

**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 **December 2018**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **December** at the FMPs in **Nigeria** increased by 0.1 per cent as compared to November. In **December**, 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).

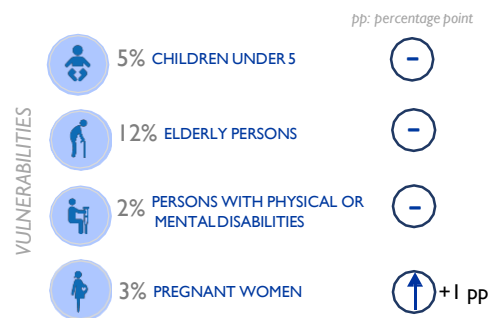
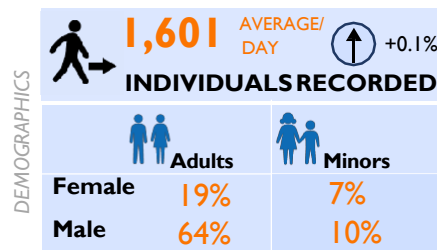
Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (60% of all flows), bus (27% of all flows), bicycle (5% of all flows) and motorbike (4% of all flows). The main nationalities observed this month were recorded as Nigerian (52%), Nigerien (34%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (2%) 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

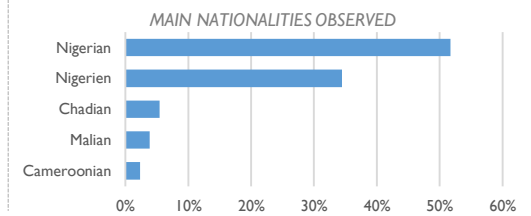
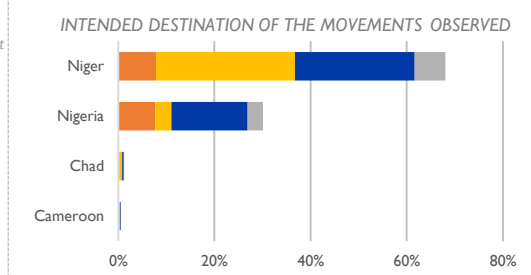
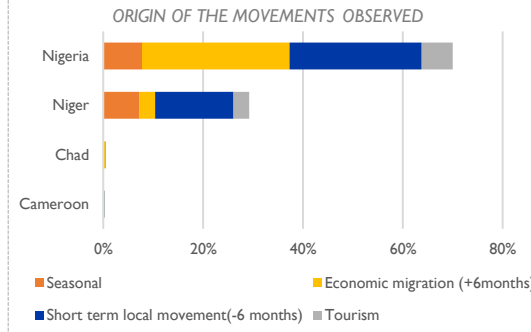
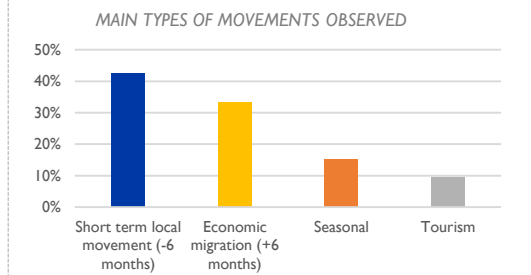
Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	66.1	+0.8 pp
Niger	33.0	-1 pp
Chad	0.6	+0.2 pp
Cameroon	0.3	-

Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	64	+1 pp
Nigeria	34	-1 pp
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

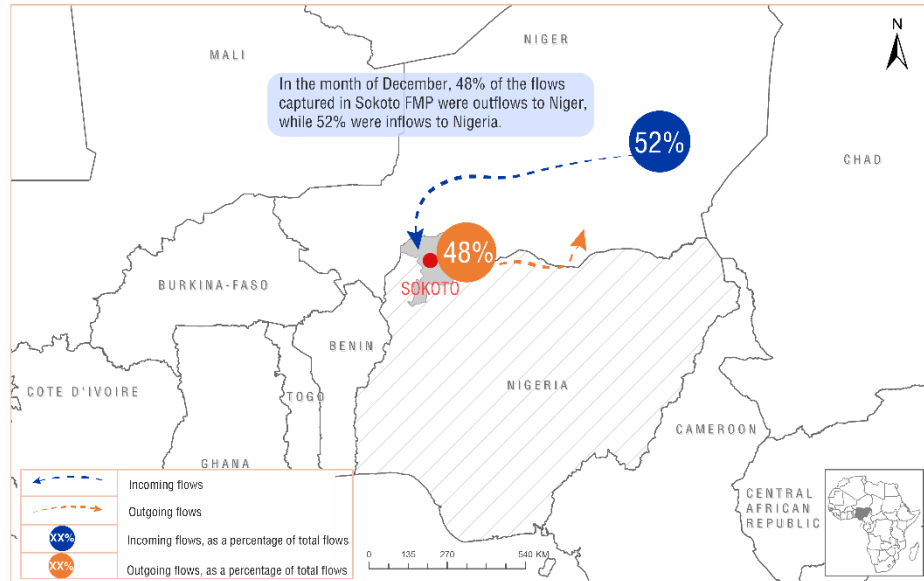


The **Sokoto FMP** observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **December 2018** at the Flow Monitoring Point of Sokoto increased by five per cent compared to November. The increase in movements recorded is a result of market activities and also large movements of people to Senegal to celebrate a religious festival. In **December**, Tahoua (60%), Maradi (37%), Niamey (3%) in Niger were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi (41%), Tahoua (45%), Niamey, (3%) Dosso (6%), Zinder (3%) and Diffa (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 (61% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than 6 months (18% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (15% of all flows) and tourism (6% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (51% of all flows), buses (16% of all flows), bicycles (13% of all flows) and motorbikes (12% of all flows). The main nationalities observed this month were recorded as Nigerian (57%) and Nigerien (38%) nationals.



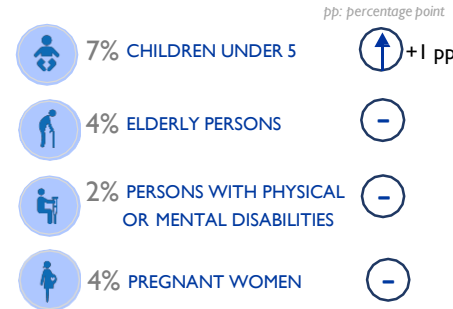
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### DEMOGRAPHICS

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



	Adults	Minors
Female	23%	7%
Male	61%	9%



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	51	-2 pp
Nigeria	49	+2 pp

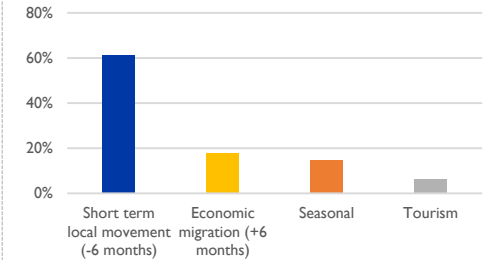
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	51	-2 pp
Niger	49	+2 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

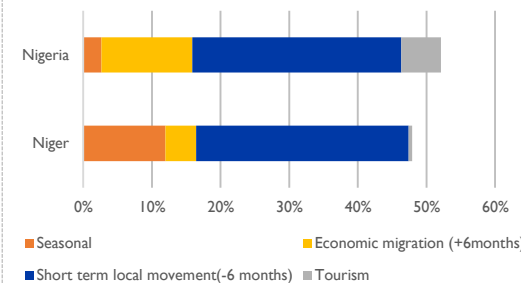
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

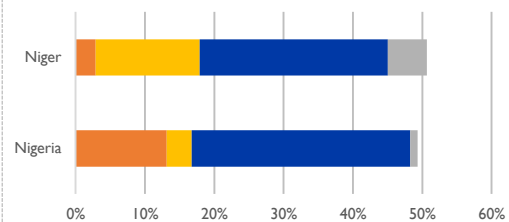
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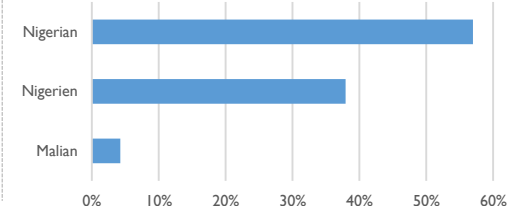
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

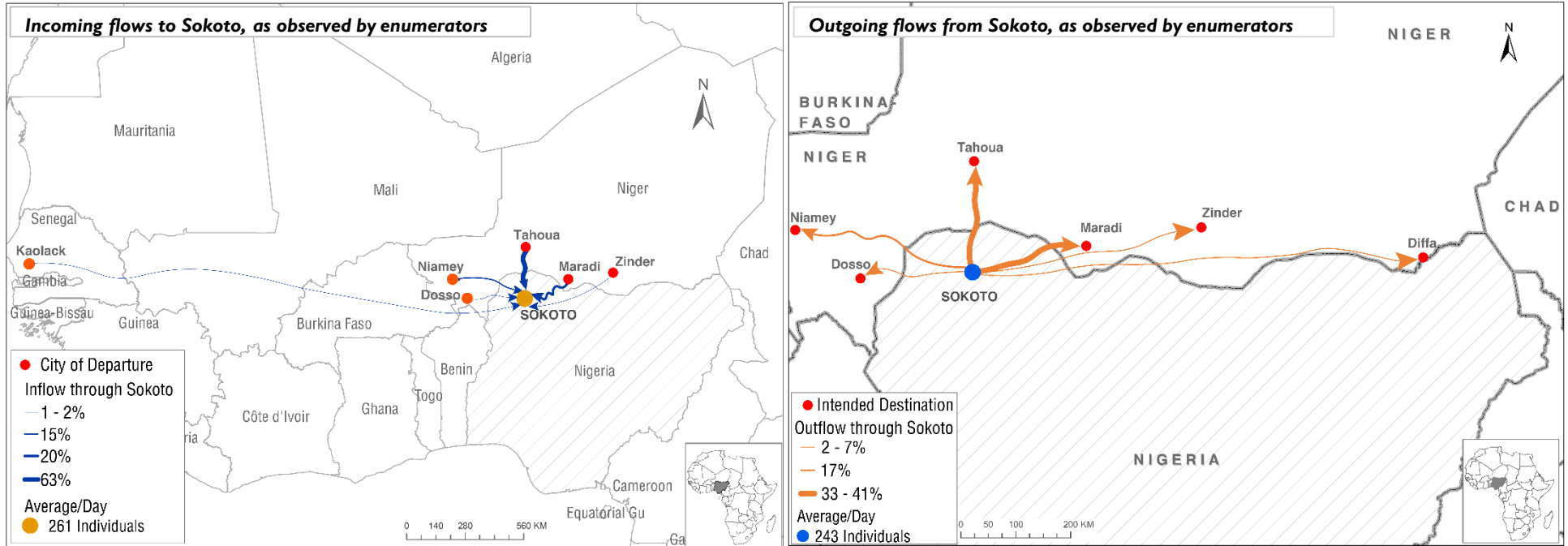


#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



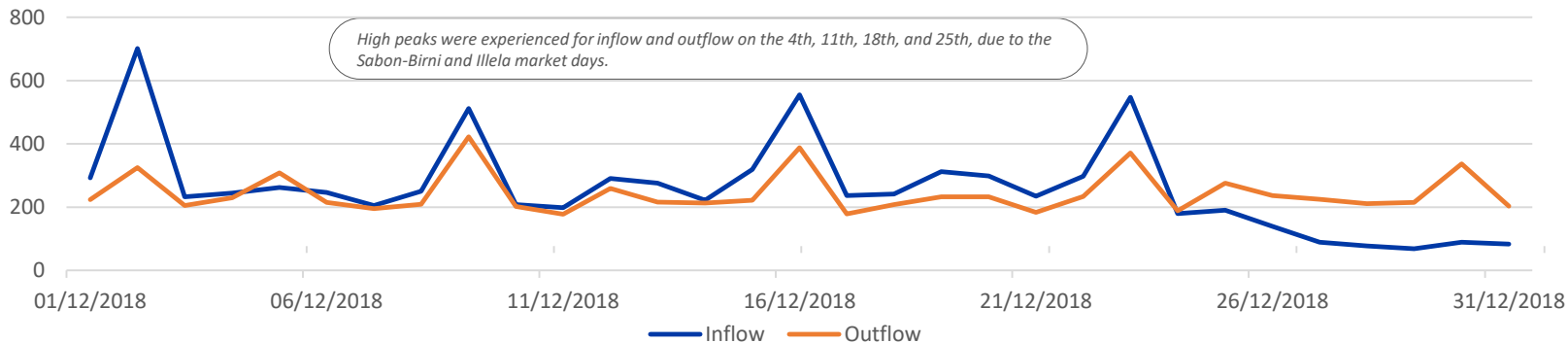
#### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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### EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING DECEMBER 2018



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Credentials: For any information extracted from this document, whether quoted, paraphrased or used in any way, the source needs to be mentioned as follows : "Source: International Organization for Migration, [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

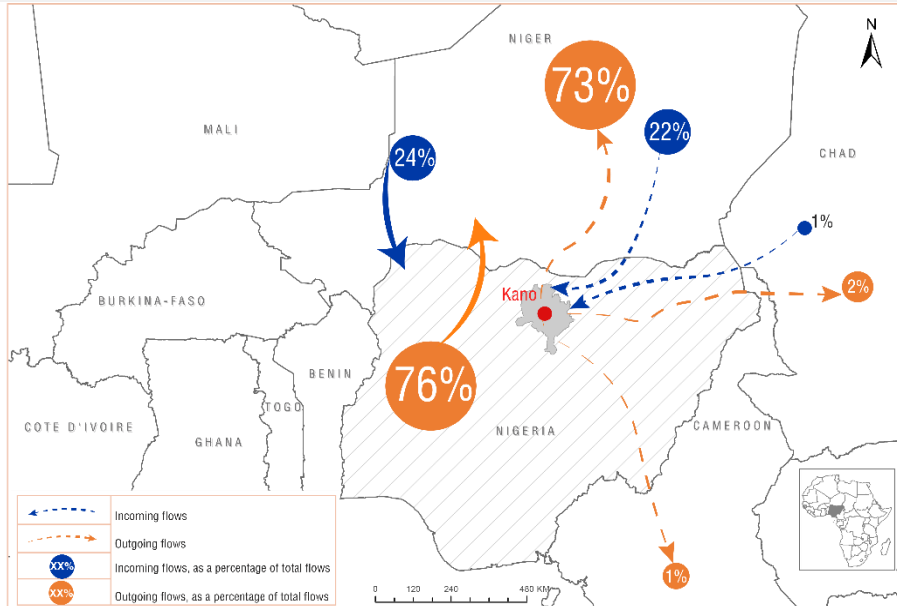
The **Kano FMP** monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa LGAs in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling through the FMP.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **December 2018** at the Kano FMP decreased by two per cent compared to November. The decrease is reportedly caused by decreased transit of merchants and traders for short term economic purposes and reduced movements as a result of the festive season.

In **December**, Maradi (53%), Zinder (35%) and Diffa (6%) in Niger, Ndjamena (4%) in Chad and Center (2%) in Cameroon were the main cities of departure of travellers passing through Kano, whereas Maradi (52%), Zinder (36%), Diffa (8%) 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: **short term local movements** (51% of all flows), **seasonal** (22% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than six months (13% of all flows) and **tourism** (15% of all flows).

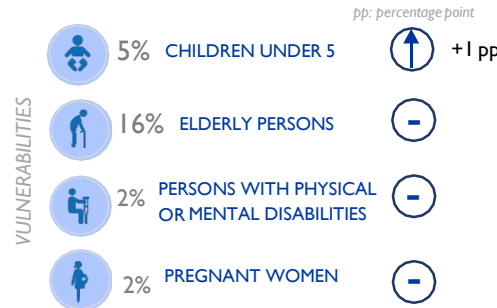
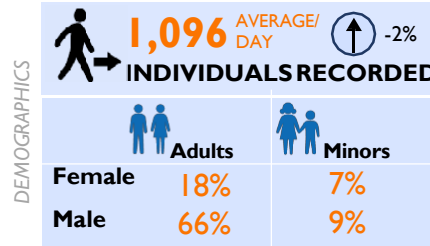
Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (66% of all flows) and buses (34% of all flows). The main nationalities observed this month were recorded as Nigerian (53%), Nigerien (35%), Chadian (6%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationals.



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### DEMOGRAPHICS

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



#### ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	76.4	-0.6 pp
Niger	22	+0.2 pp
Chad	0.9	-0.1 pp
Cameroon	0.5	-

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

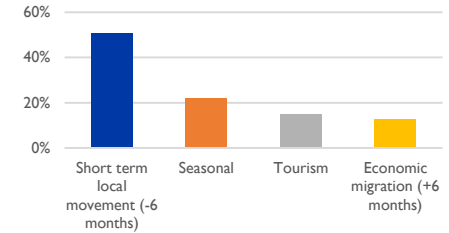
Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

pp: percentage point

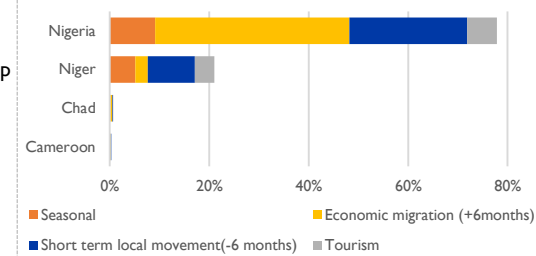
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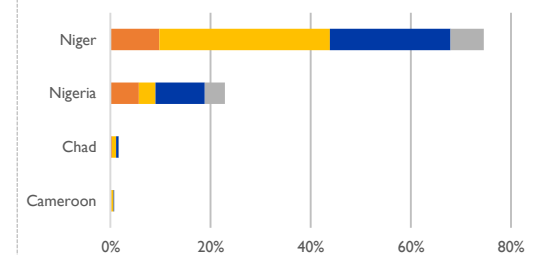
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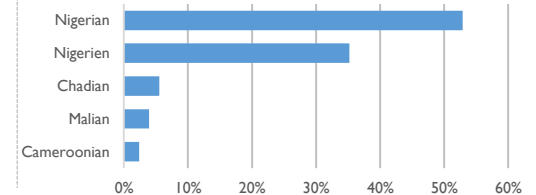
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

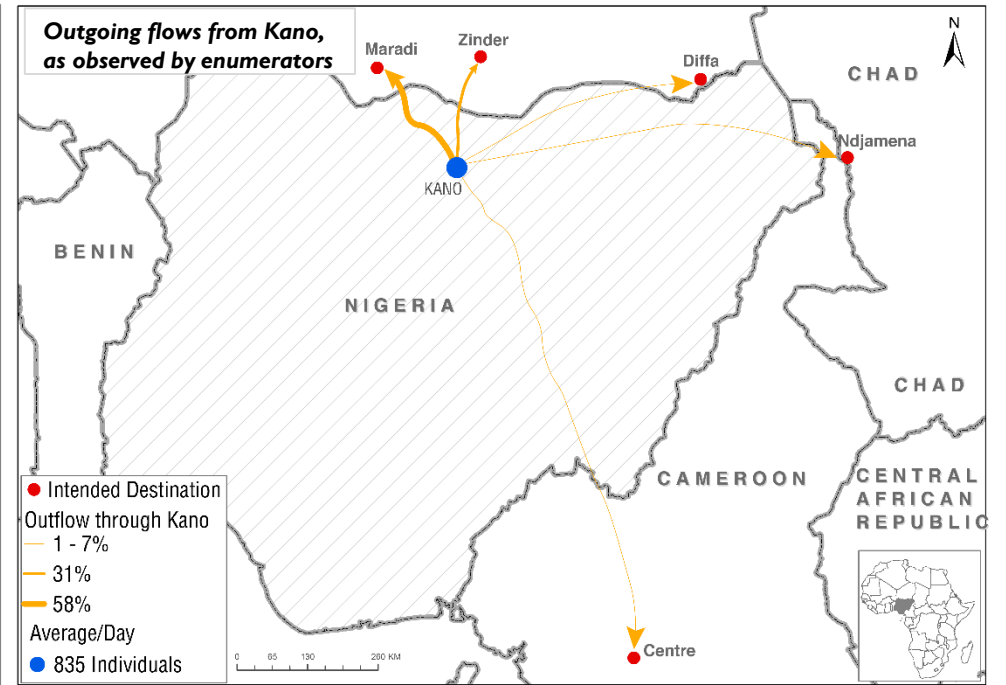
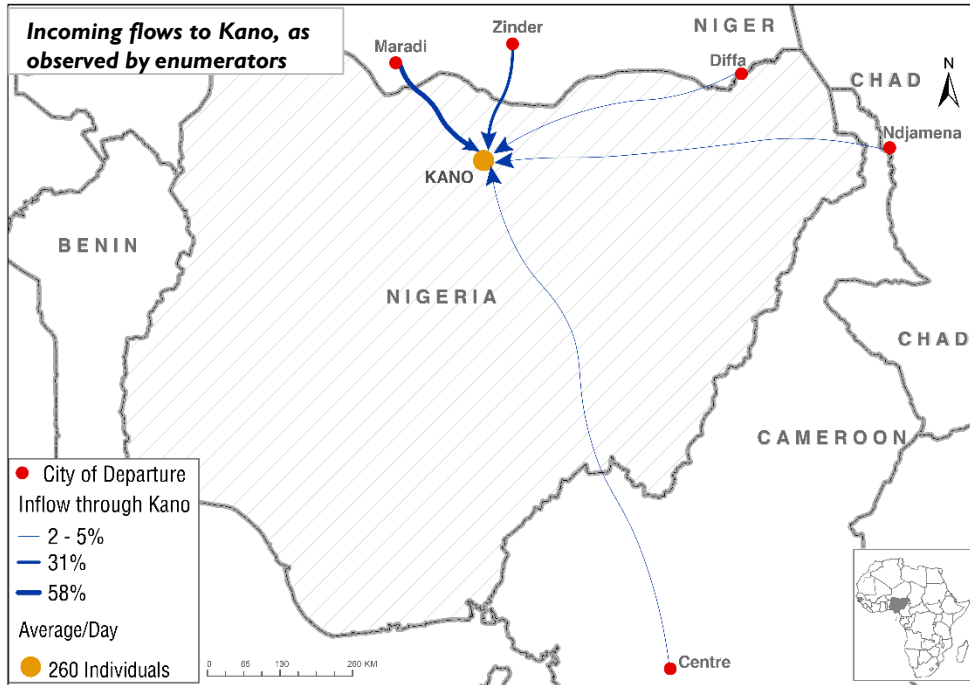


#### INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



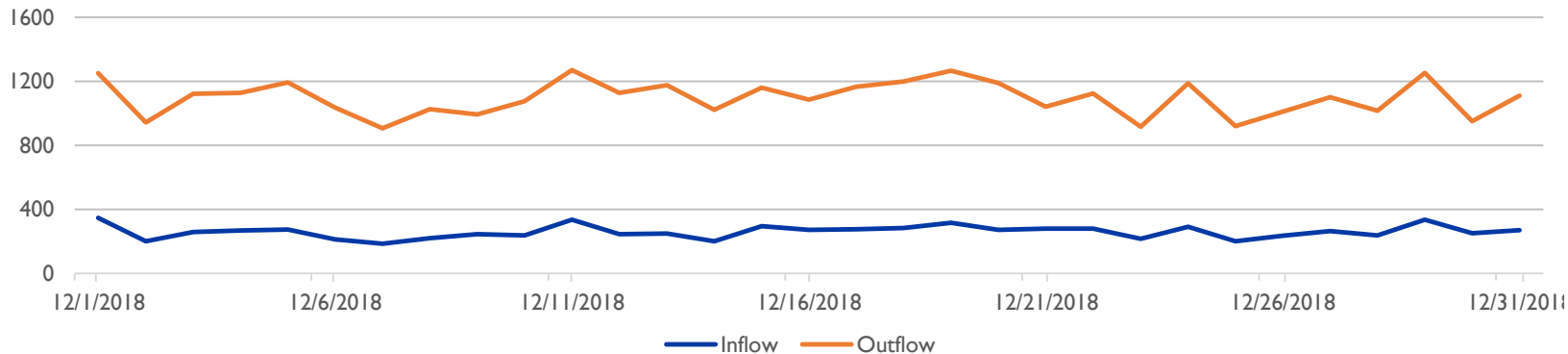
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