

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 **July 2019**.



Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **July**, at the FMPs in Nigeria, was **1,533**. This represents an 8 per cent increase compared to **June 2019**, this was attributed to the increased business activities between Nigerian traders and counterparts in neighbouring countries. In **July**, 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** (45% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (37% of all flows); **seasonal migration** (14% of all flows); and tourism (5% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (61% of all flows), bus (29% of all flows), bicycle (5% of all flows) and motorbike (4% of all flows). Nigerian (53%), Nigerien (38%), Chadian (3%), Malian (2%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.

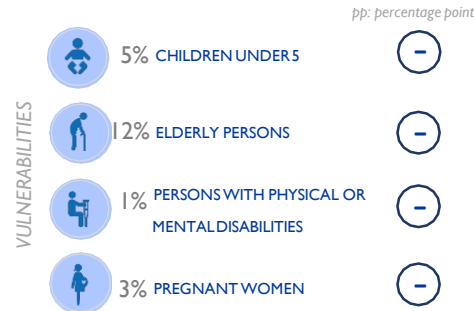
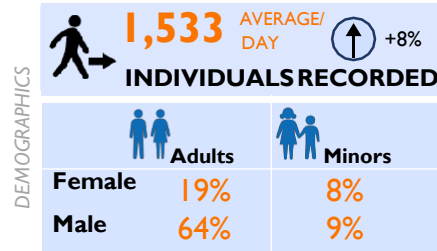
METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to highlight areas with high internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from 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 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-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	62	-2
Niger	37	+1
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

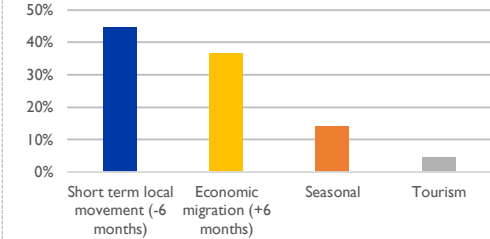
COUNTRY OF INTENDED DESTINATION	%	Variation
Niger	60	-2
Nigeria	38	+2
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

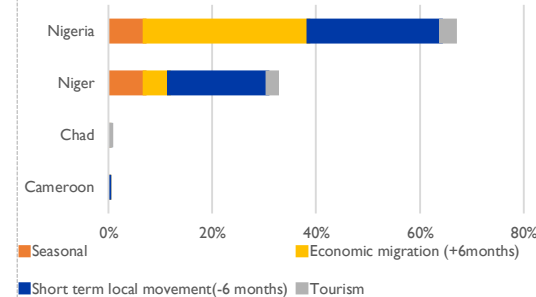
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

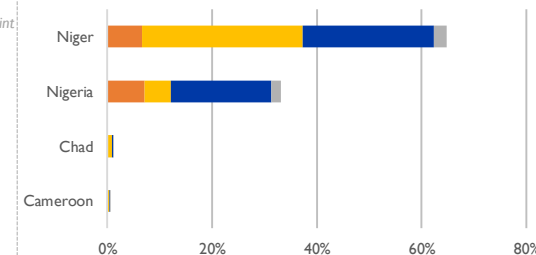
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



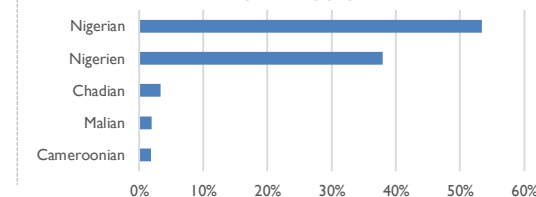
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



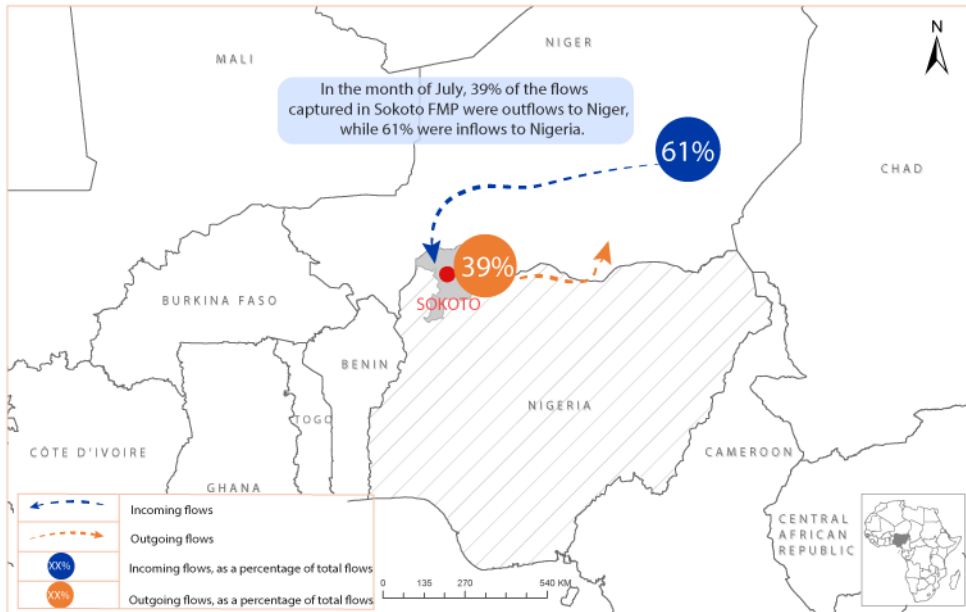
The **Sokoto FMP** observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP (Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birni) has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the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

Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **July 2019** at the FMP of Sokoto was 432, this represents a 17 per cent increase compared to June 2019. The increase was attributed to Islamic religious holiday trade's activities between traders in Nigeria and Niger.

Maradi (48%), Tahoua (42%), Zinder (2%), Dosso (2%), Niamey (3%), Diffa (2%) in Niger were the main regions of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi (55%), Tahoua (28%), Dosso (6%), Niamey (4%), Zinder (4%) 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 (65% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than six months (17% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (14% of all flows) and tourism (4% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (56% of all flows), buses (16% of all flows), bicycles (13% of all flows) and motorbikes (13% of all flows). Nigerian (46%) and Nigerien (54%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.



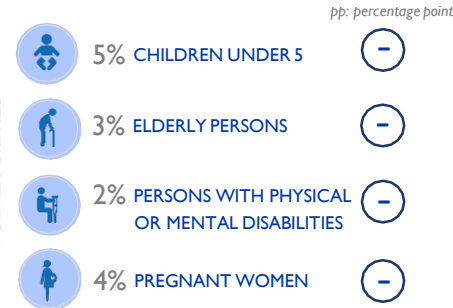
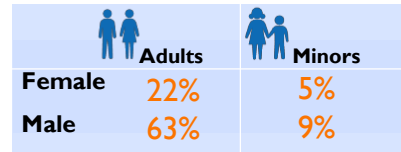
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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

Country of departure	%	Variation
Niger	61	+3
Nigeria	39	-3

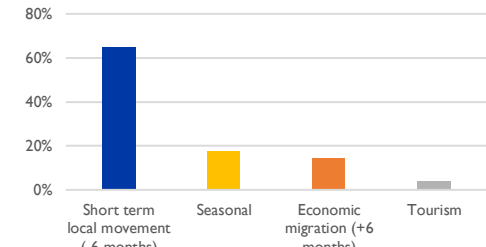
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	61	+3
Niger	39	-3

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

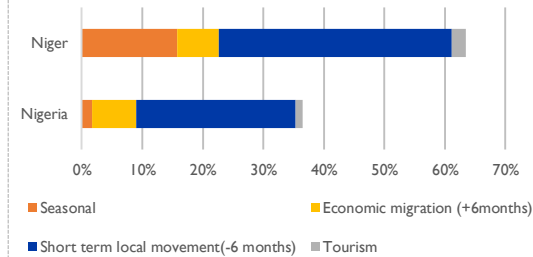
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

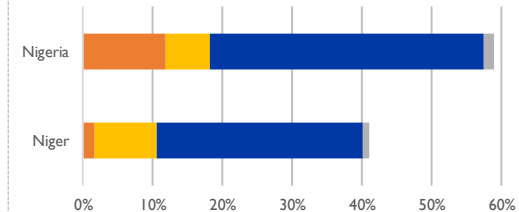
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



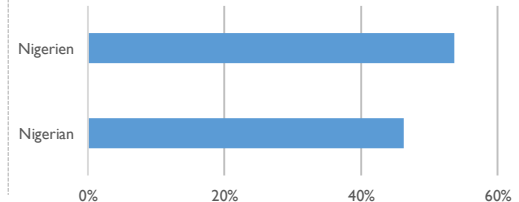
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

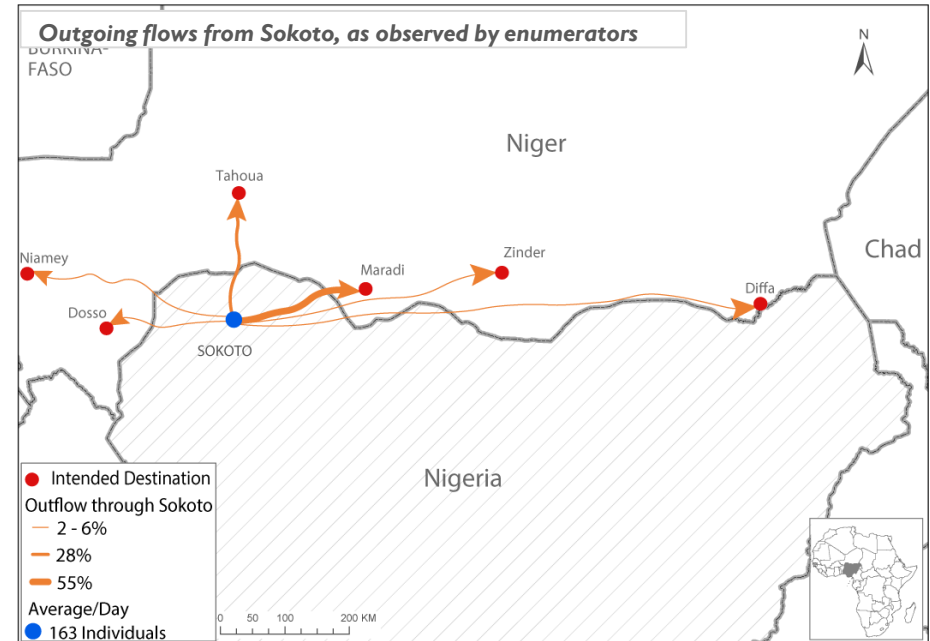
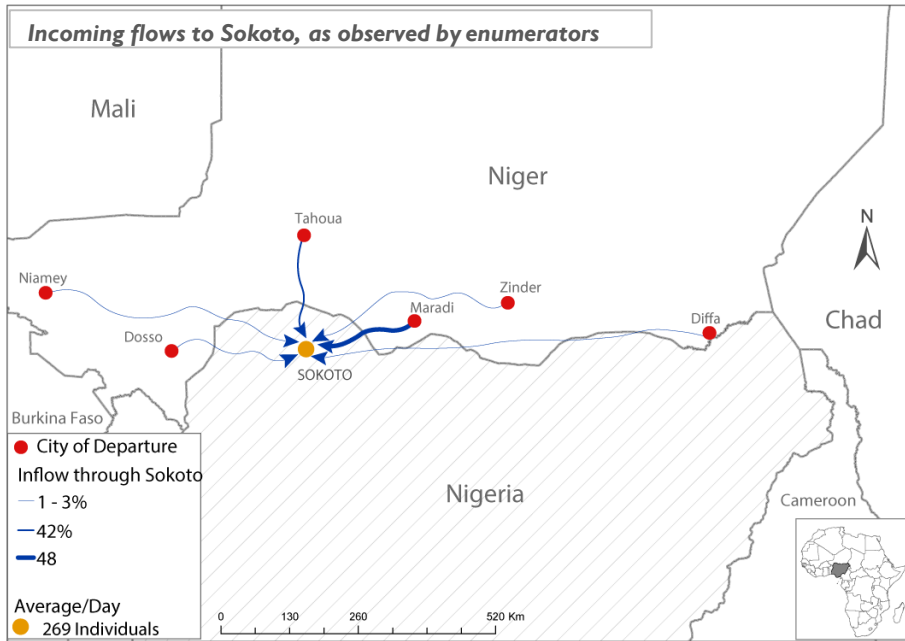


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

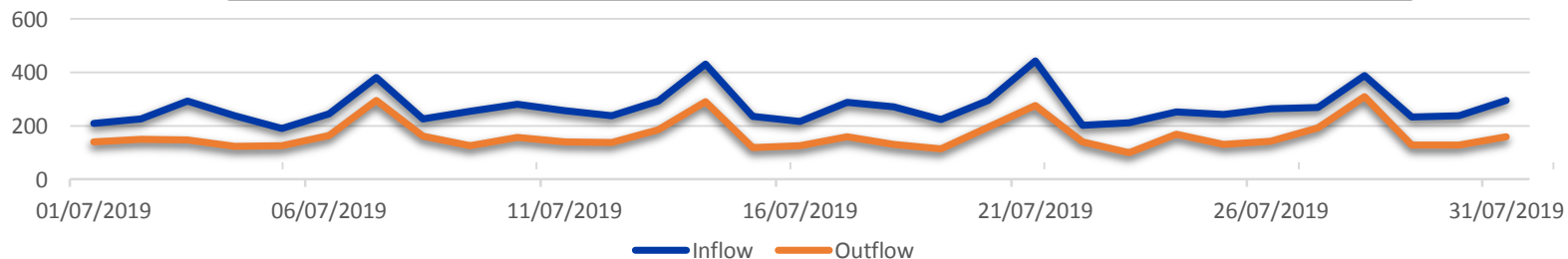




Base Map Source : ESRI. The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or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

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING JULY 2019

The peak days in July (7, 14, 21 and 28) were as a result of the market days in Gada, Illela & Sabon Birni.



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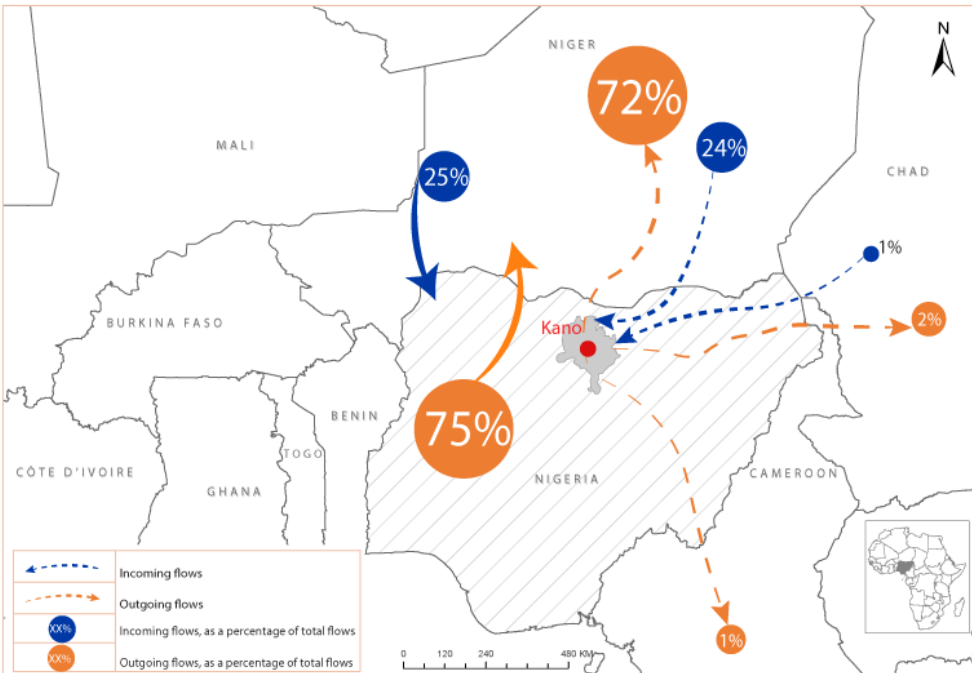
The **Kano FMP** monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP (Kofar Ruwa Park and Yankaba Park) has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa Local Government Areas in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location,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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **July 2019** at the Kano FMP Point was 1,100, a 5 per cent increase compared to June 2019.

In **July**, Zinder (53%), Maradi (38%) and Diffa (7%) in Niger, Ndjamena (2%) in Chad and Centre (1%) in Cameroon were the main regions of departure for travellers passing through Kano, whereas Zinder (55%), Maradi (36%) 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 (45% of all flows), **short term local movements** (38% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (13% of all flows), and **tourism** (<1% of all flows).

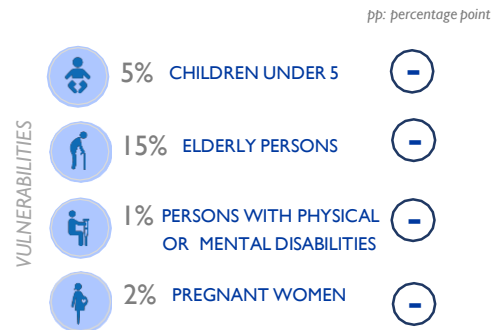
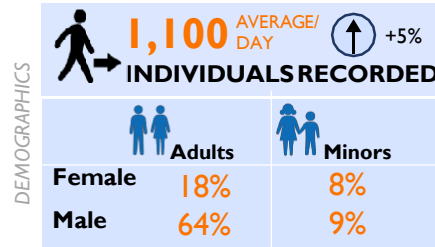
Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (64% of all flows) and buses (36% of all flows). Nigerian (57%), Nigerien (32%), Chadian (5%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (3%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.



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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

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

pp: percentage point

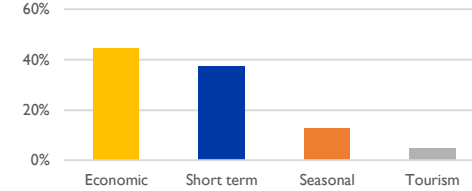
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	72	+1
Nigeria	25	-1
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

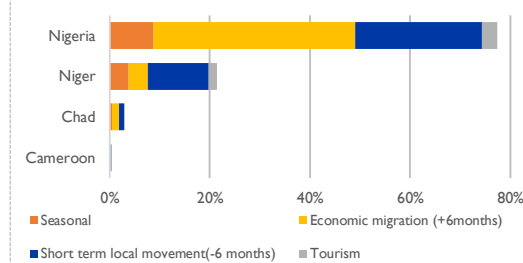
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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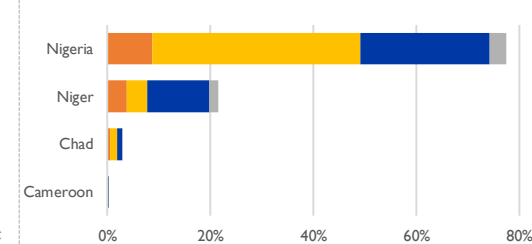
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



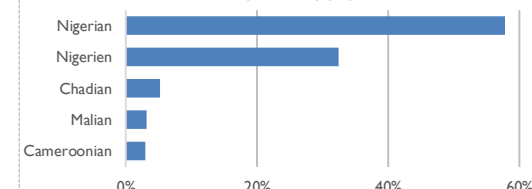
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

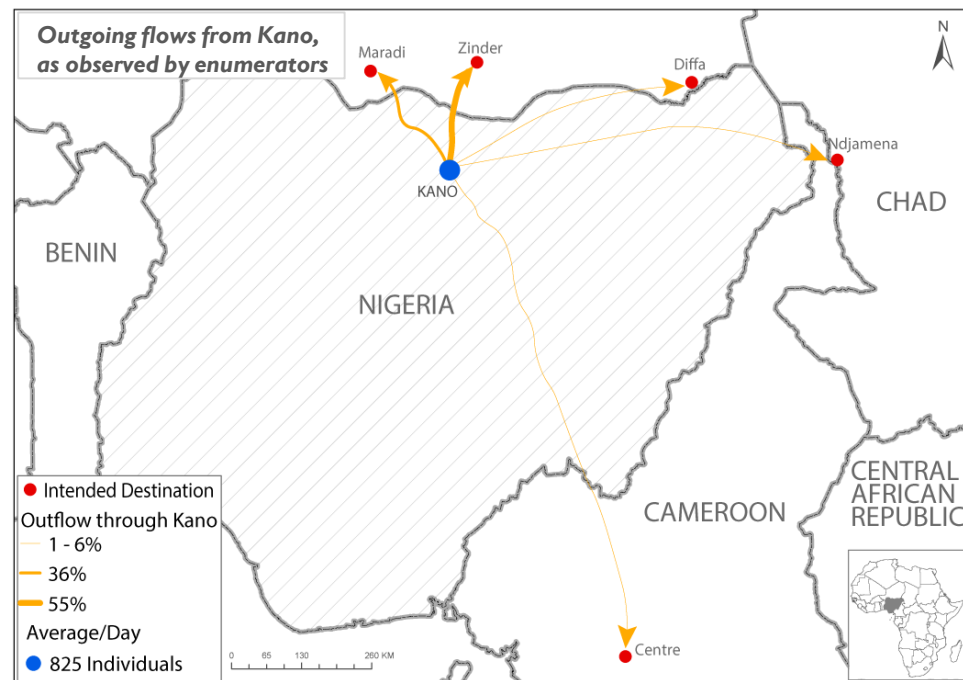
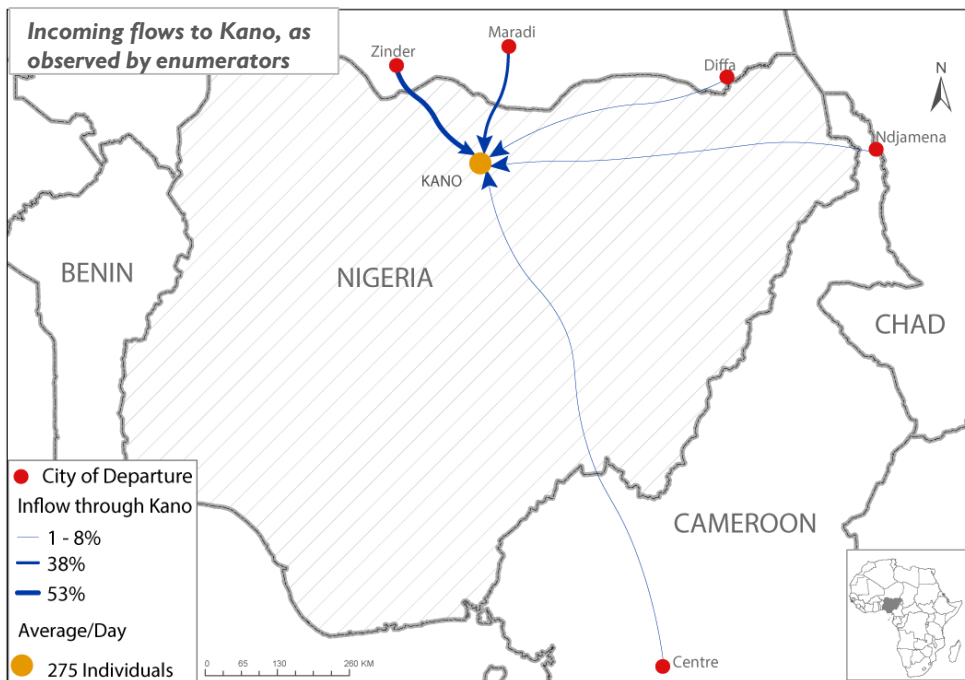


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

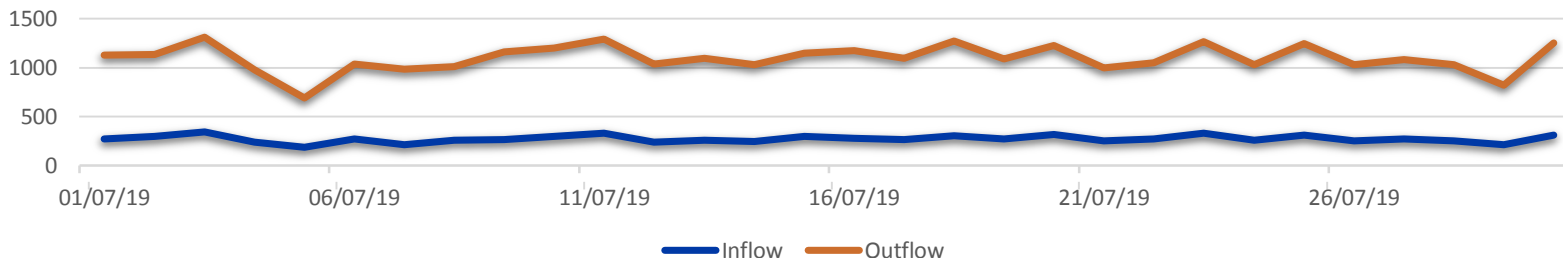




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EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING JULY 2019

3 July recorded high outflows as a result of market day and students were resuming session in Maryam Abacha University, Niger. 4, 5 and 29 July had low records of outflows and inflows as a result of extreme security measures at the Nigeria – Niger border and extreme weather conditions (high rainfall) experienced on those days. 11, 18, 23, 25 and 30 July had high records of inflows and outflows as a result of the Zinder and Damagaram market day.



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