



**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

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## FLOW MONITORING REPORT

NIGERIA

SEPTEMBER 2020

### INTRODUCTION

In order to gain a better understanding of mobility flows and trends through 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 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 presents Flow Monitoring Registry data collected in **September 2020**. It presents key data 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



**1,351** travellers observed daily



**403** individual surveys



**+11%** change in flows from the previous month



**29%** of individuals were travelling to Nigeria



**88%** of individuals were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic

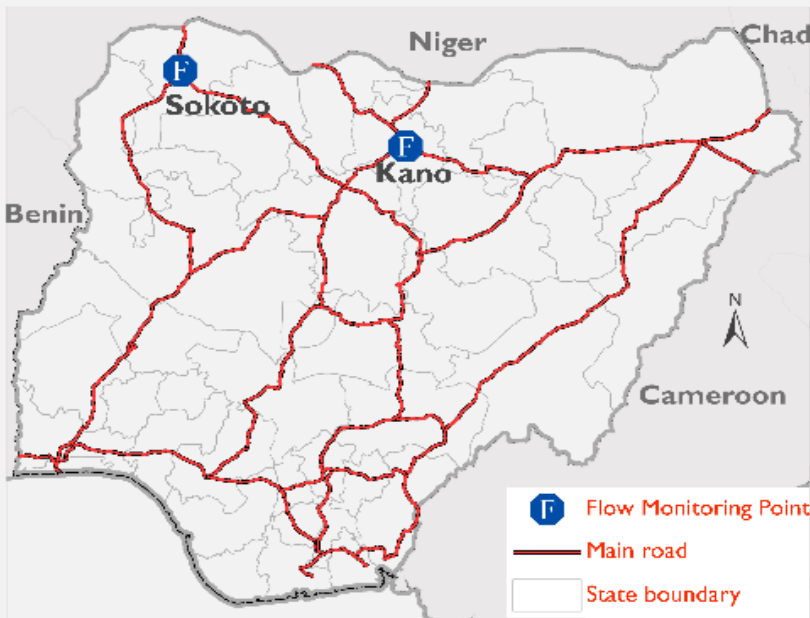
**TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS**

**Mobility trends:** Over the course of the reporting period, 1,351 individuals were observed at FMPs daily, on average. This represents an 11 per cent increase when compared to the previous month, during which 1,220 individuals had been observed daily. This trend may be explained by the fact that the rainy season (during which heavy rainfalls and flooding made it more difficult to travel) is coming to an end leading to increased travel.

**Types of flows:** All observed travellers were conducting a trans-boundary movement (29% were entering the country, while 71% were leaving the country), similarly to the previous month.

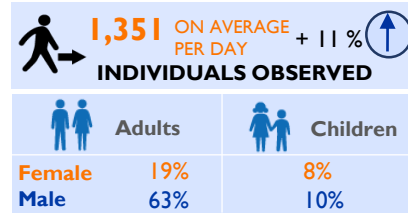
**Departure/Origin and destination:** During the month of September 2020, the main cities from which recorded individuals travelled from (inflow) were Maradi (38%) , Zinder (29%) and Tahoua (24%) in Niger. Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Zinder (42%), Maradi (36%), Tahoua (9%) and Diffa (8%) in Niger. The main modes of transportation were car (58%), bus (37%), foot (2%) and motorbike (1%).

**Traveller profiles:** 63 per cent of travellers were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 18 per cent were children (8 per cent female children, 10 per cent male children).



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**TRAVELLER PROFILES**



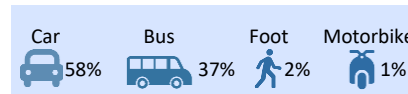
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

**PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

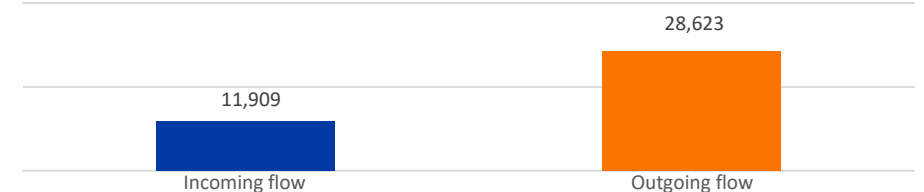
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	71%
Niger	28%
Chad	<1%
Cameroon	<1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	68%
Nigeria	29%
Chad	2%
Cameroon	1%

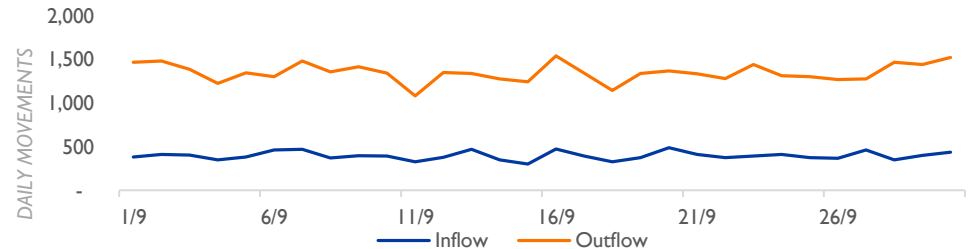
**MODES OF TRANSPORT**



**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



**DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS**



### 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 was installed to monitor cross-border flows of migrants between Nigeria and Niger and to better understand dynamics of migration covering these routes.

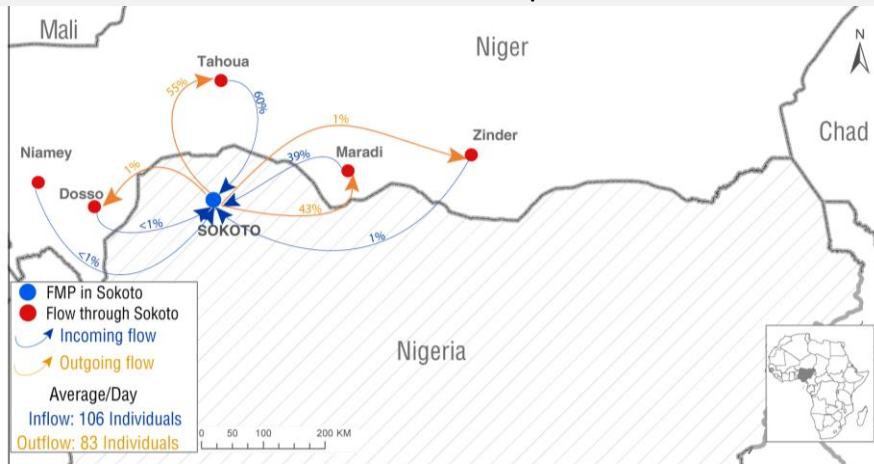
**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 189 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Sokoto FMP. This represented an increase of 18 per cent since the previous month, during which 160 individuals had been observed. This growth may be attributed to the change in season from rainy season to harmattan season, which is more favourable to vehicles conveying migrants to and from Nigeria, especially for short term commercial movements. Over the month, peaks observed on 6, 13, 20 and 27 corresponded to market days in Gada, Ilella, Sabon-Birnin and Tumfafi. Meanwhile, the number of individuals observed remained steady during non-market days.

**Types of flows:** All observed travellers were conducting a trans-boundary movement (56% were entering the country, while 44% were leaving the country). When compared to the previous month when 61 per cent of travellers were entering the country, it is observed that there was a 5 per cent decrease in the share of travellers leaving the country in September.

**Departure/Origin and destination:** During the month of September 2020, the main cities from which recorded individuals travelled from (inflow) were Tahoua (61%) and Maradi (39%). Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Tahoua (55%) and Maradi (43%). The main modes of transportation were car (38%), bus (22%), foot (11%), motorbike (10%), riding animals (8%) and bicycle (8%).

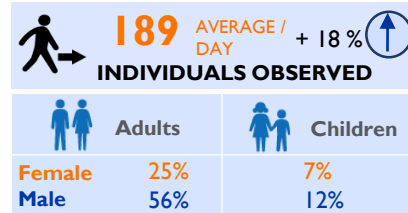
**Traveller profiles:** 56 per cent of travellers were adult men, while 25 per cent were adult women and 19 per cent were children (7 per cent female children, 12 per cent male children).

#### Movements observed at Sokoto in September 2020



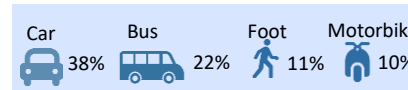
Base Map Source: ESRI. The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any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

#### TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

#### MODES OF TRANSPORT

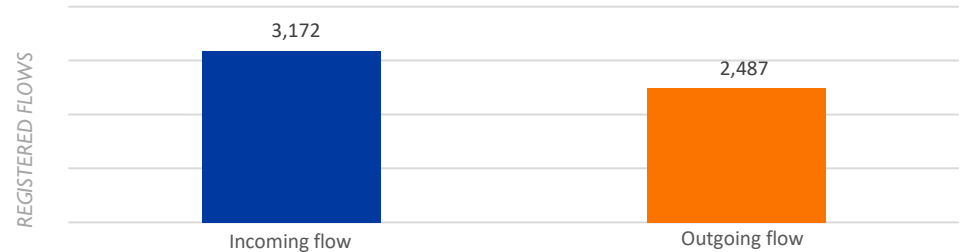


#### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

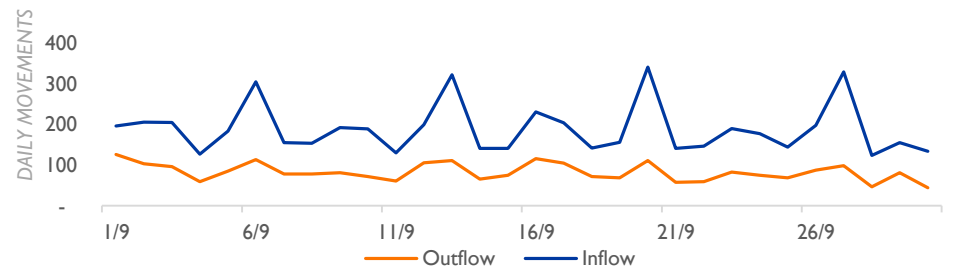
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	56%
Nigeria	44%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	44%
Nigeria	56%

#### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



#### DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



### 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 dynamics of migration covering these routes.

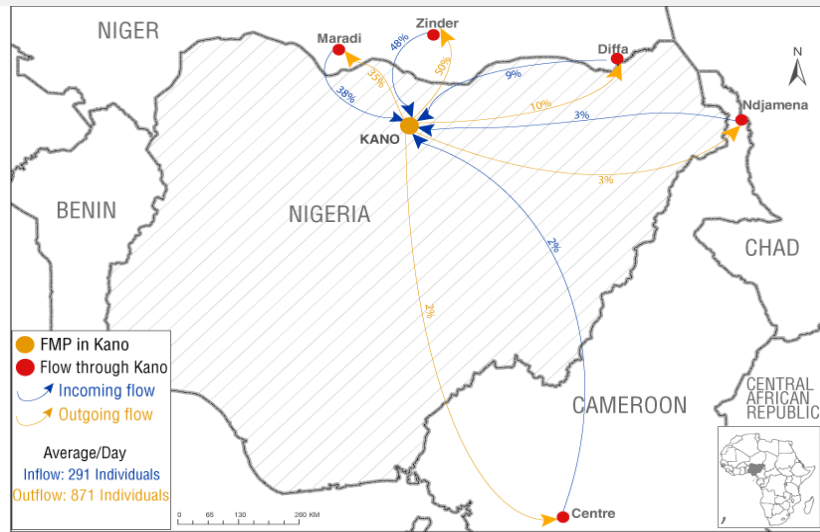
**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 1,162 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Kano FMP. This represented an increase of 10 per cent since the previous month, during which 1,061 individuals had been observed. Over the month, peaks were observed on 7, 16, 28, 29 and 30 September which were market days in Damagaram, Diffa and Kano. On the other hand, the dips observed on 6, 11 and 27 were as a result of bad weather conditions.

**Types of flows:** All observed travellers were conducting a trans-boundary movement (25% were entering the country, while 75% were leaving the country).

**Departure/Origin and destination:** During the month of September 2020, the main cities from which recorded individuals travelled from (inflow) were Zinder (48%), Maradi (38%) and Diffa (9%) in Niger. Travellers from Nigeria (outflow) were primarily headed to Zinder (50%), Maradi (35%) and Diffa (10%) in Niger. The modes of transportation were car (61%) and bus (39%).

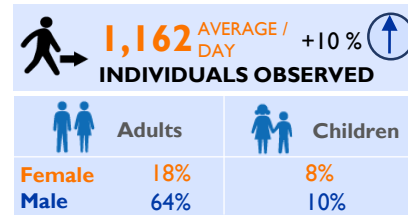
**Traveller profiles:** 64 per cent of travellers were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 18 per cent were children (8 per cent female children, 10 per cent male children).

#### Movements observed at Kano FMP in September 2020

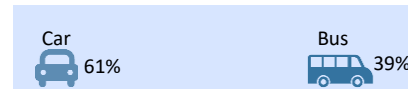


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#### TRAVELLER PROFILES



#### MODES OF TRANSPORT

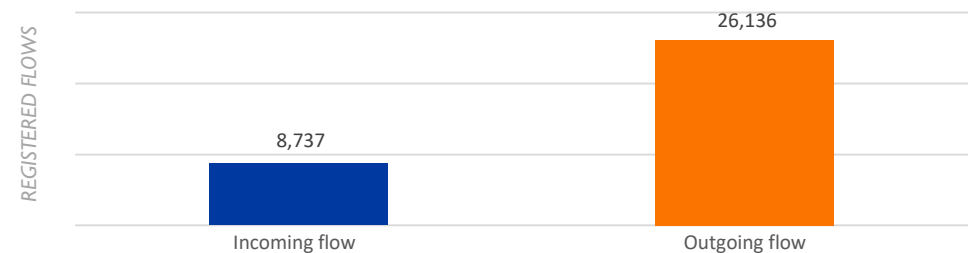


#### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

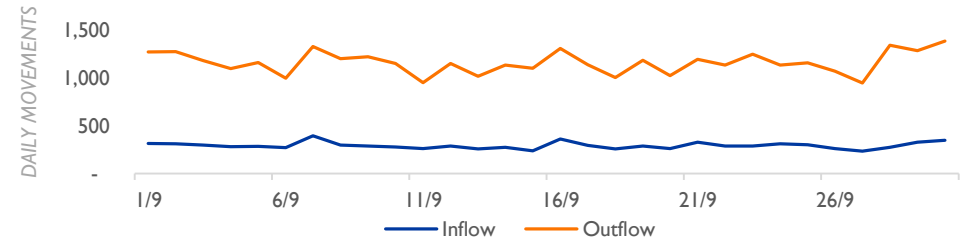
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Nigeria	75%
Niger	24%
Chad	<1%
Cameroon	<1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	71%
Nigeria	25%
Chad	2%
Cameroon	2%

#### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



#### DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



**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 thanks to information provided by key informants 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 is 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

### 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.

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