DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGERIA

APRIL - JUNE 2022

IOM
UN MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

In order to gain a better understanding of mobility flows and trends throughout 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 with 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: one section presents data obtained during the Flow Monitoring Registry and another section presents the key results from the Flow Monitoring Survey conducted with travellers between **April and June 2022.** The report 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

968 travellers on average observed daily

543 individual surveys

37% of individuals were headed to Nigeria

63% of individuals were travelling out of Nigeria

88,113 total individuals observed at all FMPs in Nigeria

65% of individuals used car as means of transport

7% of travellers were elderly persons

82% of travellers were travelling for economic reasons

FMP ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA ARE FUNDED BY

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION – iomnigeriadtm@iom.int – https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria – https://migration.iom.int
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TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: 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. During the reporting period, on average, 990 individuals were observed at FMPs daily, a decrease of 17 per cent compared to previous quarter.

Types of flows: All observed travellers were conducting a cross-border movement (37% were entering the country, while 63% were leaving the country).
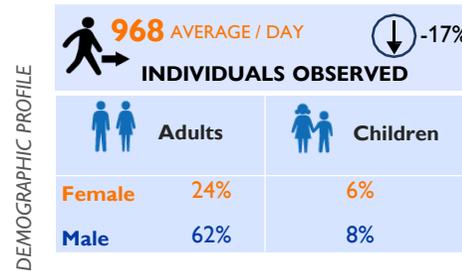
Departure/Origin and destination: Between April and June 2022, the main cities from which individuals travelled from (inflow) were Maradi (49%), Zinder (26%), Tahoua (20%) and Niamey (3%) in Niger. Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Maradi (48%), Zinder (41%), Tahoua (6%) and Diffa (3%) in Niger. The main modes of transportation were car (65%), bus (31%), motorbike (1%), foot (1%) and bicycle (1%).

Traveller profiles: While 62 per cent of travellers were adult male, 24 per cent were adult female and 14 per cent were children (6% female children, 8% male children).

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Legend:
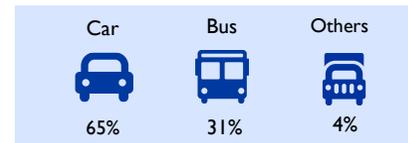- Flow Monitoring Point
- Main road

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

968 AVERAGE / DAY   ↓ -17%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	24%	6%
Male	62%	8%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	Bus	Others
65%	31%	4%

ORIGIN & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Main origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	63%
Niger	37%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	63%
Nigeria	37%

REGISTERED FLOWS

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

Incoming flow	Outgoing flow
37%	63%

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

— Inflow   — Outflow
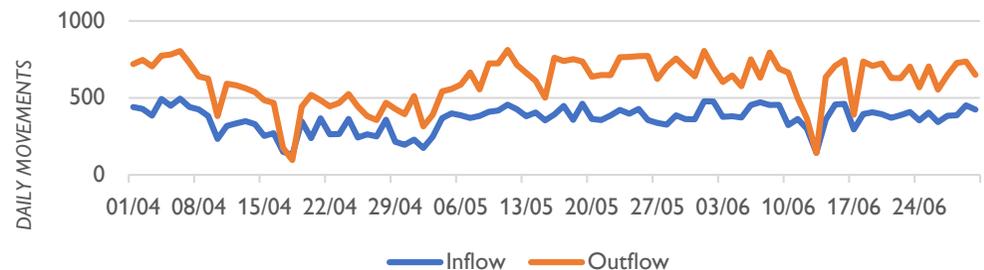
SOKOTO

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 the dynamics of migration covering these routes.
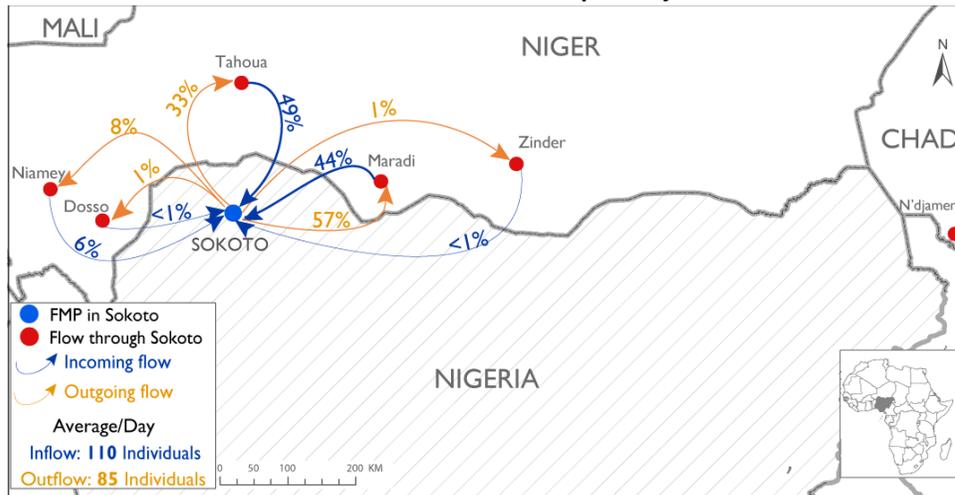
Mobility trends: In the reporting period, at the Sokoto FMP, on average 195 individuals were observed daily, an 11 per cent decrease compared to previous quarter. Between April and June peaks were observed on (3rd, 17th, 24th and 28th) April, (5th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 25th and 29th) May and (5th, 12th, 19th and 26th) June which were market days in Gada, Illela, Sabon-Birnin, Yarbulutu, Mailalle (in Nigeria), Birnin Nkonni, Tumfafi, Dandadi and Souloulou (in Niger Republic). The dips project the non-market days along these routes. The sudden dip in movements on April 30th as this was the last day of the Ramadan fasting and prayer. No data was collected on 1 and 2 May in Sokoto as it was the day to celebrate the end of the Ramadan fasting and prayer and, International Workers' day respectively. Meanwhile, very low inflow/outflow were recorded on 13 June due to the public holiday in Nigeria.

Types of flows: All observed travellers were undertaking a cross-border movement (57% were entering the country, while 43% were leaving the country).

Departure/Origin and destination: Between April and June 2022, the cities from which individuals travelled (inflow) were Tahoua (49%) and Maradi (44%). Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Maradi (57%), Tahoua (33%) and Niamey (8%). The main modes of transportation were car (43%), bus (38%), motorbike (5%), foot (5%) and bicycle (5%).
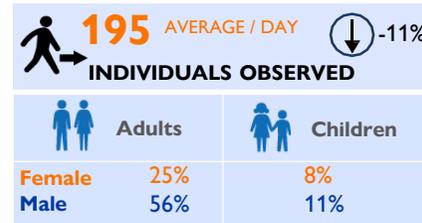
Traveller profiles: While 56 per cent of travellers were adult males, 25 per cent were adult females and 19 per cent were children (8% female children, 11% male children).

TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

195 AVERAGE / DAY   ⬇ -11%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	25%	8%
Male	56%	11%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	Bus	Others
43%	38%	19%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	57%
Nigeria	43%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	57%
Niger	43%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

Incoming flow	Outgoing flow
57%	43%

Movements observed in Sokoto between April and June 2022

MALI
NIGER
CHAD
Tahoua
Zinder
Niamey
Dosso
Maradi
N'djamena
SOKOTO
NIGERIA

33% 8% 49% 1% 1% 44% 57% 6% <1% <1%

N

- ● FMP in Sokoto
- ● Flow through Sokoto
- ↗ Incoming flow
- ↗ Outgoing flow

Average/Day
Inflow: 110 Individuals
Outflow: 85 Individuals

0 50 100 200 KM

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS
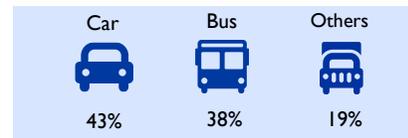

— Inflow   — Outflow

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.

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 the dynamics of migration covering these routes.
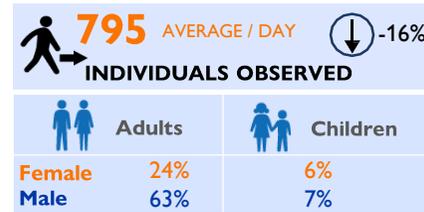
Mobility trends: In the reporting period, at the Kano FMP, on average, 795 individuals were observed daily, a decrease of 16 per cent compared to previous quarter. Between April and June, sudden dips in movements were observed on 10 April, 8 May and 15 May were a result of heavy rainfalls and windstorms along the routes. Little movements were observed in the state of Kano on 1 and 2 May due to the end of Ramadan and International Workers' Day. During these days, travel is generally limited. Meanwhile, very low inflow/outflow were recorded on 13 June due to the democracy day public holiday in Nigeria.

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

Departure/Origin and destination: Between April and June 2022, the main cities from which individuals travelled (inflow) were Maradi (53%), Zinder (42%) and Diffa (3%) in Niger. Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Zinder (50%), Maradi (46%) and Diffa (3%) in Niger. The modes of transportation were car (71%) and bus (29%).

Traveller profiles: While 63 per cent of travellers were adult male, 24 per cent were adult female and 13 per cent were children (6% female children, 7% male children).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

795 AVERAGE / DAY ↓ -16%

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	24%	6%
Male	63%	7%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	Bus
71%	29%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows

Country	% of flows
Nigeria	67%
Niger	33%

Destination of flows

Country	% of flows
Niger	67%
Nigeria	33%

Movements observed in Kano FMP between Arpil and June 2022

Legend:
- 🟡 FMP in Kano
- 🔴 Destination/ Departure Point
- → Incoming flow
- → Outgoing flow

Average/Day
Inflow: 260 Individuals
Outflow: 535 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.

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS
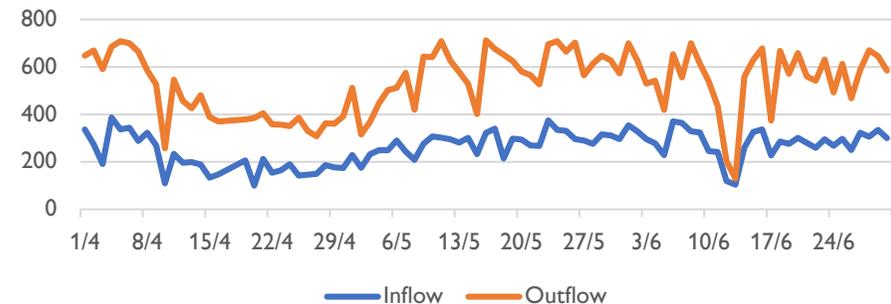
Incoming flow	Outgoing flow
33%	67%

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

— Inflow — Outflow

DAILY MOVEMENTS

MIGRATION JOURNEY

Introduction: Between April and June 2022, 543 Flow Monitoring Surveys were conducted at the two Flow Monitoring Points (Kano and Sokoto) in Nigeria.
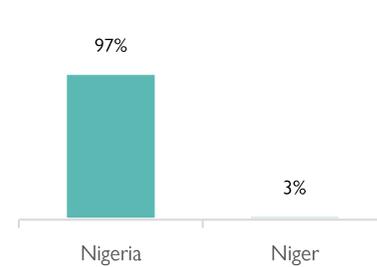
Number of surveys by FMP: Seventy-eight per cent (426 surveys) of the 543 surveys were conducted at the Kano FMP. This is because Kano is one of the biggest commercial cities in West Africa and the second largest city in Nigeria in terms of population.

Country of departure and destination: The overwhelming majority of travellers interviwed (97%) began their migration journey from Nigeria, while only 3 per cent of interviwed migrants had come from Niger. These findings reflect the fact that there are significant outgoing movements, indeed a majority, of Nigerians seeking to reach North African or European countries, while large numbers of movements between Nigeria and Niger gives room for a lot of short-term commercial activities between the two countries.
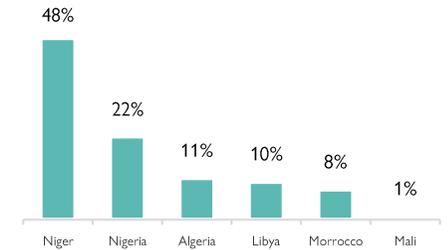
Survey results show that 46 per cent of interviewed individuals had countries in West and Central Africa as intended final destination, 31 per cent intended to travel to countries in North Africa and 23 per cent had countries in Europe as their intended final destination. Migration trends indicate that many Nigerians heading to Europe explore the North African route, eventually crossing the Mediterranean Sea in boats and ships that carry passengers in excess. Many migrants also go to North Africa to seek job opportunities (construction, domestic work, etc.). The survey results further shows that the main countries of intended final destination were Nigeria (22%), Niger (19%), Libya (18%), Algeria (12%), Spain (8%) and Italy (7%).

Reasons for travel: The main reasons for travel for the vast majority of surveyed travellers was economic migration (82%), while others were travelling for marriage and/or to rejoin family (10%), access to better services (4%), conflict/violence (1%), to further their education (1%), etc.
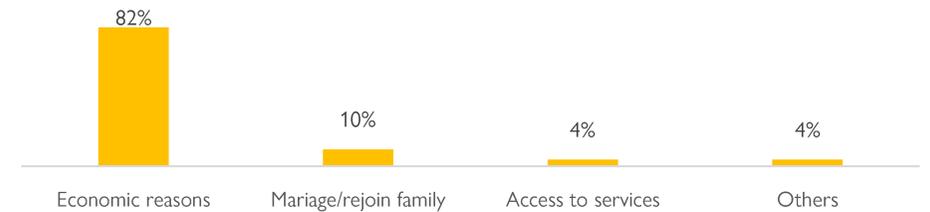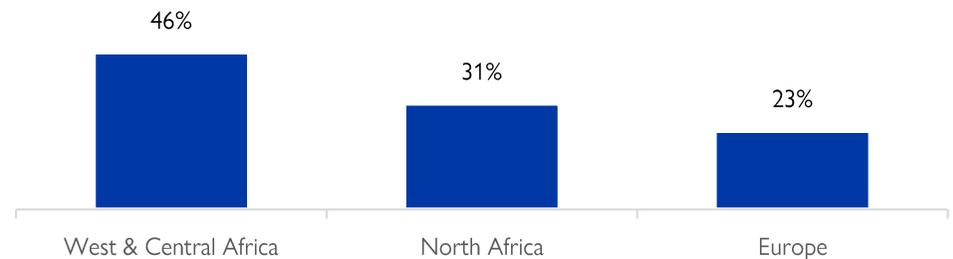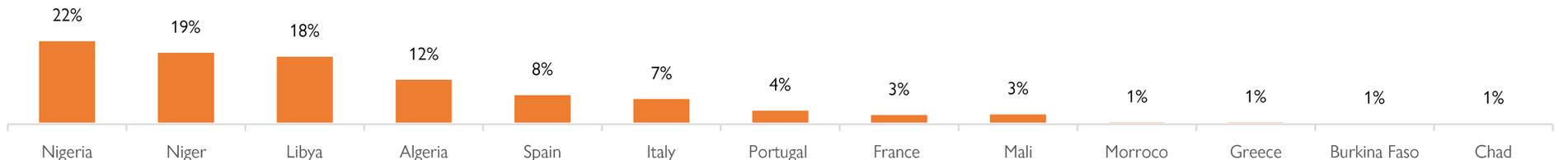
MAIN COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE

- Nigeria: 97%
- Niger: 3%

MAIN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

- Niger: 48%
- Nigeria: 22%
- Algeria: 11%
- Libya: 10%
- Morrocco: 8%
- Mali: 1%

PRIMARY REASONS FOR TRAVEL

- Economic reasons: 82%
- Mariage/rejoin family: 10%
- Access to services: 4%
- Others: 4%

INTENDED FINAL DESTINATION REGION

- West & Central Africa: 46%
- North Africa: 31%
- Europe: 23%

INTENDED FINAL DESTINATION COUNTRY

- Nigeria: 22%
- Niger: 19%
- Libya: 18%
- Algeria: 12%
- Spain: 8%
- Italy: 7%
- Portugal: 4%
- France: 3%
- Mali: 3%
- Morroco: 1%
- Greece: 1%
- Burkina Faso: 1%
- Chad: 1%

FIELD OF WORK

- Wholesale and retail trade — 47%
- Education — 16%
- Agricultural and forestery — 14%
- Administative and support services — 9%
- Fisheries — 4%
- Water supply — 3%
- Professional, scientific and technical activities — 3%
- Human, health and social work activities — 1%
- Transportation — 1%
- Public administration and defence — 1%
- Construction — 1%

EDUCATION LEVEL

- Upper secondary education — 55%
- Lower secondary education — 19%
- Bachelor's — 9%
- Koranic islamic schl — 6%
- Short-cycle tertiary education — 3%
- Masters — 3%
- Post-secondary non-tertiary education — 2%
- Primary education — 2%
- No answer — 1%

TYPE OF TRAVEL

- Alone — 26%
- Group — 74%

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS PRIOR TO MIGRATION

- Self-employed — 78%
- Employed — 21%
- Unemployed looking for job — 1%
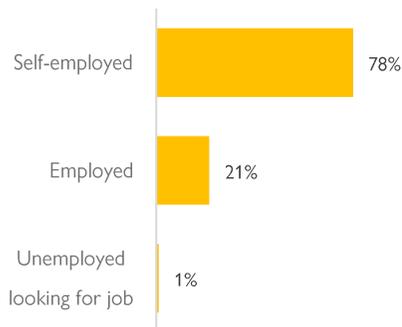
CURRENT OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

- Unemployed looking for job — 79%
- Self employed — 12%
- Employed — 3%
- Unemployed not looking for job — 3%
- No answer — 2%
- Student — 1%
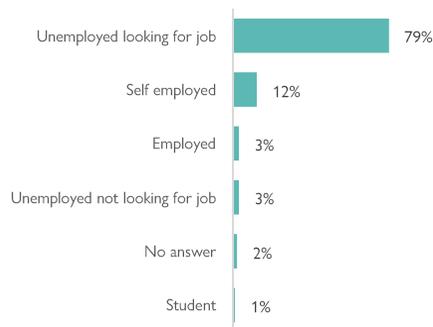
NATIONALITY
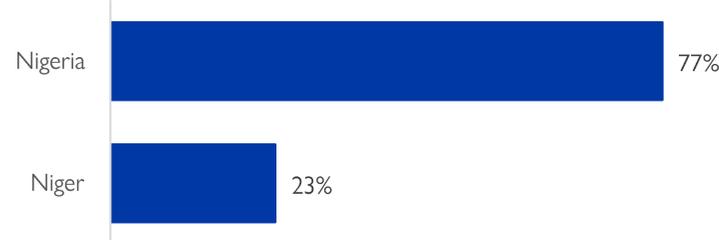
- Nigeria — 77%
- Niger — 23%

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND NATIONALITY

Nationality: The majority of surveyed travellers (77%) were Nigerian nationals, followed by Nigerien nationals (23%). Nigeria and Niger do not only share boundaries, but their nationals also trade and conduct commercial activities with each other which confirms the large percentage of movements by nationals of these countries.

Occupational status (prior to travel and current): Prior to starting their migration journey, most travellers (78%) were self-employed. While 21 per cent were employed only 1 per cent was unemployed.

At the time of the survey, however, the most common occupational statuses of travellers were unemployed and looking for a job (79%), self-employed (12%) and employed (3%). Many migrants leave their job in their country, especially as traders, petty traders, farmers, teachers, etc and travel in search of new jobs and economic opportunities elsewhere, notably North Africa and Europe, as their previous job did not suffice to fulfill their needs.

Field of work: Forty-seven per cent of surveyed individuals were traders, this accounts for the majority of the short-term commercial movements between Nigeria and Niger, as both countries have specific market days each week that promote short-term commercial activities.

Education level: The vast majority of travellers have a high level of education. Fifty-five per cent of the travellers completed secondary school education, 19 per cent have junior secondary school education, 9 per cent hold a university degree, 6 per cent are graduates of religious school, 3 per cent are higher diploma graduates, 3 per cent are professionals (masters and doctors of philosophy).

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, 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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