DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

THIS PROJECT IS
FUNDED BY THE
EUROPEAN UNION:

FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGERIA

OCTOBER — DECEMBER 2020

IOM
UN MIGRATION

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. The Sokoto FMP covers three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. And the Kano FMP (Kofar Ruwa Park and Yankaba Park) covers two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa Local Government Areas in Kano state

This report is subdivided into two sections: a section presents data obtained during the Flow Monitoring Registry and a section presenting the key results from the Flow Monitoring Survey conducted with travelers between **October and December 2020** It presents data collected 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

1,336 travellers observed daily

832 individual surveys

+1% change in flows from the previous month

30% of individuals were travelling to Nigeria

97% of individuals were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic

93% of individuals took COVID-19 preventive measures

88% of individuals faced challenges while in transit as a result of COVID-19 pandemic

FMP ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA ARE FUNDED BY

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION – DTMNigeria@iom.int – https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria – https://migration.iom.int
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"Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)"

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TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: During the reporting period, on average, 1,336 individuals were observed at FMPs on a daily basis. This represents an increase of 8 per cent in comparison to the 1,242 individuals observed on a daily basis between July and September 2020. The increase may be attributed to short term movements for commercial purposes, migrants travelling home to celebrate the festive season with family and fair weather for safe transportation.

Regardless of the stricter travel restrictions and greater difficulties crossing the Nigerian border, travellers find alternate routes to by-pass immigration officials. So, it does not necessarily reduce movements significantly.

Types of flows: All observed travellers were conducting a cross-border movement (30% were entering the country, while 70% were leaving the country), in close comparison with the previous month.

Departure/Origin and destination: Between October and December 2020, the main cities from which individuals travelled from (inflow) were Maradi (42%), Zinder (27%), Tahoua (22%) and Diffa (6%) in Niger. Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Zinder (44%), Maradi (40%) and Diffa (8%) in Niger. The main modes of transportation were car (59%), bus (36%), motorbike (1%) and on foot (1%).
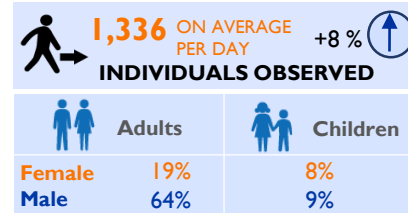
Traveller profiles: While 64 per cent of travellers were adult male, 19 per cent were adult female and 17 per cent were children (8% female children, 9% male children).

COVID-19 awareness: A large majority of individuals (97%) were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic.
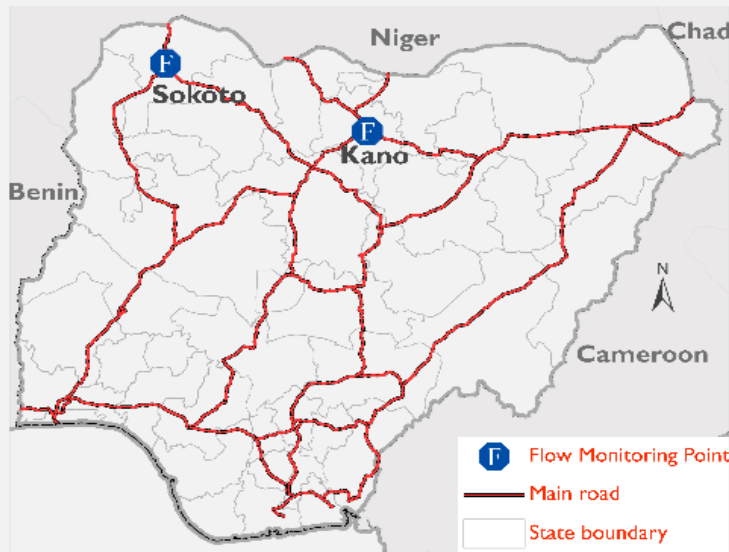
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TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1,336 ON AVERAGE PER DAY   +8 % ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	19%	8%
Male	64%	9%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	🚗	59%
Bus	🚌	36%
Motorbike	🛵	1%
Foot	🚶	1%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	70%
Niger	29%
Chad	<1%
Cameroon	<1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	67%
Nigeria	30%
Chad	2%
Cameroon	1%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

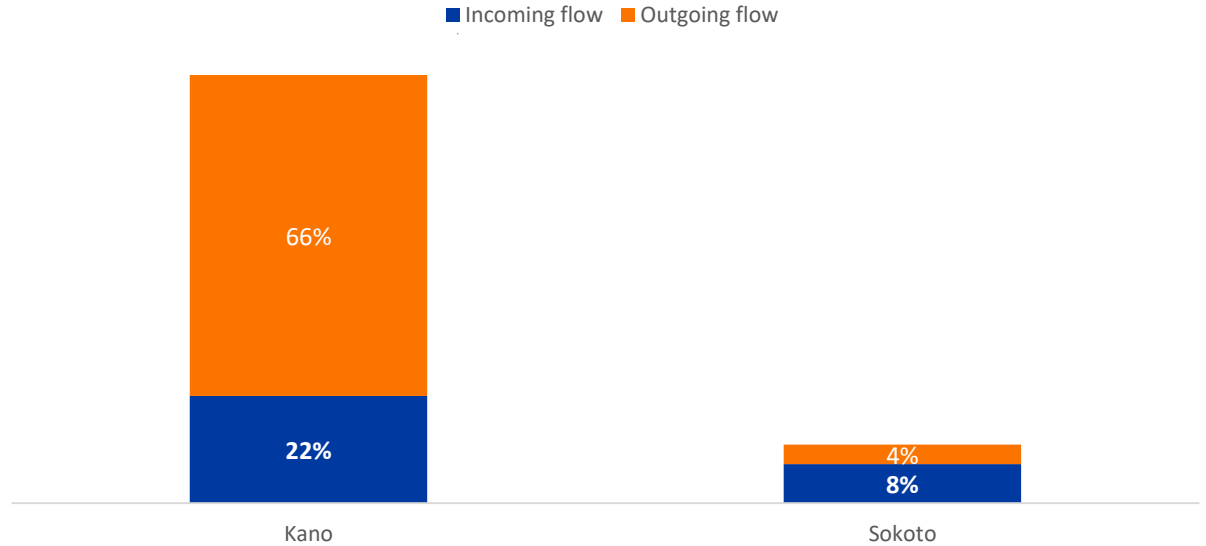| Incoming flow	Outgoing flow
30%	70%

IOM UN MIGRATION   **DTM**   3
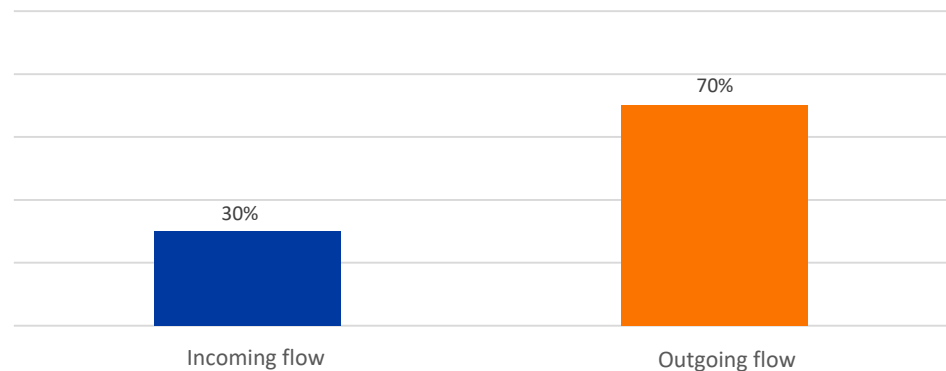
LOCATION OF FLOWS AND QUARTERLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

Flow monitoring points: The FMPs at which majority of the flows were recorded over the quarter were in Kano (88%) of which 66 per cent were outflows and 22 per cent were inflows.
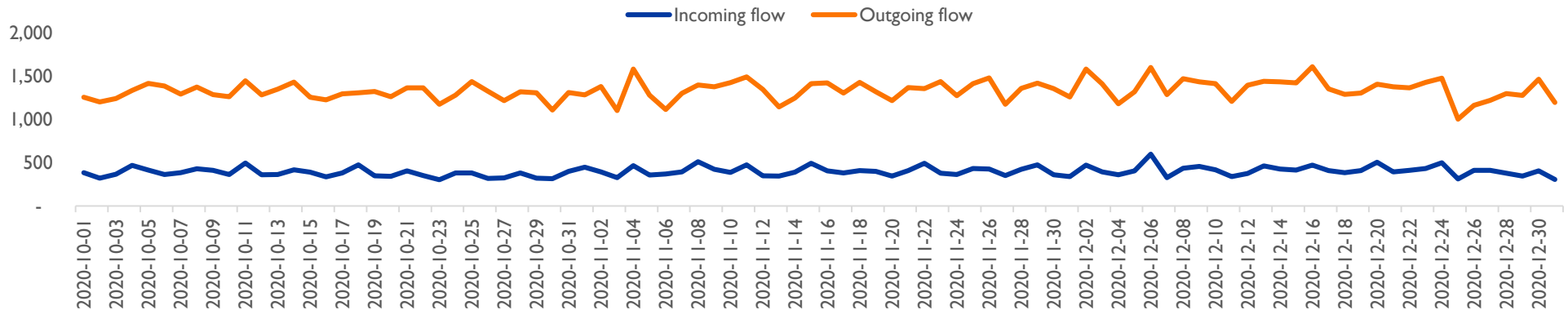
Types of flows recorded at FMPs: Data collected over the reporting period shows that Sokoto recorded more inflow movements (8%) than outflow (4%). Whereas, at the Kano FMPs the outflow movements (66%) recorded was significantly higher than the inflow movements (22%) recorded. These FMPs are strategic transit points for flows travelling through the country. Kano experienced a higher influx of travellers (88%) in and out of Nigeria because of the size of the population and the commercial activities. Other FMPs, in Sokoto, recorded a smaller share of travellers (12%) because of its relatively smaller population and commercial activities however, they are very strategic locations as they are border points and transit points between Nigeria and Niger.

Quarterly evolution of flows: The graph below illustrates the evolution of the flows observed at the Nigerian FMPs between October and December 2020. Flows remained relatively constant throughout the quarter except for a significant dip observed towards the end of December, which was due to festivities taking place around the end of the year, during which period people tend to restrict their travels.
Regardless of the stricter travel restrictions and greater difficulties crossing the Nigerian border, travellers find alternate routes to by-pass immigration officials. So, it does not necessarily reduce movements significantly.

RECORDED FLOWS, BY FMP AND TYPE OF FLOW

■ Incoming flow ■ Outgoing flow

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS, BY TYPE OF FLOW

— Incoming flow — Outgoing flow

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SOKOTO

Presentation of FMP: The Sokoto Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) was set up in March 2017 covering three migratory routes in Ilella, 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.
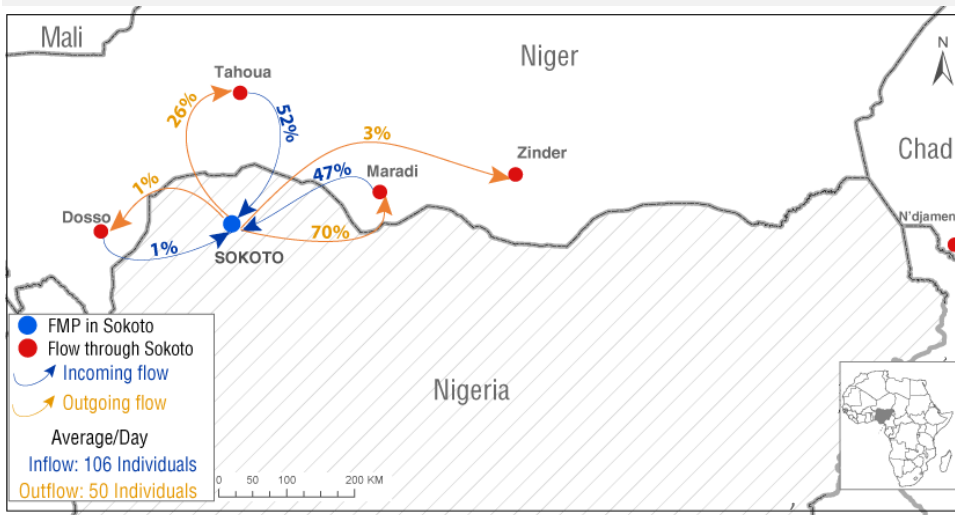
Mobility trends: In the reporting period, at the Sokoto FMP, on average 156 individuals were observed daily. Theree was no difference observed since the previous quarter during which 156 individuals had been observed. Over the 4th quarter, peaks were observed on (4th, 11th, 18th and 25th) October, (1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th) November and (6th, 13th, 20th and 27th) December which corresponded to market days in Gada, Illela, Sabon-Birnin, Yarbulutu, Mailalle (in Nigeria), Tumfafi, Dandadi and Souloulou (in Niger Republic). Although, the individuals recorded on 27th December slightly decreased compared to other market days as a result of the election that was observed in Niger Republic.

Types of flows: All observed travellers were undertaking a cross-border movement (67% were entering the country, while 33% were leaving the country).

Departure/Origin and destination: In the 4th quarter of 2020, the main cities from which individuals travelled (inflow) were Tahoua (52%) and Maradi (47%). Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Maradi (70%), Tahoua (26%) and Zinder (3%). The main modes of transportation were car (40%), bus (19%), motorbike (12%), foot (11%), bicycle (9%) and riding animals (5%).
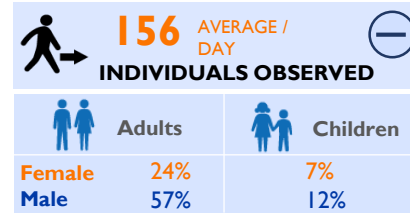
Traveller profiles: While 57 per cent of travellers were adult male, 24 per cent were adult female and 19 per cent were children (7% female children, 12% male children).

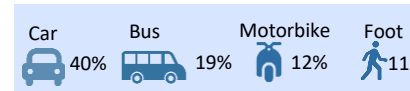### Movements observed at Sokoto between October and December 2020

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.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

156 AVERAGE / DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	24%	7%
Male	57%	12%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	Bus	Motorbike	Foot
40%	19%	12%	11%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	68%
Nigeria	32%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	68%
Niger	32%

REGISTERED FLOWS

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

68% Incoming flow
32% Outgoing flow

DAILY MOVEMENTS

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

— Inflow — Outflow

IOM UN MIGRATION DTM 5
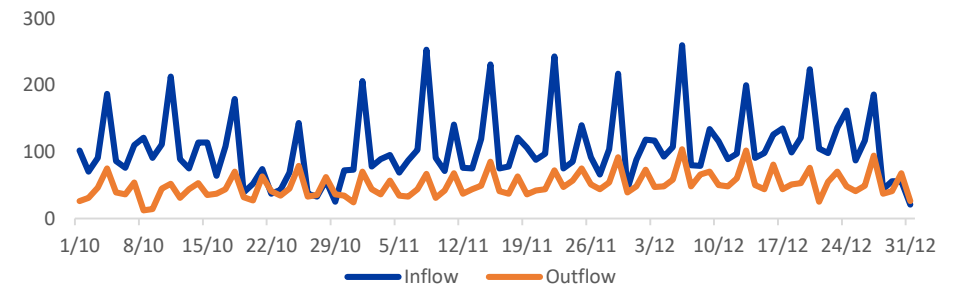
KANO

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.
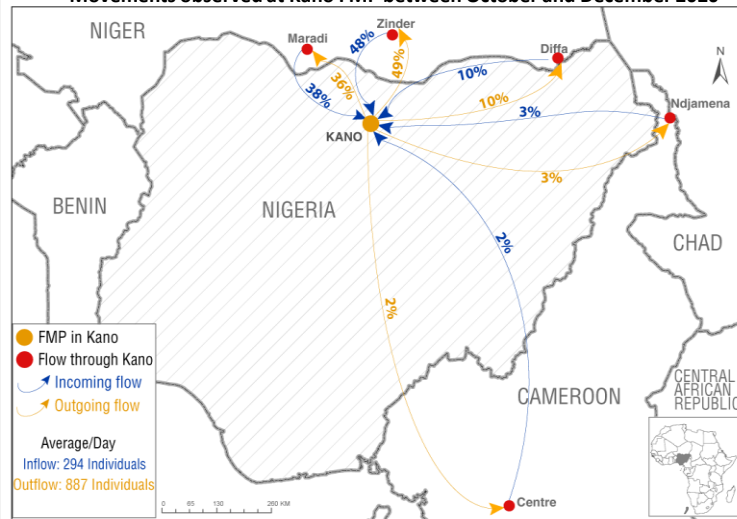
Mobility trends: In the reporting period, at the Kano FMP, on average, 1,181 individuals were observed daily. This represents an increase of 8 per cent in comparison to the number of individuals observed in the previous quarter, (1,086 individuals). The increase may be attributed to short term movements for commercial purposes, migrants travelling home to celebrate the festive season with family and fair weather with improved road conditions for safe transportation. Meanwhile, the number of individuals observed remained steady during non-market days and dropped significantly towards the end of the year (17th – 31st).

Types of flows: All observed travellers were undertaking a trans-boundary movement (25% were entering the country, while 75% were leaving the country).

Departure/Origin and destination: Between October and December 2020, the main cities from which individuals travelled (inflow) were Zinder (48%), Maradi (38%) and Diffa (10%) in Niger. Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Zinder (49%), Maradi (36%) and Diffa (9%) in Niger. The modes of transportation were car (61%) and bus (39%).
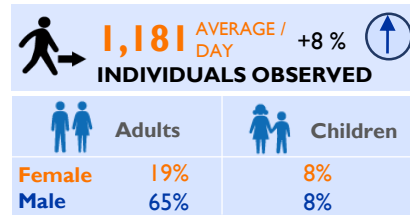
Traveller profiles: While 65 per cent of travellers were adult male, 19 per cent were adult female and 16 per cent were children (8% female children, 8% male children).

Movements observed at Kano FMP between October and December 2020

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.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

1,181 AVERAGE / DAY **+8 %** ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	19%	8%
Male	65%	8%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	🚗	61%
Bus	🚌	39%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	75%
Niger	24%
Chad	<1%
Cameroon	<1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	72%
Nigeria	25%
Chad	2%
Cameroon	1%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
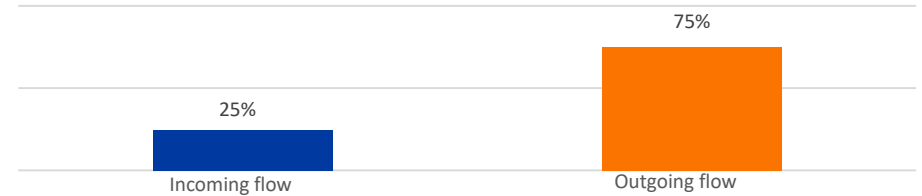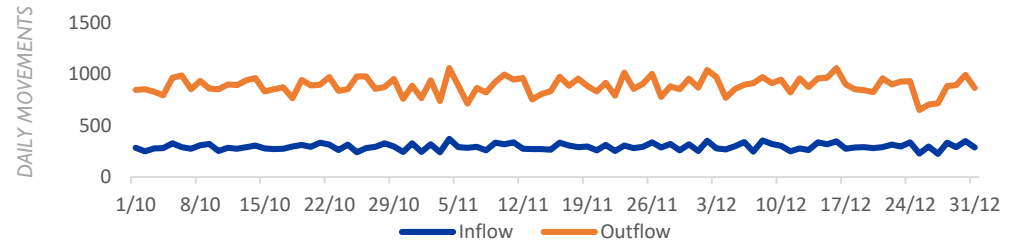
MIGRATION JOURNEY

Introduction: Between October and December, 840 Flow Monitoring Surveys were conducted at the two Flow Monitoring Points (Kano and Sokoto) in Nigeria.

Number of surveys by FMP : Most surveys (88%) were conducted at the Kano FMP. This is because Kano is one of the biggest commercial cities in West Africa and the second largest city in Nigeria in terms of population.

Country of departure and destination: The majority of travellers (87%) began their migration journey from Nigeria, followed by Niger (13%). These findings reflect the fact that the border points between Nigeria and Niger gives room for a lot of short-term commercial activities between the two countries.

Survey results show that 44 per cent of interviewed individuals intended to travel to North Africa, 40 per cent intended to travel to West & Central Africa and 16 per cent intended to travel to Europe as their region of final destination. Statistics have shown that a lot of Nigerians heading to Europe explore the North African route, eventually crossing the Meditarrean sea in boats and ships that carry passengers in excess. However, many migrants go to North Africa to find job opportunities there (construction, domestic work etc).The survey results further showed the main countries of intended final destination which were Nigeria (25%), Libya (22%), Algeria (20%), Niger (10%), Italy (7%) and Spain (5%).
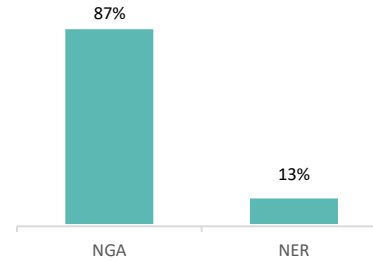
Reasons for travel: The primary reason for travel for the vast majority of surveyed travellers was economic migration (96%) , while others (4%) were travelling for marriage/rejoin family, access to services, etc.

Number & Percentage of Flow Monitoring Survey conducted by state
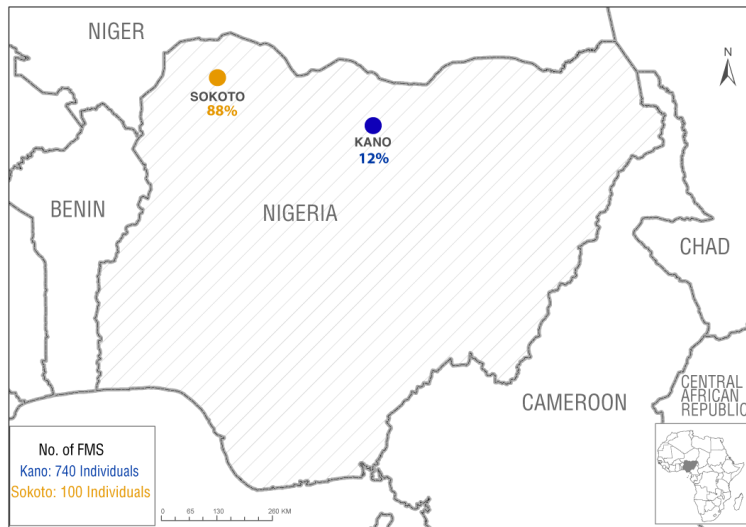
No. of FMS
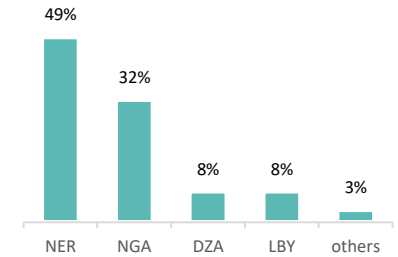Kano: 740 Individuals
Sokoto: 100 Individuals

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.
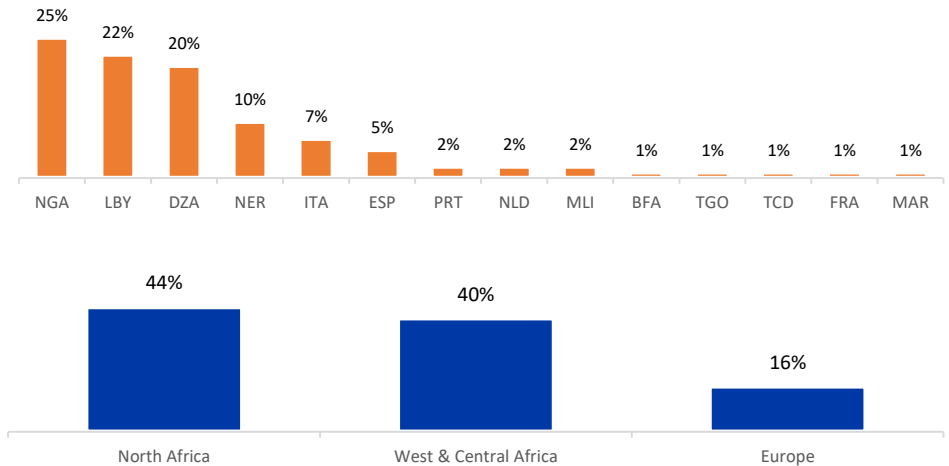
MAIN COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE
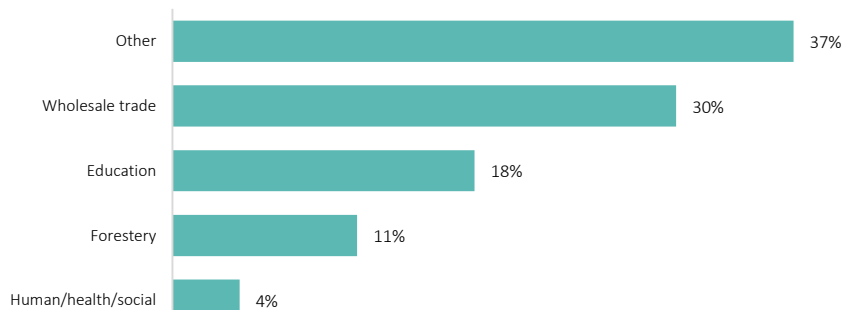
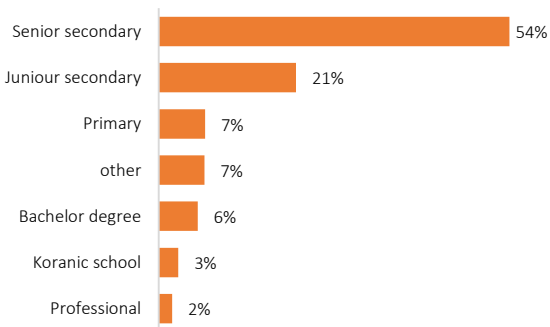### MAIN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION
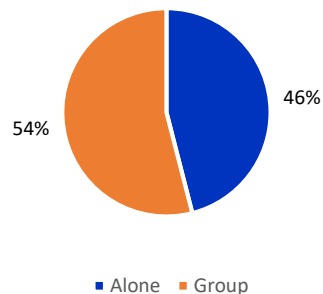
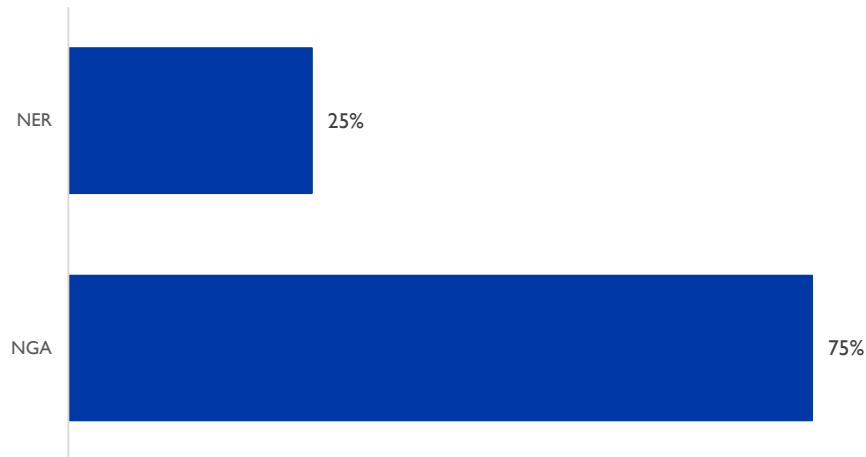### PRIMARY REASONS FOR TRAVEL

INTENTIONS

FIELD OF WORK

- Other — 37%
- Wholesale trade — 30%
- Education — 18%
- Forestery — 11%
- Human/health/social — 4%

EDUCATION LEVEL

- Senior secondary — 54%
- Juniour secondary — 21%
- Primary — 7%
- other — 7%
- Bachelor degree — 6%
- Koranic school — 3%
- Professional — 2%

TYPE OF TRAVEL

- 46% Alone
- 54% Group

■ Alone ■ Group

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS PRIOR TO MIGRATION

- Self employed — 92%
- Employed — 5%
- Unemployed-looking for a job — 2%
- No answer — 1%

CURRENT OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

- Unemployed-looking for job — 85%
- Self employed — 9%
- No answer — 2%
- Unemployed-not looking for job — 2%
- Retired — 1%

NATIONALITY

- NER — 25%
- NGA — 75%

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE AND NATIONALITY

Nationality : The majority of surveyed travellers (75%) were Nigerian nationals, followed by Nigerian nationals (25%). Nigeria and Niger do not only share boundaries, their nationals also trade/commercial activities which makes for a large percentage of movements.

Occupational status (prior to travel and current) : Prior to starting their migration journey, most travellers (92%) were self-employed. Meanwhile, 5 per cent were employed and 2 per cent were unemployed in search of a job.

At the time of the survey, however, the most common occupational statuses of travellers were unemployed, in search of a job (85%), self-employed (9%) and unemployed, not looking for a job (2%). The difference in statuses before travel and at the time of the survey show that most of the travellers quit their jobs or lost their jobs in the process of migration. Most travellers prefer job employments (for steady flow of income) and are only forced to trade because of lack of employment. Since the outbreak of COVID-19 most businesses have not been up and running.

Field of work: Thirty per cent of surveyed individuals were traders which explains partly movements between Nigeria and Niger as both countries have special market days which promotes short-term commercial movements. It was followed by education (18%) and forestry (11%).

Education level: The vast majority of the travellers have a high level of education, 54 per cent of the travellers completed secondary school education, 21 per cent have junior secondary scchool education, 7 per cent possess a university degree, another 7 per cent have primary school education, 3 per cent are graduates of koranic school and 2 per cent are professionals (masters and doctors of philosophy).
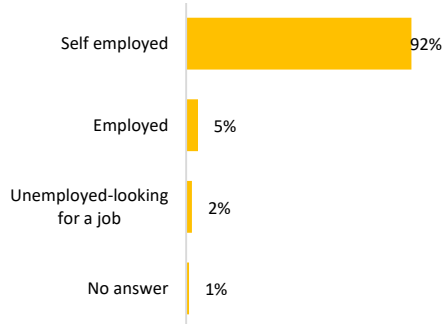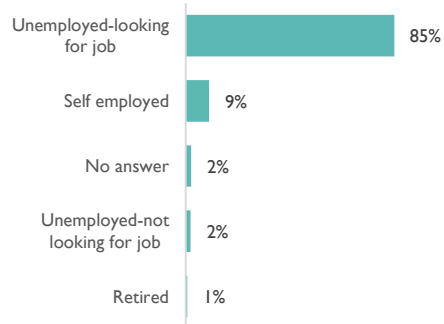
COVID-19

In the context of the COVID-19 crisis, additional questions were added to the survey, in order to gain a better grasp of travellers' knowledge of COVID-19 and to assess measures taken to fight the spread of the virus.
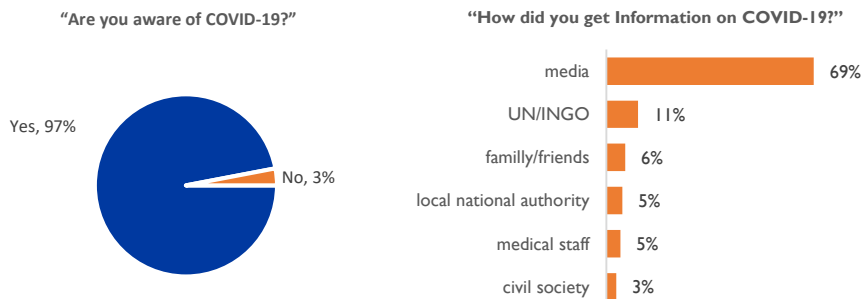
Awareness of COVID-19 pandemic: Amongst surveyed individuals, 97 per cent were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic, while 3 per cent did not know of the pandemic. The main means by which surveyed individuals gained awareness on COVID-19 pandemic were through media (69%), United Nations Organizations/INGOs (11%) and through family or friends (6%).
A very large majority (99%) knew about symptoms linked to COVID-19, chief amongst them fever (29%), difficulty breathing (17%), sore throat (10%), cough (9%), headache (9%), loss of taste/smell (6%), chest pain (6%) and muscle pain (4%).
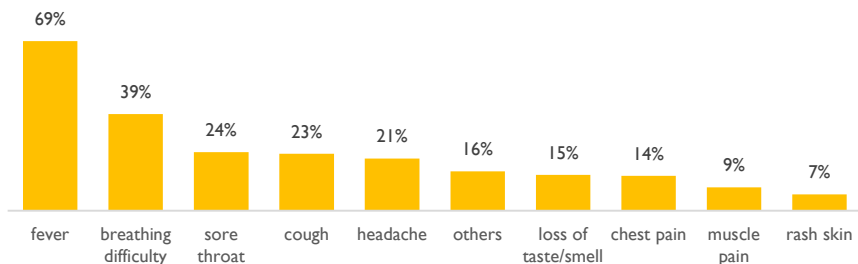Amongst the preventive measures taken by surveyed individuals in the vehicle, hand washing (20%) was the most common, followed by wearing of masks (16%), reduced number of passengers in the vehicle (15%), disinfection of vehicle (15%), information given by driver (10%). Whereas, 7 per cent of surveyed individuals took no preventive measures against COVID-19 in the vehicle.

Challenges faced: Twenty-two per cent of surveyed travellers indicated having faced challenges since the start of the COVID-19 crisis, the main ones being family and friends died of COVID-19 (16%), access to food worsened (10%), loss of job/economic hardship (7%). However, majority of the surveyed travellers stated they have not faced any challenge so far.
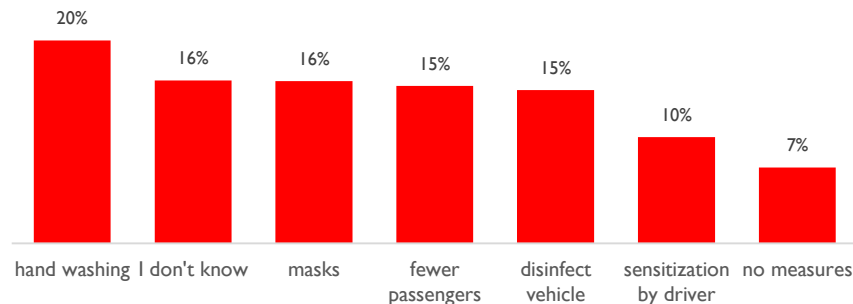
PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN IN VEHICLE
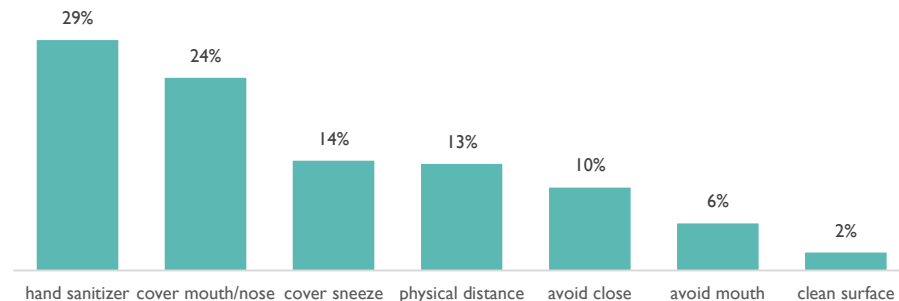

20%	16%	16%	15%	15%	10%	7%
hand washing	I don't know	masks	fewer passengers	disinfect vehicle	sensitization by driver	no measures

AWARENESS OF COVID-19

"Are you aware of COVID-19?"

Yes, 97% No, 3%

"How did you get Information on COVID-19?"

media	69%
UN/INGO	11%
familly/friends	6%
local national authority	5%
medical staff	5%
civil society	3%

PROTECTION MEASURES IN THE EVENT OF SYMPTOMS

29%	24%	14%	13%	10%	6%	2%
hand sanitizer	cover mouth/nose	cover sneeze	physical distance	avoid close	avoid mouth	clean surface

KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19 SYMPTOMS

69%	39%	24%	23%	21%	16%	15%	14%	9%	7%
fever	breathing difficulty	sore throat	cough	headache	others	loss of taste/smell	chest pain	muscle pain	rash skin

CHALLENGES FACED

22%	21%	16%	10%	7%	6%	5%	5%	4%	3%	1%	1%
no challenges	others	familly/friends died of COVID-19	food worsened	job economic	familly/friends COVID-19 recovery	sending remittances	basic services	access to ppe	health care services	COVID-19 recovery	discrimination

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 inormants 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, proffesional 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.

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The maps displayed 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.