POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA

IOM • OIM DTM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

Dashboard #21
Period: 1—30 November 2018

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 and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of observed individuals at entry, transit 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 track the movements of **passenger buses** to and from Niger. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs in **November 2018**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **November** at the FMPs in **Nigeria** increased by five per cent as compared to October**.** In **November**, Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon were the main countries of intended destination and departure of individuals passing through the different 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** (33% of all flows); and **seasonal migration** (16% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (61% of all flows), bus (26% of all flows), motorbike (5% of all flows) and bicycle (4% of all flows). The main nationalities observed this month were recorded as Nigerian (53%), Nigerien (34%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationals.

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 flow monitoring points: key informants may be bus station staff, police or 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 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 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. The portion of the flows that occur during the uncovered hours is 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)

DEMOGRAPHICS

1,599 AVERAGE/DAY +5%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	19%	7%
Male	64%	10%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

- 5% CHILDREN UNDER 5 — +1 pp
- 12% ELDERLY PERSONS
- 2% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES
- 2% PREGNANT WOMEN

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	65.3	+1.3 pp
Niger	34.0	+1 pp
Chad	0.4	-0.6 pp
Cameroon	0.3	-

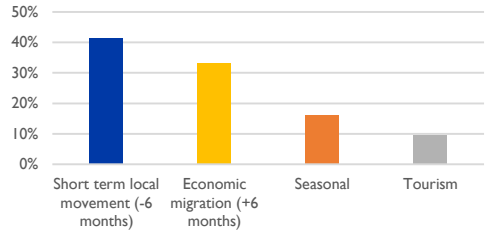
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	63	-
Nigeria	35	-1 pp
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

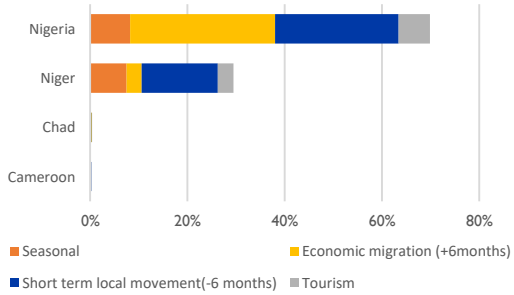
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

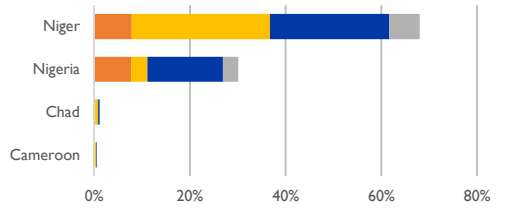
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



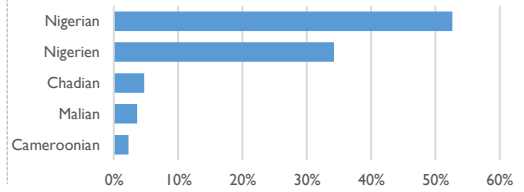
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



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

Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Sokoto

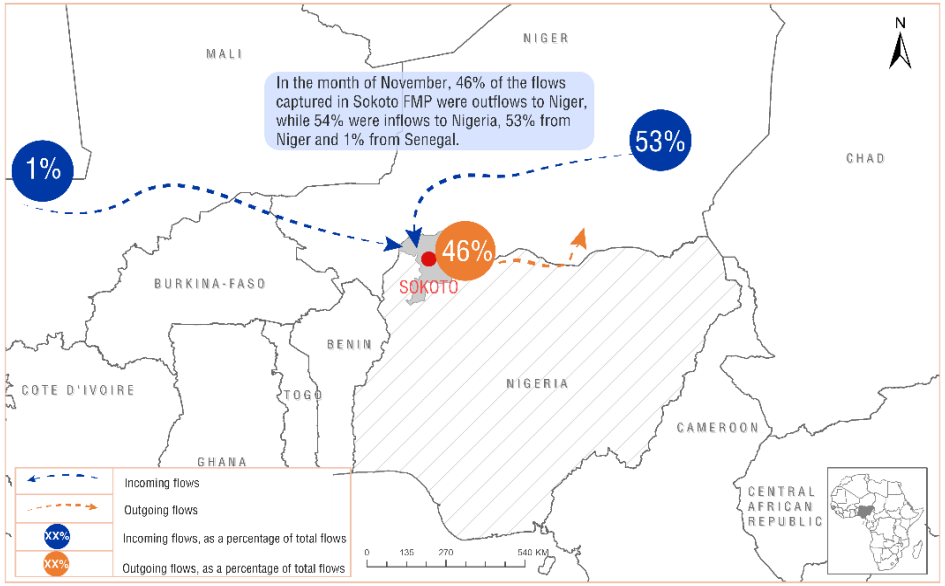
Dashboard #21
Period: 1 — 30 November 2018

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 daily average number of individuals observed in **November 2018** at the Flow Monitoring Point of Sokoto increased by eighteen per cent compared to October. The increase in movements recorded is a result of market activities and also large movements of people to Senegal to celebrate a religious festival. In **November**, Tahoua (66%), Maradi (9%), Niamey (12%), Dosso (1%) in Niger and Kaolack (2%) in Senegal were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Tahoua (45%), Maradi (30%), Niamey, (15%) Dosso (6%), Zinder (2%) and Diffa (2%) (all of which are located in Niger) were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** of less than 6 months (59% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than 6 months (19% of all flows) and **seasonal migration** (16% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (51% of all flows), buses (15% of all flows), motorbikes (14% of all flows) and bicycles (12% of all flows). The main nationalities observed this month were recorded as Nigerian (56%) and Nigerien (43%) nationals.



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

478 AVERAGE/DAY — 18% — **INDIVIDUALS RECORDED**

	Adults	Minors
Female	25%	7%
Male	59%	9%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

- 6% CHILDREN UNDER 5 — +2 pp
- 4% ELDERLY PERSONS — +1 pp
- 2% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES — -
- 4% PREGNANT WOMEN — +1 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	53	-3 pp
Nigeria	47	+ 3 pp

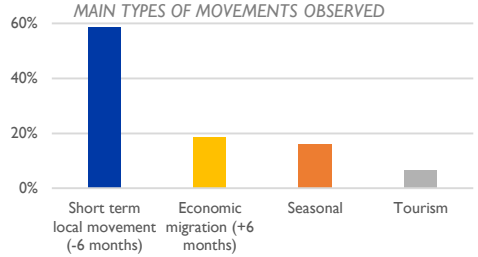
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	53	-3 pp
Niger	47	+3 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

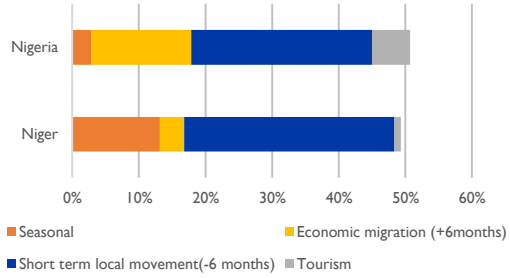
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

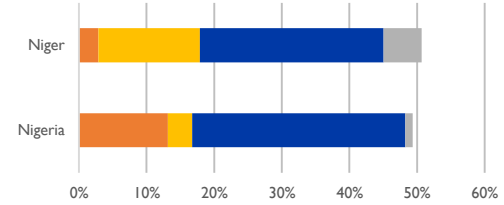
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



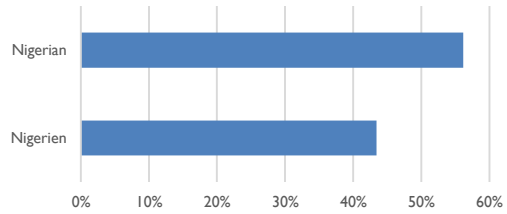
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



THIS PROJECT IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

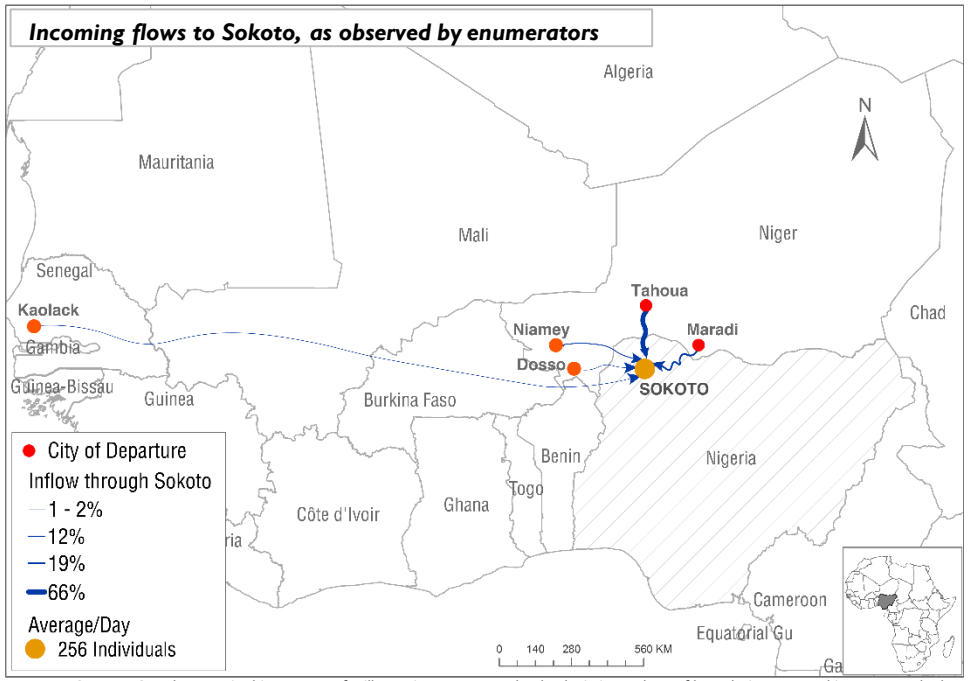
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

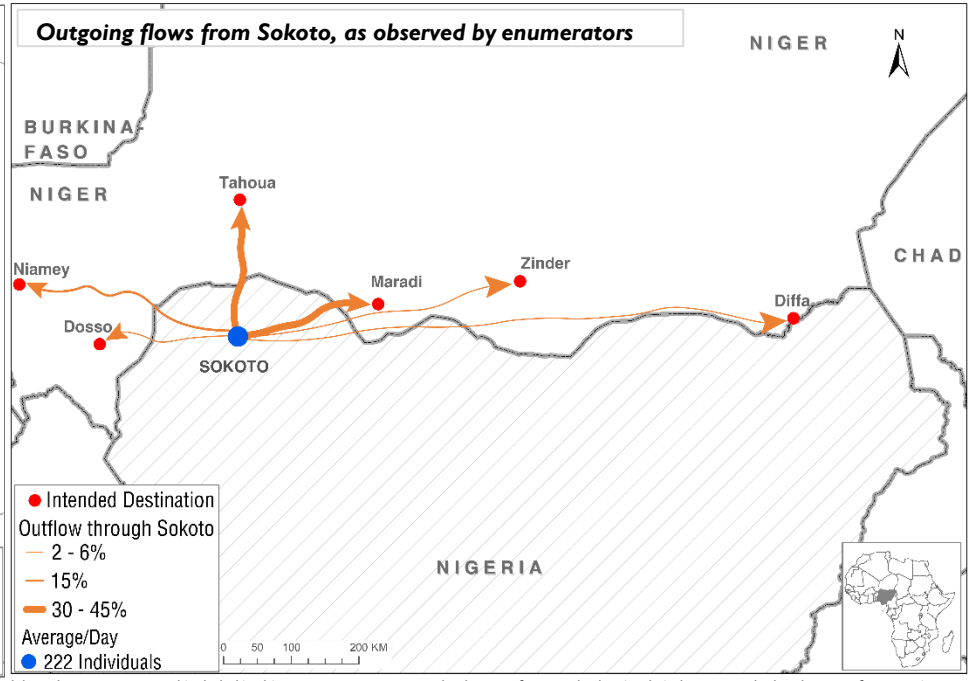
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Sokoto

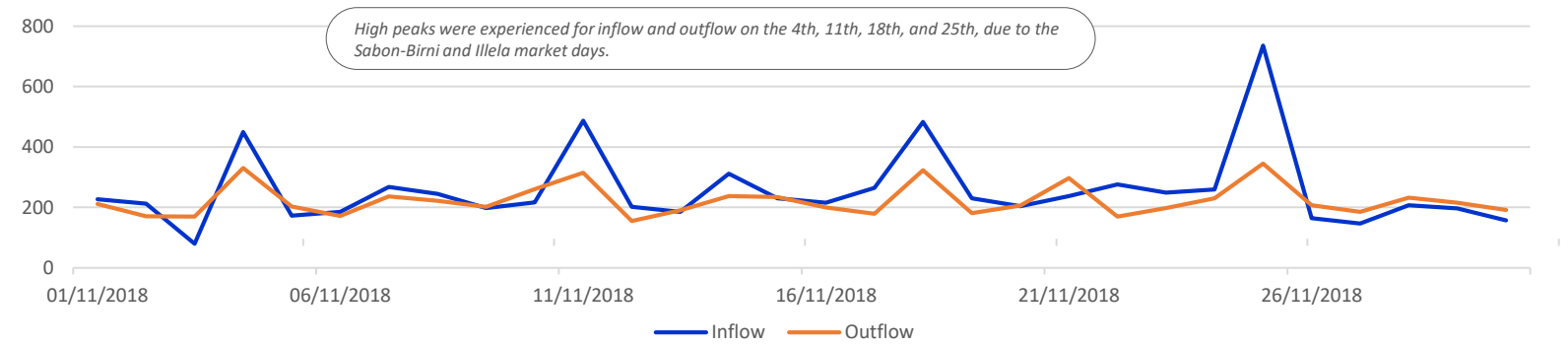
Dashboard #21
Period: 1—30 November 2018





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 NOVEMBER 2018



Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.

Credentials: For any information extracted from this document, whether quoted, paraphrased or used in any way, the source must be mentioned as follows : "Source: International Organization for Migration, [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

THIS PROJECT IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FO MIGRATION rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Kano

Dashboard #21
Period: 1—30 November 2018

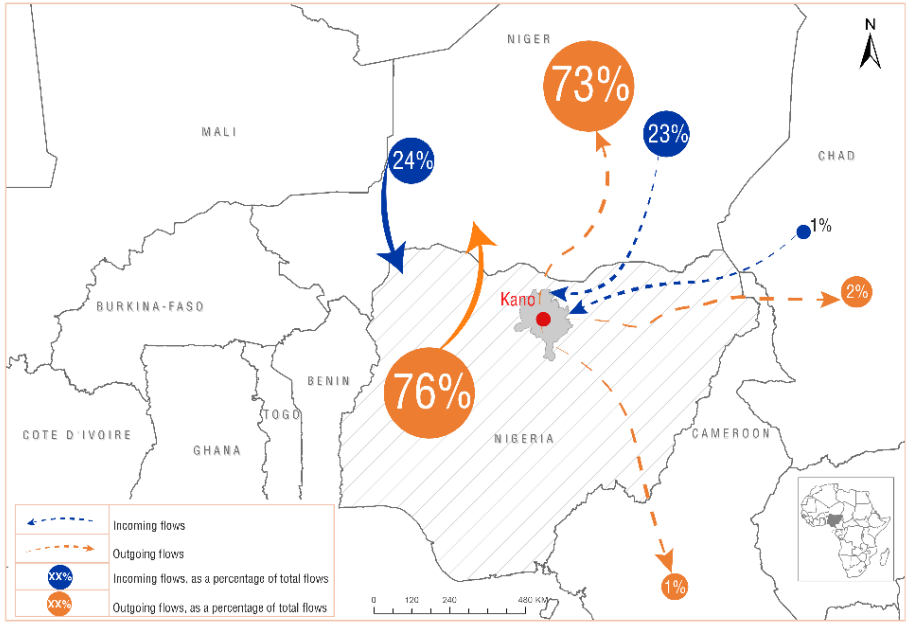
The **Kano** FMP monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa LGAs in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **November 2018** at the Kano FMP increased by five per cent compared to October. The increase is reportedly caused by increased transit of merchants and traders for short term economic purposes.

In **November**, Maradi (58%), Zinder (32%) and Diffa (6%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3) in Chad and Center (2%) in Cameroon were the main cities of departure of travellers passing through Kano, whereas Maradi (60%), Zinder (31%), Diffa (5%) in Niger, Ndjamena (2%) in Chad and Center (1%) in Cameroon were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** (49% of all flows), **seasonal** (22% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than six months (13% of all flows) and **tourism** (15% of all flows).

Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (66% of all flows) and buses (34% of all flows). The main nationalities observed this month were recorded as Nigerian (52%), Nigerien (32%), Chadian (6%), Malian (5%) and Cameroonian (3%) nationals.



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

1,120 AVERAGE/ DAY **INDIVIDUALS RECORDED** +5%

	Adults	Minors
Female	17%	7%
Male	66%	10%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

5%	CHILDREN UNDER 5	+1 pp
16%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-1 pp
2%	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES	-
2%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	77	+1 pp
Niger	22	-1 pp
Chad	1	-

Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	74	+1 pp
Nigeria	23	-1 pp
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

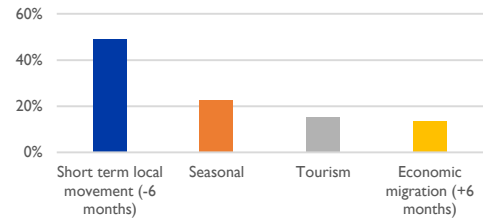
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

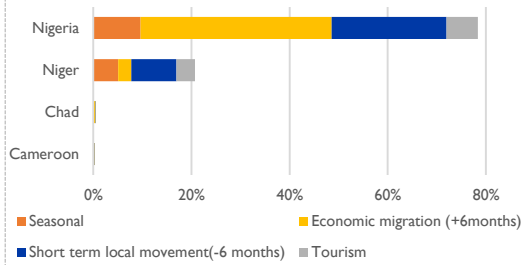
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

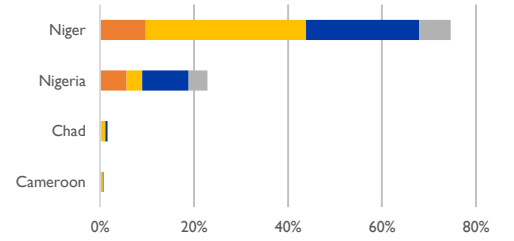
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



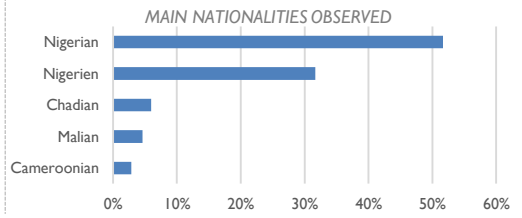
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



THIS PROJECT IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

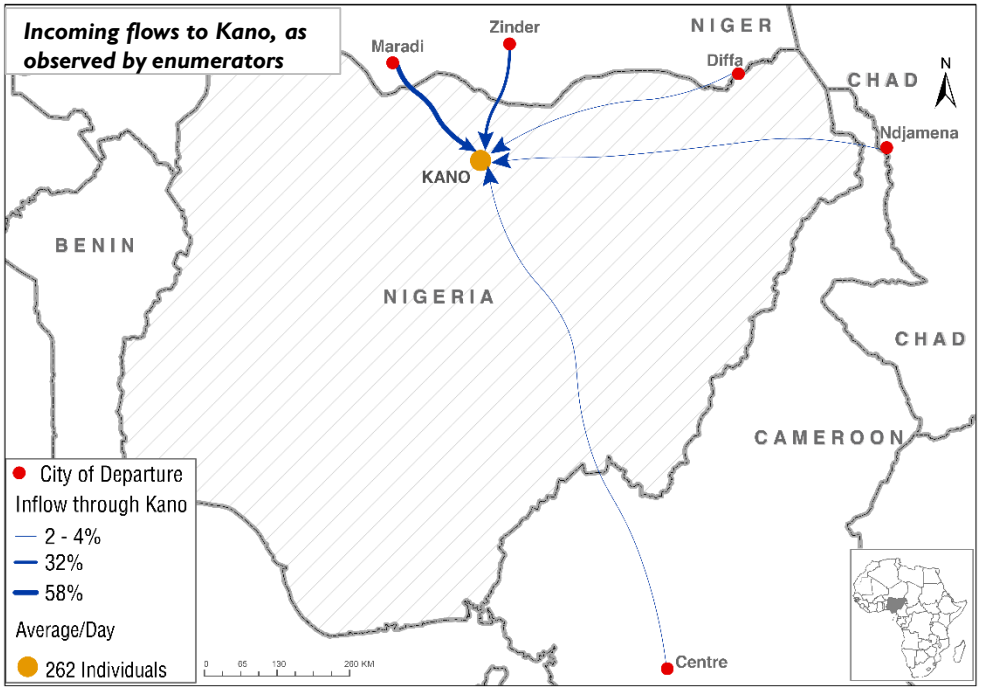
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

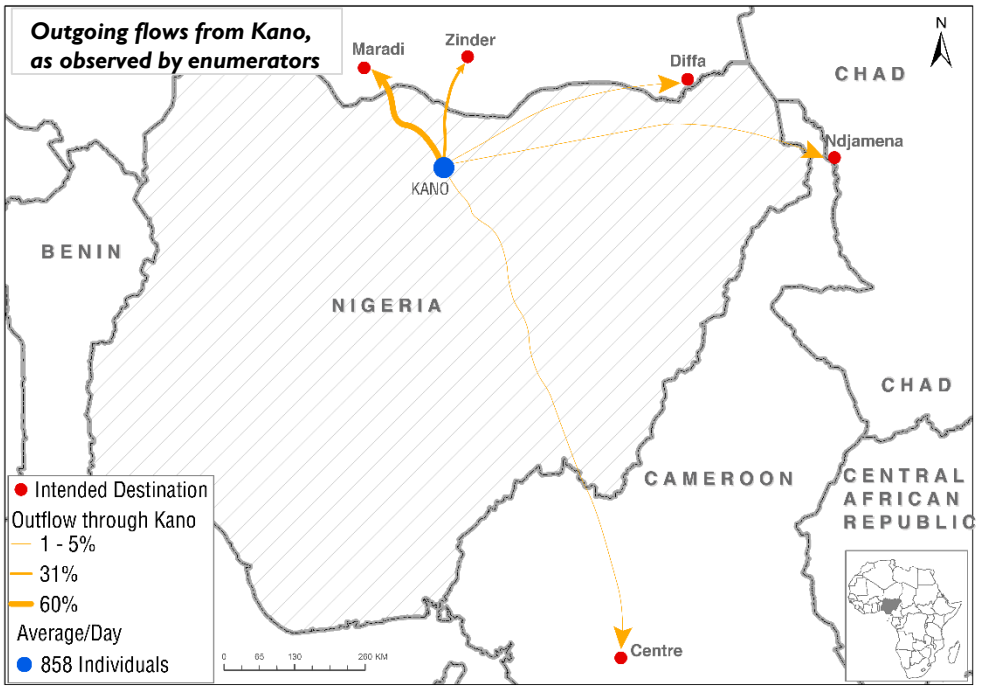
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Kano

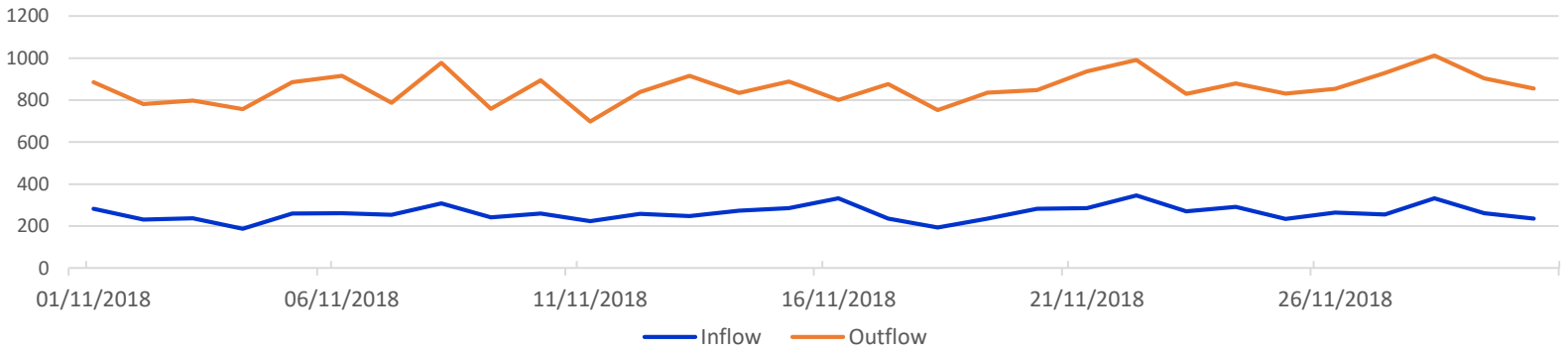
Dashboard #21
Period: 1—30 November 2018





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 NOVEMBER 2018



Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.

Credentials: For any information extracted from this document, whether quoted, paraphrased or used in any way, the source must be mentioned as follows : "Source: International Organization for Migration, [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

THIS PROJECT IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED BY IOM