



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGERIA

FEBRUARY 2021

INTRODUCTION

In order to gain a better understanding of mobility flows and trends through West and Central Africa, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) implements the Displacement Tracking Matrix's Flow Monitoring (FM) tool at key transit points across the region.

Flow Monitoring activities are conducted in close cooperation with national and local authorities as well as local partners. The Flow Monitoring tool consists of two main components: the Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR), which captures key data on the magnitude, provenance, destination and mode of travel of mobility flows, and the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), individual surveys conducted with travellers to gather detailed information about the profiles, migration experience and intentions of migrants. Through these activities, the Flow Monitoring tool collects data on migration flows and trends, traveller profiles, migration journeys, and intentions of migrants, so as to obtain a sharpened view of mobility in West and Central Africa.

In Nigeria, DTM conducts Flow Monitoring activities in several important transit locations in Sokoto and Kano to monitor the movements of passenger buses to and from Niger. Sokoto Flow Monitoring Point covers three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin Local Government Areas in Sokoto State. Kano Flow Monitoring Point (Kofar Ruwa Park and Yankaba Park) covers two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa Local Government Areas in Kano State.

This report presents Flow Monitoring Registry data collected in **February 2021**. It presents key data on flows, routes, provenance, destination and demographic profiles of travellers observed at the FMPs.

Additional information on Flow Monitoring methodology is available on the last page.

KEY FIGURES



2 FMPs in Nigeria



1,283 travellers observed daily



74% of travellers observed were male



26% of travellers observed were female



<1% change in flows from the previous month



31% of individuals were headed to Nigeria



69% of individuals were travelling out of Nigeria

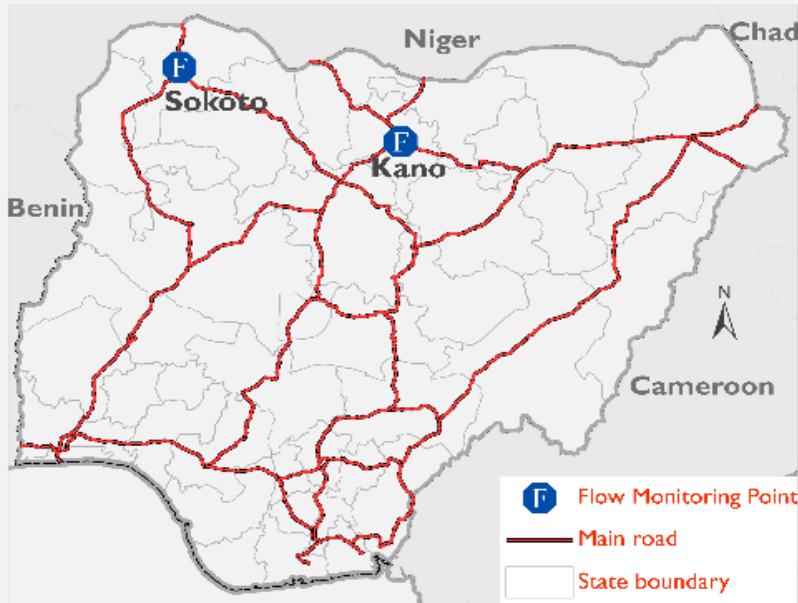
TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: During the reporting period, on average, 1,283 individuals were observed at FMPs on a daily basis. This represents a decrease of less than 1 per cent in comparison to the 1,290 individuals observed on a daily basis in January 2021. Due to fear of border closure as a proposed security measure during the presidential runoff election that was held in Niger and many people that stayed back to vote, there was a major decline in movements recorded on 21 February.

Types of flows: All observed travellers were conducting cross-border movements (31% were entering the country, while 69% were leaving the country).

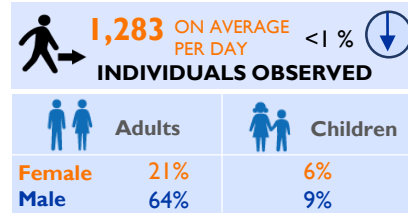
Departure/Origin and destination: In February 2021, the main cities from which individuals travelled from (inflow) were Maradi (45%), Zinder (26%), Tahoua (21%) and Diffa (6%) in Niger. Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Zinder (43%), Maradi (40%) and Diffa (10%) in Niger. The main modes of transportation were car (57%) and bus (39%).

Traveller profiles: While 64 per cent of travellers were adult male, 21 per cent were adult female and 15 per cent were children (6% female children, 9% male children).



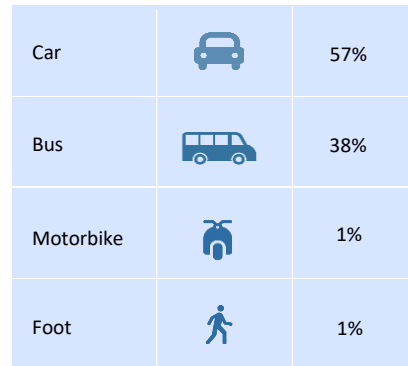
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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT



PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	69%
Niger	30%
Chad	<1%
Cameroon	<1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	66%
Nigeria	31%
Chad	2%
Cameroon	1%

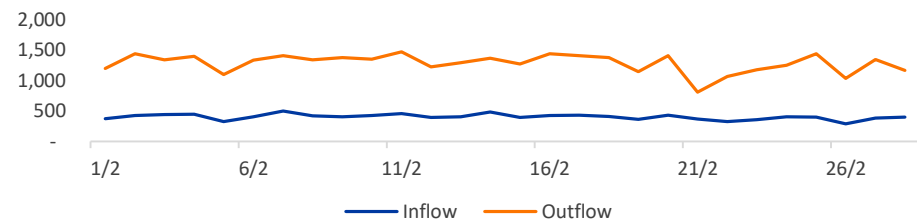
DIRECTION OF FLOWS



DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



SOKOTO

Presentation of FMP: The Sokoto Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) was set up in March 2017 covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. The FMP monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger to better understand dynamics of migration covering these routes.

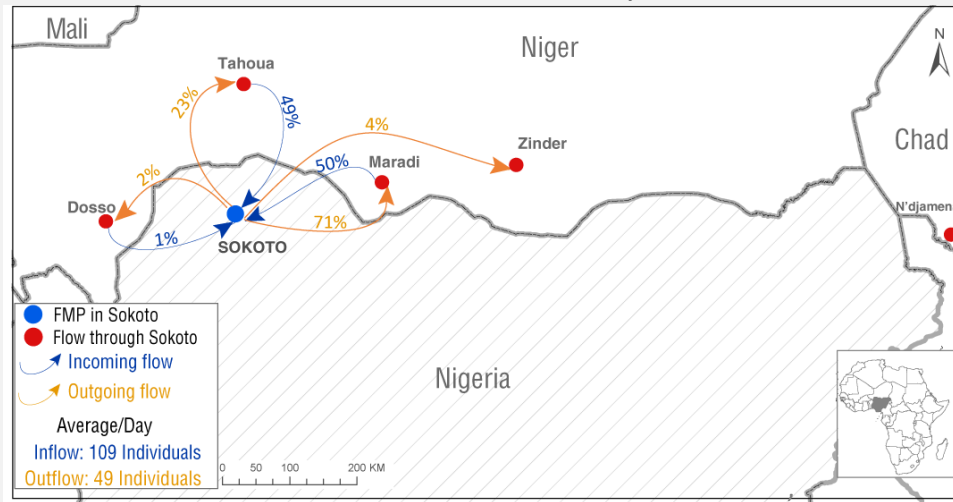
Mobility trends: In the reporting period, at the Sokoto FMP, on average 158 individuals were observed daily. This represented a decrease of 5 per cent since January, during which 167 individuals had been observed. The decrease may be attributed to the perpetration of attacks and fear of attacks by armed bandits, including kidnappings and robberies, along roads linking Nigeria to Niger. Over the month, peaks were observed on 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th which corresponded to market days in Gada, Illela, Sabon-Birnin, Yarbulutu, Mailalle (in Nigeria), Tumfafi, Dandadi and Souloulou (in Niger). The presidential runoff election held in Niger on 21 February coincided with market days however, that did not affect the movements recorded as Sokoto FMP recorded high inflow because most of the traders reside along the border towns and had easier accessibility to the Nigeria-Niger border.

Types of flows: All observed travellers were conducting cross-border movements (69% were entering the country, while 31% were leaving the country).

Departure/Origin and destination: In February 2021, the main cities which individuals travelled from (inflow) were Maradi (50%) and Tahoua (49%). Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Maradi (71%), Tahoua (23%) and Zinder (4%). The main modes of transportation were car (43%), bus (19%), motorbike (11%), foot (10%), bicycle (9%) and riding animals (4%).

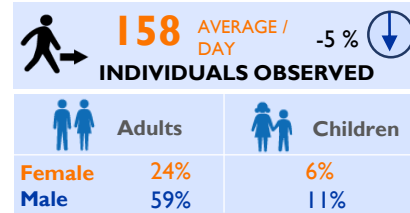
Traveller profiles: While 59 per cent of travellers were adult male, 24 per cent were adult female and 17 per cent were children (6% female children, 11% male children).

Movements observed at Sokoto in February 2021

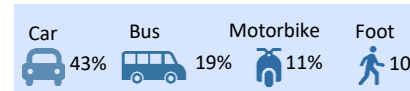


Base Map Source: ESRI. The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

TRAVELLER PROFILES



MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

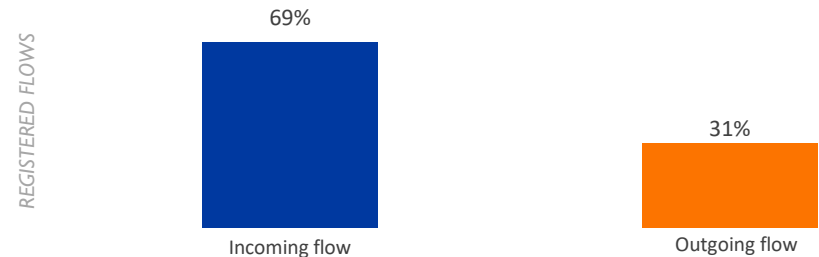


PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

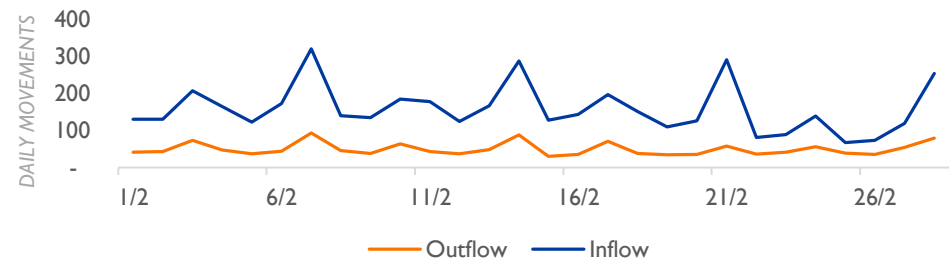
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	69%
Nigeria	31%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	69%
Niger	31%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



KANO

PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Kano FMP (Kofar Ruwa Park and Yankaba Park) has been collecting data since March 2017, covering two migratory routes passing through Dala and Nasarawa Local Government Areas in Kano state. The FMP was installed to monitor cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger and to better understand dynamics of migration covering these routes.

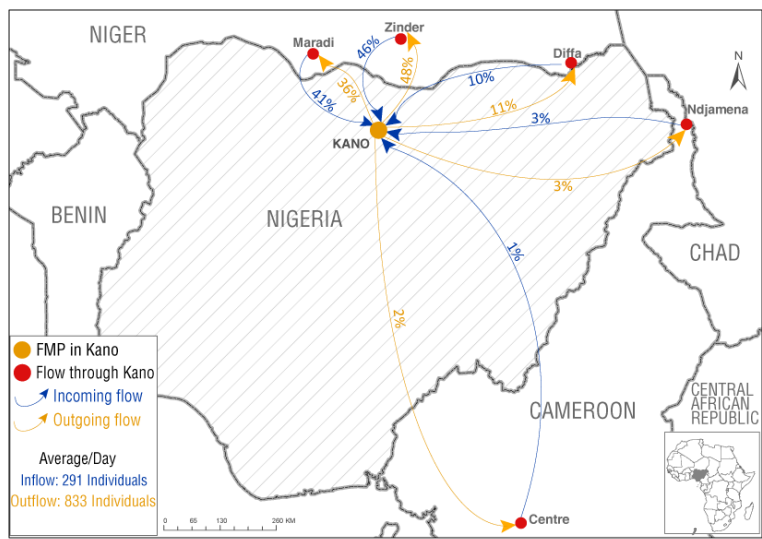
Mobility trends: In the reporting period, at the Kano FMP, on average, 1,124 individuals were observed daily. There were no changes in the number of individuals observed since the previous month. There was a major decline in movements recorded on 21 February, movements were restricted by fear of border closure as a result of the presidential runoff election that was held in Niger and people stayed back to vote.

Types of flows: All observed travellers were undertaking a trans-boundary movement (26% were entering the country, while 74% were leaving the country).

Departure/Origin and destination: In February 2021, the main cities from which individuals travelled from (inflow) were Zinder (46%), Maradi (41%) and Diffa (10%) in Niger. Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Zinder (48%), Maradi (36%) and Diffa (11%) in Niger. The modes of transportation were car (59%) and bus (41%).

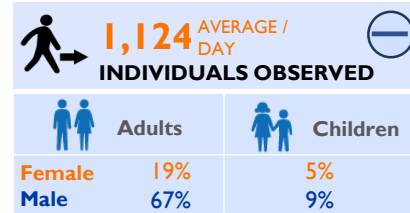
Traveller profiles: While 67 per cent of travellers were adult male, 19 per cent were adult female and 14 per cent were children (5% female children, 9% male children).

Movements observed at Kano FMP in February 2021



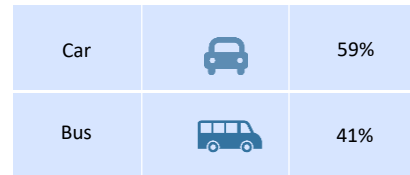
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TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MODES OF TRANSPORT



PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	74%
Niger	25%
Chad	<1%
Cameroon	<1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	71%
Nigeria	26%
Chad	2%
Cameroon	1%

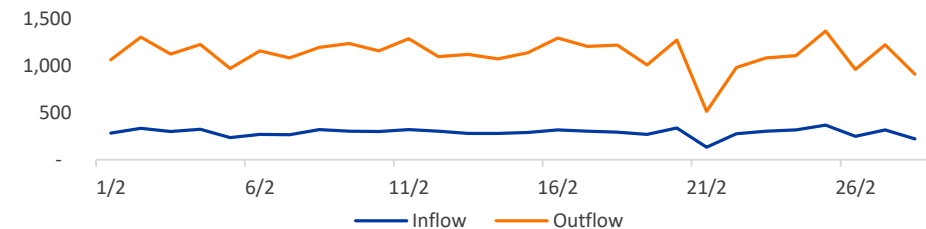
DIRECTION OF FLOWS



DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



INTRODUCTION: Flow Monitoring, a tool of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), was set up to provide a better understanding and an overview of mobility through West and Central Africa, through the collection of key data on the magnitude, provenance and destination and profiles of flows in areas of high mobility throughout the region.

METHODOLOGY: Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. Areas of high mobility are identified with the help of national authorities. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, then identify strategic points of transit, at which Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).

The **FMR** collects data at FMP through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at coach stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus drivers or travellers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travellers.

At each FMP, data is collected by a team

of 6 enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. This corresponds to the peak hours of mobility. Enumerators collect data via a form filled out using information provided by key informants or gathered through direct observation.

The purpose of the **FMS** is to collect detailed information on the profiles, migration journeys and intentions of migrants. Data is collected through interviews with a random sample of travellers. Migrant interviews are conducted daily with a randomly chosen sample of travellers crossing FMPs. Information is primarily gathered on the nationalities, age, sex, education level, professional status of travellers, as well as their reasons for travel, location of departure, intended destinations, and needs of travellers.

LIMITS : Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the country, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is

based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative. 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.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought a new normal which IOM has adapted to by implementing preventive and risk mitigation methods in collecting data on the field. The data enumerators have been trained to observe the COVID-19 precautionary protocols given by the Nigerian Centre for Disease Control. These protocols include but are not limited to; wearing of face mask covering the nose and mouth, physical distancing of at least 2 metres, washing of hands regularly or use of alcohol-based sanitizer, avoid touching face, etc.

DEFINITIONS:

Flow Monitoring Point: Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are points set up by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in high mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes)

Incoming flow: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of travelling further into Nigeria.

Outgoing flow: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of travelling out of Nigeria.

Internal flow: refers to migrants who are conducting a movement within the boundaries of a single country.

Migrant: An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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