POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA

Dashboard #20
Period: 1-31 October 2018

INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout **West and Central Africa**. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends and routes, at entry, transit 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.** Daily movements of **passenger buses** to and from Niger were observed at these points daily. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs in **October 2018**.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **October** at the FMPs in **Nigeria** increased by 15 per cent as compared to September**.** In **October**, Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon were the main countries of destination and departure of individuals passing through the different FMPs**.** In addition, the main types of flows identified were: **Short term local movement** (39% of all flows); **economic migration** of more than six months (34% of all flows); and **seasonal migration** (18% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (62% of all flows), bus (24% of all flows), motorbike (6% of all flows), and bicycle (5% of all flows). Nigerian, Nigerien, Chadian, Malian and Cameroonian nationals were the main nationalities observed 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 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, combined with direct observations – enabling gender and nationality breakdowns. In Sokoto and Kano, the FMP was selected following consultations with local and national key stakeholders involved in the management of migration in Nigeria and based on its location and distinctive characteristics of flows in the 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

1,521 AVERAGE/ DAY +15%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	19%	7%
Male	65%	9%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

- 4% CHILDREN UNDER 5 (−)
- 12% ELDERLY PERSONS (↓)
- 2% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES (−)
- 2% PREGNANT WOMEN (−)

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Nigeria	64	-1pp
Niger	35	+1pp
Chad	1	-

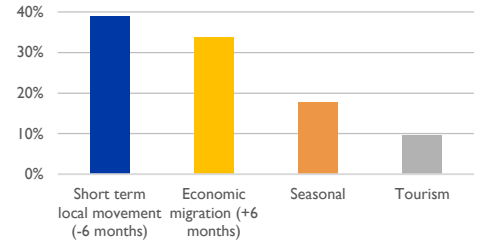
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Niger	63	+1 pp
Nigeria	36	+1 pp
Chad	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

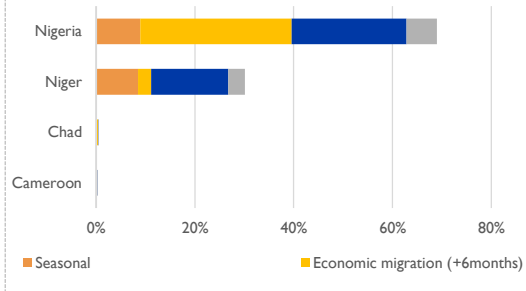
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

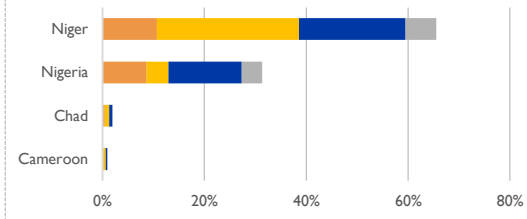
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



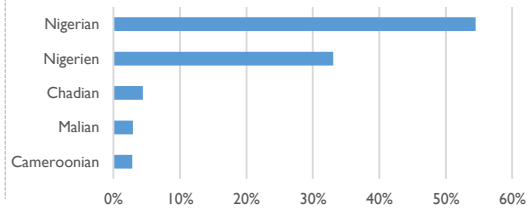
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Sokoto

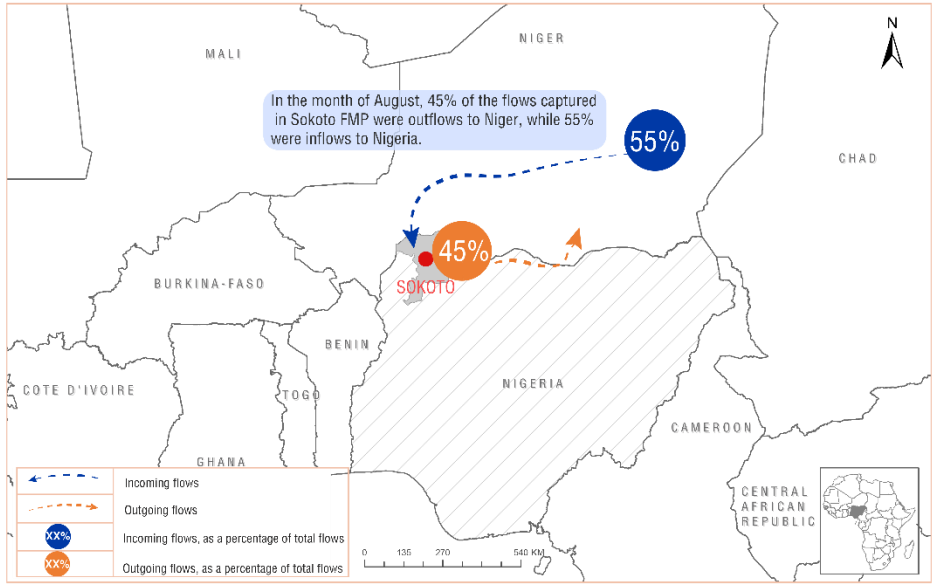
Dashboard #20
Period: 1-31 October 2018

IOM, through its field teams, has deployed the flow monitoring tool to better understand the characteristics of flows crossing the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) established in **Sokoto**. The FMP observes the cross-border flows of migrants in and out of Nigeria towards the neighboring country of 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.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **October 2018** at the Flow Monitoring Point of Sokoto increased by 73 per cent compared to September. The increase in movement recorded is as a result of the newly established transportation company in Sokoto town that transport people to and from Sokoto and Niamey respectively. In **October**, Tahoua, Maradi, Niamey and Dosso were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Tahoua, Maradi, Niamey, Dosso, Zinder and Diffa were the main cities of destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** of less than 6 months (55% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than 6 months (20% of all flows) and seasonal migration (19% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (51% of all flows), motorbikes (17% of all flows), buses (13% of all flows), and bicycles (12% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens and Malians were the main nationalities observed this month.



DEMOGRAPHICS

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

405 AVERAGE/ DAY — 73% — **INDIVIDUALS RECORDED**

	Adults	Minors
Female	24%	5%
Male	64%	7%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

4%	CHILDREN UNDER 5	+1 pp
3%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-1 pp
2%	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES	-1 pp
3%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-1 pp

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Niger	56	-4
Nigeria	44	+ 4

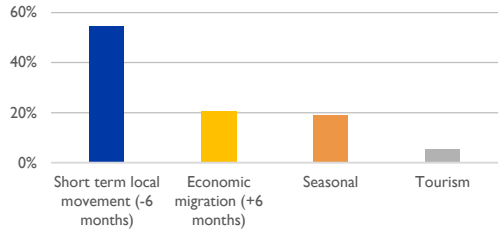
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	56	-4
Niger	44	+4

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

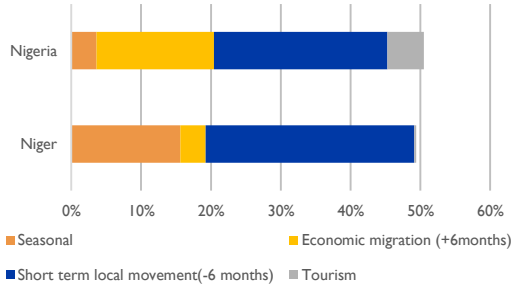
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

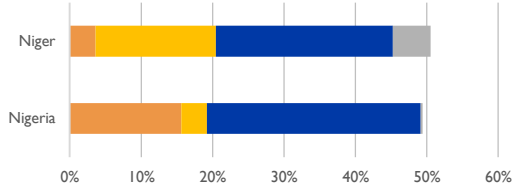
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



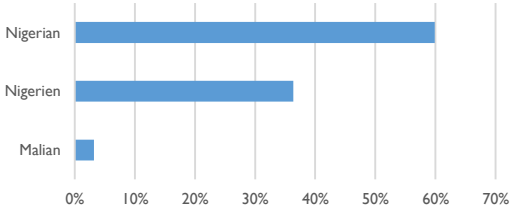
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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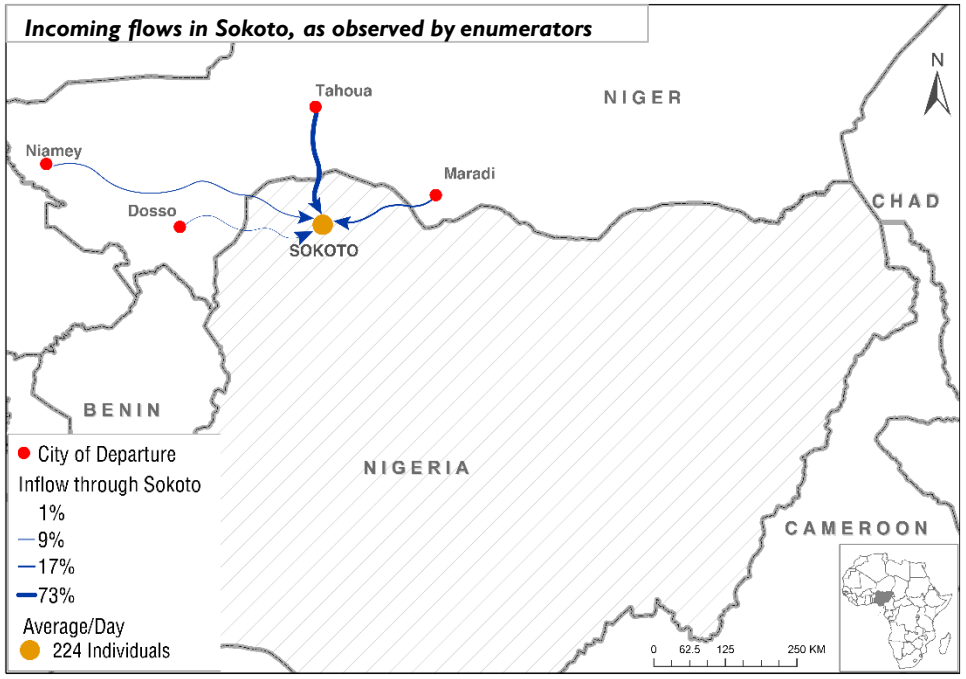
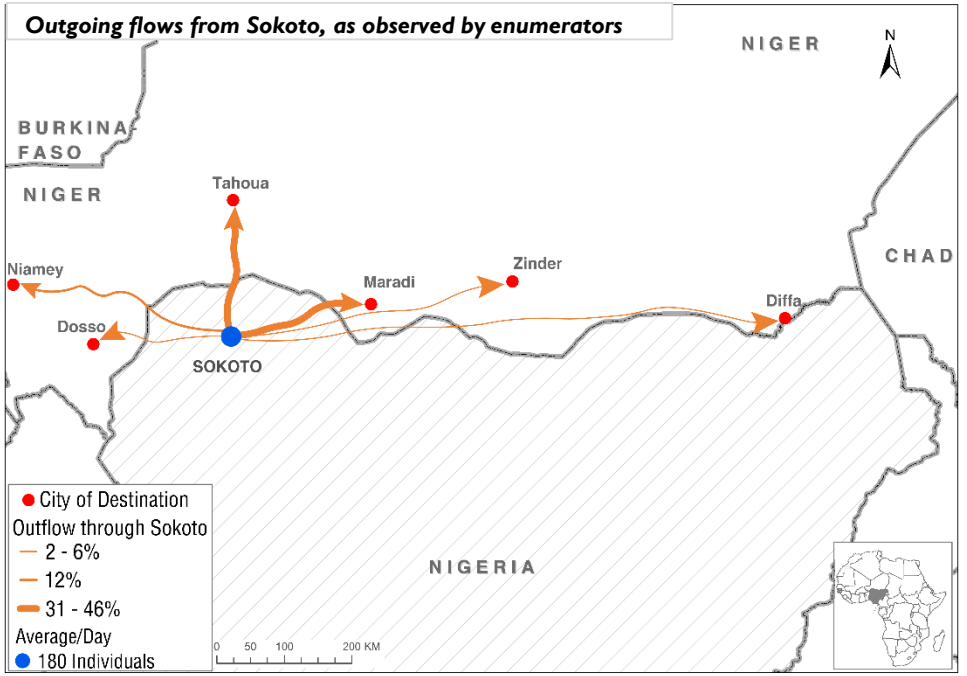
POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Sokoto

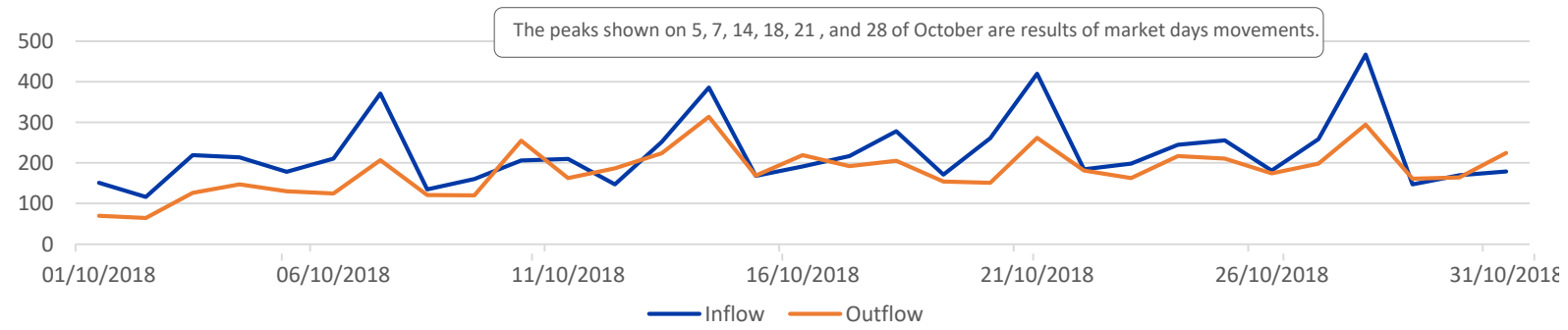
Dashboard #20
Period: 1-31 October 2018





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 OCTOBER 2018



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POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Kano

Dashboard #20
Period: 1-31 October 2018

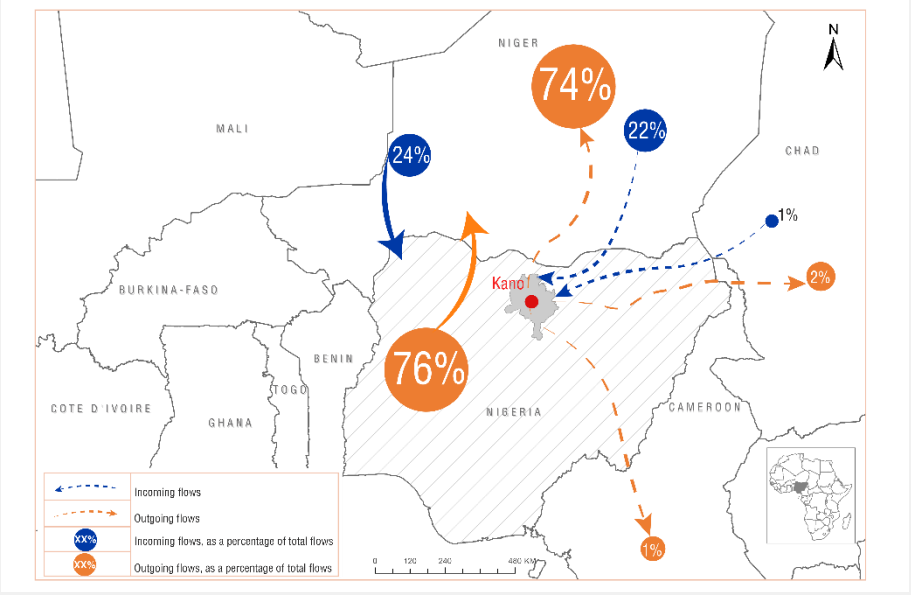
IOM, through its field teams, has deployed the flow monitoring tool to better understand the characteristics of flows crossing the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) established in **Kano**. The Kano FMP monitors cross-border flows of migrants in and out of Nigeria towards the neighboring country of the Niger Republic. 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.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **October 2018** at the FMP of Kano decreased by 2 per cent compared to September. The slight decrease is reportedly caused by the low transit of economic migrants.

In October, Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Ndjamena and Center were the main cities of departure of population passing through Kano, whereas Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Ndjamena and Center were the main cities of destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** (46% of all flows), **seasonal** (24% of all flows), **Economic migration** of more than six months 14% of all flows) and **tourism** (15% of all flows).

Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (70% of all flows) and buses (30% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens, Chadians, Malians and Cameroonians were the main nationalities observed this month.



DEMOGRAPHICS

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

1,068 AVERAGE/ DAY -2%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

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

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

4%	CHILDREN UNDER 5	-
15%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-1 pp
2%	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES	-
2%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country of provenance	%	Variation
Nigeria	76	+1pp
Niger	23	-
Chad	1	-

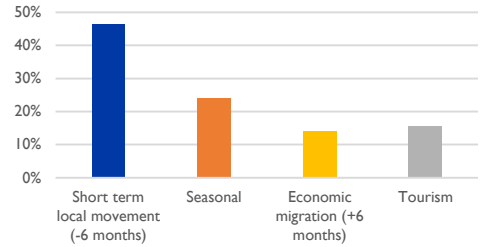
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Niger	73	+2pp
Nigeria	24	-1pp
Chad	2	-1 pp
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

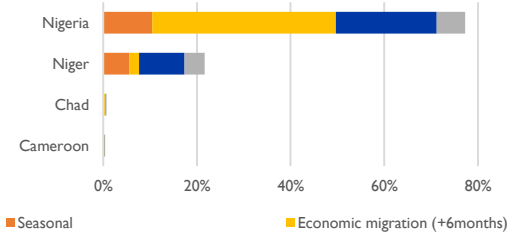
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

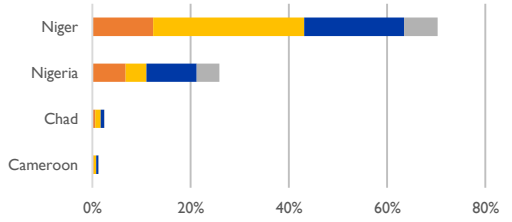
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



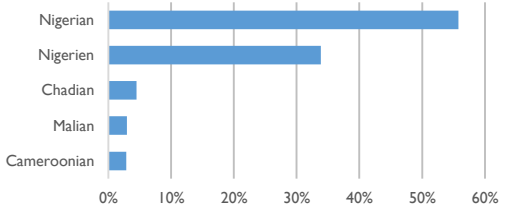
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Kano

Dashboard #20
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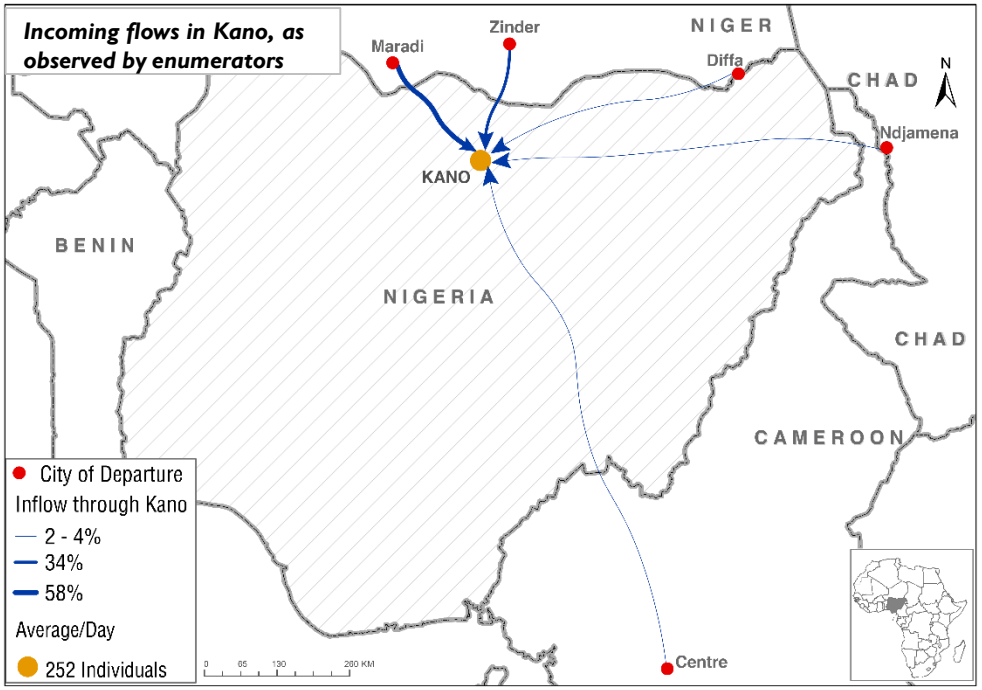

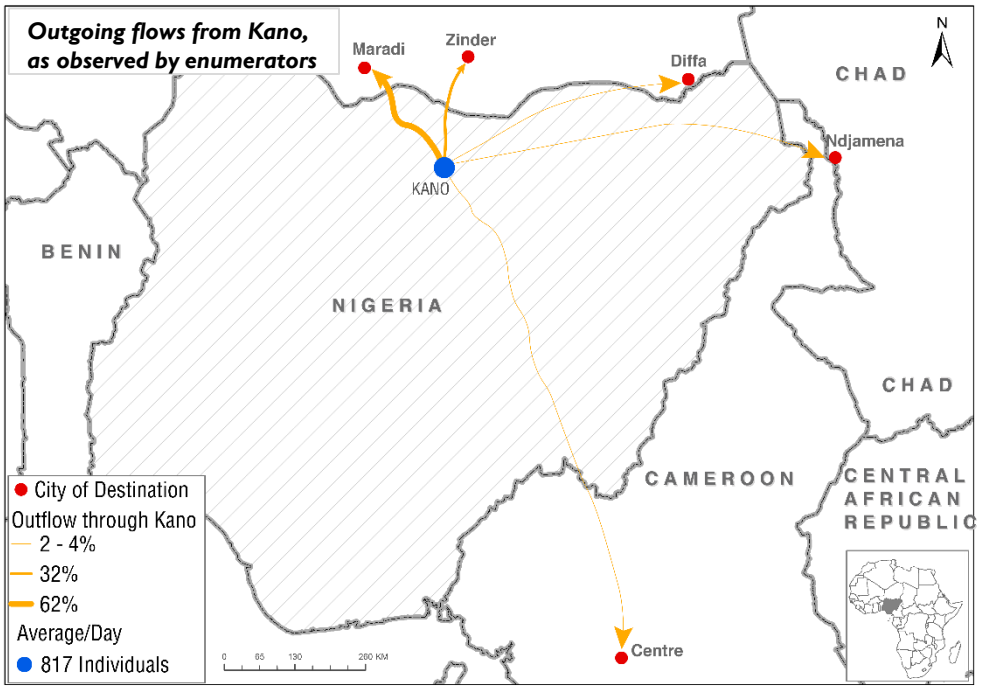

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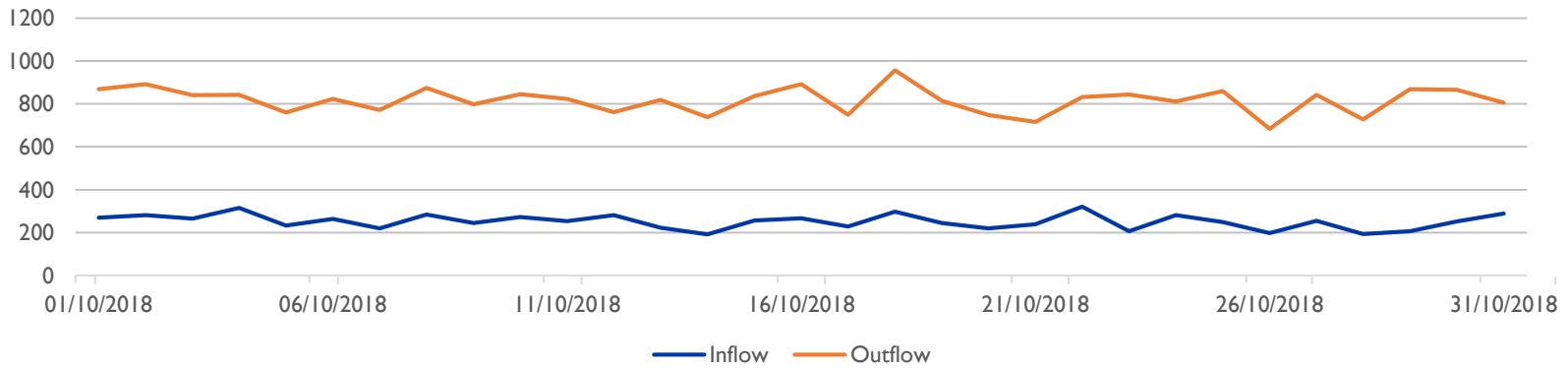

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