

**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 **January 2019**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **January** at the FMPs in **Nigeria** was **1,618** a one per cent increase compared to **December 2018**.

In **January**, 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** (42% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (33% of all flows); and **seasonal migration** (15% of all flows).

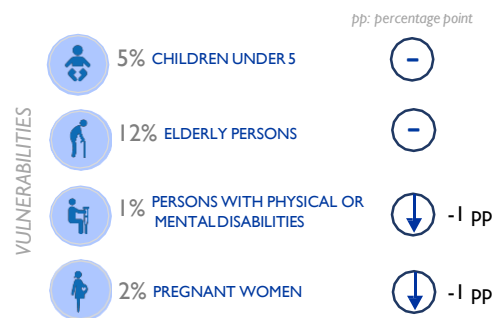
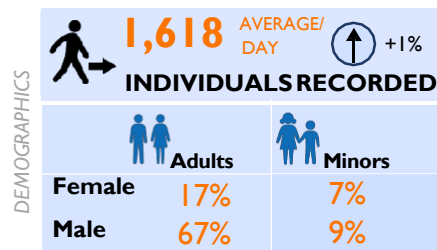
Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (60% of all flows), bus (28% of all flows), bicycle (5% of all flows) and motorbike (4% of all flows). The main nationalities observed this month were recorded as Nigerian (56%), Nigerien (34%), Chadian (4%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (2%) 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-Roundji; 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)



pp: percentage point

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	66.1	-0.1 pp
Niger	33.2	+0.2 pp
Chad	0.5	-0.1 pp
Cameroon	0.2	-0.1 pp

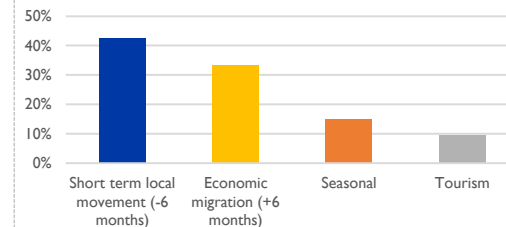
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	63.9	-0.1 pp
Nigeria	34.1	+0.1 pp
Chad	1.3	+0.3 pp
Cameroon	0.7	-0.3 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

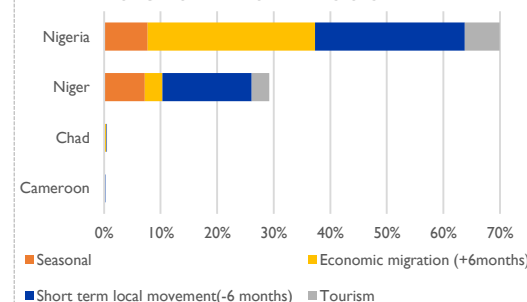
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

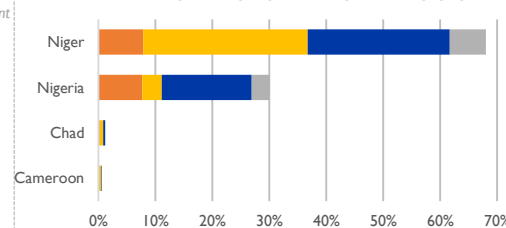
#### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



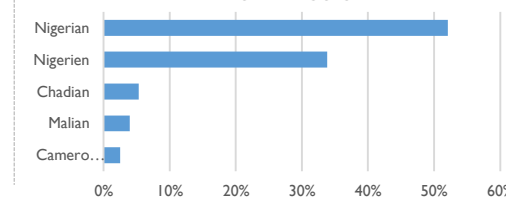
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



#### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



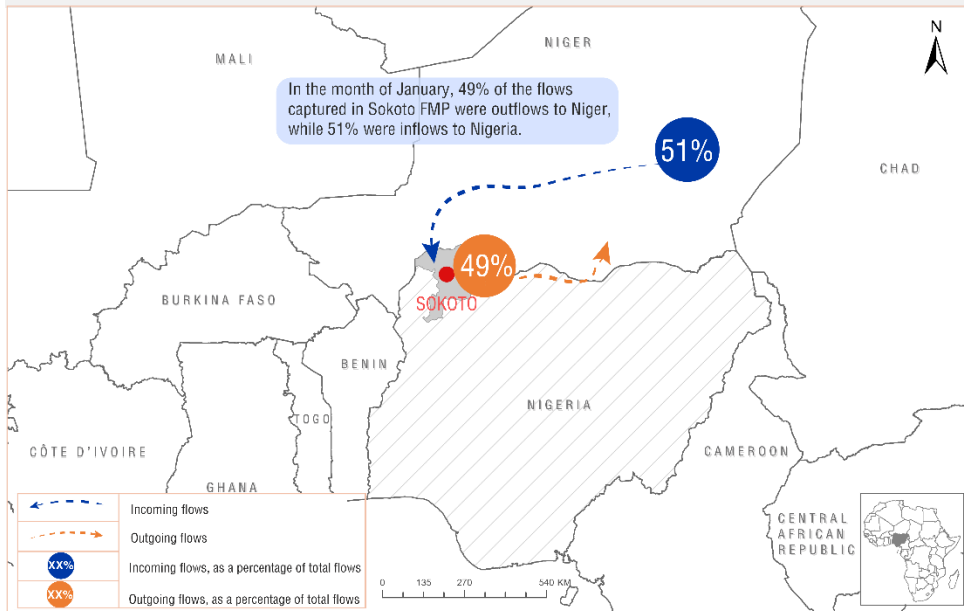
The **Sokoto** FMP observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **January 2019** at the Flow Monitoring Point of **Sokoto** was **481** a five per cent decreased compared to **December, 2018**.

Tahoua (53%), Maradi (29%), Niamey (12%), Dosso (4%), Zinder (2%) in Niger were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Tahoua (42%), Maradi (31%), Niamey, (15%) Dosso (7%), Diffa (3%) and Zinder (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 (62% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than 6 months (18% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (13% of all flows) and tourism (7% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (51% of all flows), buses (18% of all flows), bicycles (13% of all flows) and motorbikes (10% of all flows). The main nationalities observed this month were recorded as Nigerian (53%) and Nigerien (44%) nationals.



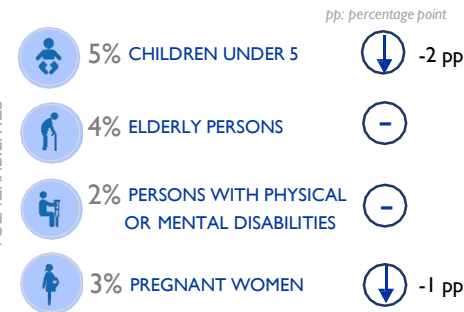
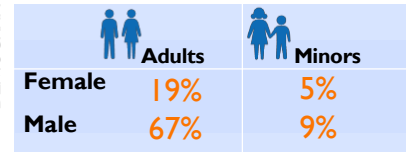
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### DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	52	+1 pp
Nigeria	48	-1 pp

pp: percentage point

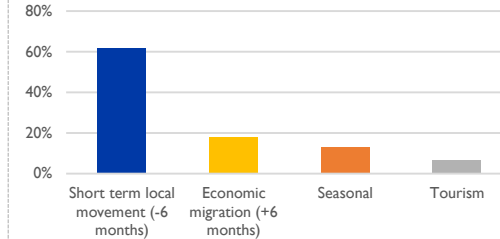
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	52	+1 pp
Niger	48	-1 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

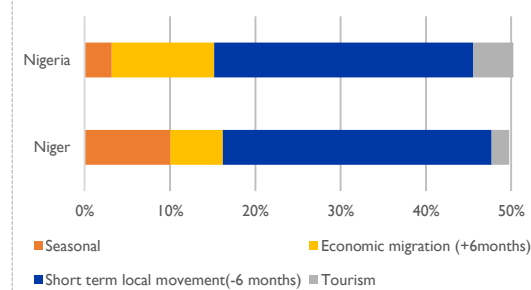
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

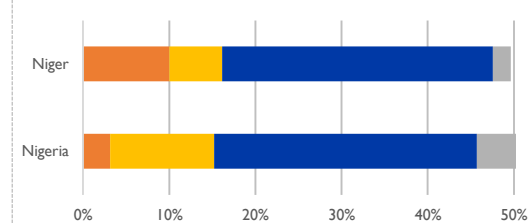
#### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



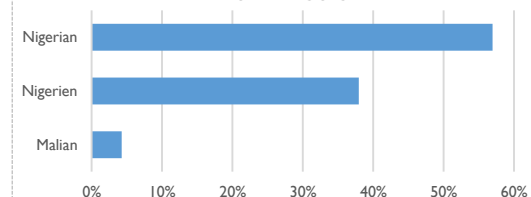
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

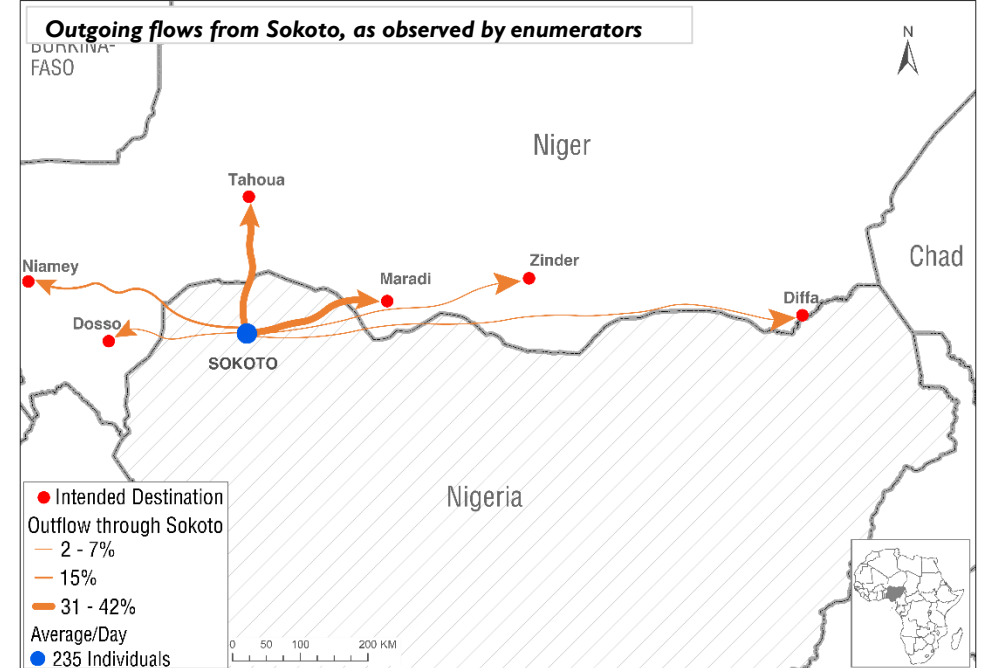
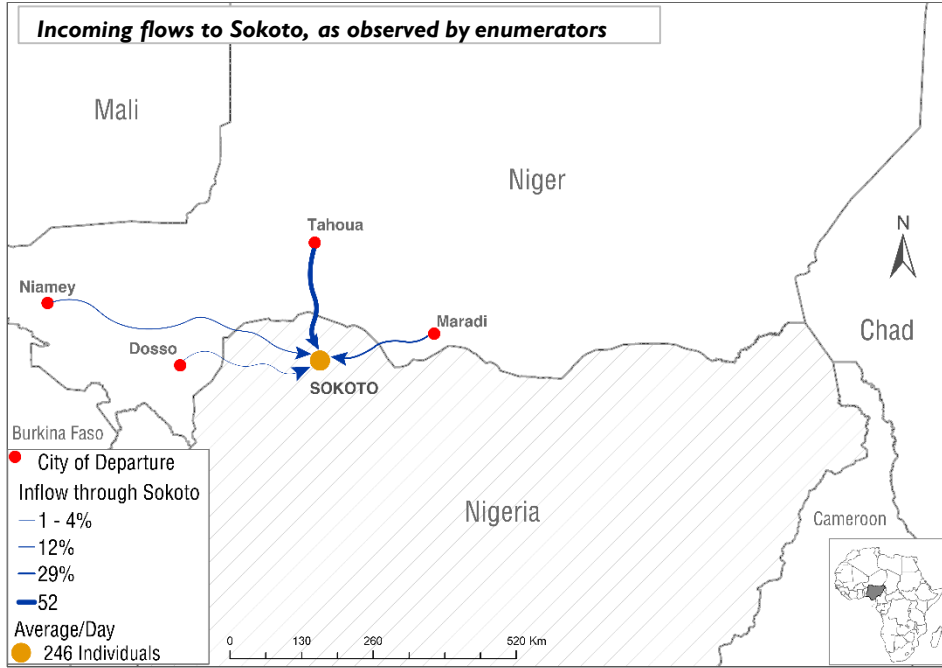


#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



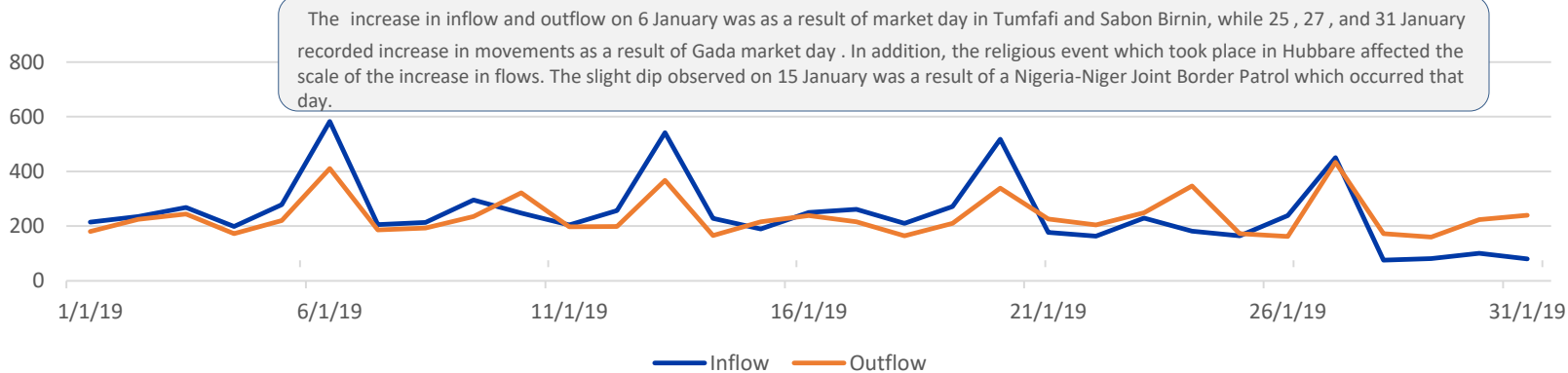
#### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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 JANUARY 2019**



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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)".

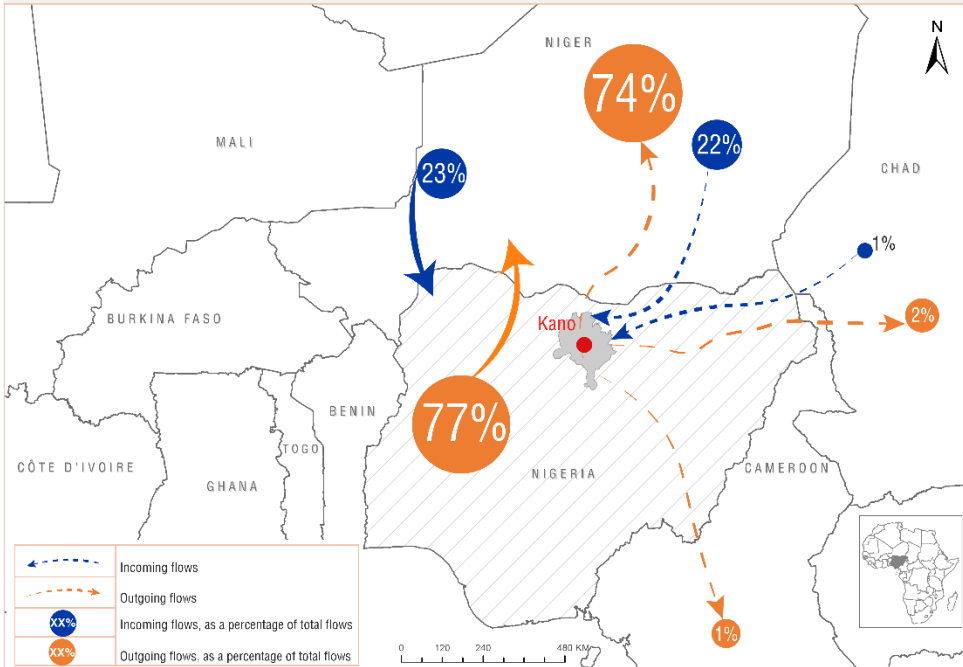
The **Kano FMP** monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria, Niger and, in lesser proportions, movements to and from Chad and Cameroon. The Kano FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa LGAs in Kano state. Six enumerators, three 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 **January 2019** at the Kano FMP was **1,137** a four per cent increase compared to **December 2018**.

In **January**, Maradi (57%), Zinder (32%) and Diffa (7%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Center (1%) in Cameroon were the main cities of departure of travellers passing through Kano, whereas Maradi (57%), Zinder (32%) and Diffa (7%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Center (1%) in Cameroon were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **economic migration** of more than six months (39% of all flows), **short term local movements** (35% of all flows), **seasonal** (16% of all flows), and **tourism** (10% of all flows).

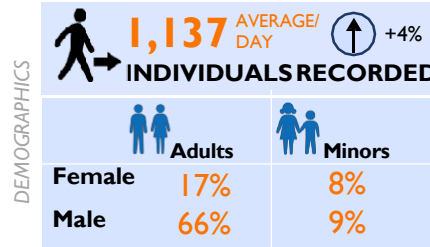
Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (66% of all flows) and buses (34% of all flows). The main nationalities observed this month were recorded as Nigerian (57%), Nigerien (32%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationals.



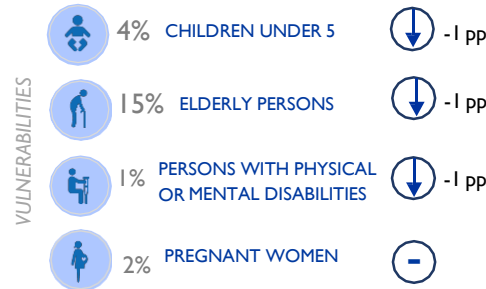
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### DEMOGRAPHICS

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



pp: percentage point



Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	76.7	+0.4 pp
Niger	22.1	+0.1 pp
Chad	0.8	-0.1 pp
Cameroon	0.4	-0.1 pp

Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	73.3	+0.3 pp
Nigeria	23.5	-0.5 pp
Chad	2.1	+0.1 pp
Cameroon	1.1	+0.1 pp

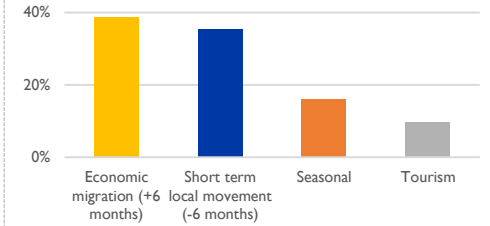
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

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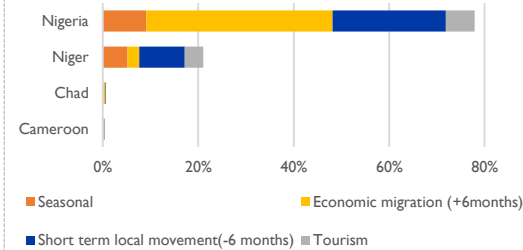
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(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

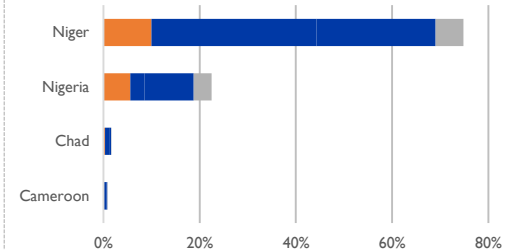
#### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



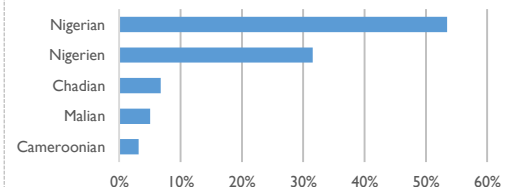
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

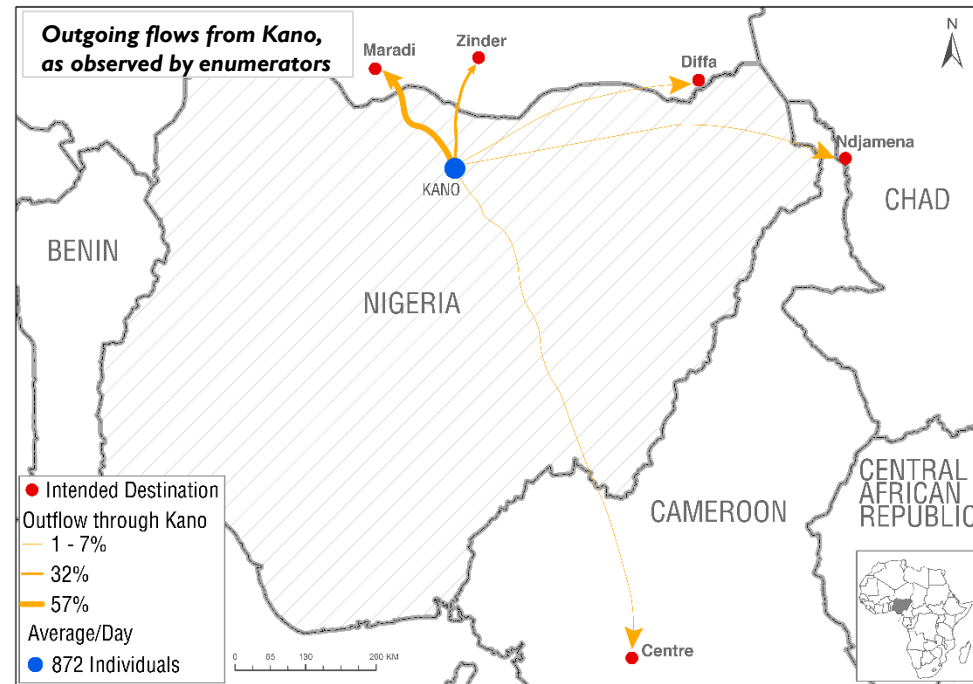
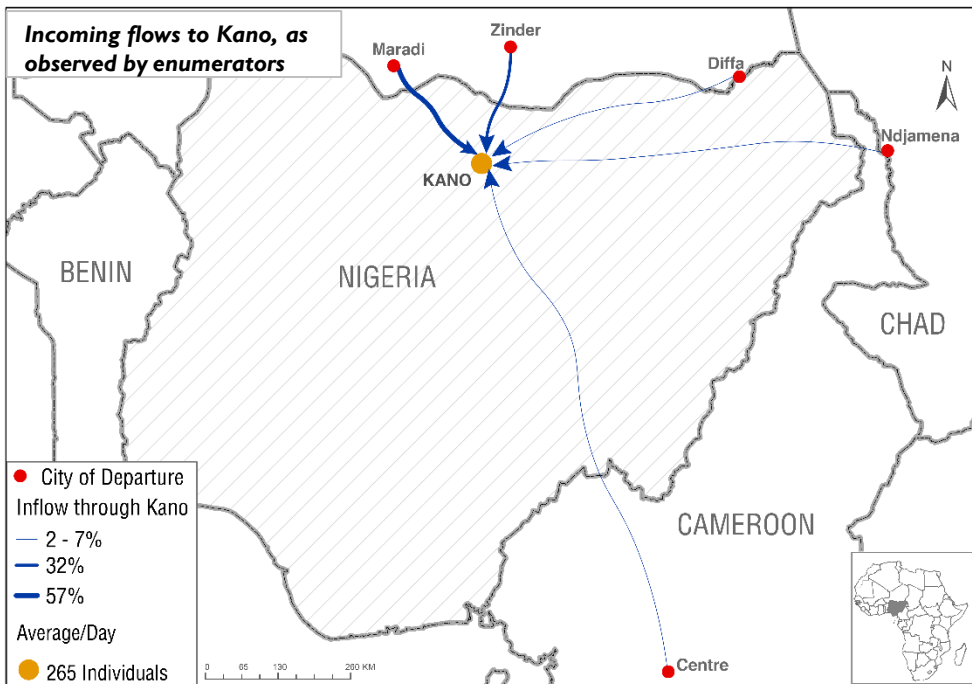


#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



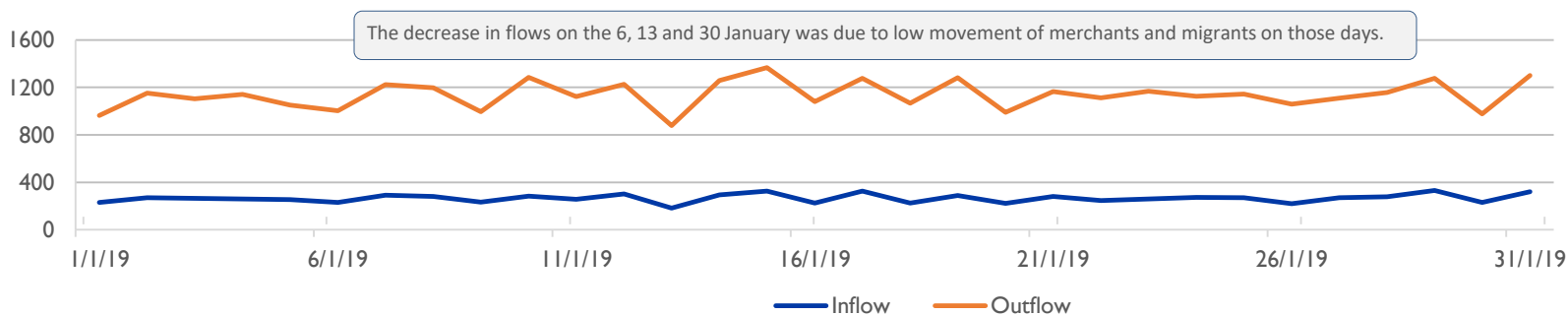
#### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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