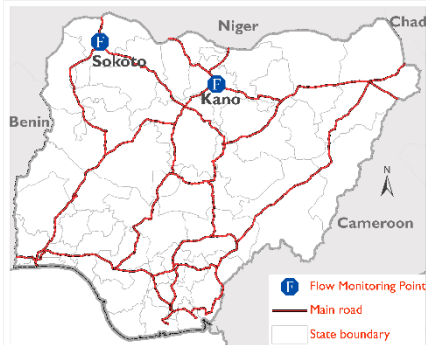


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout **West and Central Africa**. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes to gain a better understanding 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 centers). 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 **May 2020**.



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Nigerian (49%), Nigerien (39%), Chadian (4%), Cameroonian (3%) and Malian (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 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.

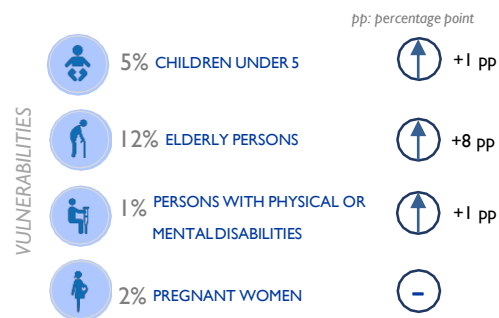
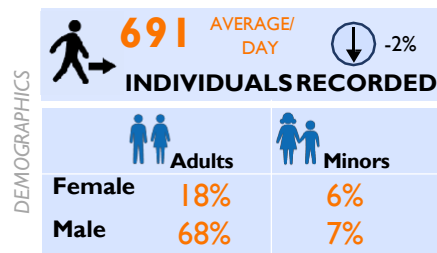
LIMITATIONS: Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. They represent only part of the total population flows passing through the Gada – Galmi; Sabon-Birni – Guidan-Roumdji; Illela – Konni; Kano – Maradi and Kano – Zinder routes. The spatial and temporal coverage of 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 **May**, at the FMPs in Nigeria, was **691**. This represents a 2 per cent decrease compared to the daily average of April 2020. The 2 per cent decrease from the previous month is as a result of movement restriction and travel guidelines imposed by the Federal Government of Nigeria as a response to the increase in communal transmission of Covid-19 virus. Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon were the main countries of departure and intended destination for individuals passing through FMPs. In addition, the main type of flows identified were: **short-term local movements** (44% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (34% of all flows); **seasonal migration** (18% of all flows); and **tourism** (3% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: car (49% of all flows), bus (44% of all flows), motorbike (3% of all flows) and foot (2% of all flows).

DEMOGRAPHICS

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



pp: percentage point

Country of departure	%	Variation
Nigeria	65	-3
Niger	33	-2
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	1	-

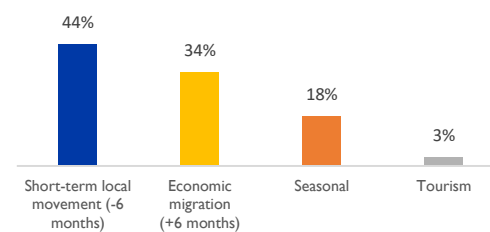
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	61	-3
Nigeria	35	+3
Chad	2	-1
Cameroon	2	+1

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

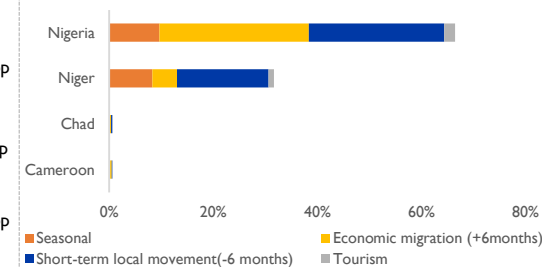
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

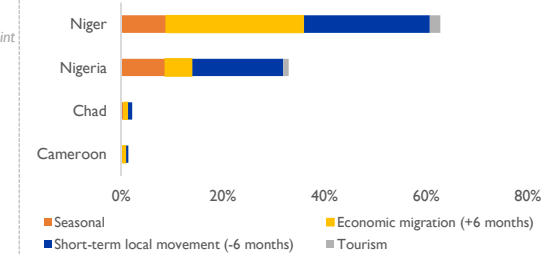
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



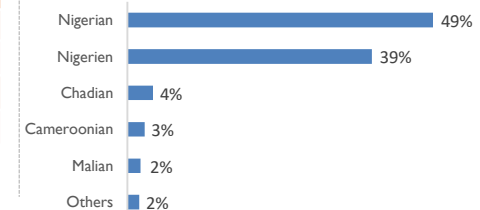
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

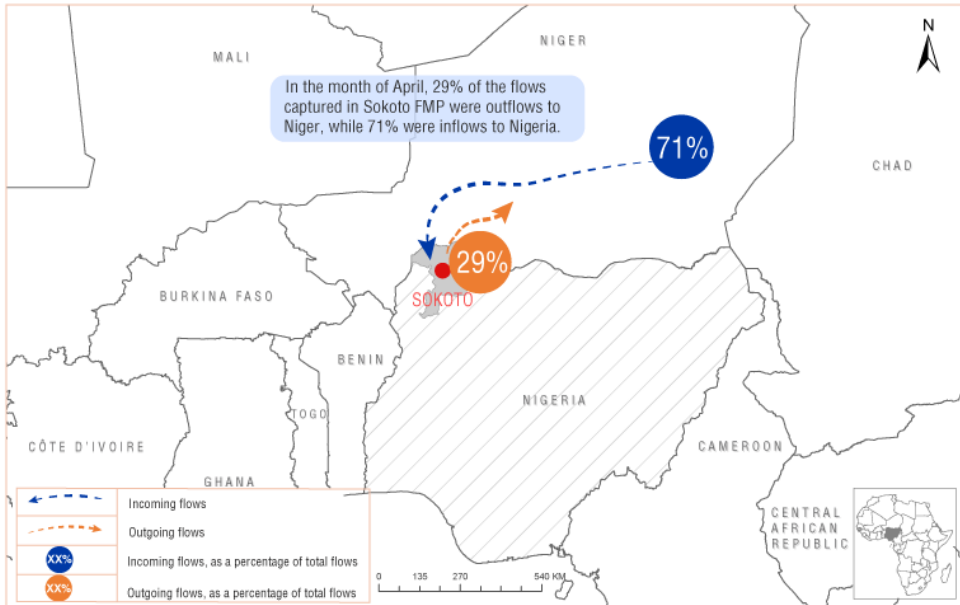


The **Sokoto FMP** observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the average daily number of individuals observed in **May 2020** at the FMP of Sokoto was 86, this represents a 28 per cent increase compared to April 2020. One of the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic is the massive decline in movements of people across international borders. However, the increase in Sokoto is attributed to the first phase of easing the lockdown/movement restrictions in Nigeria by the Federal government imposed to prevent and curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Tahoua (71%) and Maradi (29%) in Niger were the regions of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Tahoua (57%), Maradi (41%), Zinder (1%), and Diffa (<1%) (all of which 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 (69% of all flows), **seasonal migration** of more than six months (20% of all flows) and **economic migration** (11% of all flows).

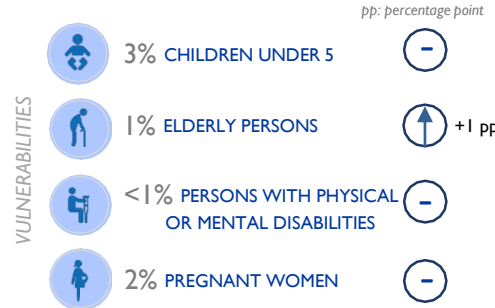
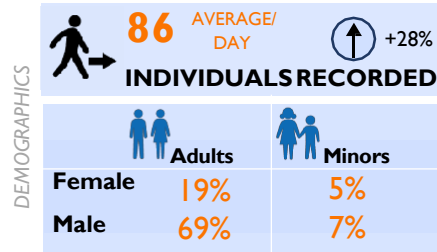
Five main modes of transport were identified: car (30% of all flows), motorbike (24% of all flows), foot (16% of all flows), bicycle (11% of all flows) and bus (10% of all flows). Nigerian (68%) and Nigerian (32%) nationals were the nationalities recorded this month.



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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

Country of departure	%	Variation
Niger	71	+2
Nigeria	29	-2

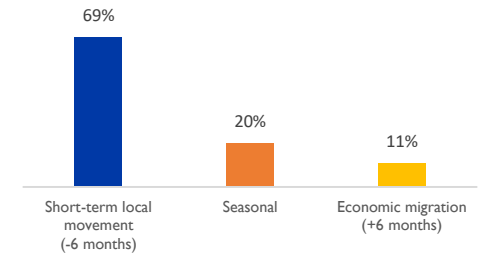
Country of destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	71	+2
Niger	29	-2

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

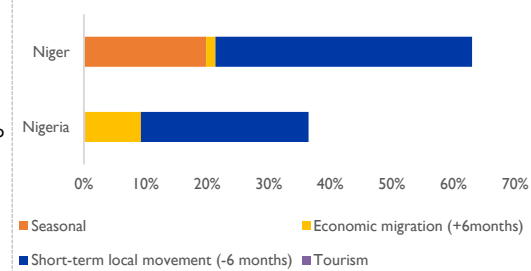
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

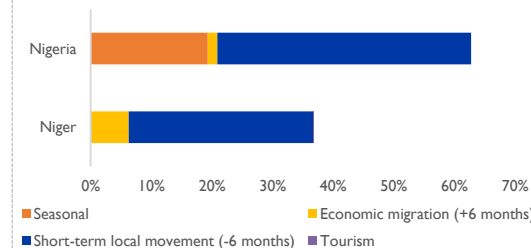
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



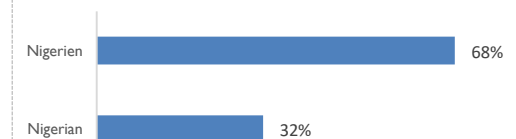
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

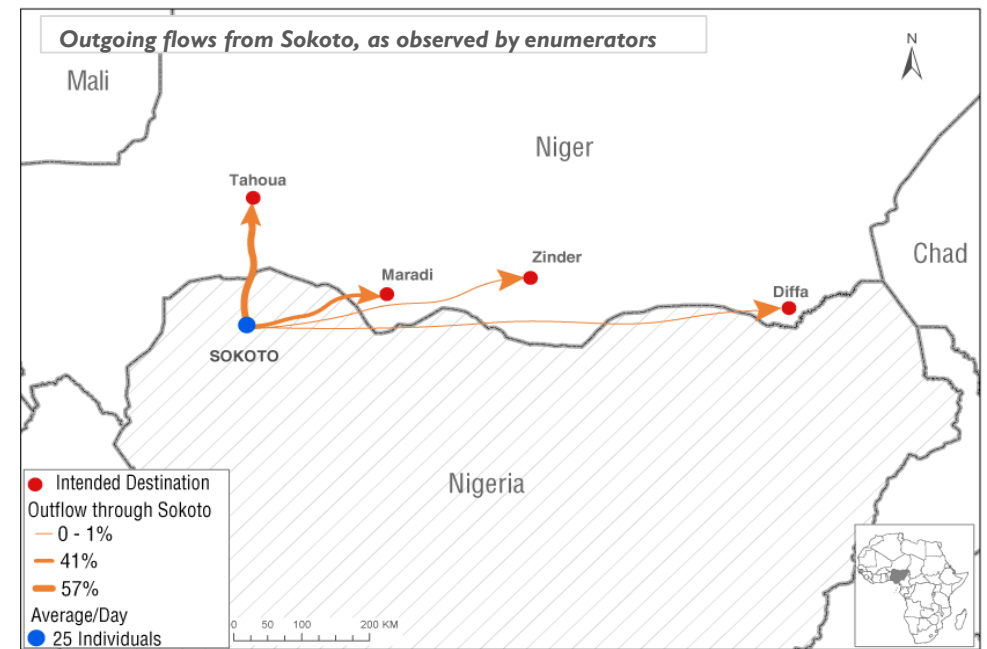
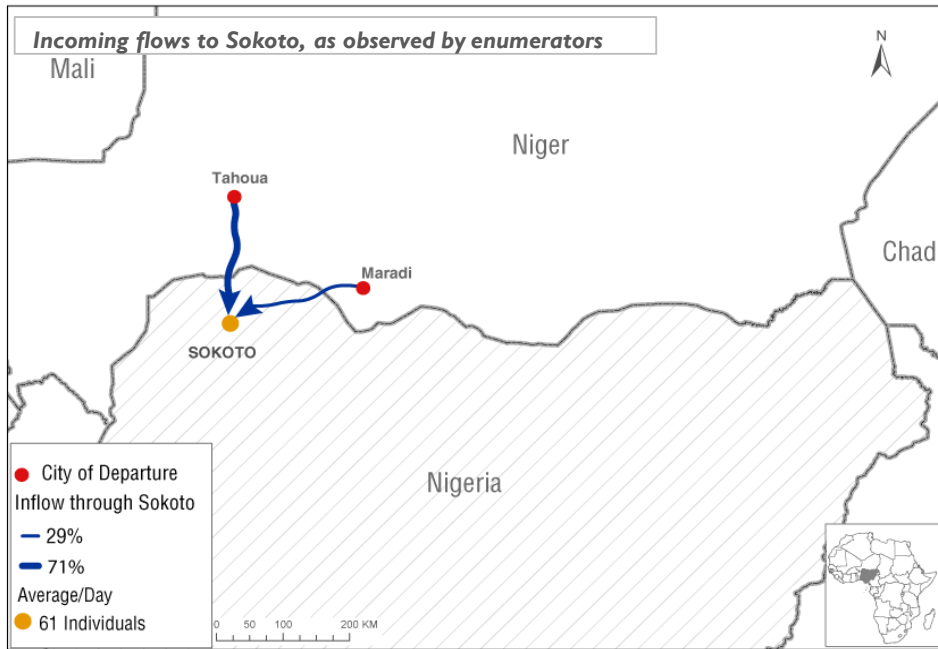


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

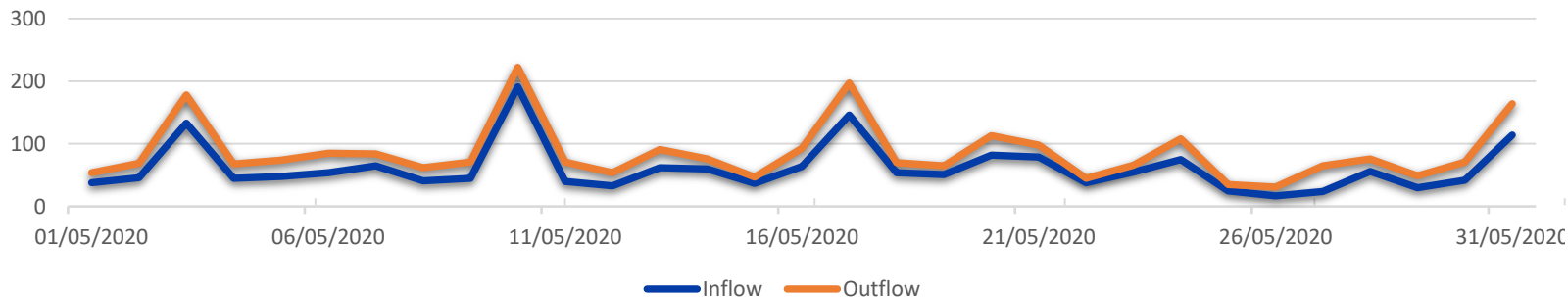




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EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS AT SOKOTO FMP IN MAY 2020

Weekly peaks observed at the Sokoto FMP on 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31 May were market days in Gada, Sabon Birnin, Illela and Tumfafi. We can observe a reasonable increase in flows and activities was observed all through May due to the Federal government of Nigeria gradually easing the initial movement restrictions imposed to prevent and curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.



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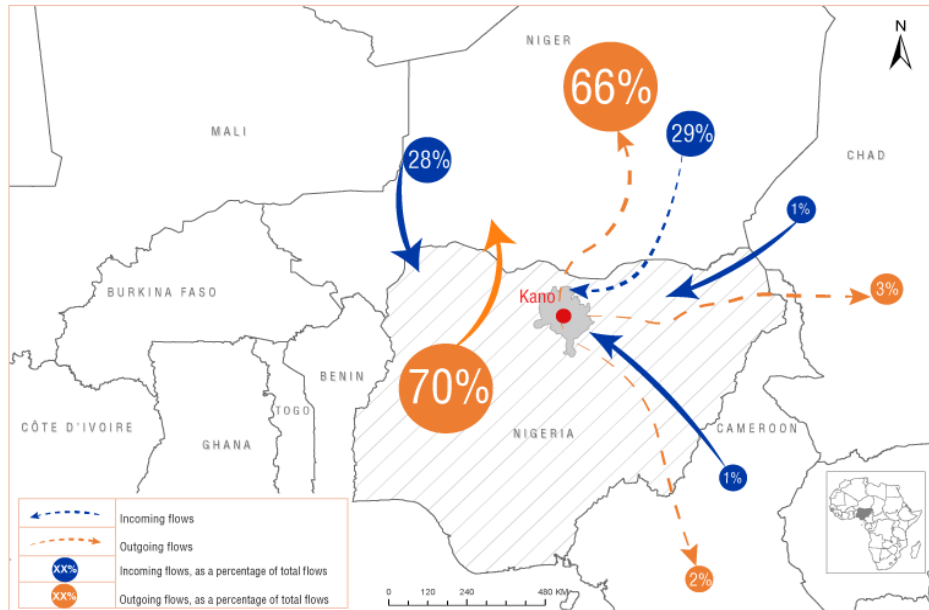
The **Kano FMP** monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP (Kofar Ruwa Park and Yankaba Park) has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa Local Government Areas in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location,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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **May 2020** at the Kano FMP was 606, a 5 per cent decrease compared to April 2020. The decrease in movement flow could be attributed to the fear of COVID-19. Meanwhile, the closure by the authorities of international land border crossings to undercut the spread of the COVID-19 has opened room for more unofficial international land crossing borders.

Zinder (51%), Maradi (31%) and Diffa (12%) in Niger, Ndjamena (5%) in Chad and Centre (1%) in Cameroon were the regions of departure for travellers passing through Kano, whereas Zinder (57%), Maradi (23%) and Diffa (13%) in Niger, Ndjamena (5%) 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 (39% of all flows), **short-term local movements** (39% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (18% of all flows) and **tourism** (4% of all flows).

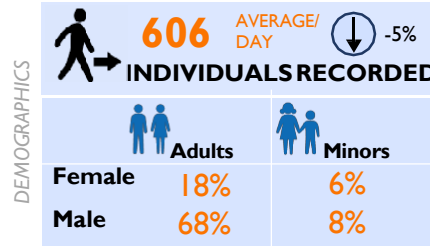
Two modes of transport were identified: cars (51% of all flows) and buses (49% of all flows). Nigerian (53%), Nigerian (36%), Chadian (5%), Cameroonian (3%) and Malian (2%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.



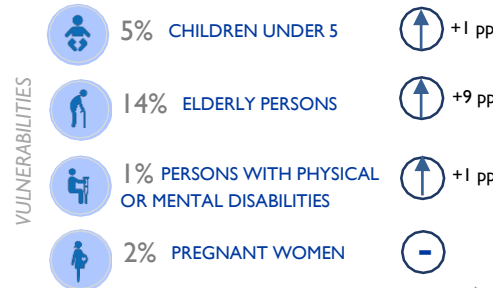
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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



pp: percentage point



pp: percentage point

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of departure	%	Variation
Nigeria	70	-2
Niger	28	+1
Chad	1	+1
Cameroon	1	+1

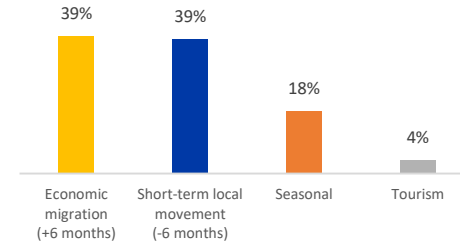
Country of destination	%	Variation
Niger	66	-1
Nigeria	29	-
Chad	3	-
Cameroon	2	+1

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

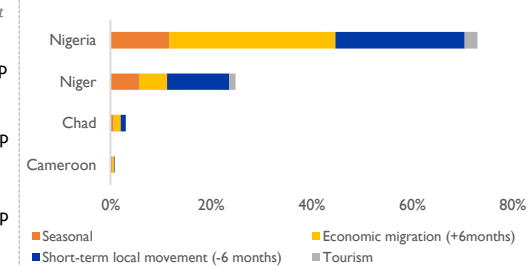
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

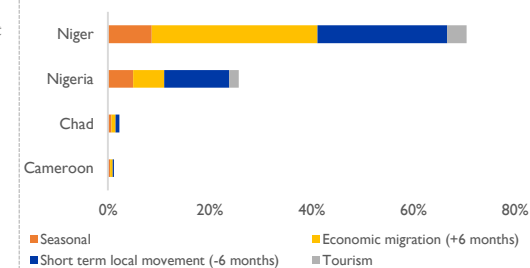
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



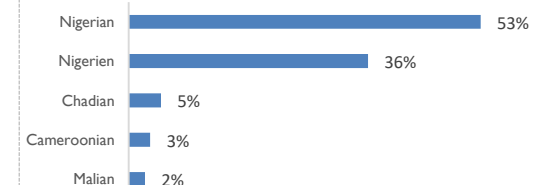
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

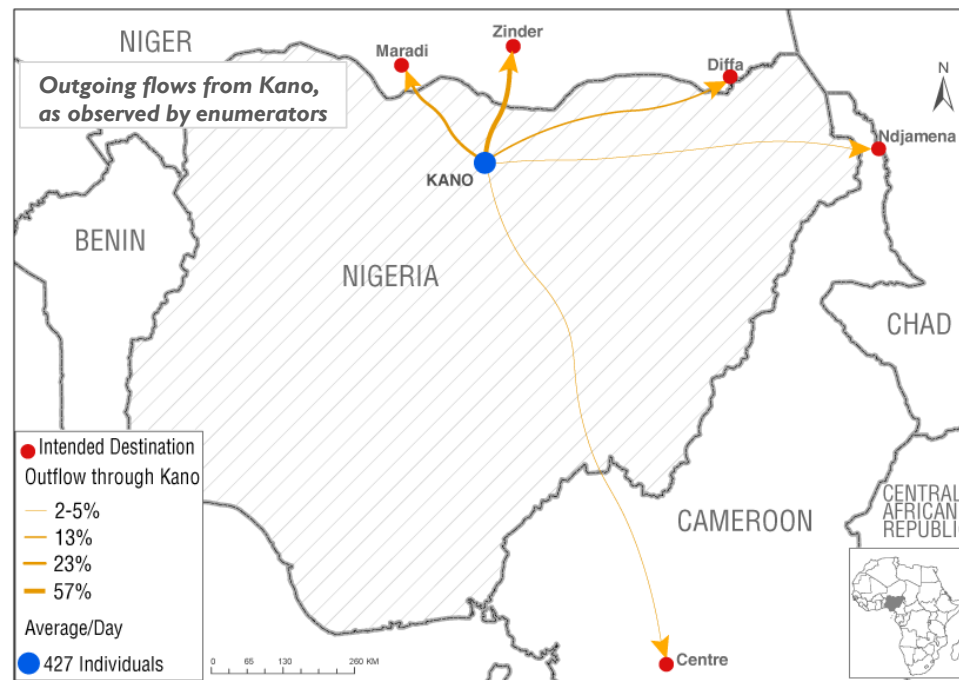
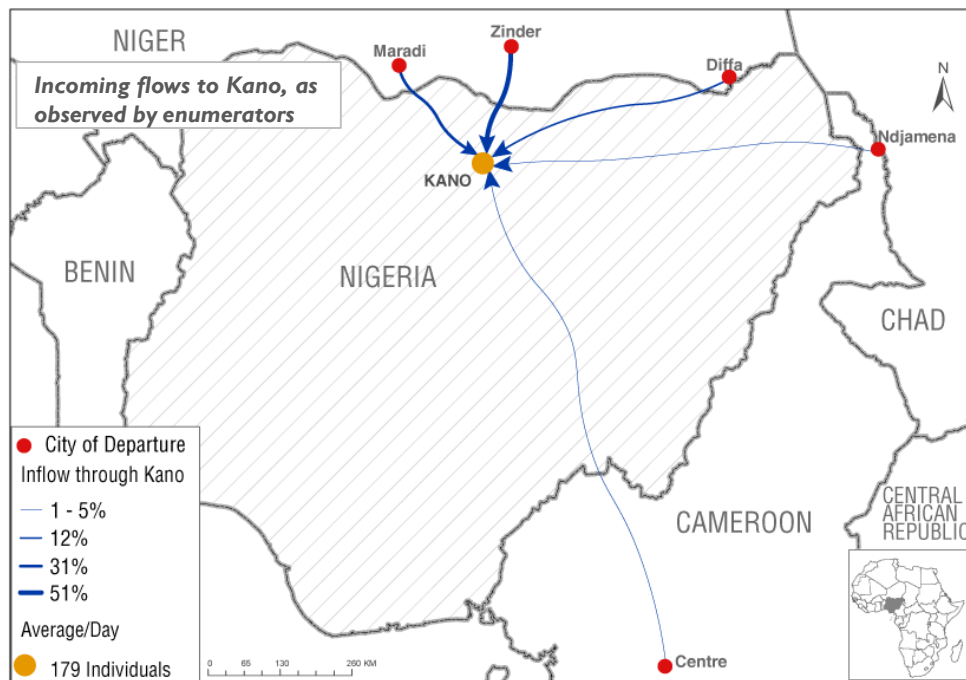


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

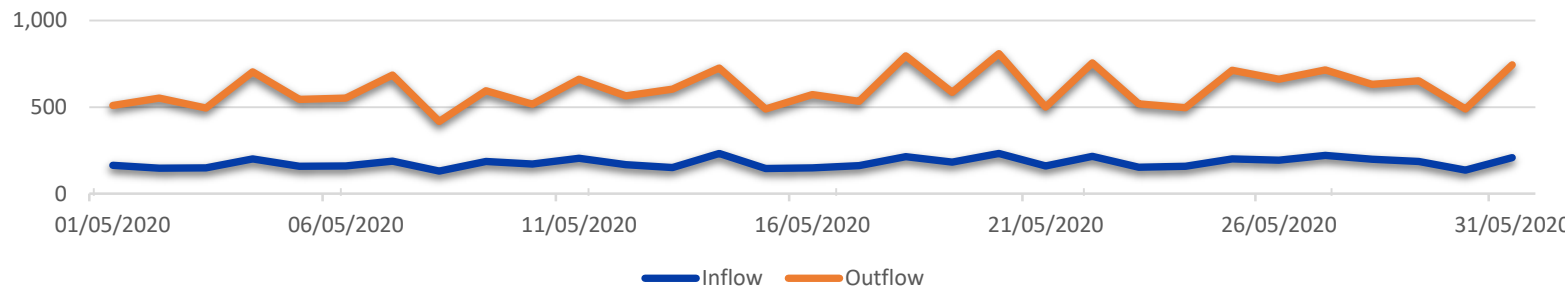




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EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS AT KANO FMP IN MAY 2020

The flow activities in Kano FMP was steady with at least 400 individuals observed daily even though there was a slight decrease compared to the previous month. The government of Nigeria has begun the first phase of easing the lockdown/movement restrictions however, we can attribute the slight decrease of flow activities to fear of Covid-19 (seeing as the number of active cases are on the rise).



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