily flows.

Methodology: Sources include authorities and direct observation/interviews with passing migrants. Nationality numbers are gathered through estimation based on information given by migrants themselves and the drivers of the vehicles and should be treated as estimations/approximations only.