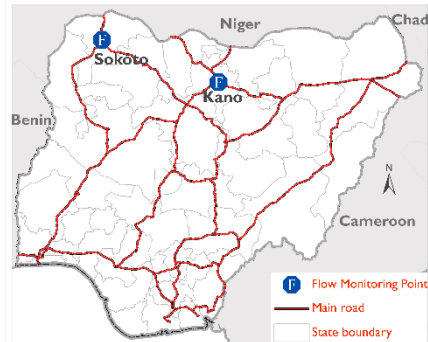


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout **West and Central Africa**. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes to gain a better understanding of the profiles of observed individuals at entry, transit and/or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). In Nigeria, FMPs were established in March 2017 in several important transit locations in **Sokoto** and **Kano** to monitor the movements of **passenger buses** to and from Niger. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected at these FMPs in **February 2020**.



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Nigerian (52%), Nigerien (35%), Chadian (5%), Malian (2%), Cameroonian (2%) and Libyan (2%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded transiting through FMPs this month.

METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to highlight areas with high internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM borders then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from key informants (KIs) at the FMPs: KIs may be bus station staff, police, customs officers, bus drivers, or migrants themselves.

Data is collected through a basic form filled out by enumerators following interviews with KIs and combined with direct observations – enabling gender and nationality breakdowns. In Sokoto and Kano, each FMP was selected following consultations with local and national key stakeholders involved in the management of migration in Nigeria and based on location and distinctive characteristics of the population flows in each area. Data is collected on a daily basis during peak hours.

LIMITATIONS: Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. They represent only part of the total population flows passing through the Gada – Galmi; Sabon-Birni – Guidan-Roumdji; Illela – Konni; Kano – Maradi and Kano – Zinder routes. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is therefore incomplete. In addition, although data is collected daily, it is collected only during peak hours (8:00 am – 5:00 pm). The portion of the flows that occur during hours without an enumerator is thus, not represented. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative.

Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **February**, at the FMPs in Nigeria, was **1,258**. This represents a 4 per cent increase compared to the daily average of **January 2020**. The 4 per cent increase from the previous month resulted from rise inflows of skilled labour and trading/business activities between Nigeria and neighbouring countries. Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon were the main countries of departure and intended destination for individuals passing through FMPs. In addition, the types of flows identified were: **short-term local movements** (43% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (37% of all flows); **seasonal migration** (11% of all flows); and **tourism** (9% of all flows).

Five main modes of transport were identified: car (55% of all flows), bus (27% of all flows), bicycle (7% of all flows), foot (5% of all flows) and motorbike (4% of all flows).

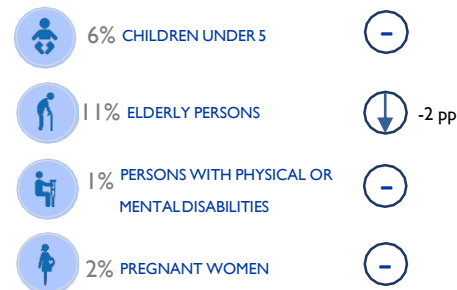
DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



	Adults	Minors
Female	20%	8%
Male	64%	8%

DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

Country of departure	%	Variation
Nigeria	66	+2
Niger	33	-2
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

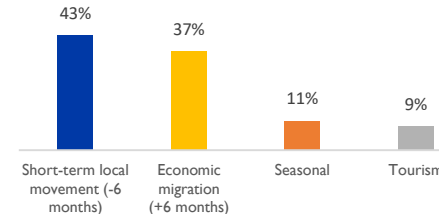
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	64	+2
Nigeria	34	-2
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

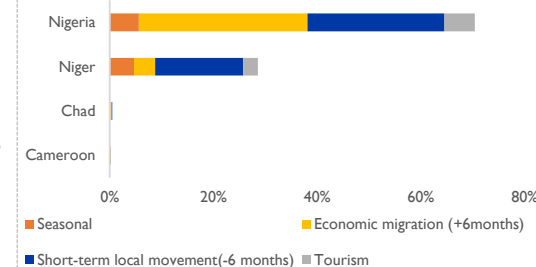
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

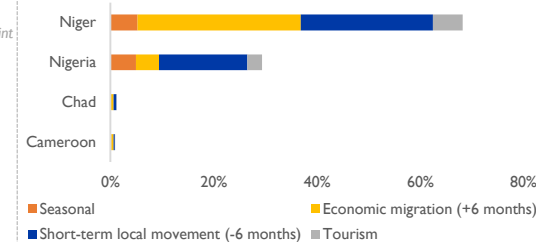
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



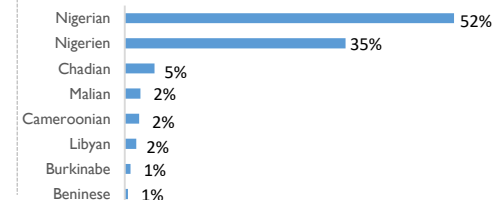
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



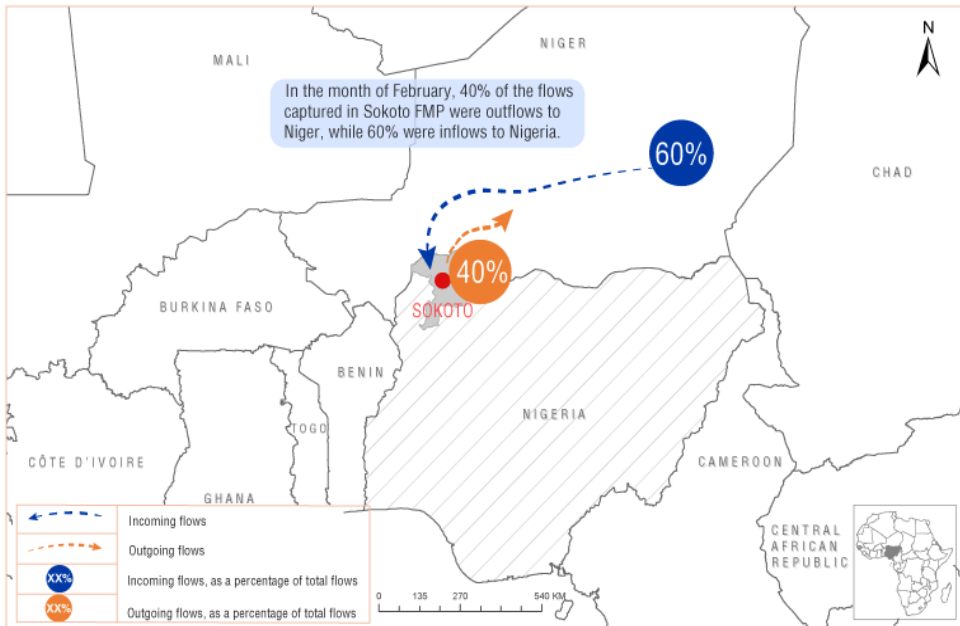
The **Sokoto FMP** observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling through the FMP.

Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **February 2020** at the FMP of Sokoto was 160, this represents a 7 per cent increase compared to January 2020. The quest for skilled labour and more business activities between Nigerians and Nigeriens as short-term local movements influenced the increase in the daily average number of individuals observed in February.

Tahoua (52%), Maradi (46%), Dosso (1%) and Niamey (<1%) in Niger were the regions of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi (61%), Tahoua (35%), Dosso (3%) and Zinder (1%) (all of which are located in Niger) were the regions of destination for the observed population.

The types of population flows identified were **short-term local movements** of less than six months (75% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (12% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than six months, (10% of all flows), and **tourism** (3% of all flows).

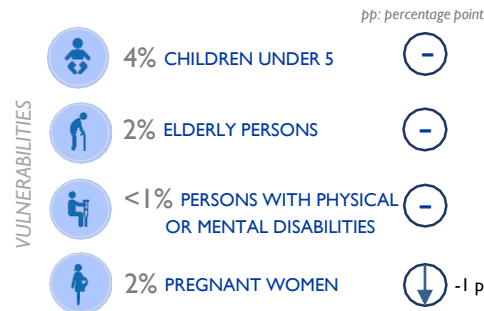
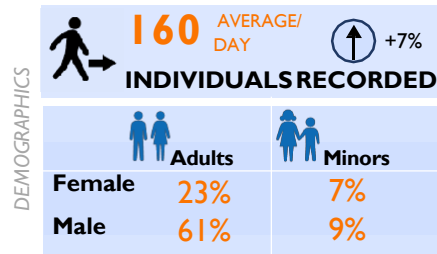
Four modes of transport were identified: bicycle (30% of all flows), foot (21% of all flows), car (21% of all flows), and motorbike (17% of all flows). Nigerian (37%) and Nigerien (63%) nationals were the nationalities recorded this month.



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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



pp: percentage point

Country of departure	%	Variation
Niger	60	-15
Nigeria	40	+15

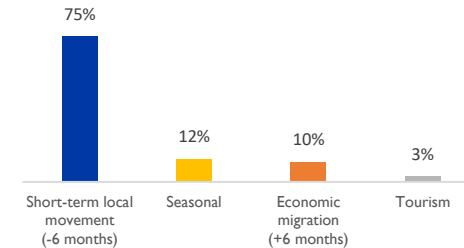
Country of destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	60	-15
Niger	40	+15

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

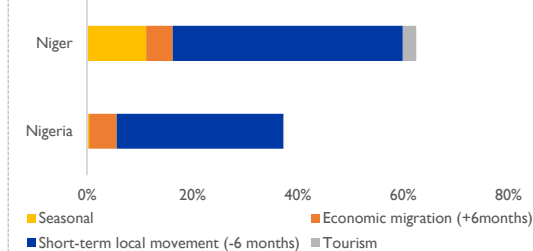
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

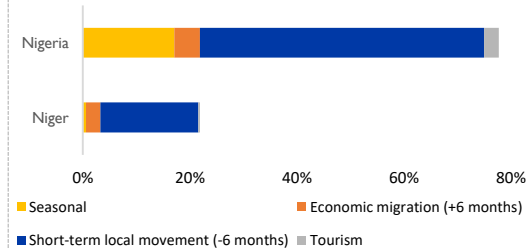
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



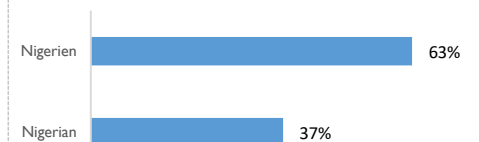
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

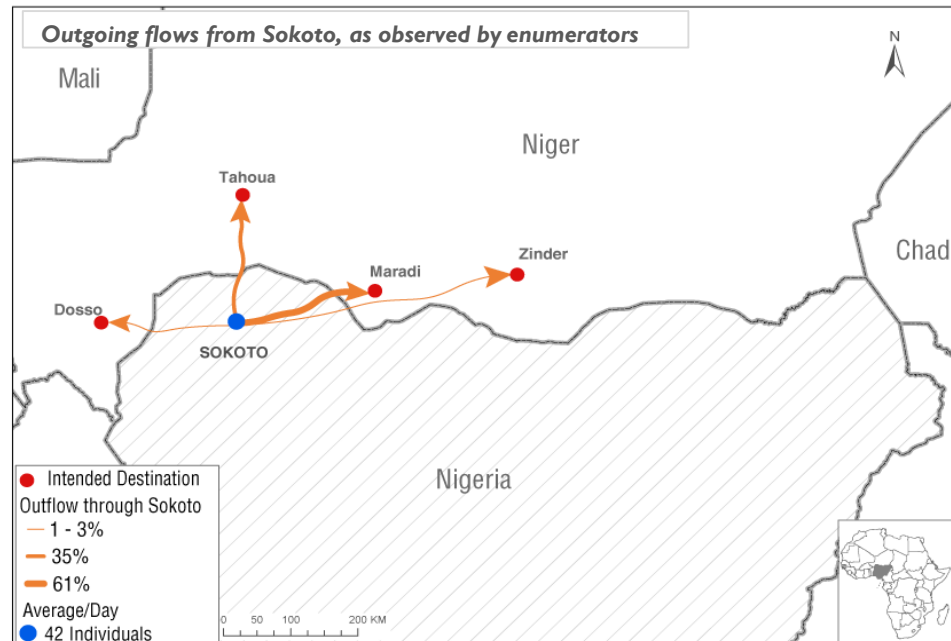
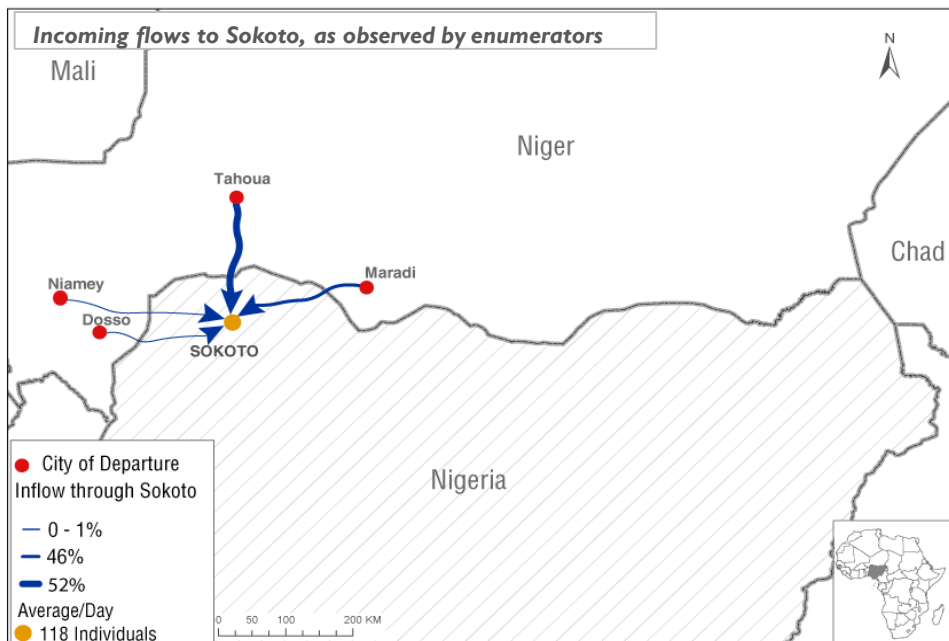


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

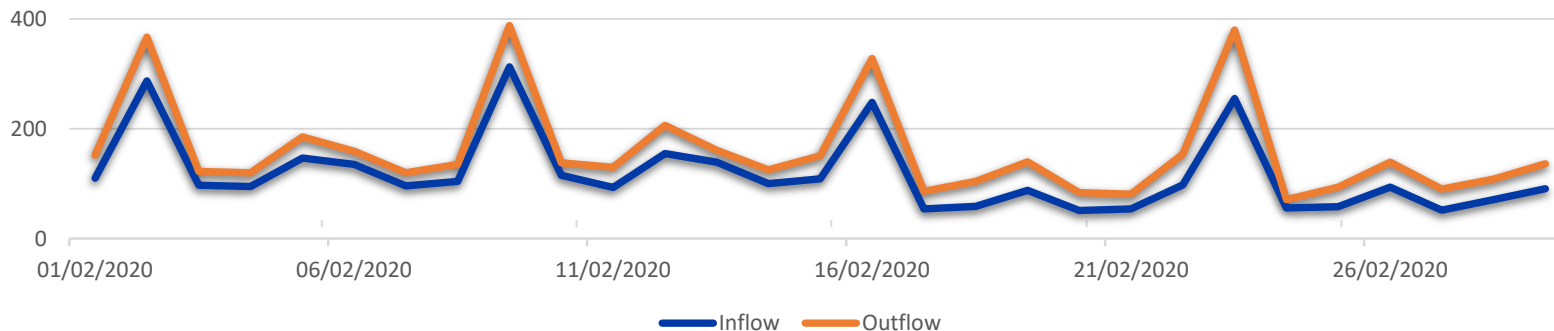




Base Map Source : ESRI. The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or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

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS AT SOKOTO FMP IN FEBRUARY 2020

There was a relative increase in the incoming and outgoing flows observed at Sokoto FMPs in February compared to the previous month. This could be attributed to the increase in business activities and mobility of skilled labour. Weekly peaks, coinciding with market days on 2, 9, 16 and 24 February, were recorded at Sokoto FMP.



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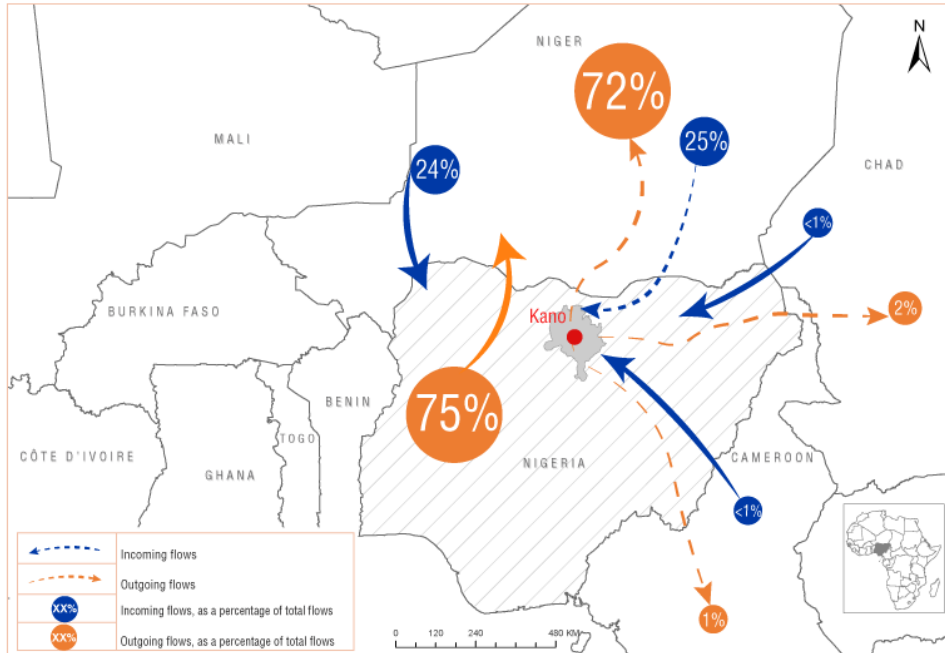
The **Kano FMP** monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP (Kofar Ruwa Park and Yankaba Park) has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa Local Government Areas in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling through the FMP.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **February 2020** at the Kano FMP was 1,098, a 4 per cent increase compared to January 2020.

Zinder (46%), Maradi (42%) and Diffa (8%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Centre (1%) in Cameroon were the regions of departure for travellers passing through Kano, whereas Zinder (47%), Maradi (38%) and Diffa (11%) in Niger, Ndjamena (2%) in Chad and Centre (2%) in Cameroon were the regions of destination of observed flows.

The types of flows identified were **economic migration** of more than six months (42% of all flows), **short-term local movements** (37% of all flows), **tourism** (10% of all flows) and **seasonal migration** (10% of all flows).

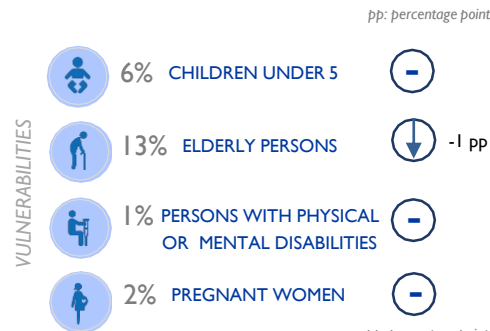
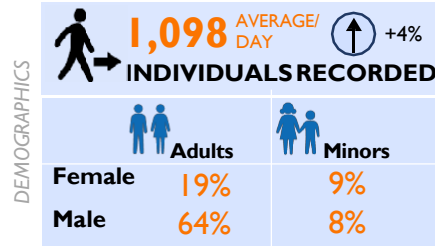
Two modes of transport were identified: cars (66% of all flows) and buses (34% of all flows). Nigerian (56%), Nigerien (32%), Chadian (6%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (3%) nationals were the nationalities recorded this month.



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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



pp: percentage point

Country of departure	%	Variation
Nigeria	75	-
Niger	24	+1
Chad	<1	-1
Cameroon	<1	-

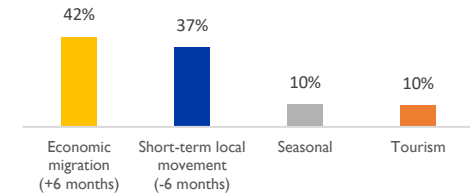
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	72	-
Nigeria	25	-
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

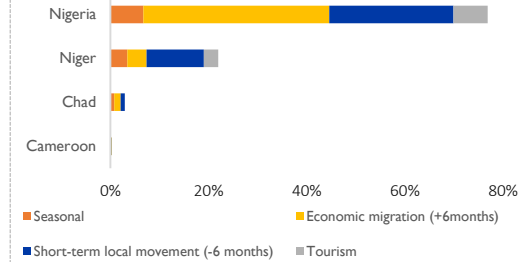
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

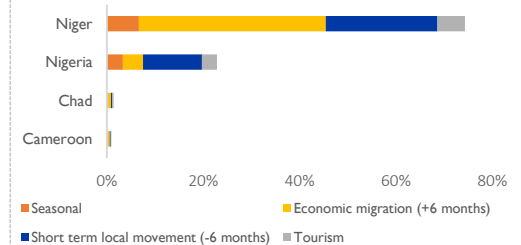
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



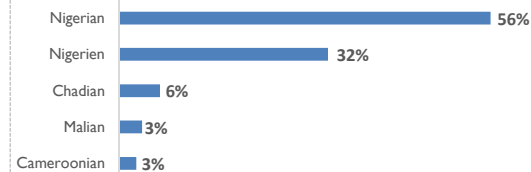
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

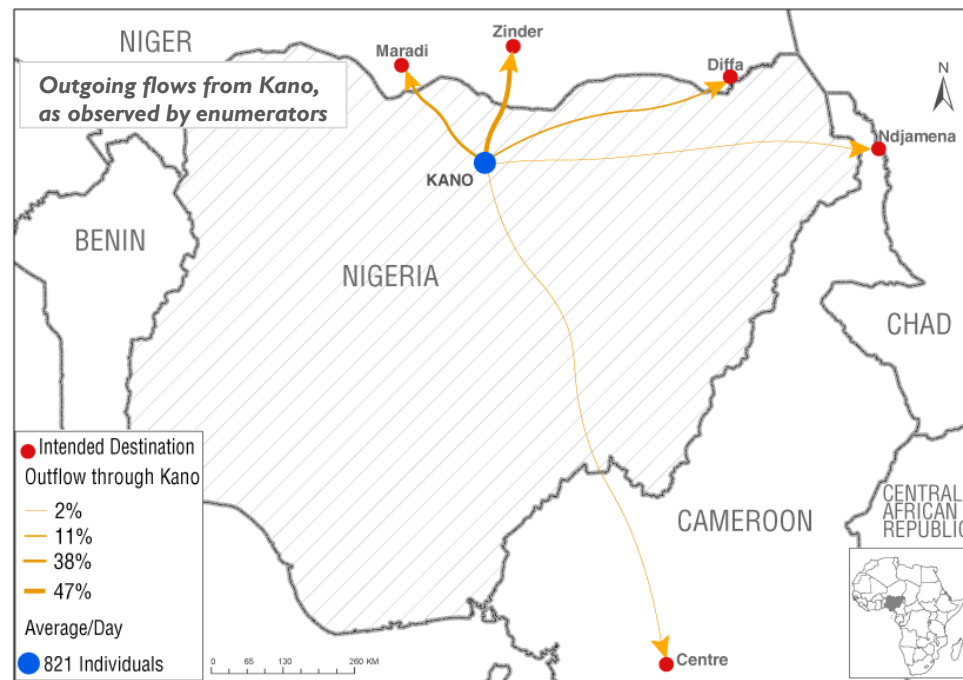
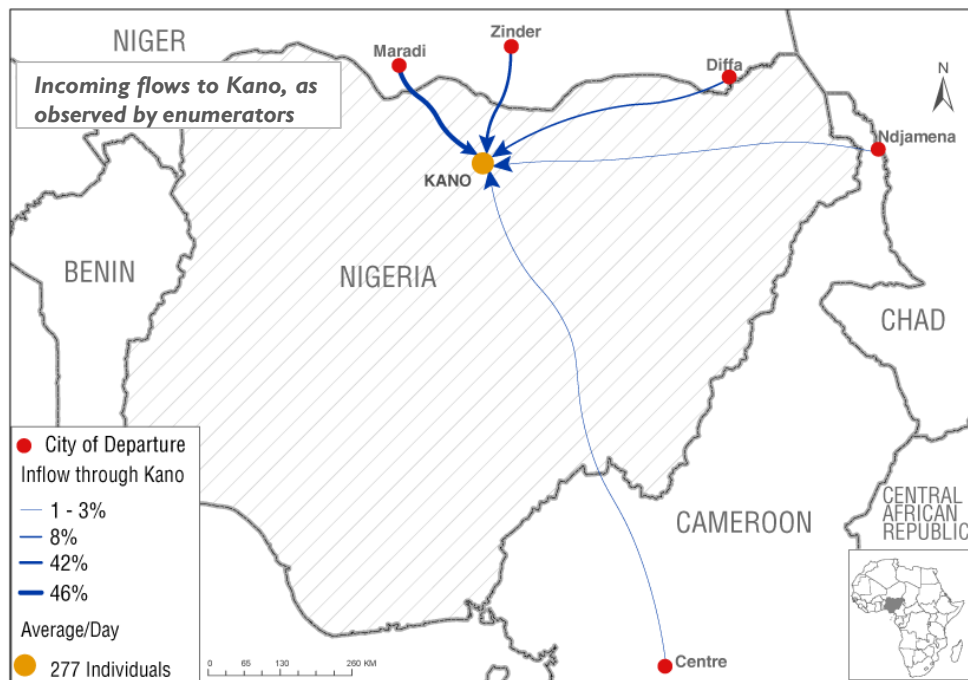


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

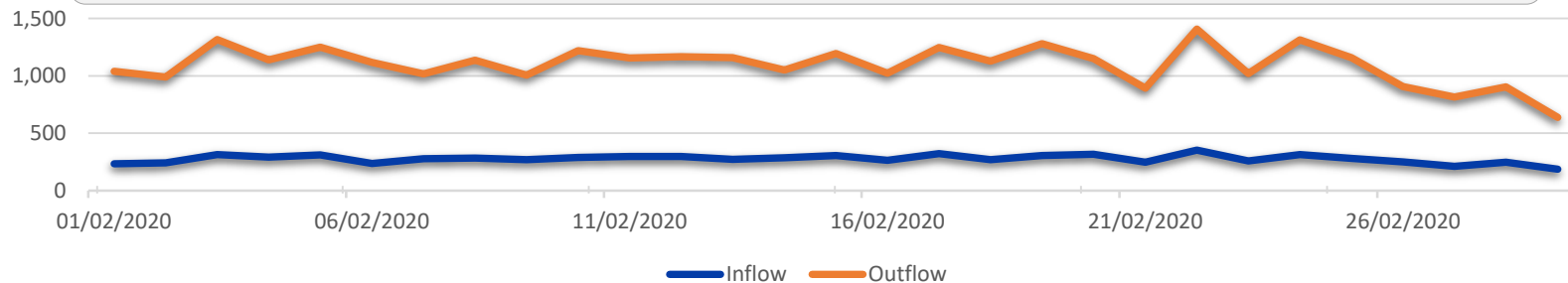




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EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS AT KANO FMP IN FEBRUARY 2020

Kano FMP experienced a relatively stable inflow of individuals in February. There was a slight increase by 4% from the previous month. Meanwhile, 26 - 29 February experienced a decline in outflow as a result of a religious event observed in the region. We observed little movements during the period of the religious event. However, increased flows were observed before and after the religious event.



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