






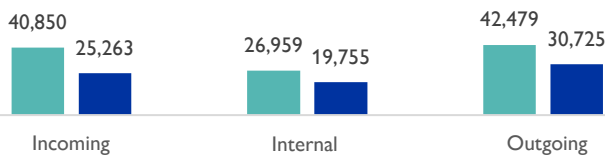


IOM, through the **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** Flow Monitoring tool, collects data at key entry, exit and transit points to better understand population movements across **West and Central Africa**. The **monitoring of population flows** allows for the quantification and qualification of mobility flows and trends, migrant profiles, and migratory experiences and routes. This report is based on data collected from 1 to 15 August 2023.

-  **10** FMPs active in Niger
-  **75,743** Total number of persons observed through the FMPs
-  **-31%** Compared to the same period in July 2023
-  **5,049** Travelers observed daily
-  **33%** Incoming flow in Niger
-  **26%** Internal flow within Niger
-  **41%** Outgoing flow in Niger

TRENDS COMPARISON

■ From 1 to 15 July ■ From 1 to 15 August



MAIN MIGRATION TRENDS

The impact of the events of **26 July 2023** in Niger and the partial closure of the borders is clearly evident in the data from the flow monitoring points. Between 1 and 15 July, we recorded a total of 110,288 flows, but in August, during the same period (1 to 15 August), this number dropped to **75,743**, representing a **significant decline of 31 per cent**. This substantial reduction can be directly attributed to the partial closure of borders, particularly along the Niger-Nigeria border. Starting from 26 July onwards, cross-border flows decreased considerably before picking up again from 1 August.

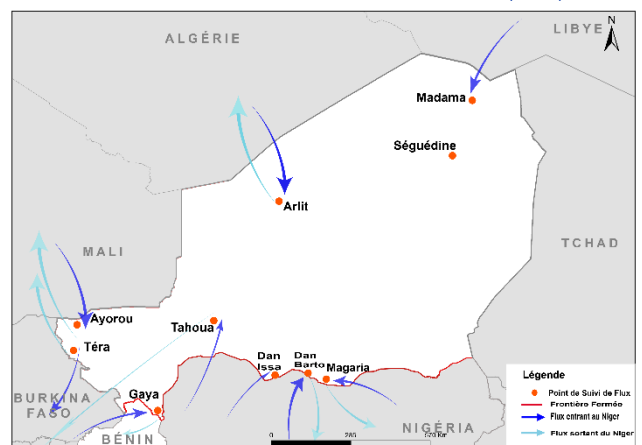
The majority of observed flows were of a seasonal nature, accounting for 34 per cent of the total, followed by economic migration at 30 per cent, and short-term local movements at 28 per cent.

The main countries of departure were Niger, accounting for 67 per cent, followed by Nigeria at 10 per cent, Mali at 9 per cent, Burkina Faso and Togo at 3 per cent each, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana at 2 per cent each, and Algeria and Libya at 1 per cent each.

Regarding destination countries, Niger attracted the majority of flows, accounting for 59 per cent, followed by Mali and Nigeria at 9 per cent each, Togo and Benin at 5 per cent each, Côte d'Ivoire at 4 per cent, and Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Algeria at 3 per cent each. During this period, no flows to Libya were recorded.

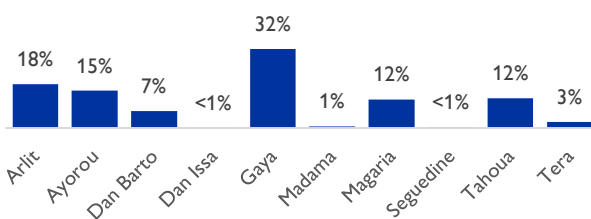
Most nationalities observed were Nigeriens (74%), with the majority (30%) being outgoing, followed by Nigerians (10%), 5 per cent of whom were incoming, and Malians (5%), of which 2 per cent were incoming, and 2 per cent were outgoing.

LOCATION OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMPs)

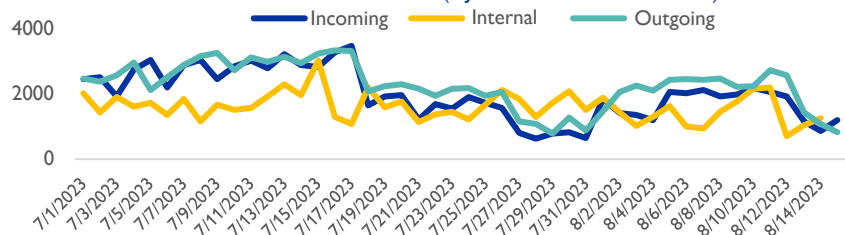


Source: ESRI. This map is for illustrative purposes only. Boundaries, names, and their use on this map may contain errors and do not imply IOM's judgment on the legal status of any territory or official recognition of boundaries. Production date: August 2023.

FLOWS OBSERVED BY FMP



MIGRATION TRENDS (1 JULY TO 15 AUGUST 2023)



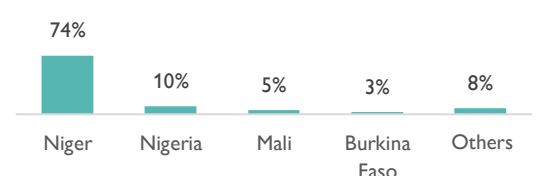
TRAVELLER PROFILES

	Adults	Minors
Female	22%	7%
Male	67%	4%

MAIN ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	Destination of flows
Niger (67%)	Niger (59%)
Nigeria (10%)	Mali (9%)
Mali (9%)	Nigeria (9%)

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Contact: dtmniger@iom.int - <https://migration.iom.int> - <https://dtm.iom.int/niger> - <https://displacement.iom.int/niger>
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