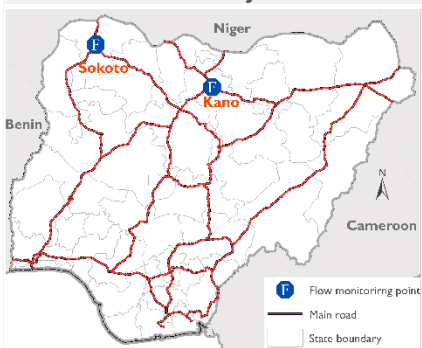


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout **West and Central Africa**. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes to gain a better understanding 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 **June 2019**.



Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **June**, at the FMPs in Nigeria, was **1,419**. This represents a three per cent decrease compared to May 2019, this was attributed to the extreme weather conditions (high rainfall) experienced on some days of the month. In **June**, Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon were the main countries of departure and intended destination for individuals passing through FMPs. In addition, the main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** (46% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (36% of all flows); **seasonal migration** (12% of all flows); and tourism (6% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (62% of all flows), bus (31% of all flows), bicycle (4% of all flows) and motorbike (3% of all flows). Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (40%), Chadian (3%), Malian (2%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.

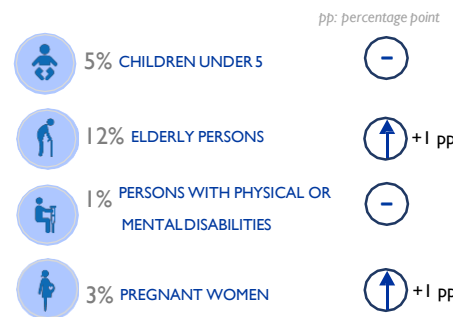
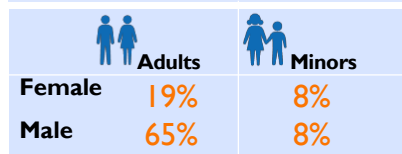
METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to highlight areas with high internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level, DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from 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 sex 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-Roundji; Illela – Kornni; 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.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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



pp: percentage point

Country of departure	%	Variation
Nigeria	64	+1
Niger	36	-
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

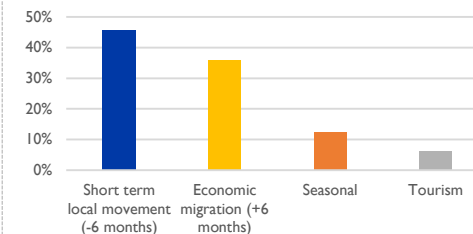
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	62	+1
Nigeria	36	-1
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

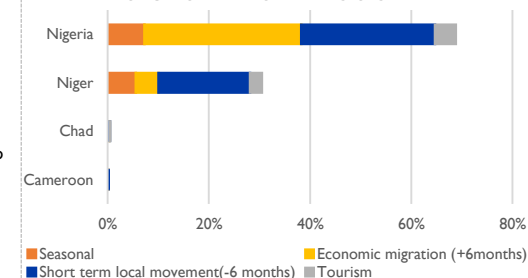
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

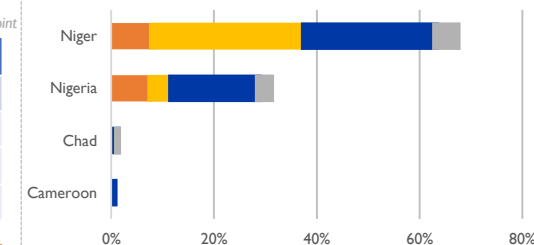
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



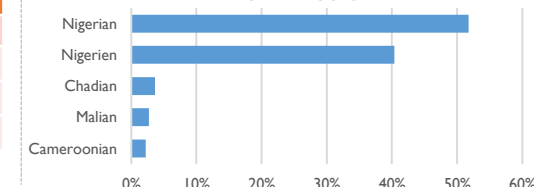
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



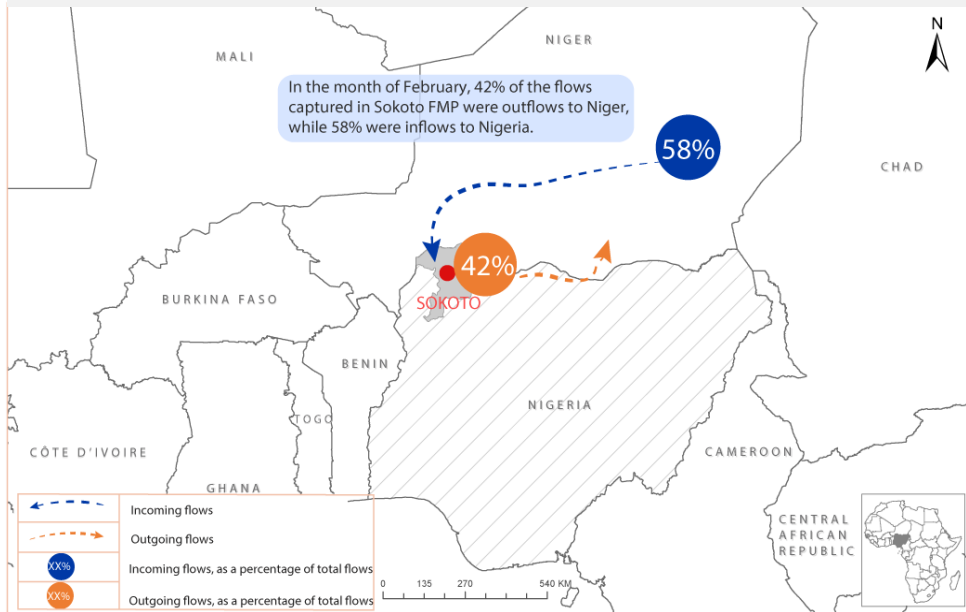
The **Sokoto FMP** observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP (Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birni) has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the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

Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **June 2019** at the FMP of Sokoto was 369, this represents a two per cent decrease compared to May 2019, this decrease was attributed to the extreme weather conditions experienced in June.

Maradi (48%), Tahoua (40%), Zinder (3%), Dosso (3%), Niamey (3%), Diffa (3%) in Niger were the main regions of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi (56%), Tahoua (32%), Niamey (4%), Zinder (3%), Dosso (2%) and Diffa (3%) (all of which are located in Niger) were the main regions of intended destination for the observed population.

The main types of population flows identified were: **short term local movements** of less than six months (69% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than six months (15% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (14% of all flows) and tourism (2% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (56% of all flows), buses (20% of all flows), bicycles (14% of all flows) and motorbikes (10% of all flows). Nigerian (40%) and Nigerien (60%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.



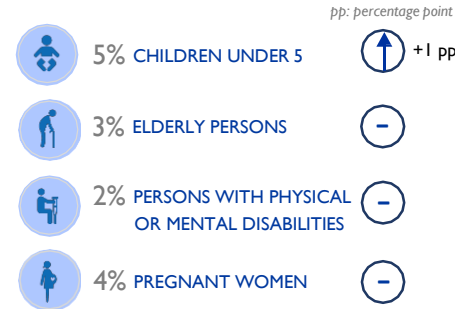
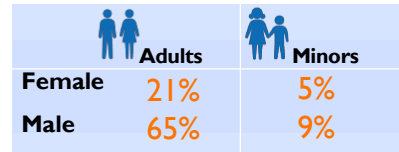
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

Country of departure	%	Variation
Niger	58	-5
Nigeria	42	+5

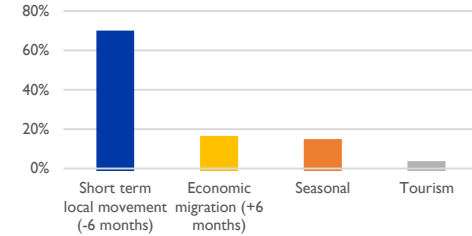
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	58	-5
Niger	42	+5

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

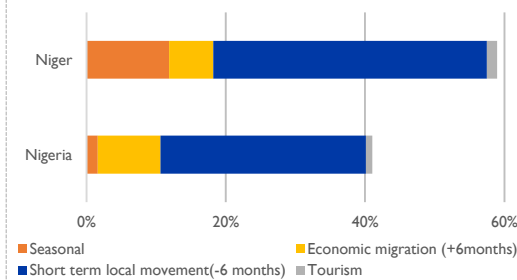
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

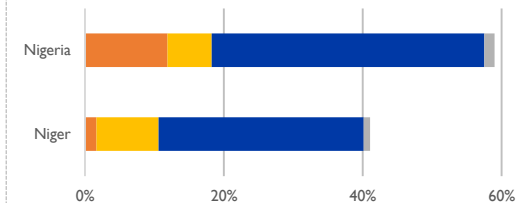
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



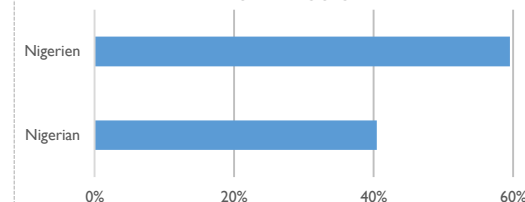
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

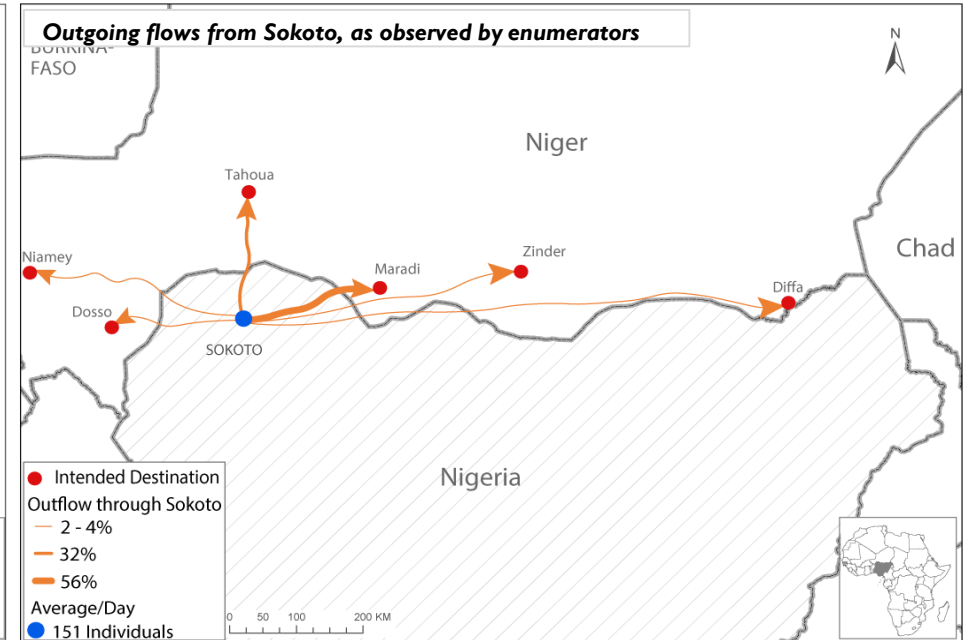
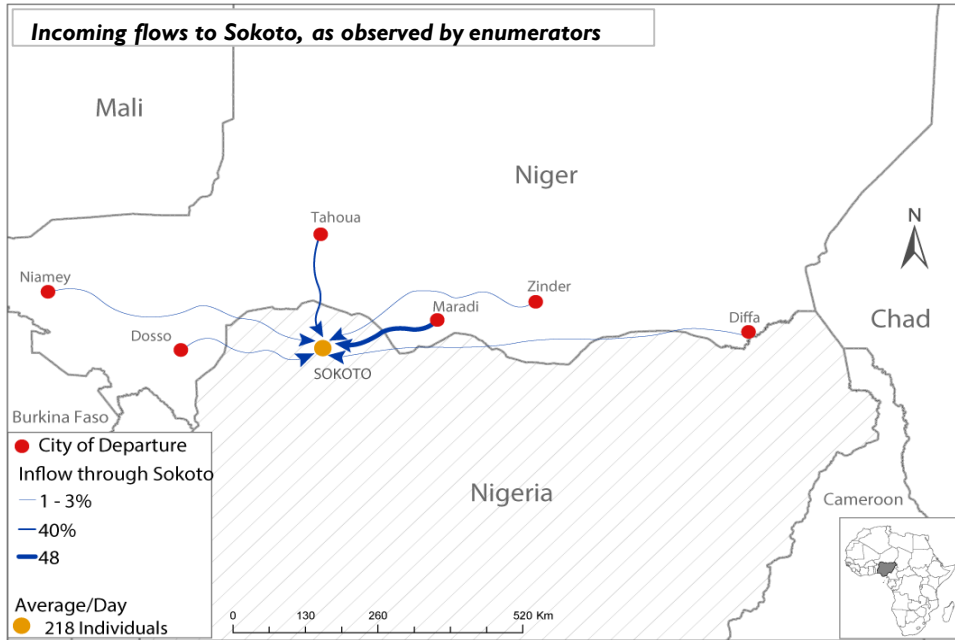


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

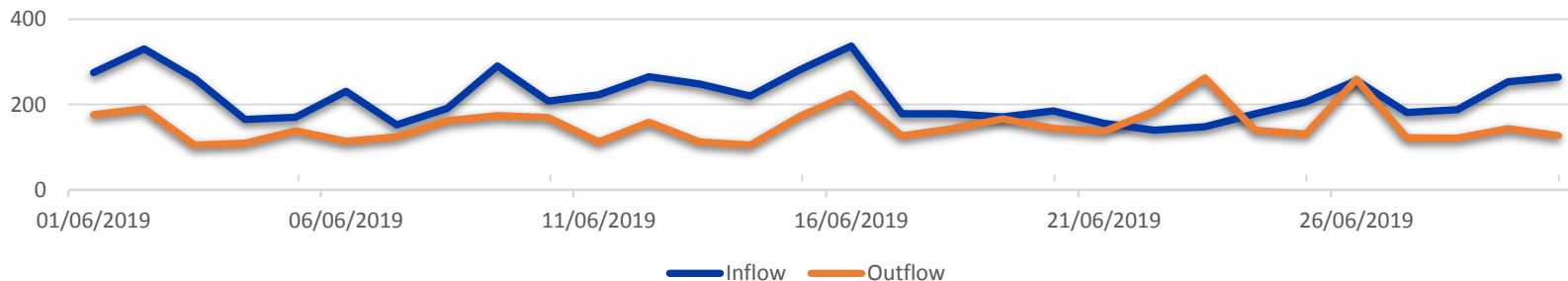




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EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING JUNE 2019

The peak days in June (2, 9, 16, 23, 26 & 30) were as a result of the market days in Gada, Illela, Sabon Birni, Gwadabawa, Dandadi, Tsouloulou, Yabulutu, Tumfafi and Maille. (3, 4, 7, 10, 19, 22, 23 and 27 June) recorded noticeable decrease in inflows and outflows due to bad weather conditions.



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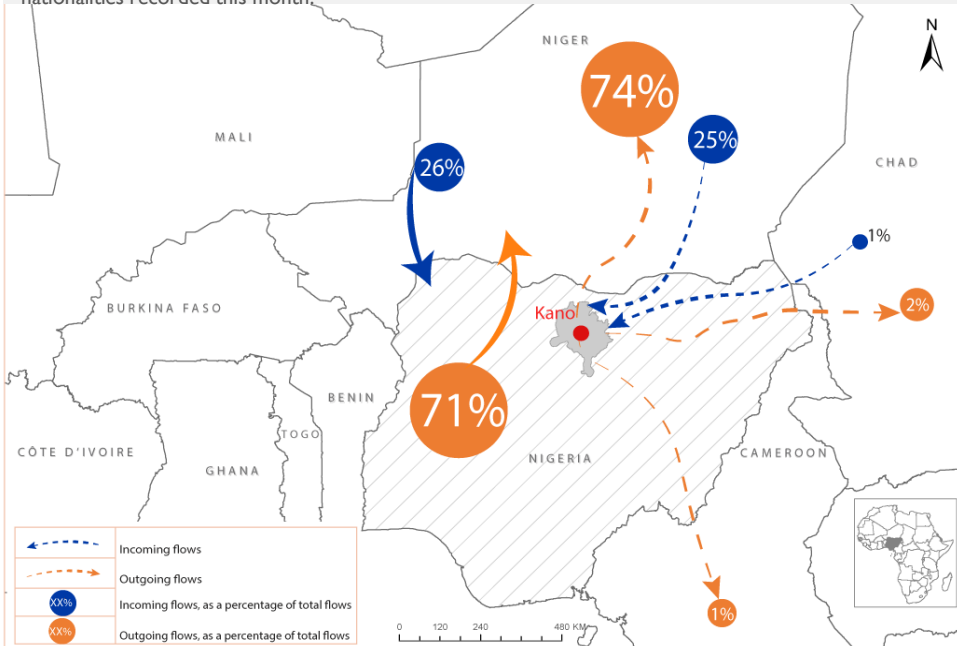
The **Kano FMP** monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP (Kofar Ruwa Park and Yankaba Park) has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa Local Government Areas in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location,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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **June 2019** at the Kano FMP Point was 1,050, a three per cent decrease compared to May 2019, this was attributed to the extreme weather conditions (high rainfall) experienced within June.

In **June**, Zinder (53%), Maradi (36%) and Diffa (8%) in Niger, Ndjamena (2%) in Chad and Centre (1%) in Cameroon were the main regions of departure for travellers passing through Kano, whereas Zinder (57%), Maradi (33%) and Diffa (6%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Centre (1%) in Cameroon were the main regions of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **economic migration** of more than six months (42% of all flows), **short term local movements** (39% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (12% of all flows), and **tourism** (7% of all flows).

Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (64% of all flows) and buses (36% of all flows). Nigerian (56%), Nigerien (33%), Chadian (5%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (3%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.



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DEMOGRAPHICS

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

1,050 AVERAGE/ DAY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED **-3%**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	Adults	Minors
Female	18%	8%
Male	66%	8%

pp: percentage point

- 5% CHILDREN UNDER 5 (-)
- 15% ELDERLY PERSONS (+1 pp)
- 1% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES (-)
- 2% PREGNANT WOMEN (-)

VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of departure	%	Variation
Nigeria	74	-1
Niger	25	+1
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

pp: percentage point

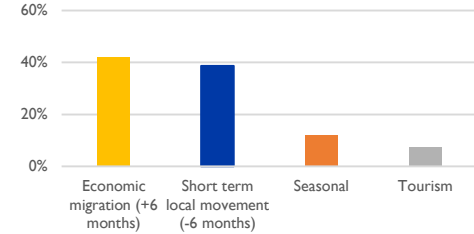
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	71	-1
Nigeria	26	+1
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

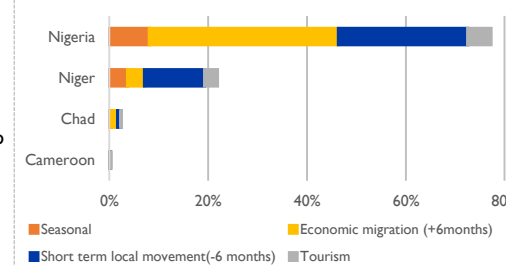
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

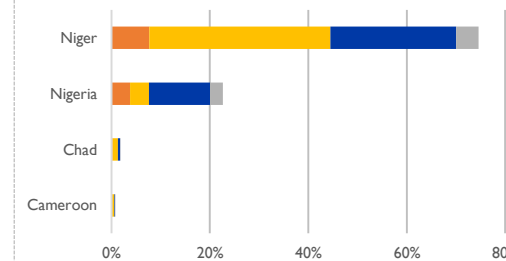
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



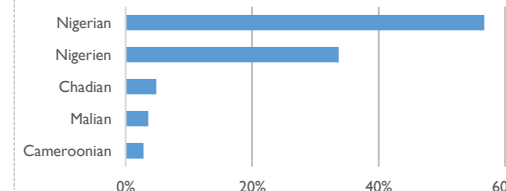
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

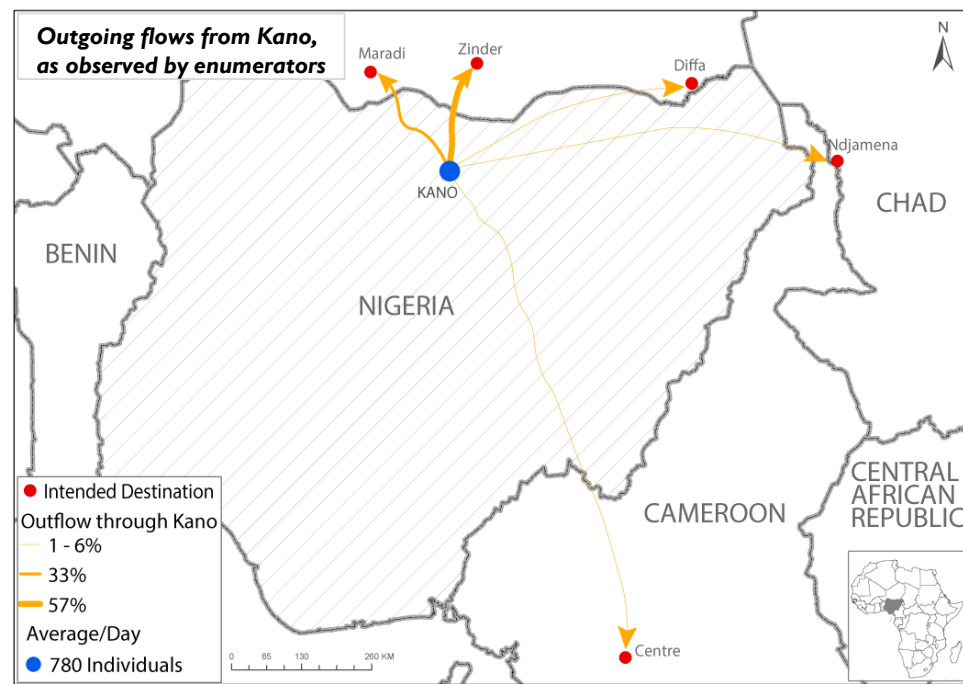
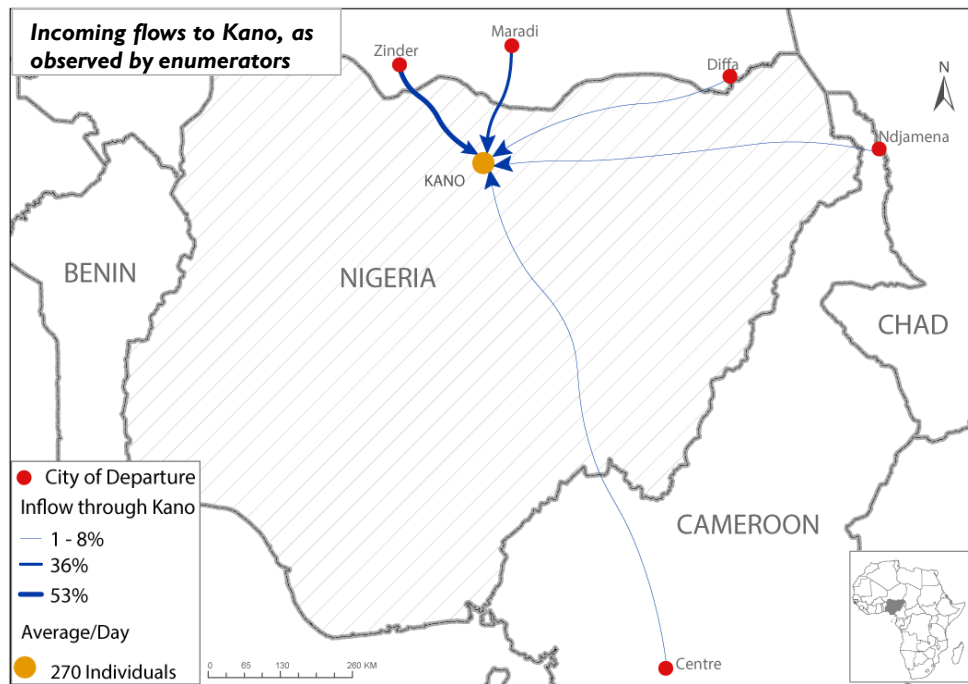


THIS PROJECT IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info - migration.iom.int
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"Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

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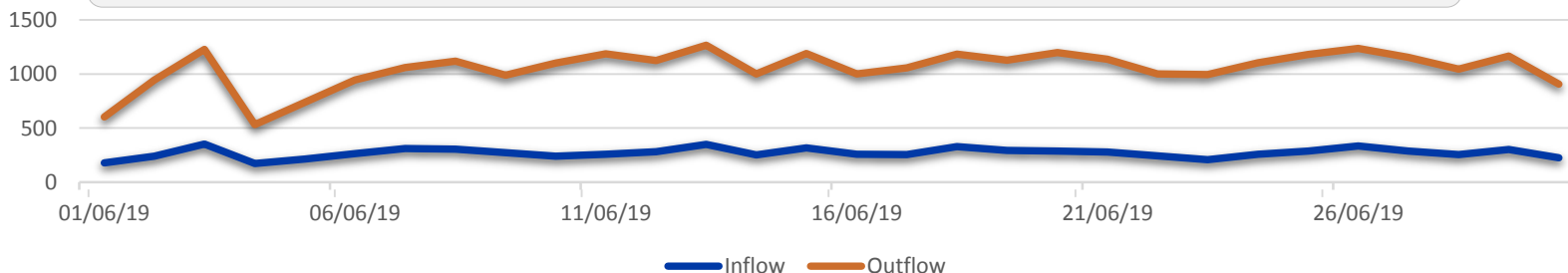




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EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING JUNE 2019

3 June recorded high outflows as students were resuming session in Maryam Abacha University, Niger. 4 June had low records of outflows and inflows as a result of extreme security measures at the Nigeria – Niger border as well as extreme weather conditions (high rainfall). 13 and 26 June recorded inflows and outflows as a result of the Zinder market day.



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