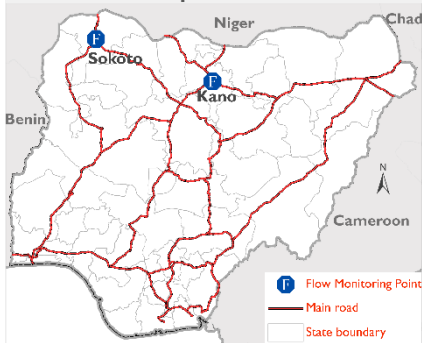


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout **West and Central Africa**. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes to gain a better understanding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



Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **September**, at the FMPs in Nigeria, was **1,193**. This represents an 11 per cent decrease compared to **August 2019**. The decrease was attributed to the recent border control measures at the Nigeria – Niger border. In **September**, 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** (41% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (39% of all flows); **seasonal migration** (14% of all flows); and **tourism** (6% of all flows).

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Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (50% of all flows), bus (26% of all flows), motorbike (10% of all flows) and bicycle (9% of all flows). Nigerian (54%), Nigerien (35%), Chadian (5%), Malian (2%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.

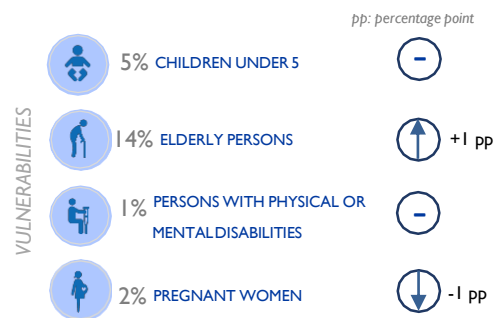
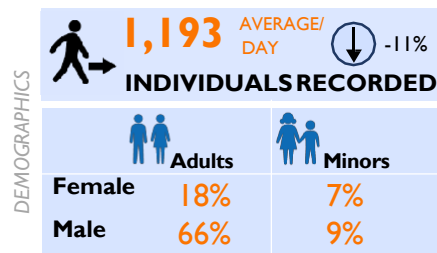
METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to highlight areas with high internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from 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-Roumdji; 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	65	+3
Niger	34	-3
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

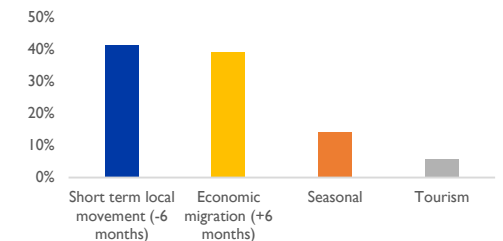
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	63	+3
Nigeria	35	-3
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

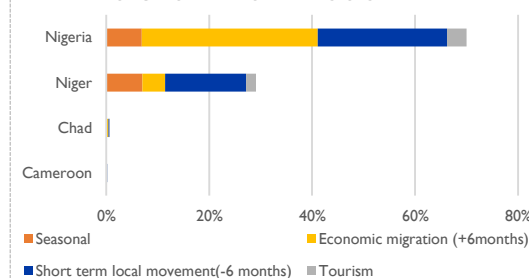
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

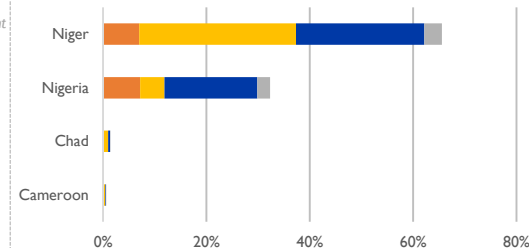
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



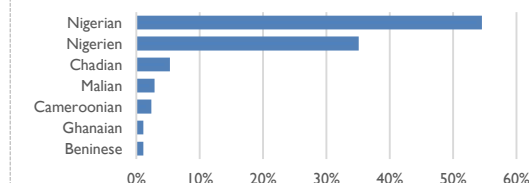
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



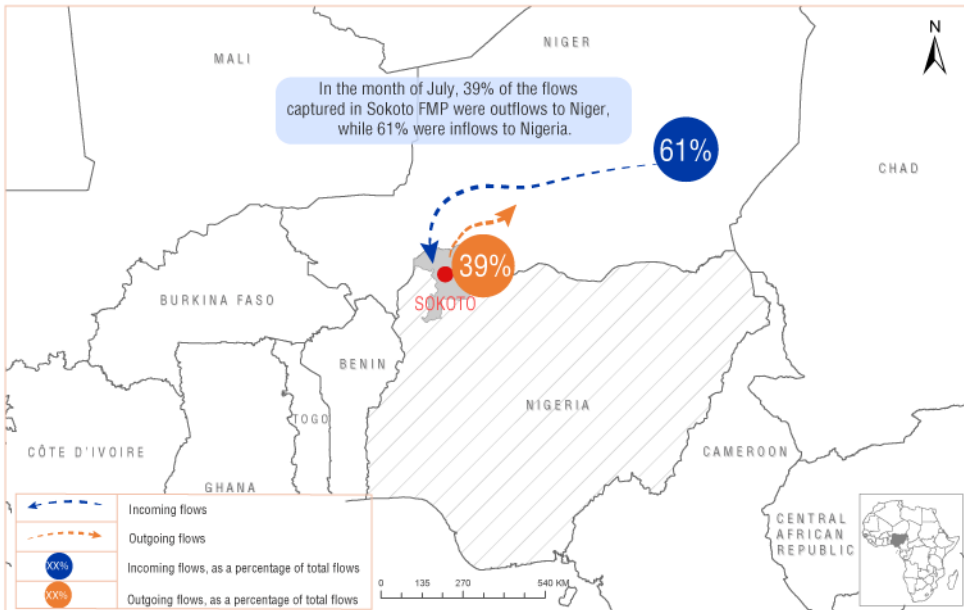
The **Sokoto FMP** observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **September 2019** at the FMP of Sokoto was 132, this represents a 54 per cent decrease compared to August 2019. The decrease was because of the closure of Nigerian borders at Gada, Illela and Sabon Birni border points.

Tahoua (46%), Maradi (44%), Dosso (3%), Niamey (3%), Diffa (2%), Zinder (2%) in Niger were the main regions of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi (64%), Tahoua (20%), Dosso (6%), Niamey (4%), Zinder (3%) and Diffa (3%) (all of which are located in Niger) were the 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 (52% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (25% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than six months, (21% of all flows), and tourism (1% of all flows).

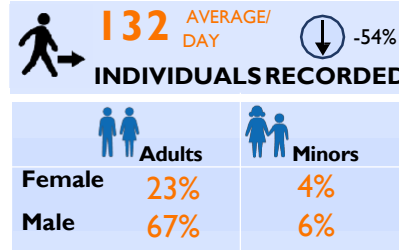
Four main modes of transport were identified: motorbikes (35% of all flows), bicycles (30% of all flows), foot (14% of all flows) and cars (13% of all flows). Nigerian (38%) and Nigerien (62%) nationals were the only nationalities recorded this month.



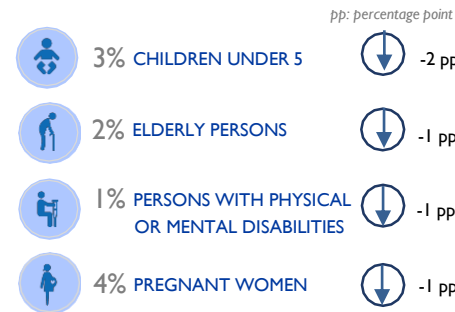
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DEMOGRAPHICS

(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	59	-6
Nigeria	41	+6

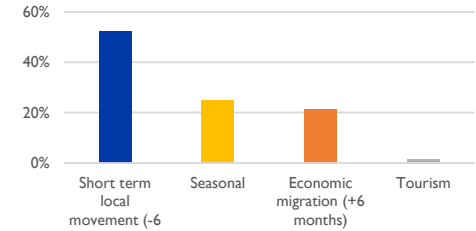
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	59	-6
Niger	41	+6

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

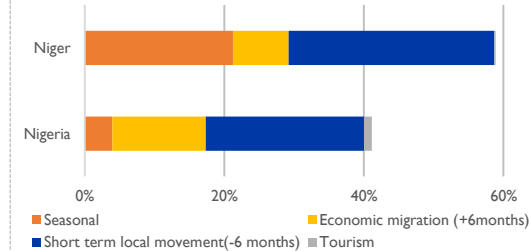
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

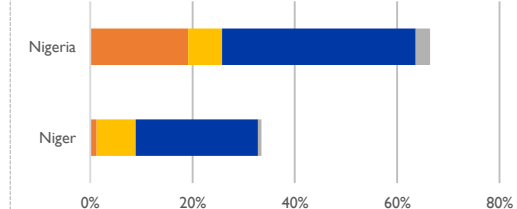
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



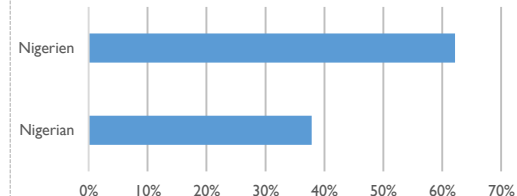
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

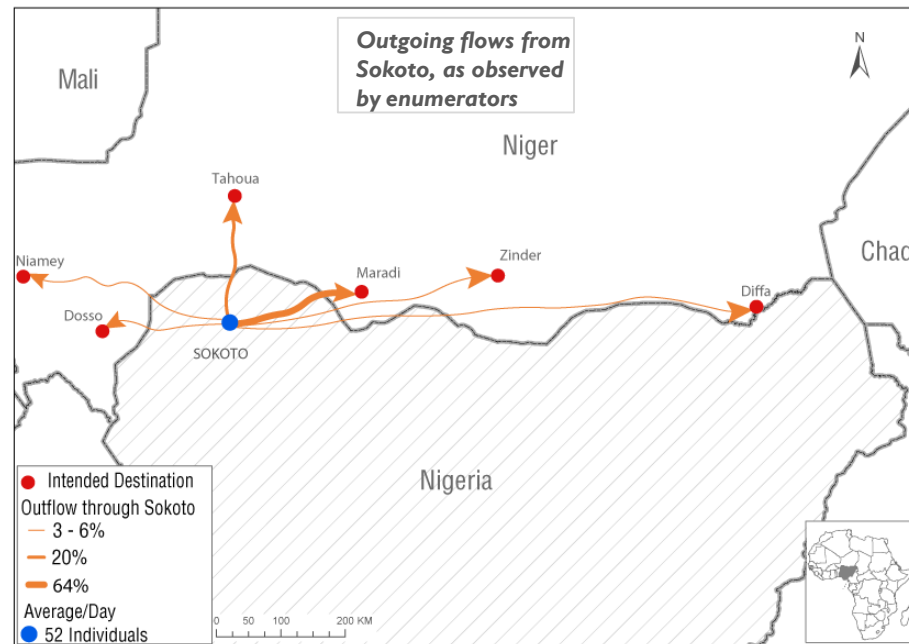
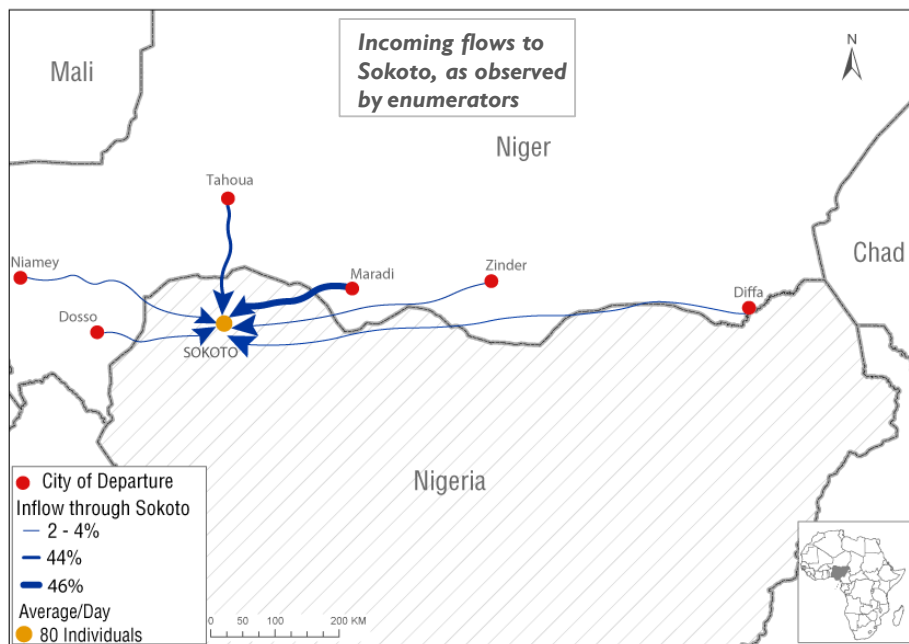


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

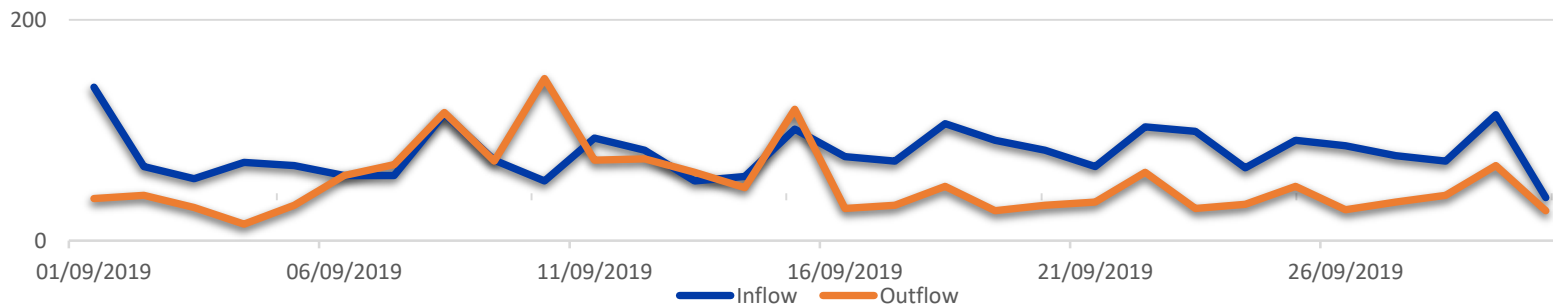




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EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING SEPTEMBER 2019

The major reason for the drastic dip in inflow and outflow was a reaction to the closure of Nigerian borders at Gada, Illela and Sabon Birni axis, which is a directive from the Federal Government of Nigeria. Since then, cross border movement has been placed on hold and this has resulted in a complete standstill for economic interaction between Nigeria and neighbouring countries. Other peaks and dips were attributed to extreme weather conditions.



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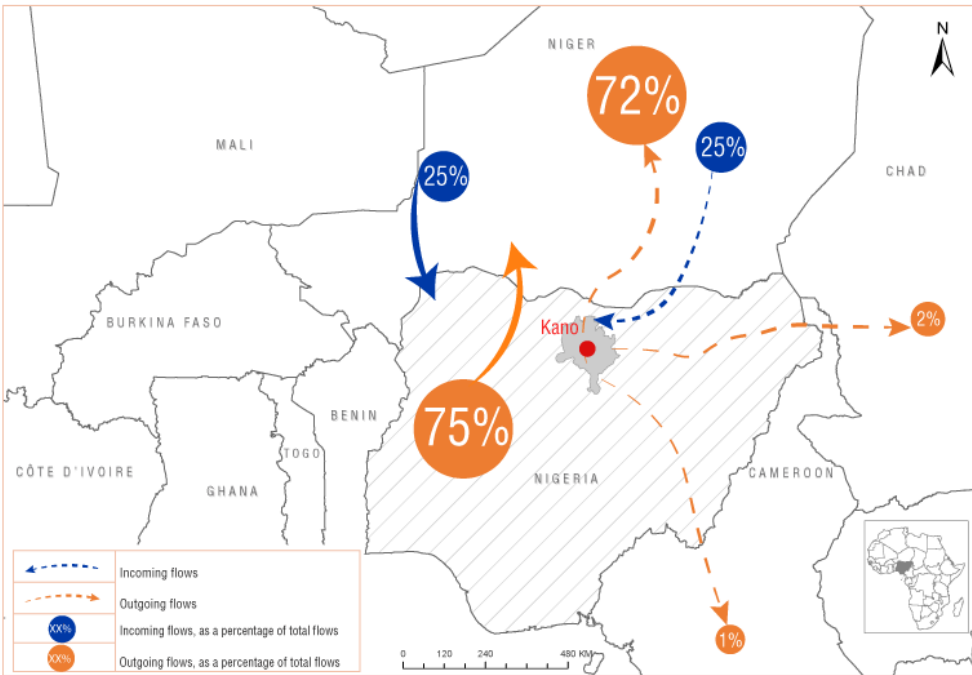
The **Kano FMP** monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP (Kofar Ruwa Park and Yankaba Park) has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa Local Government Areas in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location,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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **September 2019** at the Kano FMP Point was 1,061, this represents 1 per cent increase compared to August 2019.

In **September**, Zinder (51%), Maradi (38%) and Diffa (7%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Centre (1%) in Cameroon were the regions of departure for travellers passing through Kano, whereas Zinder (55%), Maradi (34%) and Diffa (7%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Centre (1%) in Cameroon were the regions of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were **economic migration** of more than six months (43% of all flows), **short-term local movements** (39% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (11% of all flows), and **tourism** (7% of all flows).

Two modes of transport were identified: cars (64% of all flows) and buses (36% of all flows). Nigerian (58%), Nigerian (32%), Chadian (6%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationals were the nationalities recorded this month.



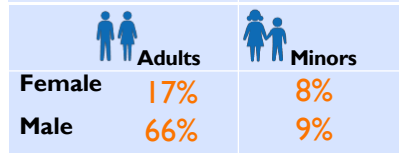
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DEMOGRAPHICS

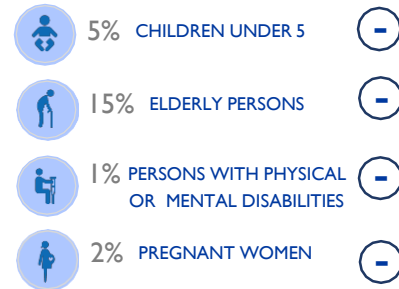
(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

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

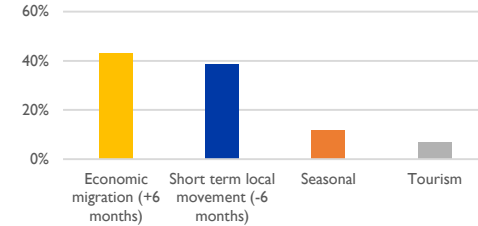
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	72	+1
Nigeria	25	-1
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

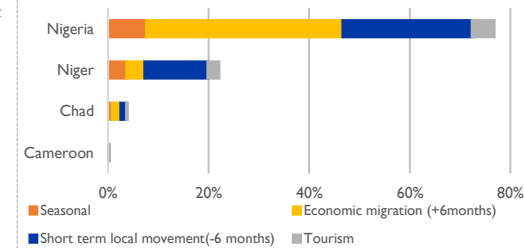
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

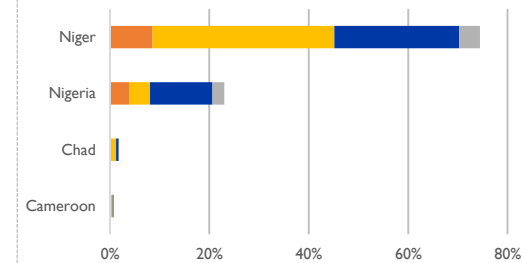
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



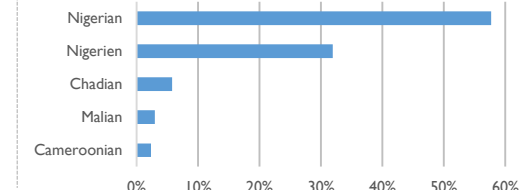
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

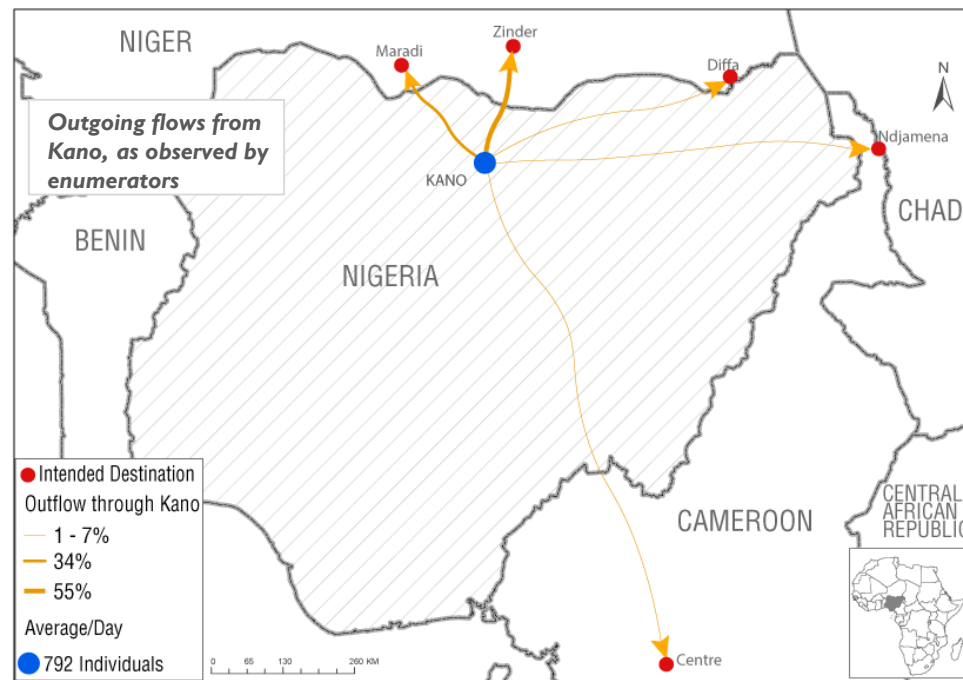
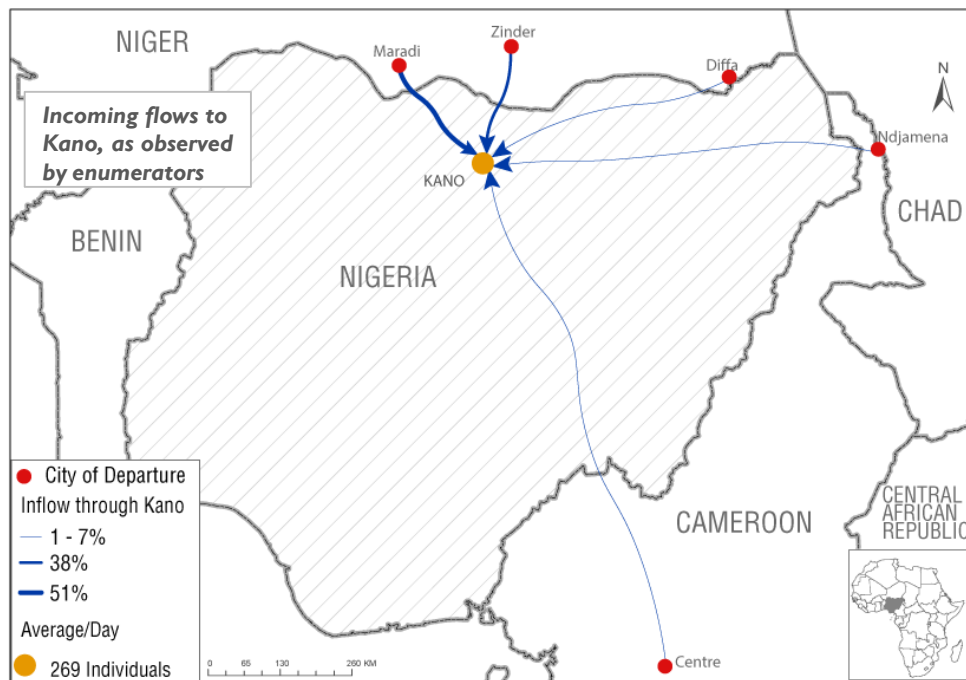


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



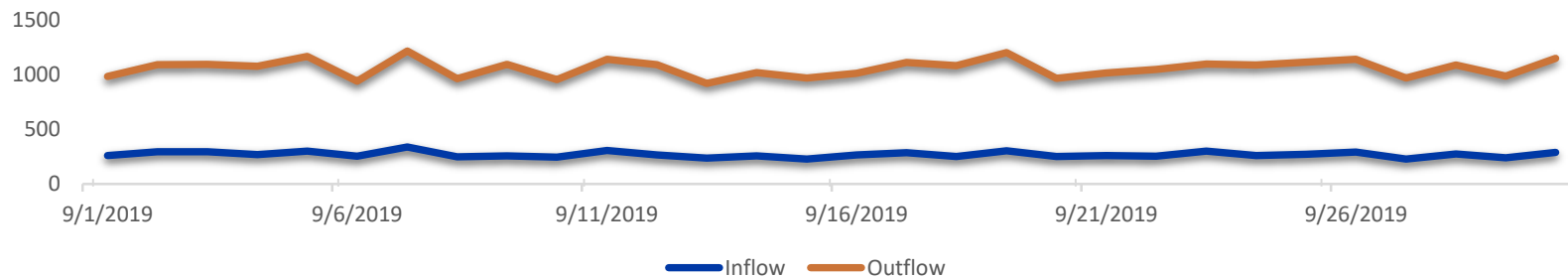
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING SEPTEMBER 2019



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