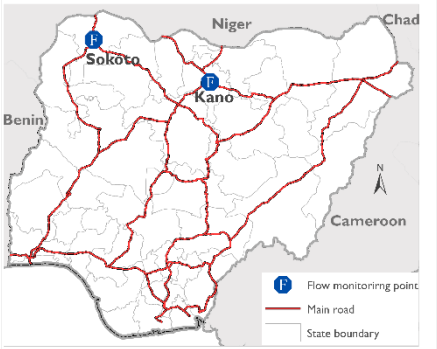
FLOW MONITORING REPORT
NIGERIA

Dashboard #27
Period: 1 — 31 May 2019

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 to gain a better understanding of the profiles of observed individuals at entry, transit and/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 monitor the movements of **passenger buses** to and from Niger. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected at these FMPs in **May 2019**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **May** at the FMPs in Nigeria was **1,466.** This represents a six per cent decrease compared to April 2019, this decrease is attributed to the two-day Islamic religious holiday observed in May. In **May**, Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon were the main countries of departure and intended destination for individuals passing through FMPs**.** In addition, the main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** (45% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (36% of all flows); **seasonal migration** (13% of all flows); and tourism (6% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (62% of all flows), bus (29% of all flows), bicycle (4% of all flows) and motorbike (3% of all flows). Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (40%), Chadian (4%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (2%) 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 FMPs: KIs may be bus station staff, police, 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 sex 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 the population 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 population flows passing through the Gada – Galmi; Sabon-Birni – Guidan-Roumdji; 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 (8:00 am – 5:00 pm). The portion of the flows that occur during hours without an enumerator is thus, 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)

DEMOGRAPHICS

1,466 AVERAGE/ DAY -6%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	18%	8%
Male	65%	9%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

- 5% CHILDREN UNDER 5 –
- 11% ELDERLY PERSONS –
- 1% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES –
- 2% PREGNANT WOMEN -1 pp

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	63	+2
Niger	36	-2
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

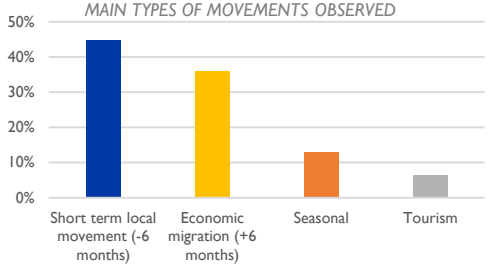
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	61	+2
Nigeria	37	-2
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

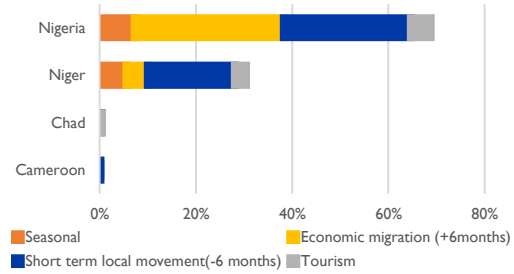
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

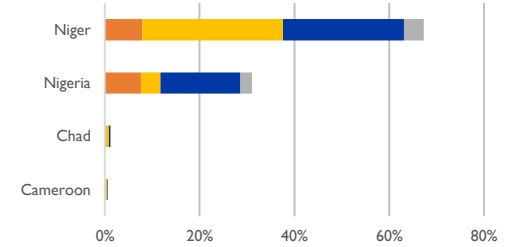
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



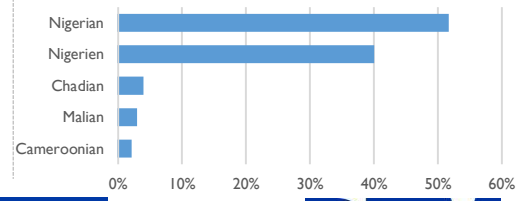
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Sokoto

Dashboard #27
Period: 1 — 31 May 2019

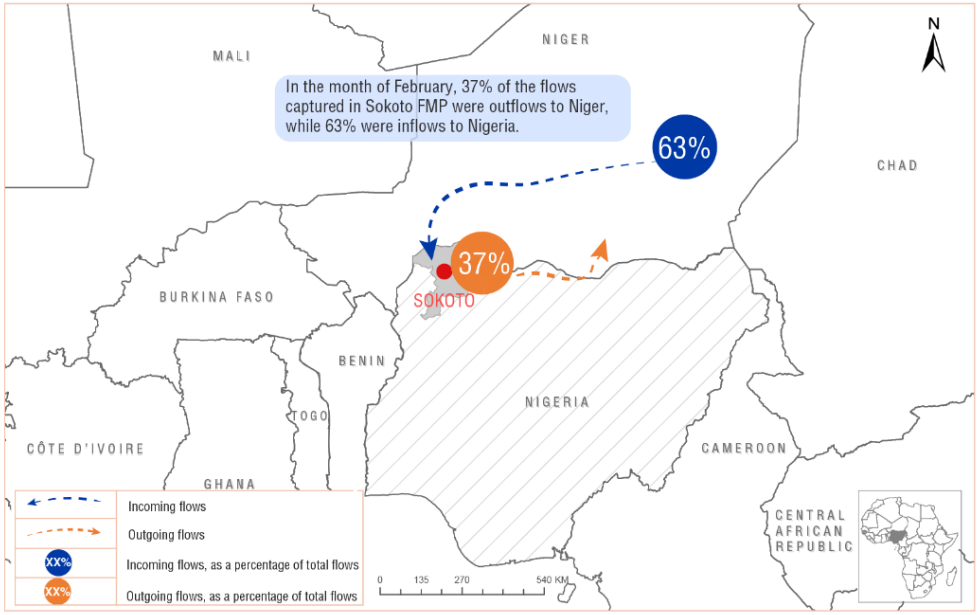
The **Sokoto** FMP observes the cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Sokoto FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **May 2019** at the Flow Monitoring Point of Sokoto was 378, a 17 per cent decrease compared to April 2019, this decrease is attributed to the two-day Islamic religious holiday observed in May.

Maradi (48%), Tahoua (40%), Zinder (4%), Dosso (3%), Niamey (3%), Diffa (2%) in Niger were the main regions of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi (62%), Tahoua (25%), Niamey (6%), Zinder (3%), Dosso (2%) and Diffa (2%) (all of which are located in Niger) were the main regions of intended destination for the observed population.

The main types of population flows identified were: **short term local movements** of less than six months (65% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (14% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than six months (17% of all flows), and tourism (4% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (56% of all flows), bicycles (14% of all flows), motorbikes (9% of all flows) and buses (16% of all flows). Nigerian (41%) and Nigerien (59%) nationals 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

378 AVERAGE/ DAY -17%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	22%	5%
Male	63%	10%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

- 4% CHILDREN UNDER 5
- 3% ELDERLY PERSONS
- 2% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES
- 4% PREGNANT WOMEN

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

pp: percentage point

Country of origin	%	Variation
Niger	63	+1
Nigeria	37	-1

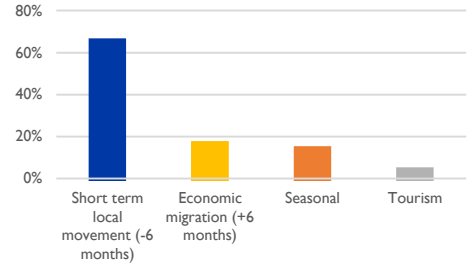
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Nigeria	63	+1
Niger	37	-1

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

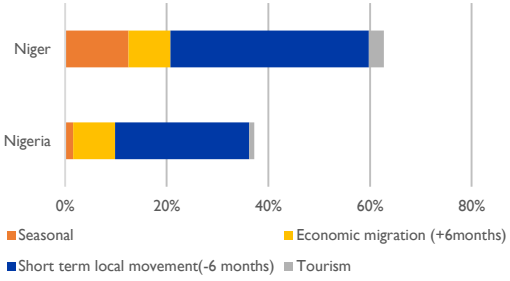
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

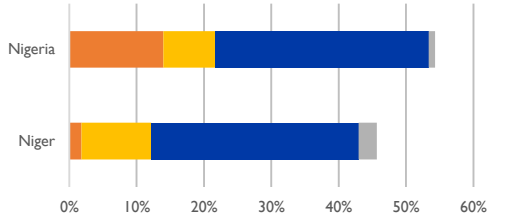
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



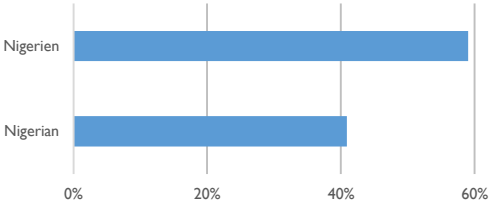
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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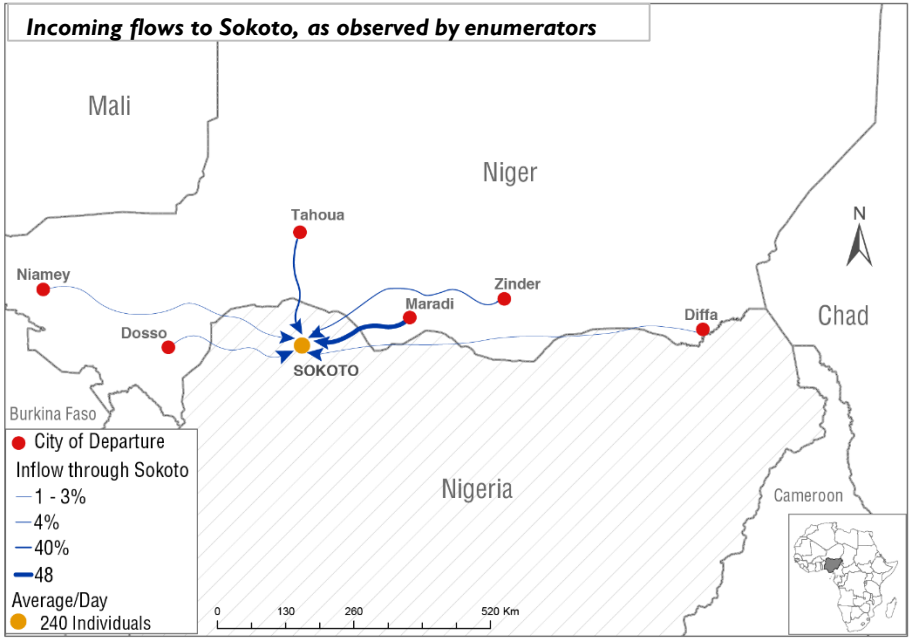
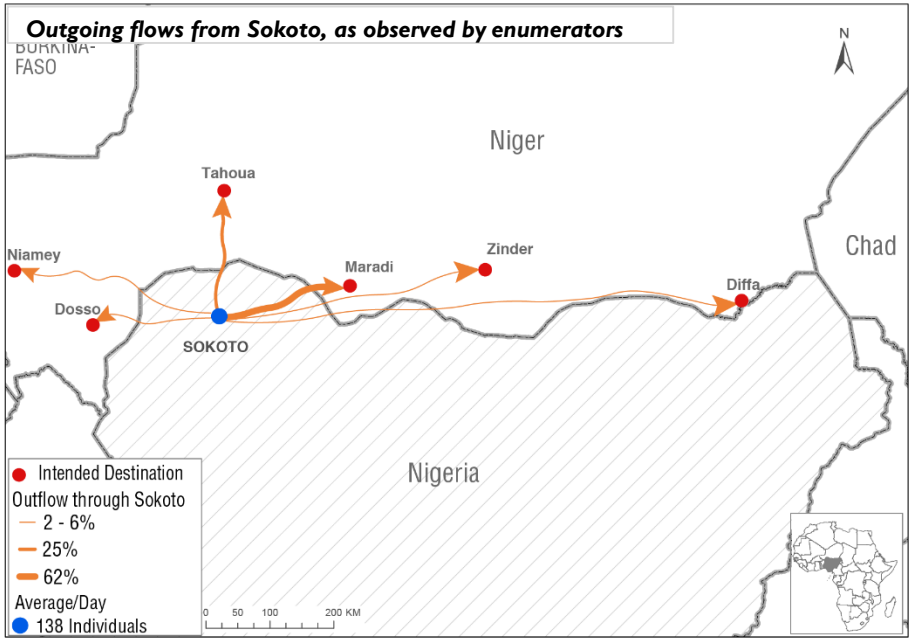
POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Sokoto

Dashboard #27
Period: 1 — 31 May 2019





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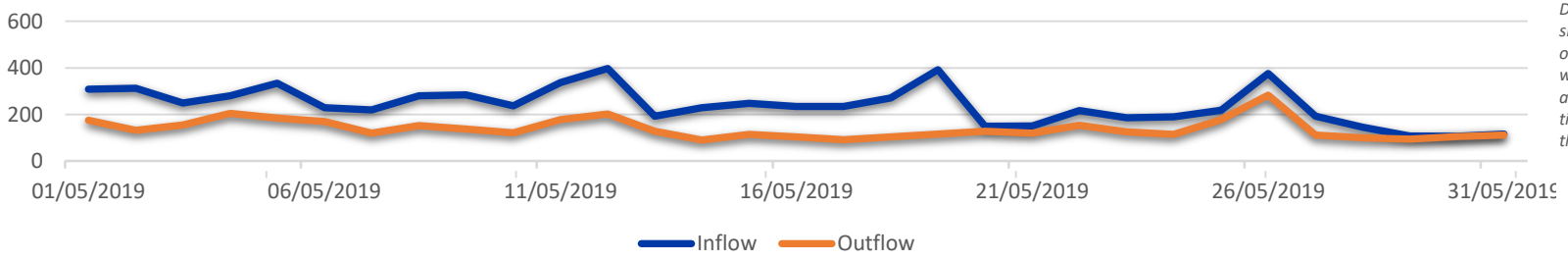
EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING MAY 2019

Three days in May (2, 12 and 19 May) recorded high inflows and outflows of travellers as a result of market days in Sabon Birni, Illela, and Gada. Two days in May (13 and 20 May) recorded a noticeable decrease in inflows and outflows due to bad weather conditions. Also, on 26 May, high inflows and outflows were recorded because of markets being held in Gwadabawa, Sabon Birni, Illela and Gada. Between 27 – 31 May low inflows and outflows were recorded because of a decrease in trade and business and extreme conditions.



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POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Kano

Dashboard #27
Period: 1 — 31 May 2019

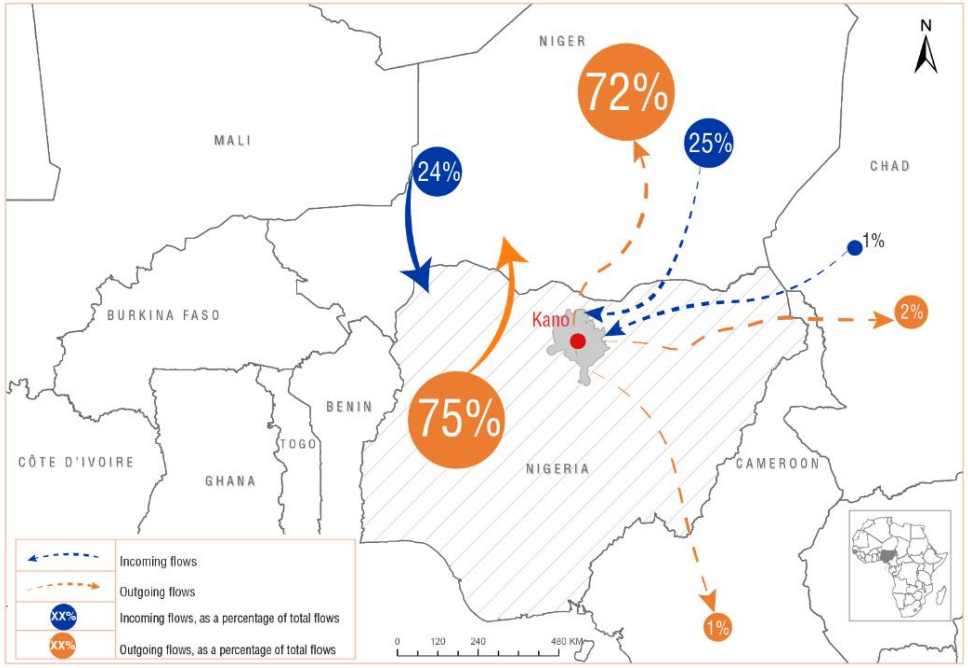
The **Kano** FMP monitors cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger. The Kano FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017**, covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa LGAs in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location, carry out the task of monitoring flows travelling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

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **May 2019** at the Kano FMP Point was 1088, a two per cent decrease compared to April 2019**,** this decrease was due to the two-day Islamic religious holiday observed in May and extreme weather conditions.

In **May**, Zinder (54%), Maradi (35%) and Diffa (7%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Centre (1%) in Cameroon were the main regions of departure for travellers passing through Kano, whereas Zinder (57%), Maradi (33%) and Diffa (6%) in Niger, Ndjamena (3%) in Chad and Centre (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 (42% of all flows), **short term local movements** (38% of all flows), **seasonal** migration (13% of all flows), and **tourism** (7% of all flows).

Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (64% of all flows) and buses (36% of all flows). Nigerian (56%), Nigerien (33%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationals 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

1,088 AVERAGE/ DAY **INDIVIDUALS RECORDED** -2%

	Adults	Minors
Female	17%	8%
Male	66%	9%

pp: percentage point

VULNERABILITIES

- 5% CHILDREN UNDER 5 —
- 14% ELDERLY PERSONS -1 pp
- 1% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES —
- 2% PREGNANT WOMEN —

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Country of origin	%	Variation
Nigeria	75	-
Niger	24	-
Chad	<1	-
Cameroon	<1	-

pp: percentage point

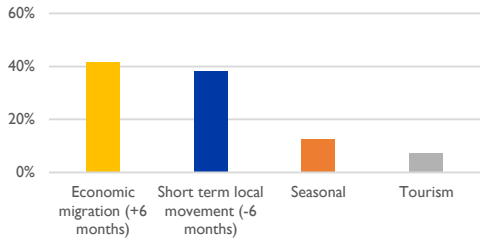
Country of intended destination	%	Variation
Niger	72	-1 pp
Nigeria	25	+1 pp
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

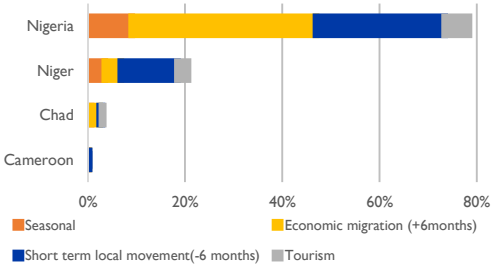
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

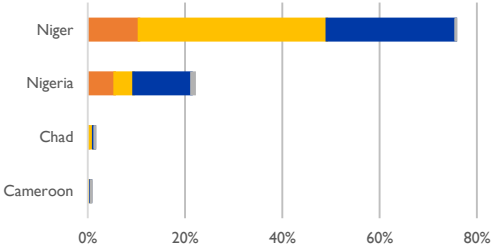
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



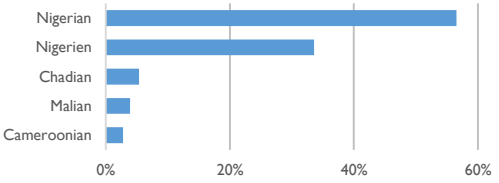
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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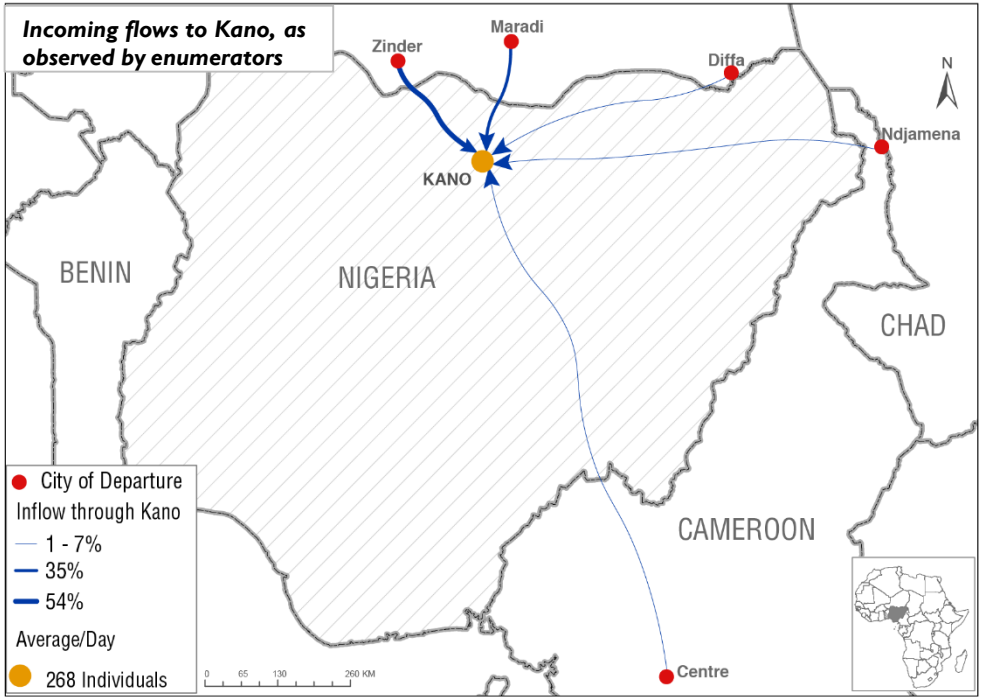
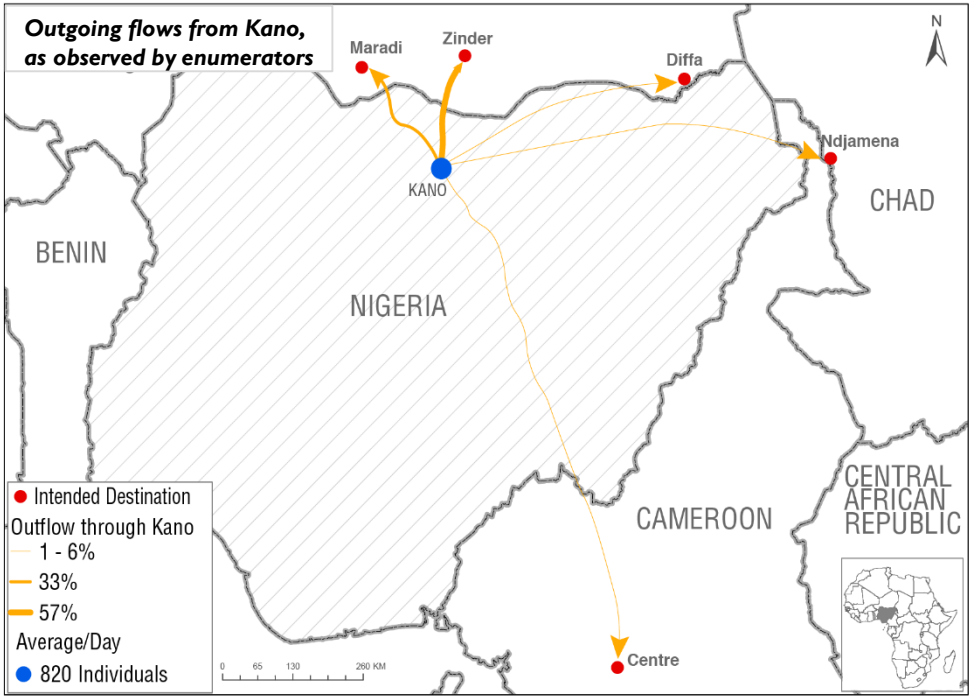
POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Kano

Dashboard #27
Period: 1 — 31 May 2019





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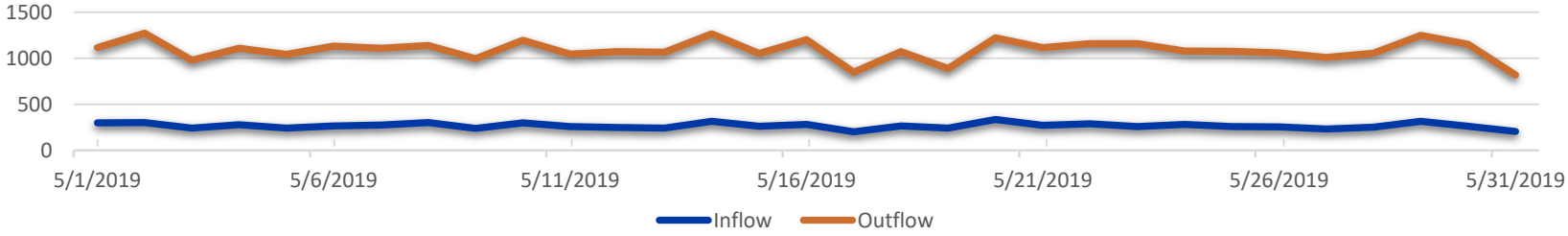
EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING MAY 2019

2 May recorded high outflows as traders from Nigeria travelled to Niger to buy and sell goods at a market being held in Zinder. On 29 May, date at which another market was held in Zinder, large inflows and outflows were recorded. Meanwhile, the decline in outflows and inflows observed on 31 May was due to extreme weather conditions.



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