

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 **February 2019**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **February** at the FMPs in **Nigeria** was **1,385**, a fourteen per cent decreased compared to January 2019. This decrease is reportedly attributed to restricted movements around the country during the recently conducted elections in Nigeria. In **February**, 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** (43% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (34% of all flows); and **seasonal migration** (16% of all flows).

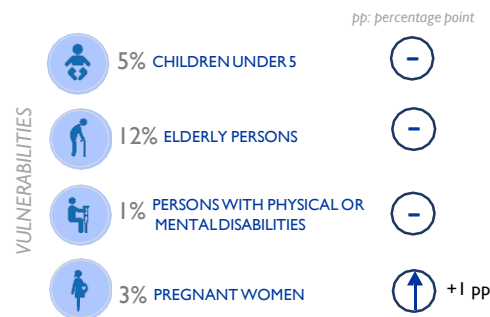
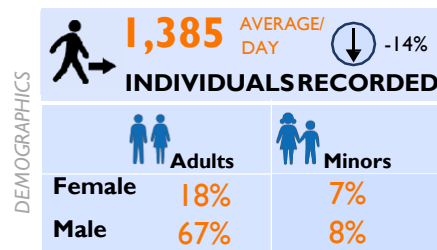
Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (61% of all flows), bus (27% of all flows), bicycle (5% of all flows) and motorbike (5% of all flows). Nigerian (50%), Nigerien (36%), Chadian (6%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (3%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.

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-Roundjji; Illéla – 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	64	-2 pp
Niger	35	+2 pp
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

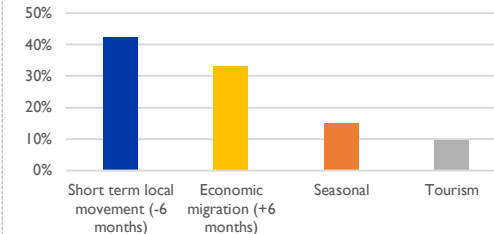
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	62	-2 pp
Nigeria	36	+2 pp
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

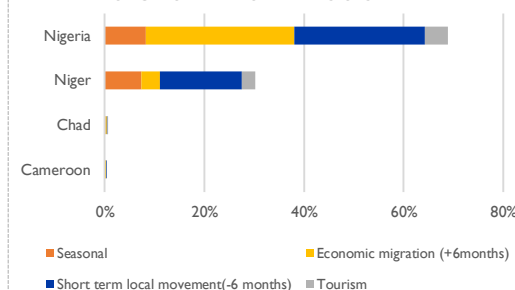
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

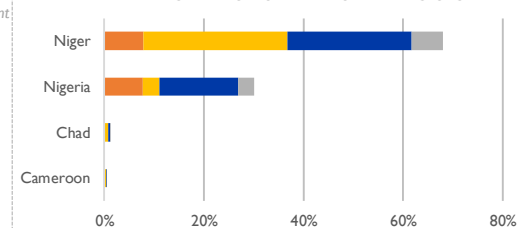
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



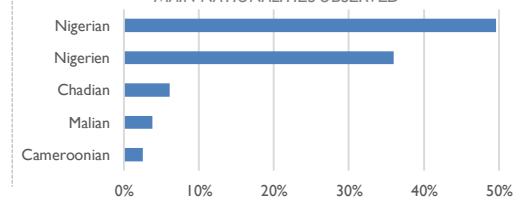
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



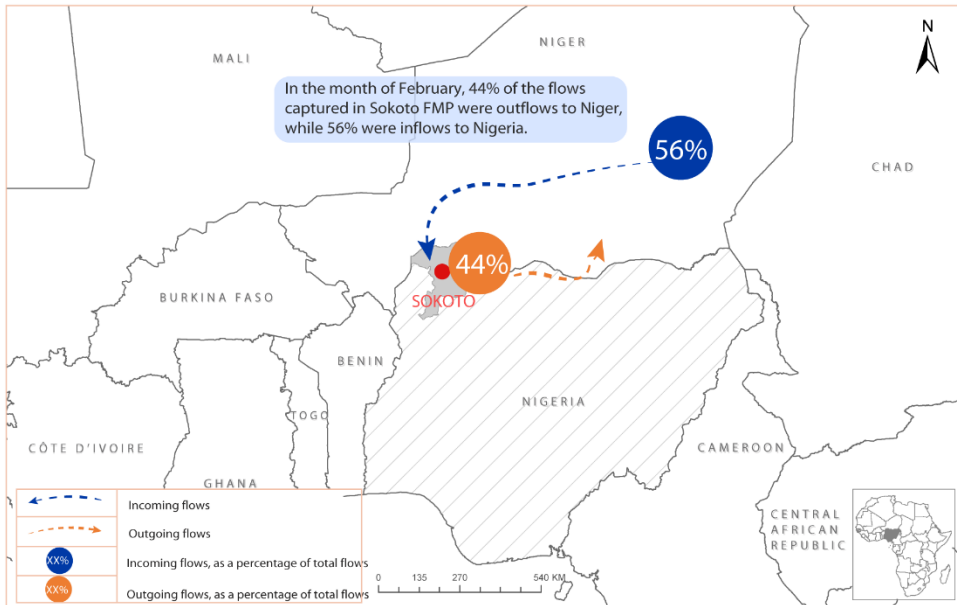
The **Sokoto** FMP observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **February 2019** at the Flow Monitoring Point of Sokoto decreased by eighteen per cent compared to **January 2019**, reportedly, the decrease is due to the low movements during recently conducted elections in Nigeria.

Tahoua (52%), Maradi (39%), Niamey (2%), Dosso (3%), Zinder (4%) in Niger were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi (43%), Tahoua (43%), Niamey, (3%) Dosso (8%), Zinder (2%) and Diffa (1%) (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** (16% of all flows) and tourism (4% of all flows).

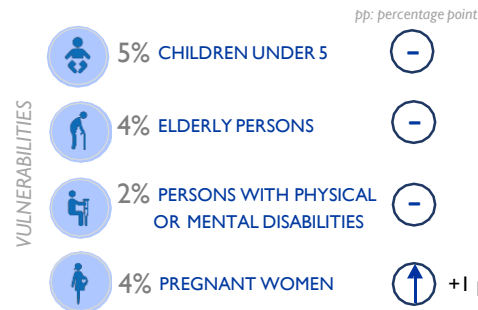
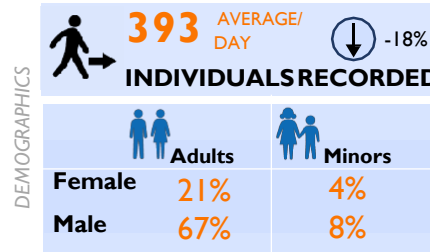
Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (52% of all flows), buses (15% of all flows), bicycles (13% of all flows) and motorbikes (14% of all flows). Nigerian (49%) and Nigerien (44%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.



error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

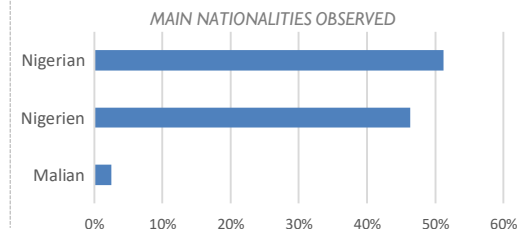
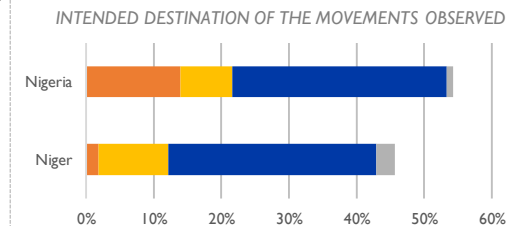
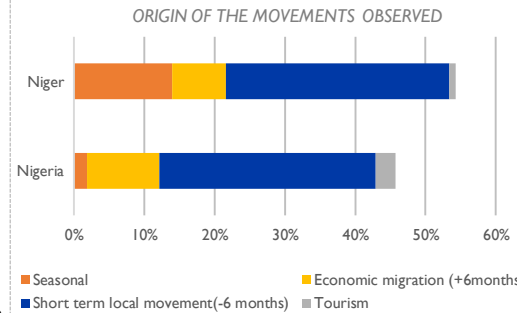
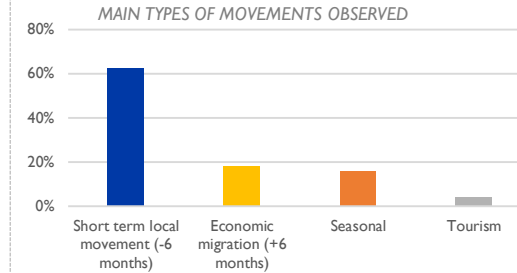
Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	56	+4 pp
Nigeria	44	-4 pp

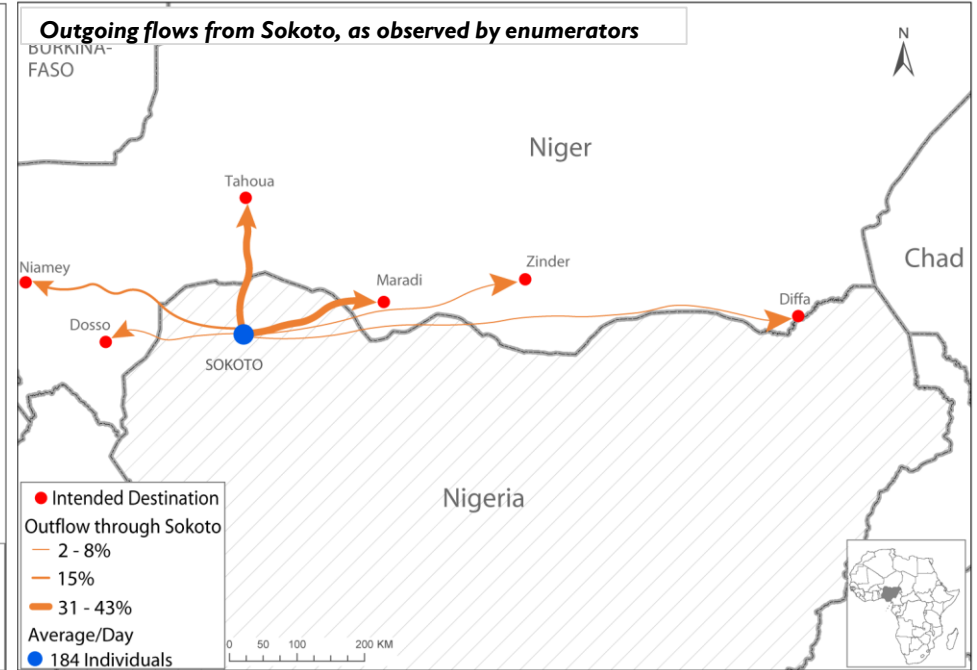
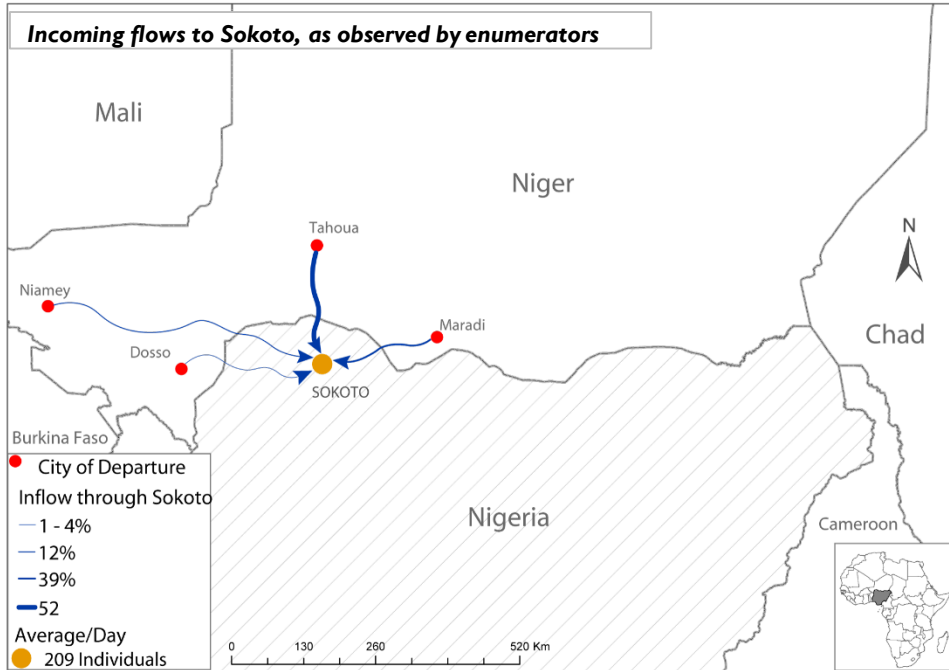
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	56	+4 pp
Niger	44	-4 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

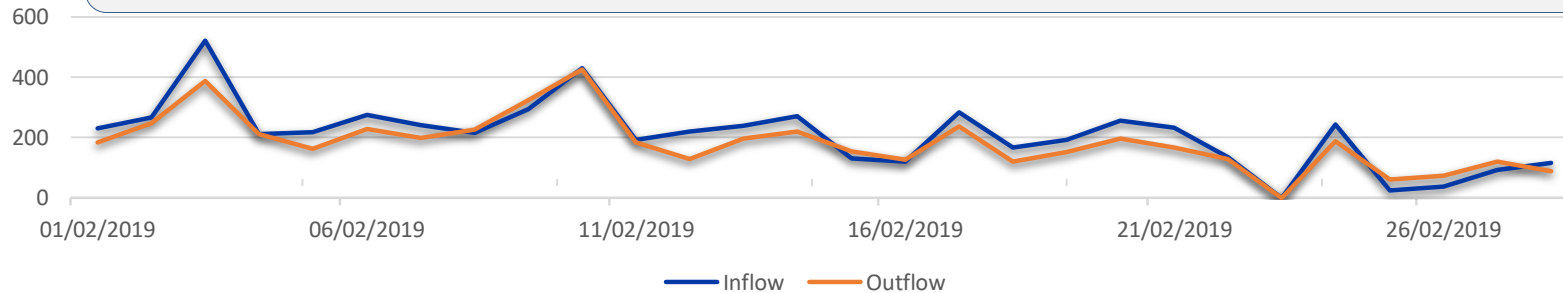




Base Map Source : ESRI. The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or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

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING FEBRUARY 2019

On 3 and 10 February, on which dates the Illela market took place, high inflows and outflows were recorded. There were reduced travels on the 15 February because of the Nigeria – Niger border patrol activities, while 16-17 witnessed a dip in the number of movements recorded as a result of an embargo on movements because of the eventually postponed 2019 Presidential election. No movement was recorded on the 23 February because of the Presidential election, while on 25-26, a small number of movements were recorded as travellers restricted their travel for fear of the aftermath of the election



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.

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)".

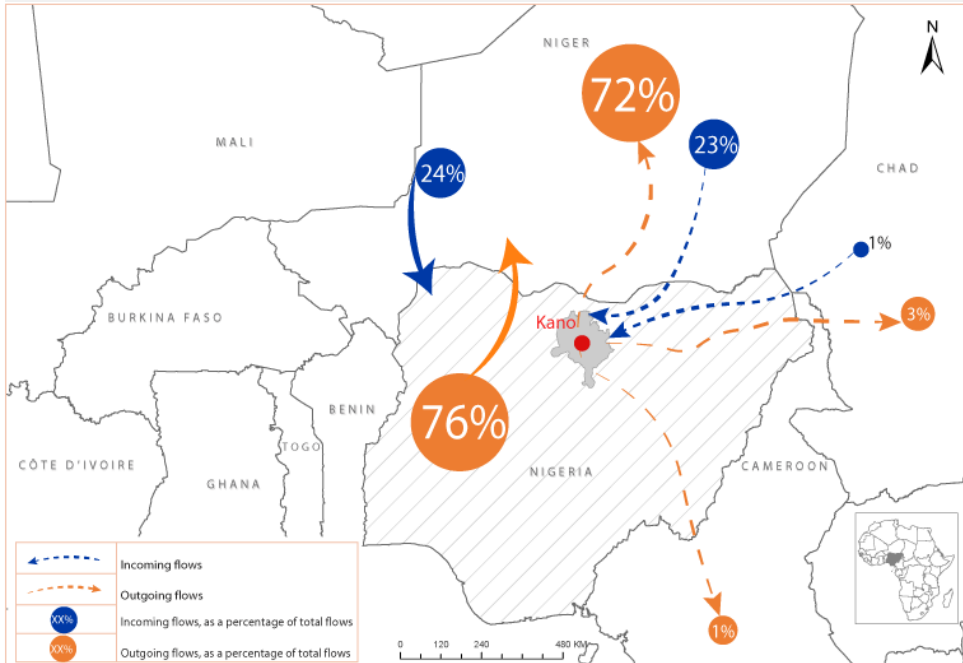
The **Kano FMP** monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa LGAs in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **February 2019** at the Kano FMP decreased by thirteen per cent compared to **January 2019**, reportedly, the decrease is due to the low movements during recently conducted elections in Nigeria.

In **February**, Zinder (51%), Maradi (38%) and Diffa (5%) in Niger, Ndjamena (4%) in Chad and Center (2%) in Cameroon were the main cities of departure of travellers passing through Kano, whereas Maradi (50%), Zinder (38%) and Diffa (7%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Center (2%) in Cameroon were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** (35% of all flows), **seasonal** (16% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than six months (40% of all flows) and **tourism** (9% of all flows).

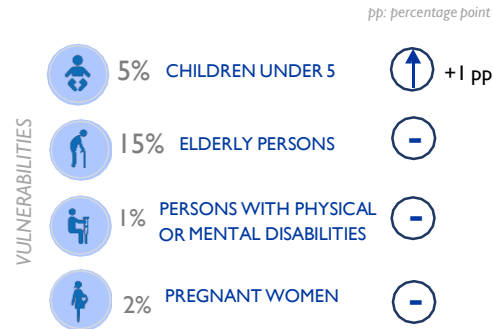
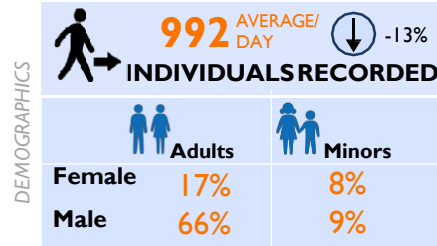
Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (66% of all flows) and buses (34% of all flows). Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (34%), Chadian (7%), Malian (5%) and Cameroonian (3%) nationalities were the main nationalities recorded this month.



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.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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



ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	76	-1 pp
Niger	23	+1 pp
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

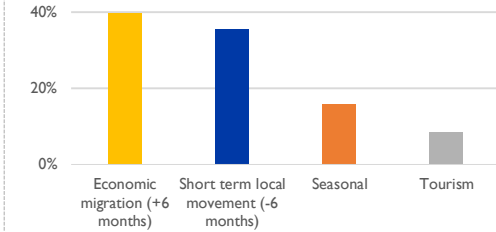
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	72	-1 pp
Nigeria	24	-
Chad	3	+1 pp
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
pp: percentage point

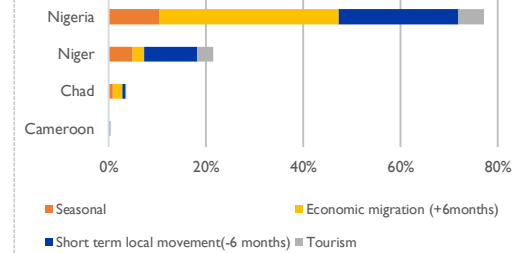
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

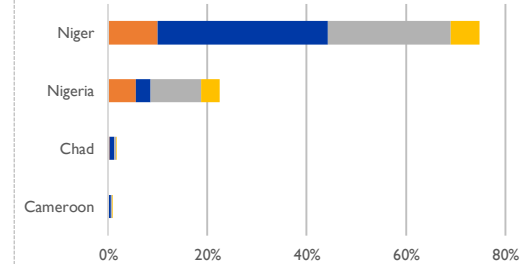
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



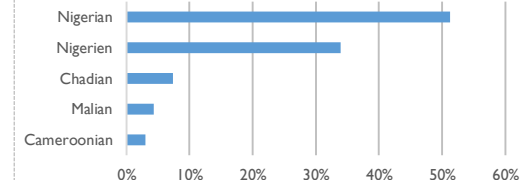
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

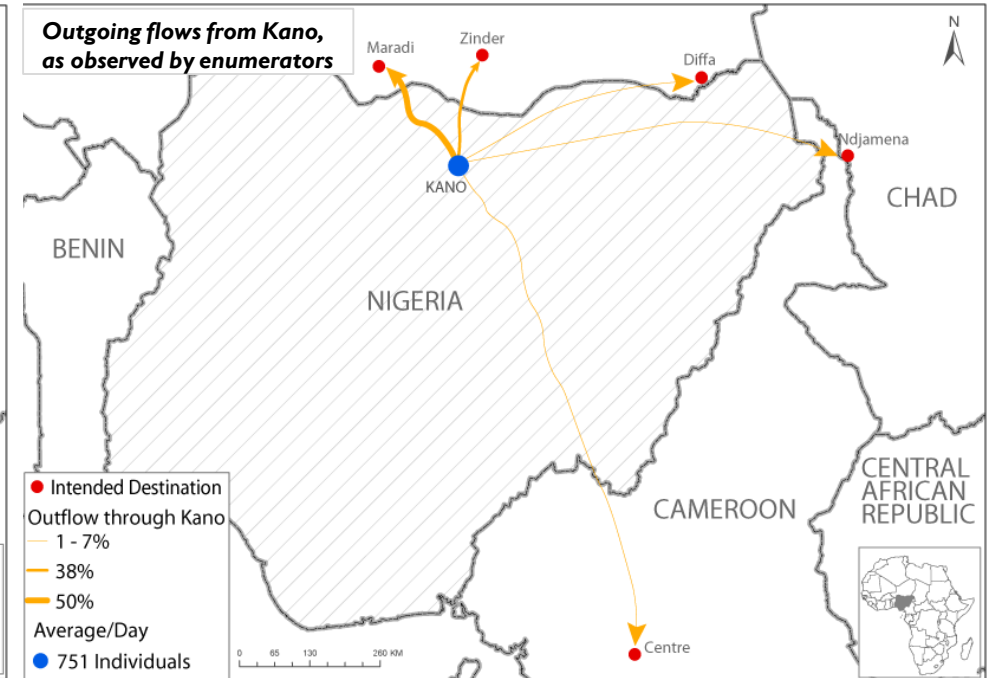
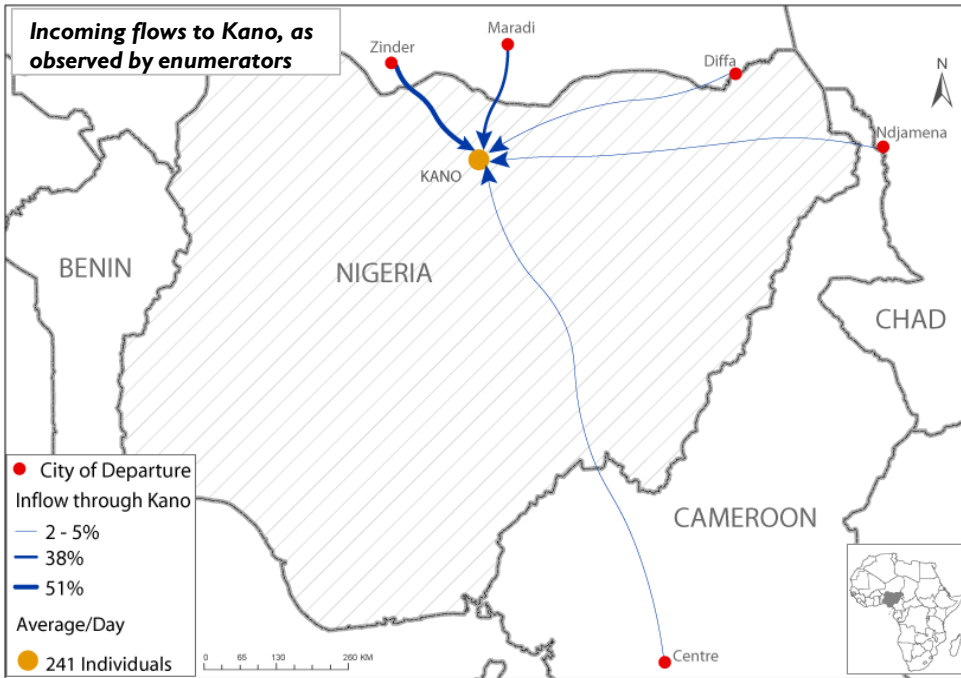


INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

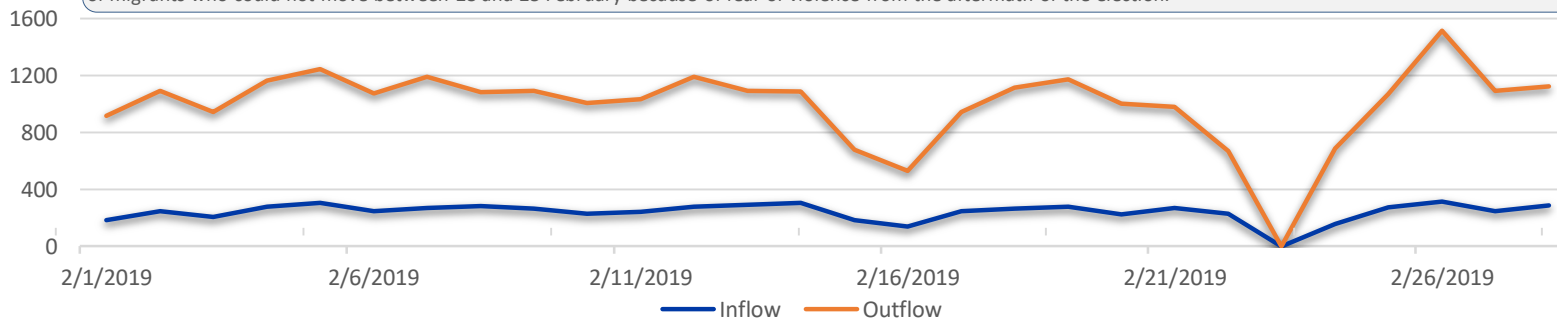




Base Map Source : ESRI. The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or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

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING FEBRUARY 2019

A dip in the number of movements observed was witnessed on 16 February as a result of an embargo on movements because of the eventually postponed 2019 Presidential election. The election was held on 23 February; consequently, no movement was recorded on that day, 26 – 28 February recorded an increased in movements of migrants who could not move between 23 and 25 February because of fear of violence from the aftermath of the election.



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.

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)".