INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout West and Central Africa. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends and routes, at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centers). In Nigeria, FMPs were established in March 2017 in several important transit locations in Sokoto and Kano. Daily movements of passenger buses to and from Niger is observed at these points daily. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs in July 2018.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the FMPs in Nigeria increased by 10 percent in the reporting period as compared to June. Reportedly, this increase as a result of the rainy season which led people to travel extensively for farming activities. In July, Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon, were the main countries of destination and departure of population passing through the different FMPs. In addition, the main types of flows identified were: Short term local movement or movement for less than six months duration (39% of all flows); Economic migration of more than six months (36% of all flows); and Seasonal (17% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (61% of all flows), buses (29% of all flows), bikes (3% of all flows), motorbikes (6% of all flows), and others (1% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens, Chadians, Malians and Cameroonian nationals were the main nationalities observed this month.

METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to 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 at the flow monitoring points: key informants may be bus station staffs, police or custom officers, bus drivers or migrants themselves. Data is collected through a basic form combined with direct observations – enabling gender and nationality breakdowns. In Sokoto, the FMP was selected following consultations with local and national key stakeholders involved in the management of migration in Nigeria and based on its location and distinctive characteristics of flows in the 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.
IOM, through its field teams, has rolled out the flow tracking tool to better understand the characteristics of the flows flowing through Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) established in Sokoto. The FMP observes the cross-border flows of migrants in and out of Nigeria towards the neighboring country of Niger Republic. 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.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Point of Sokoto increased by forty-eight percent compared to June. The increase in movements recorded is as a result of the rainy season causing a lot of people from the region to travel back home to focus on farming activities also in preparation for the Islamic religious celebration, more Nigerians are coming into Nigeria to sell their cattle hence, the increase in inflows. In July, Tahoua, Maradi and Dosso were the main cities of departure of population passing through Sokoto, whereas Tahoua, Maradi, Dosso, Agadez, Zinder and Diffa were the main cities of destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified are, Short term local movement less than 6 months (52% of all flows), Seasonal (22% of all flows), Economic migration more than 6 months (22% of all flows) and Tourism (4% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (54% of all flows), motorbikes (16% of all flows), buses (16% of all flows), bikes (9% of all flows), and others (5% of all flows). Nigerians and Nigeriens were the main nationalities observed this month.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Minors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Main Types of Movements Observed

- **Short term local movement (-6 months)**
- **Economic migration (+6 months)**
- **Seasonal**
- **Tourism**

### Origin of the Movements Observed

- **Niger**: 60%
- **Nigeria**: 40%

### Destination of the Movements Observed

- **Niger**: 60% (Nigerian 60% +10PP, Niger 40% -10PP)
- **Nigerien**: 54%
- **Malian**: 10%
Incoming flows in Sokoto, as observed by enumerators

Outgoing flows from Sokoto, as observed by enumerators

The four peaks observed in the month of July are as a result of the influx of people to the Sunday market in Sokoto region to sell and buy cattle in preparation for the Islamic religious celebration.

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, initialed or used in any way, the source must be mentioned as follows: “Source: International Organization for Migration, [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

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.
IOM, through its field teams, has rolled out the flow tracking tool to better understand the characteristics of the flows flowing through Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) established in Kano. The Kano FMP observes cross-border flows of migrants in and out of Nigeria towards the neighboring country of the Niger Republic.

The Kano FMP has been collecting data since March 2017 covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa LGAs of the Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location, carry out the task of monitoring.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the FMP of Kano increased by two percent compared to June in the reporting period. The increase is reportedly due to the on-set of the rainy season on account of which people travelled back to their place of origin for farming activities.

In July, Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Ndjamena and Center were the main cities of departure of population passing through Kano, whereas Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Ndjamena and Center were the main cities of destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: Economic migration more than six months duration (38% of all flows); Short term local movement less than six months (33% of all flows), Seasonal (21% of all flows) and Tourism (8% of all flows).

Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (65% of all flows) and buses (35% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens, Chadians, Malians and Cameroonians were the main nationalities observed this month.

In the month of July 95% of the flows recorded in Kano FMP is between Nigeria and Niger (73% inflow and 22% outflow)
POULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Kano

Dashboard #17
Period: 1-31 July 2018

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.

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EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JULY

Incoming flows in Kano, as observed by enumerators

Outgoing flows from Kano, as observed by enumerators

City of Departure
Inflow through Kano
- < 2%
- 2.1 - 4%
- 4.1 - 5%
- 5.1 - 34%
- 34.1 - 55%
Average/Day
- 240 Individuals

Destination City
Outflow through Kano
- 2%
- 3 - 4%
- 5 - 32%
- 33 - 60%
Average/Day
- 782 Individuals

INFORMATION ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
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