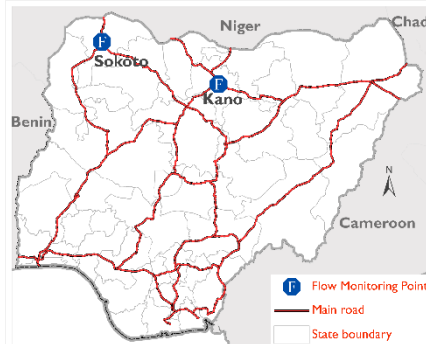


**INTRODUCTION:** IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout **West and Central Africa**. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes to gain a better understanding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



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Nigerian (53%), Nigerien (33%), Chadian (5%), Malian (3%) 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 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 **November**, at the FMPs in Nigeria, was **1,163**. This represents a 2 per cent decrease compared to the daily average of **October 2019**. No data was collected on 1-2 November due to an administrative issue interfering with the conduct of flow monitoring activities. However, data was collected from 3 – 30 November. 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** (43% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (37% of all flows); **seasonal migration** (12% of all flows); and **tourism** (8% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (51% of all flows), bus (28% of all flows), bicycle (8% of all flows), motorbike (7% of all flows) and foot (5% of all flows)

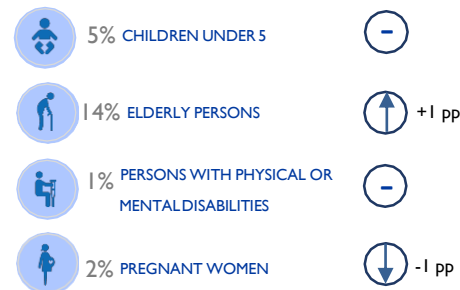
## DEMOGRAPHICS

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



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

DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of departure	%	Variation
Nigeria	64	-1
Niger	36	+2
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

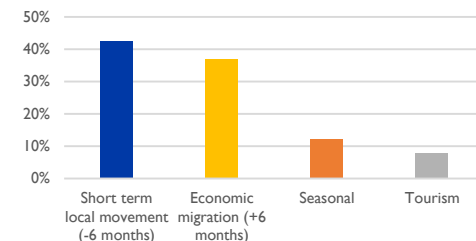
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	62	-1
Nigeria	36	+1
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

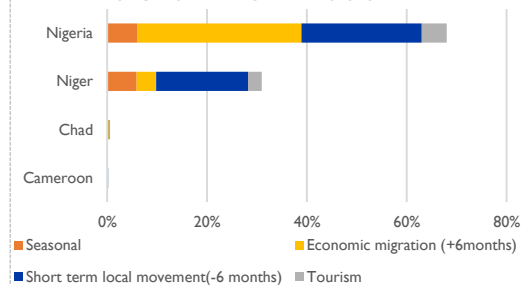
## TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

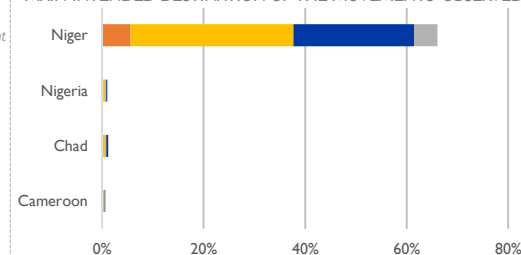
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



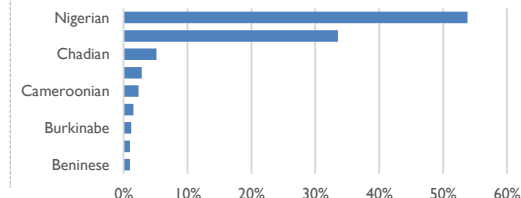
### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



### 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 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.

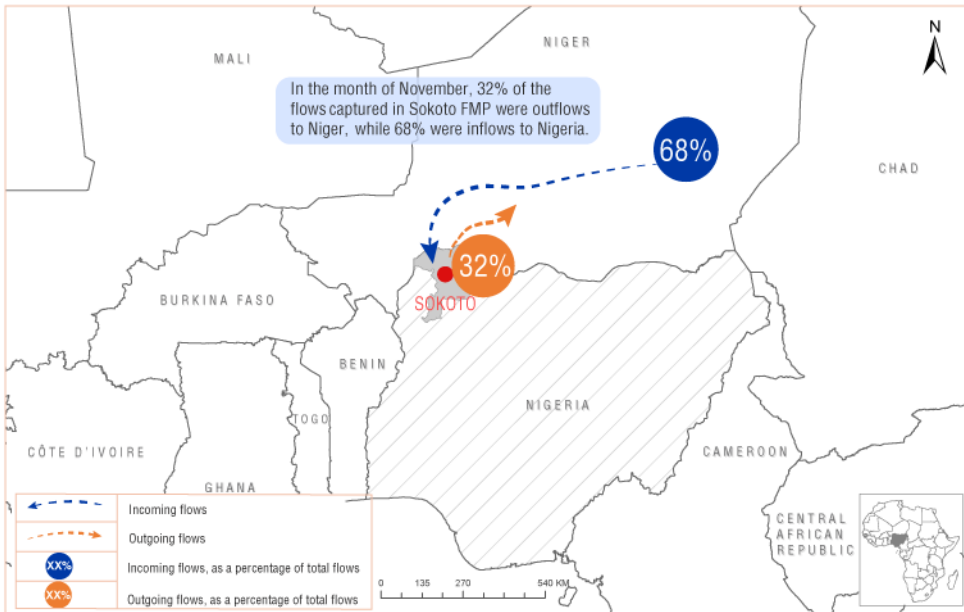
Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **November 2019** at the FMP of Sokoto was 168, this represents a 45 per cent increase compared to October 2019. Despite the partial closure of Nigerian land borders which is a border control measure at the Nigeria – Niger border, we still experienced increase in the flow of migrants.

Tahoua (57%), Maradi (40%) and Dosso (3%) in Niger were the main regions of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi (66%), Tahoua (26%), Dosso (7%) and Zinder (1%) (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 (72% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (19% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than six months, (7% of all flows), and **tourism** (2% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: bicycles (28% of all flows), motorbikes (24% of all flows), cars (20% of all flows) and foot (17% of all flows). Nigerian (45%) and Nigerien (55%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.

The information gathered was from data collectors monitoring flows from 3 – 30 November 2019.



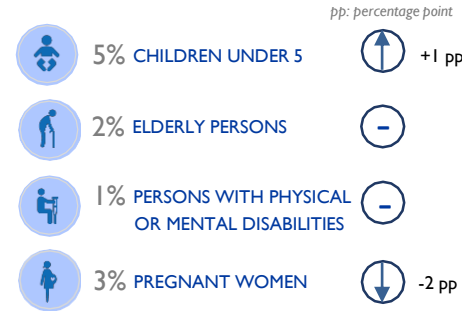
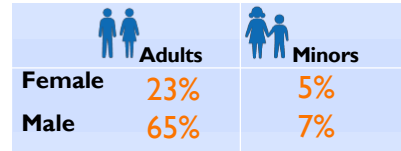
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### DEMOGRAPHICS

(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	68	+6
Nigeria	32	-6

pp: percentage point

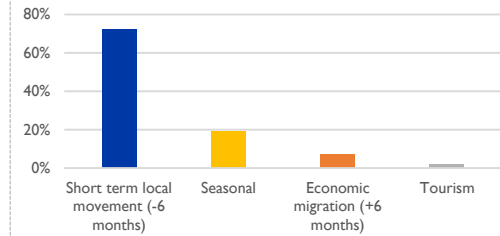
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	68	+6
Niger	32	-6

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

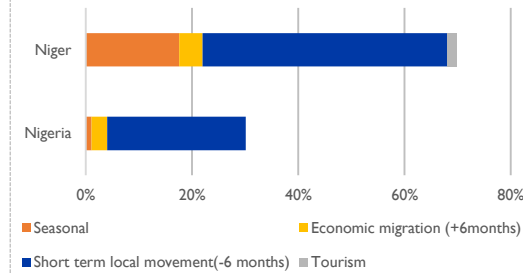
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

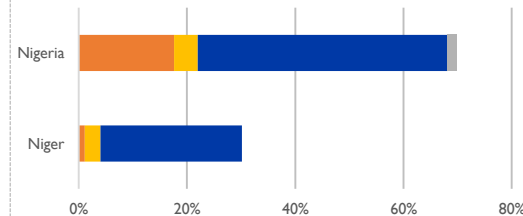
#### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



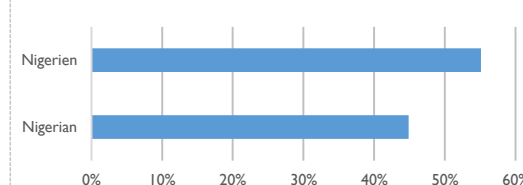
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

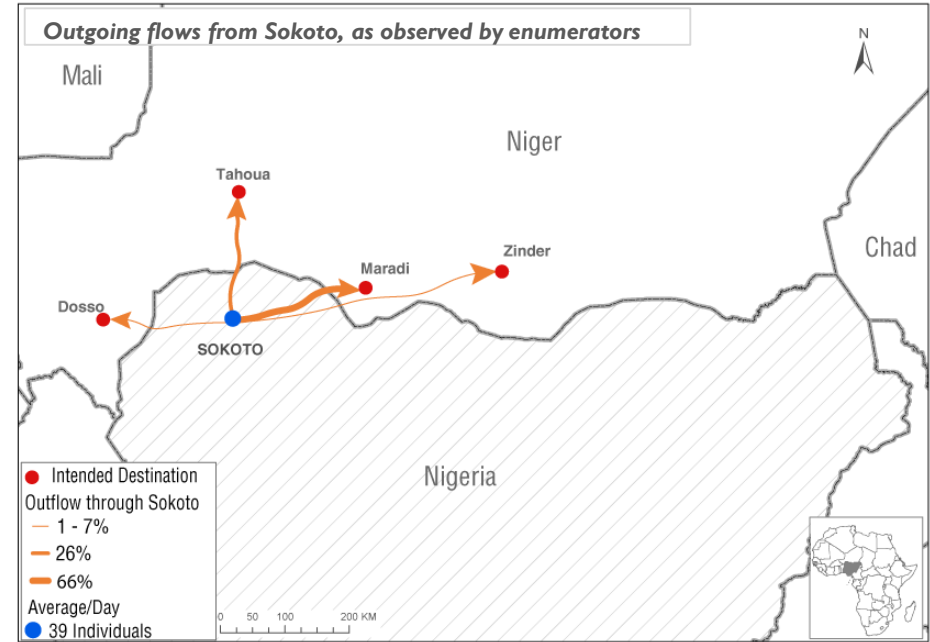
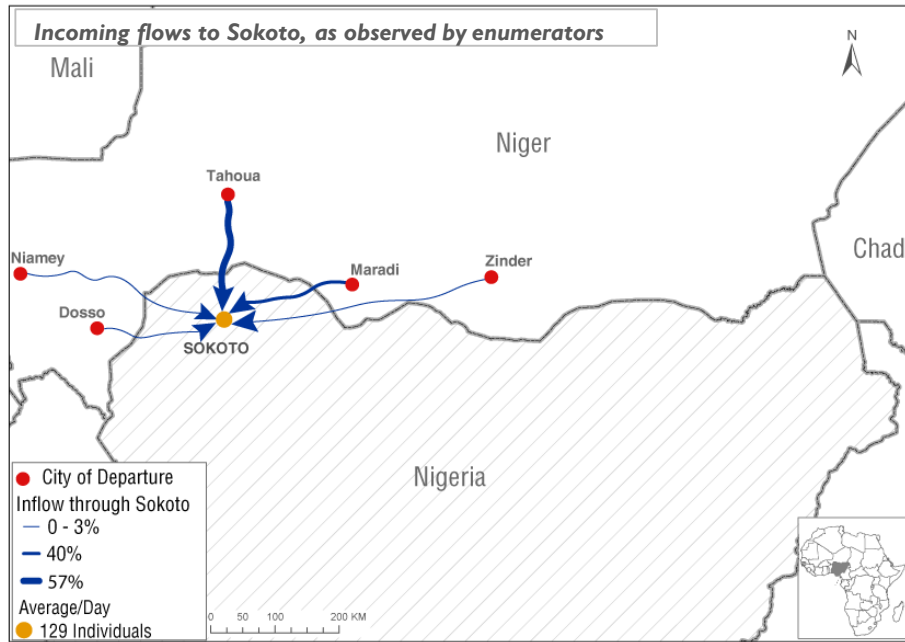


#### MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

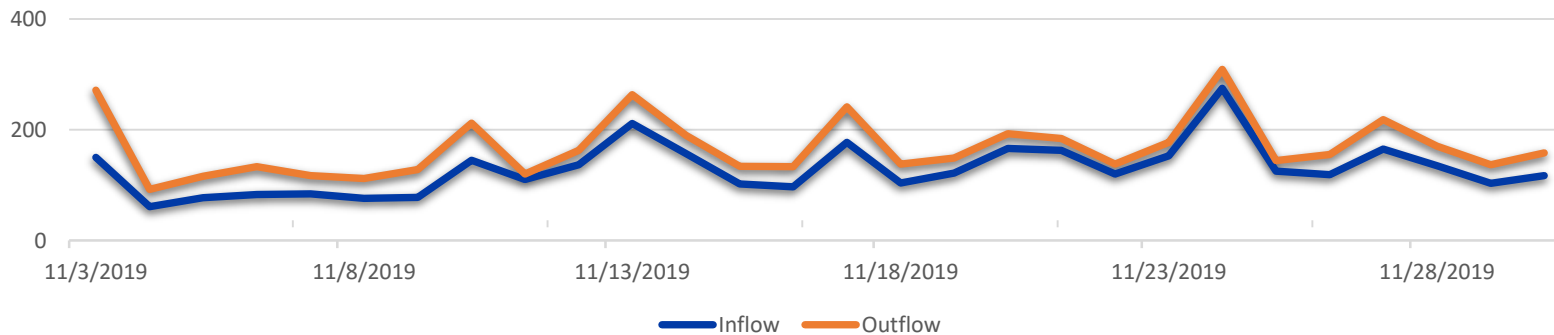




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### EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS AT SOKOTO FMP DURING NOVEMBER 2019

As a result of Illela, Sabon Birni and Gada market days, high inflows and outflows of individuals were observed at Sokoto FMPs on 3, 10, 13, 17 and 24 of November. Dips were attributed to extreme weather conditions and tight border control measures.



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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.

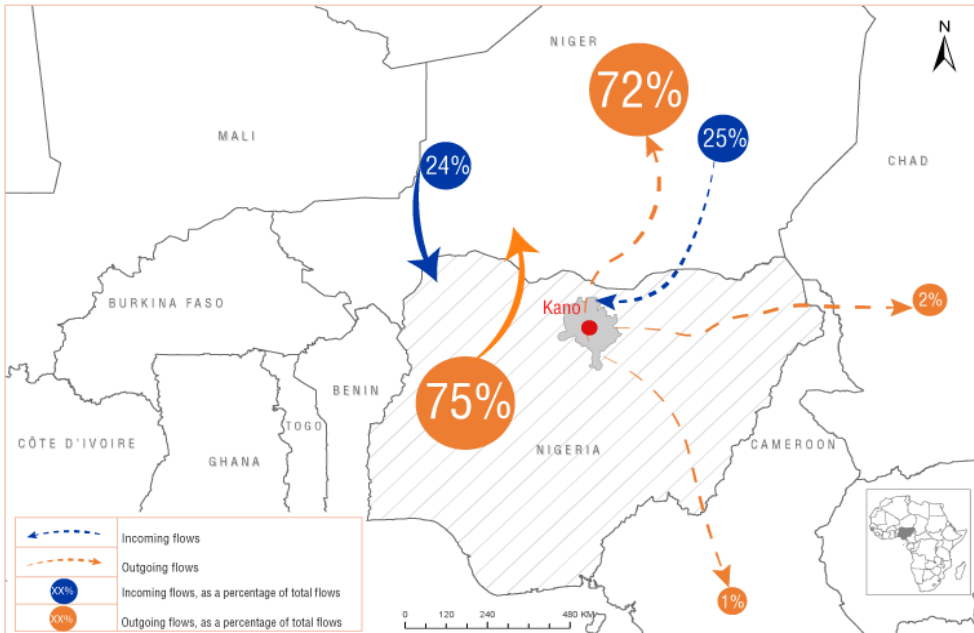
Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **November 2019** at the Kano FMP Point was 1,079, a <1 per cent increase compared to October 2019.

In **November**, Zinder (51%), Maradi (38%) and Diffa (7%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Centre (1%) in Cameroon were the main regions of departure for travellers passing through Kano, whereas Zinder (52%), Maradi (35%) and Diffa (9%) in Niger, Ndjamena (2%) in Chad and Centre (2%) 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 (44% of all flows), **short term local movements** (36% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (11% of all flows), and **tourism** (9% of all flows).

Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (63% of all flows) and buses (37% of all flows). Nigerian (57%), Nigerien (31%), Chadian (6%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.

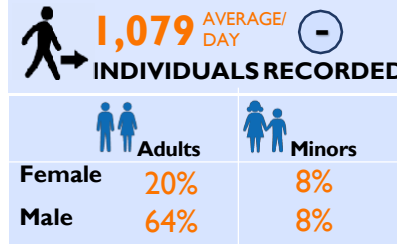
The information gathered was from data collectors monitoring flows from 3 – 30 November 2019.



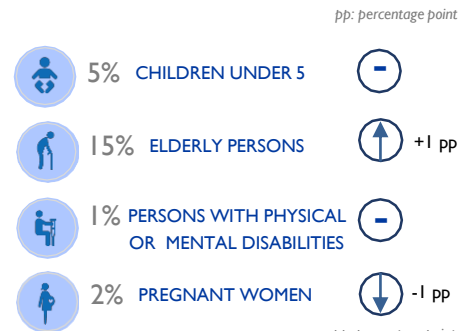
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### DEMOGRAPHICS

(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
Nigeria	75	-
Niger	24	-
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

pp: percentage point

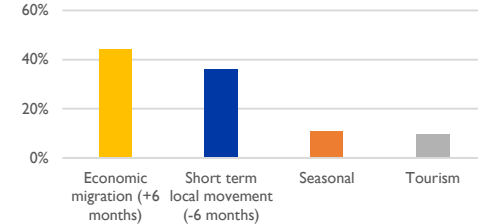
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	72	-
Nigeria	25	-
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

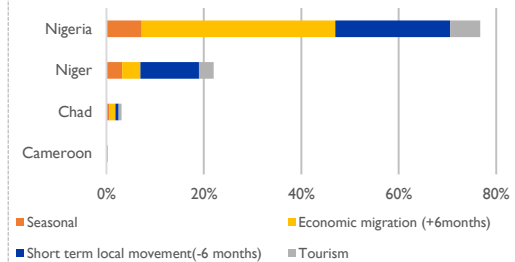
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

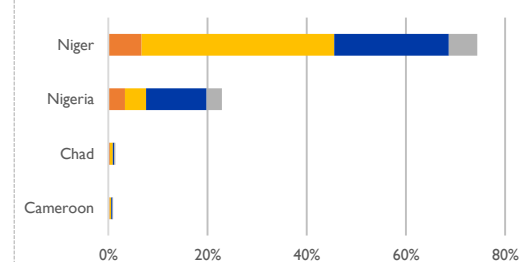
#### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



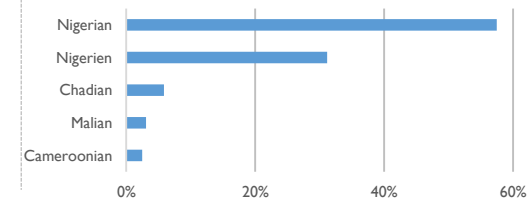
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

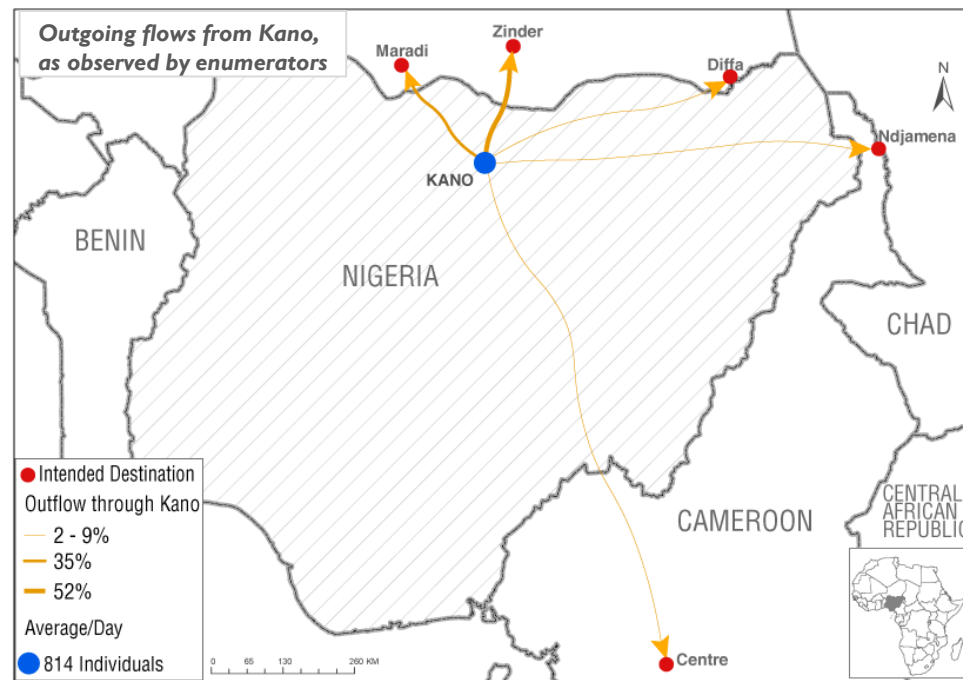
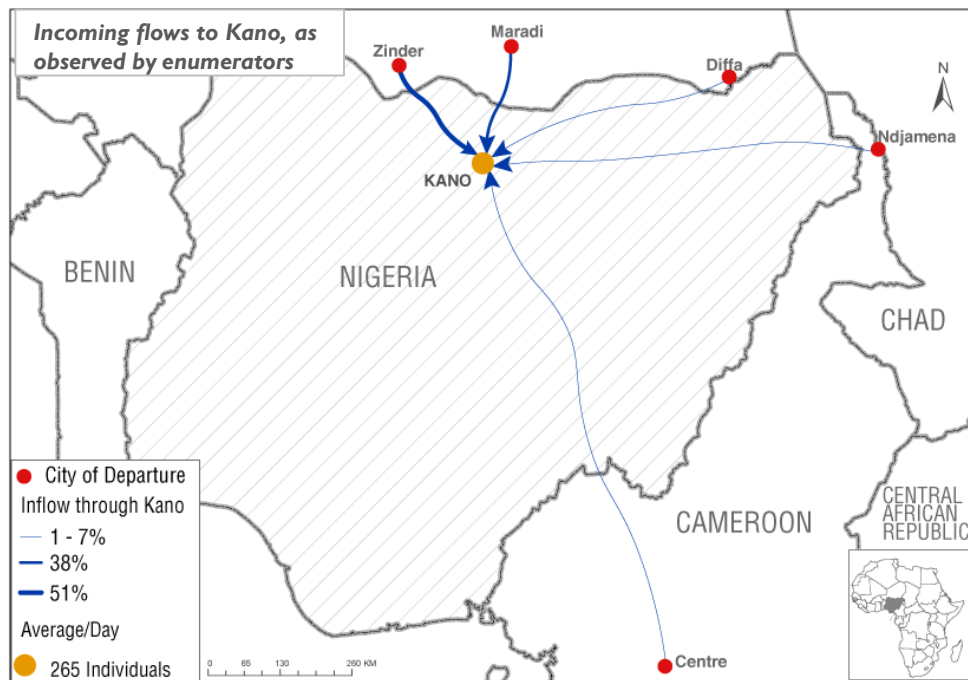


#### MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



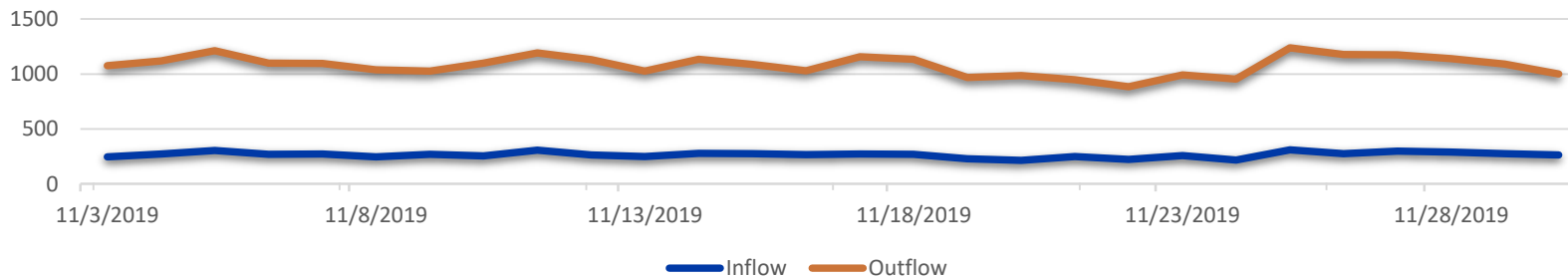
#### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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### EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS AT KANO FMP DURING NOVEMBER 2019



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