

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 **March 2019**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **March** at the FMPs in **Nigeria** was **1,145**, a 17 per cent decrease compared to February 2019. This decrease is attributed to restricted movements around the country during the recently conducted presidential and gubernatorial elections in Nigeria. In **March**, 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** (35% of all flows); and **seasonal migration** (16% of all flows).

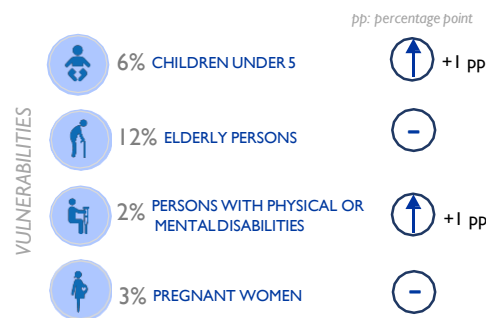
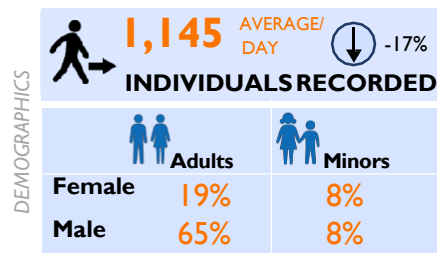
Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (64% of all flows), bus (26% of all flows), bicycle (6% of all flows) and motorbike (4% of all flows). Nigerian (55%), Nigerien (34%), Chadian (4%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationalities were the main nationalities recorded this month.

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-Roundji; Illale – 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	-
Niger	35	-
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

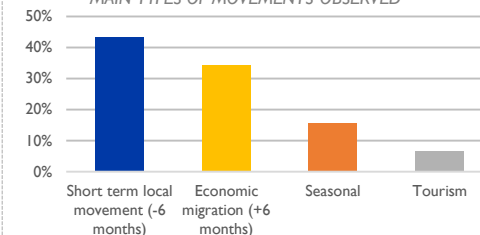
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	62	-
Nigeria	36	-
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

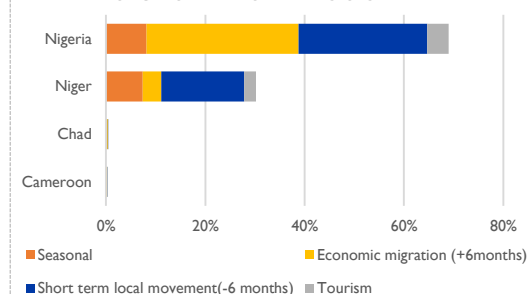
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

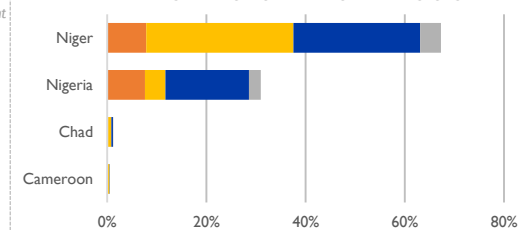
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



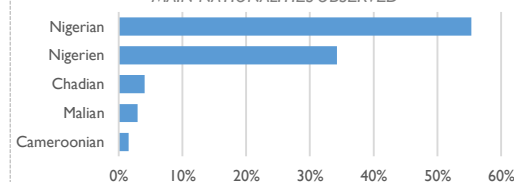
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



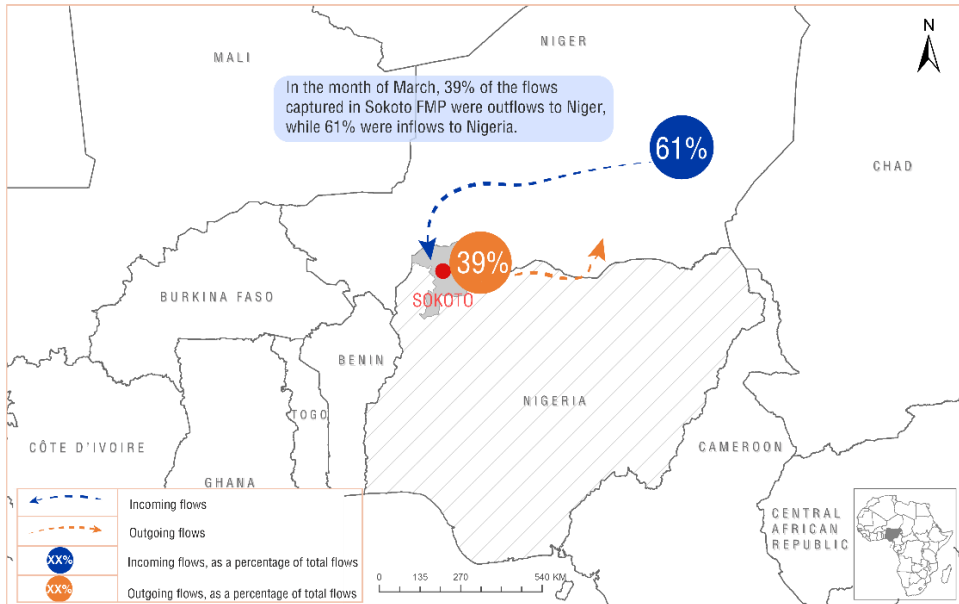
The **Sokoto** FMP observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **March 2019** at the Flow Monitoring Point of Sokoto was 393, a forty-six per cent decrease compared to February 2019. Reportedly, the decrease is due to the low movements during recently conducted presidential and gubernatorial elections in Nigeria.

Tahoua (53%), Maradi (39%), Dosso (4%), Zinder (3%), Niamey (1%), in Niger were the main regions of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi (60%), Tahoua (29%), Dosso (4%), Niamey (3%), Zinder (2%) and Diffa (2%) (all of which are located in Niger) were the main regions of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** of less than 6 months (67% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (18% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than 6 months (12% of all flows), and tourism (3% of all flows).

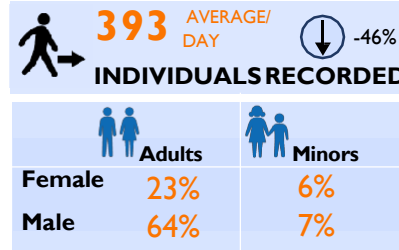
Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (58% of all flows), bicycles (18% of all flows), motorbikes (14% of all flows) and buses (9% of all flows). Nigerian (59%) and Nigerien (37%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded this month.



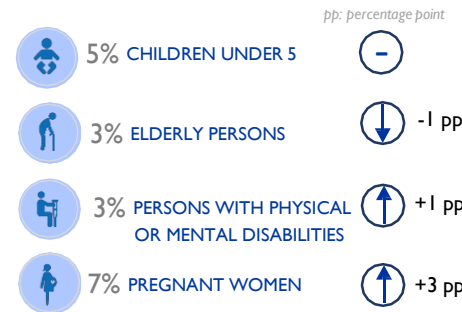
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	62	+6 pp
Nigeria	38	-6 pp

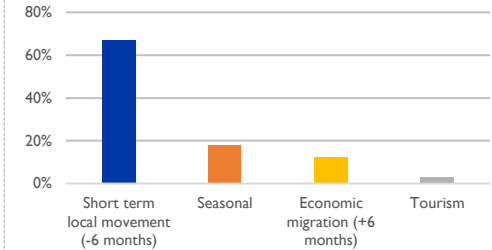
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	62	+6 pp
Niger	38	-6 pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

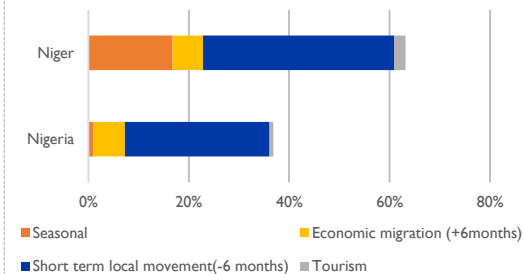
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

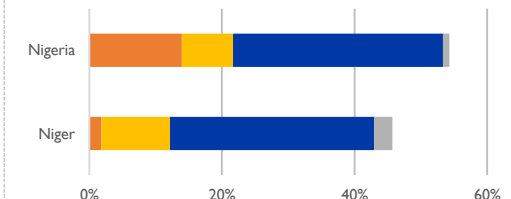
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



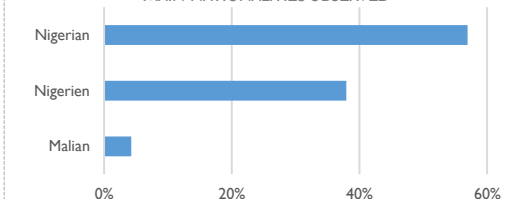
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

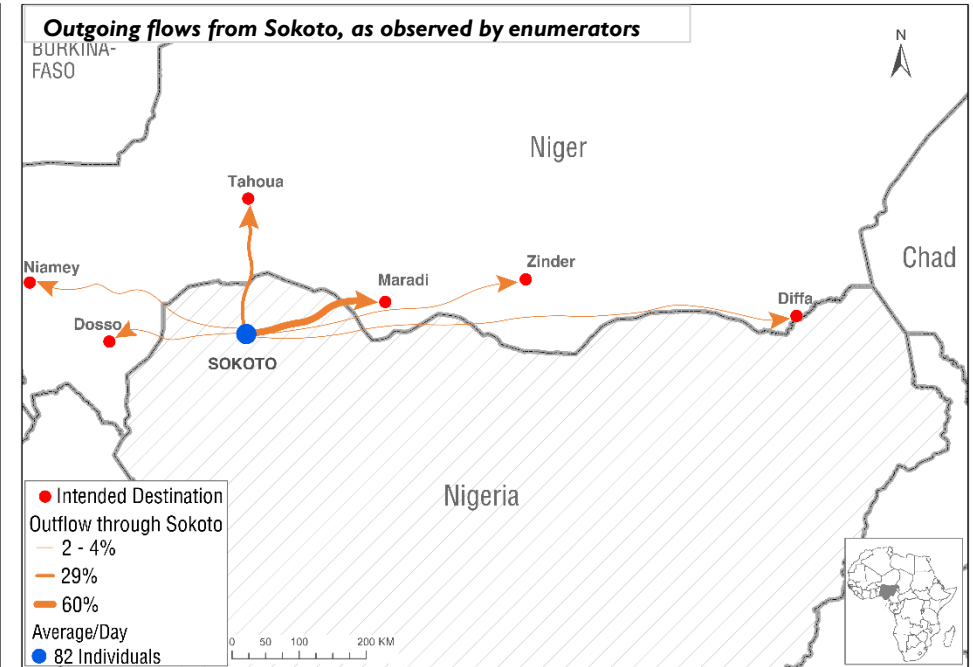
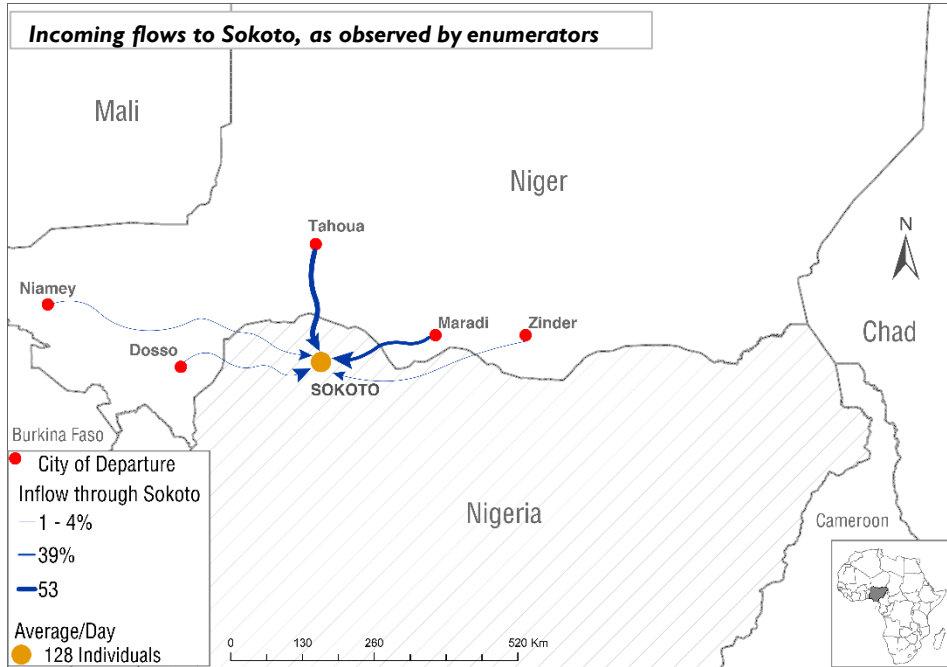


INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

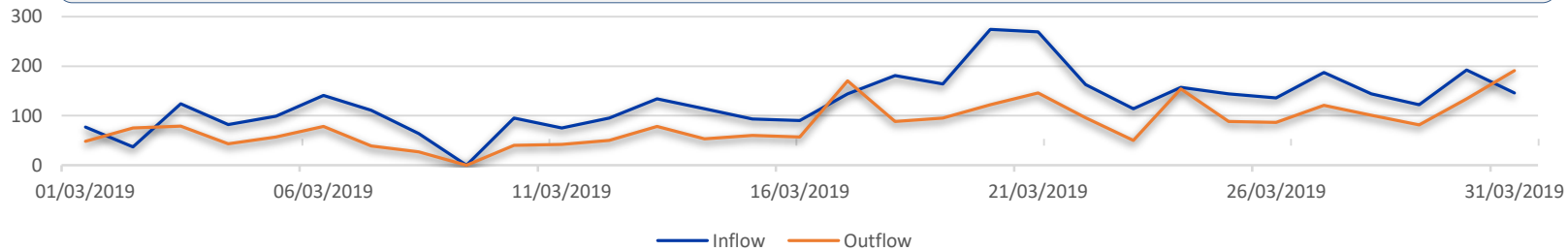




Base Map Source : ESRI. The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or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

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING MARCH 2019

The Gubernatorial elections were held on 9 March; consequently, no movement was recorded that day. A dip in numbers was also observed on 23 March as a result of election re-runs held in wards with inconclusive results. The increase in number of movements recorded on 6, 13, 20, and 27 March were caused by border market days in Achida and Sabon-Birni.



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

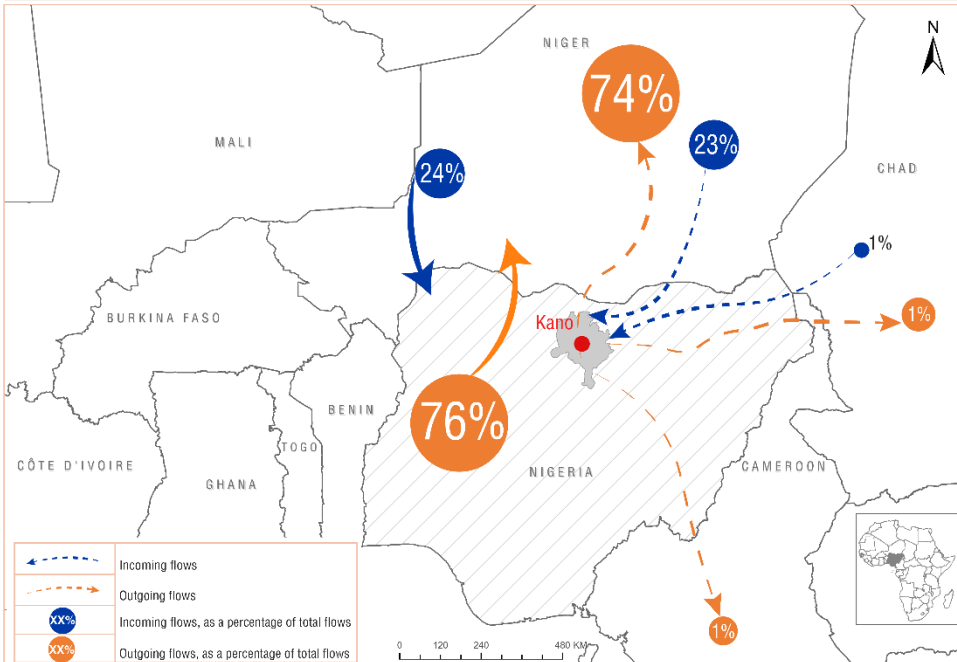
The **Kano FMP** monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa LGAs in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **March 2019** at the Kano FMP Point was 393, a six per cent decrease compared to February 2019. Reportedly, the depreciation is due to the decrease in movements during the recently conducted presidential and gubernatorial elections in Nigeria.

In **March**, Zinder (57%), Maradi (34%) and Diffa (5%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Center (1%) in Cameroon were the main regions of departure of travellers passing through Kano, whereas Zinder (62%), Maradi (30%) and Diffa (5%) in Niger, Ndjamena (2%) in Chad and Center (1%) in Cameroon were the main regions of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **economic migration** of more than six months (41% of all flows), **short term local movements** (36% of all flows), **seasonal** (15% of all flows), and **tourism** (8% of all flows).

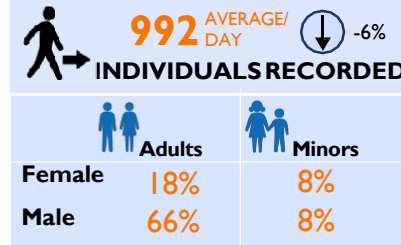
Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (66% of all flows) and buses (34% of all flows). Nigerian (58%), Nigerien (31%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationalities were the main nationalities recorded this month.



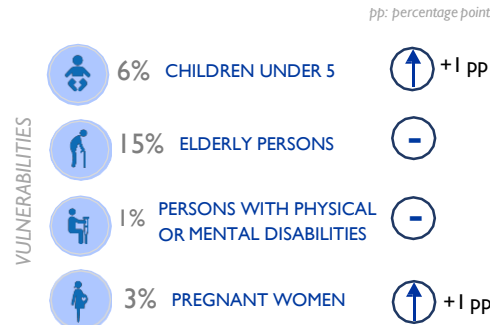
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DEMOGRAPHICS

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

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

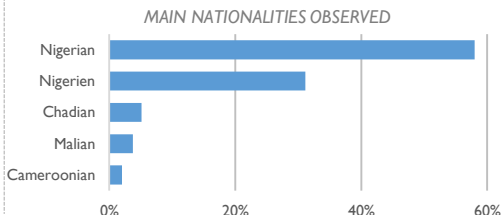
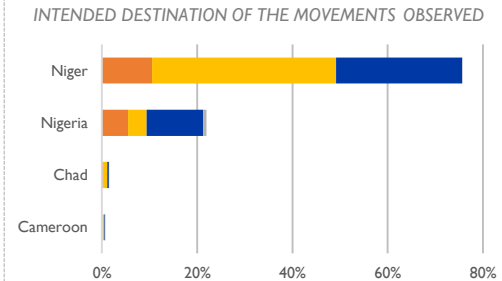
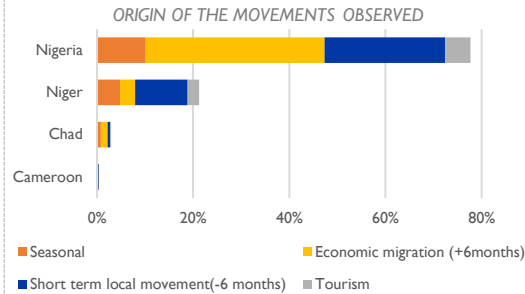
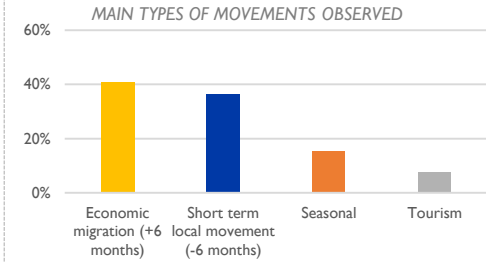
pp: percentage point

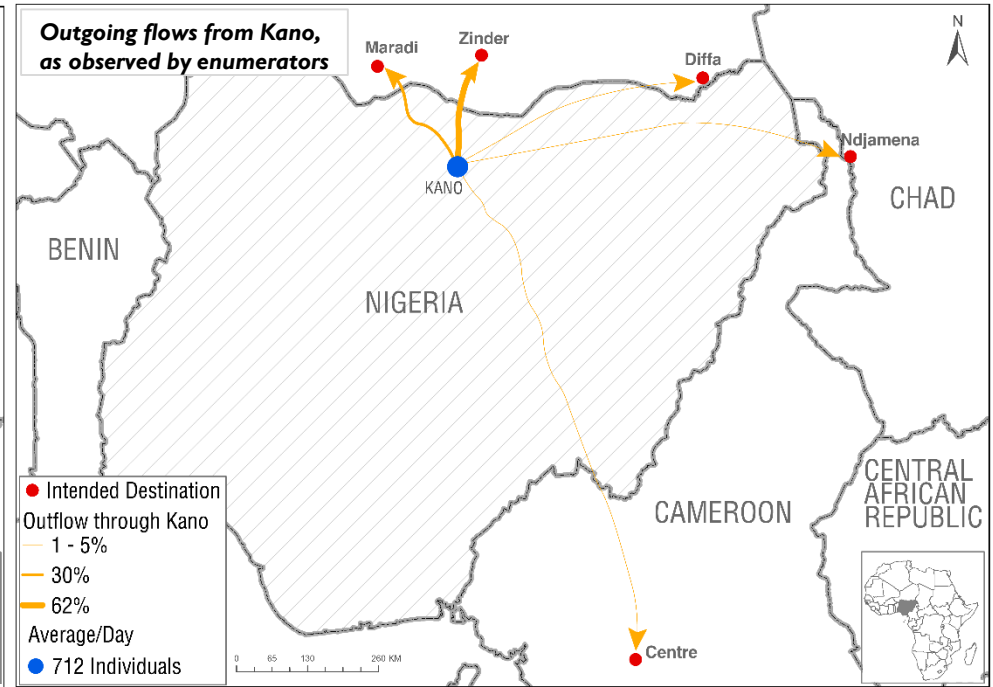
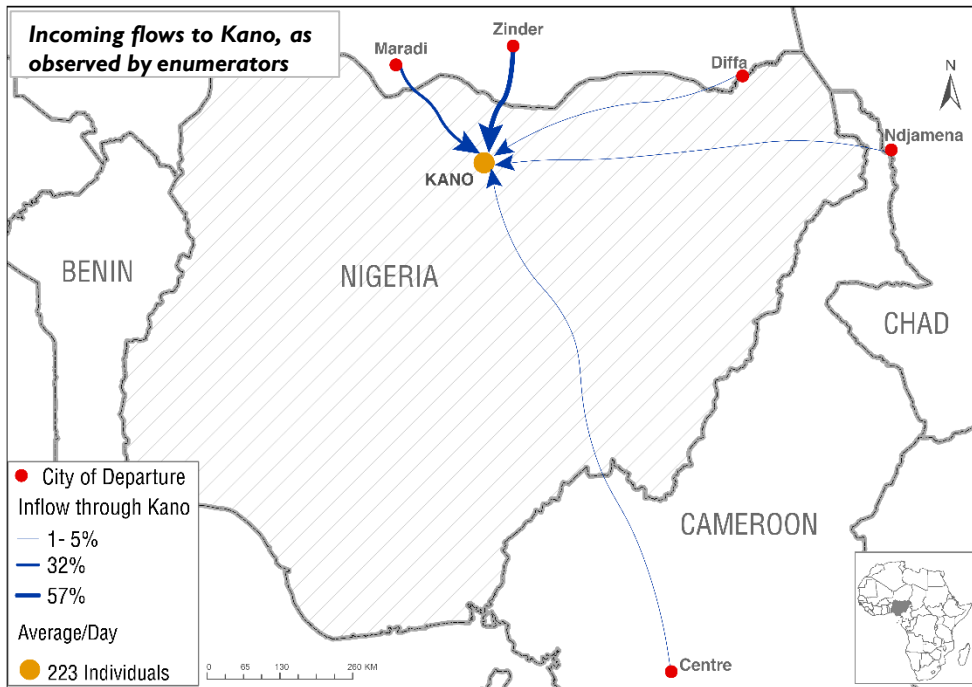
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	73	+1 pp
Nigeria	24	-
Chad	2	-1 pp
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

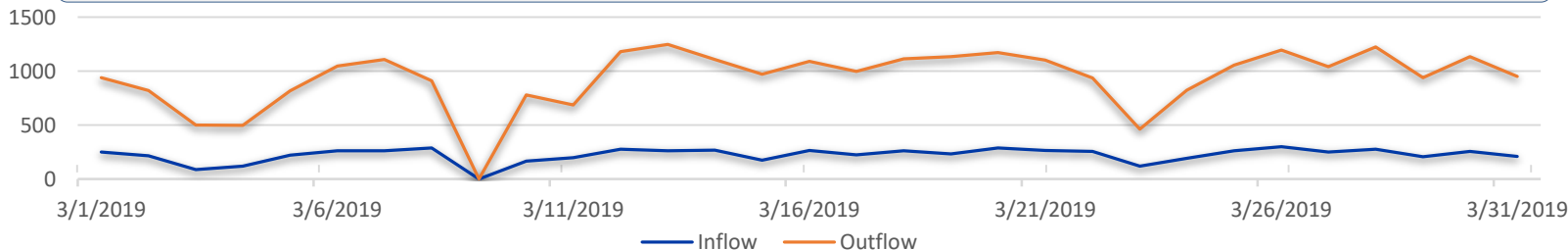




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EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING MARCH 2019

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