

IOM, through the **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** Flow Monitoring tool, collects data at key entry, exit and transit points to better understand population movements across **West and Central Africa**. The monitoring of population flows allows for the quantification and qualification of mobility flows and trends, migrant profiles, and migratory experiences and routes. Since **March 2017** two Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) have been active in Kano and Sokoto in northern **Nigeria**, monitoring mobility within the country and between Nigeria, Niger and beyond.

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 data collected on flows, routes, provenance, destination and demographic profiles of travellers observed at the FMPs.

	36%	Incoming Flow in Nigeria
	64%	Outgoing Flow in Nigeria
	1,028	Travelers observed daily
	21%	Increase in travellers compared to April
	31,854	Total number of persons observed through the FMPs
	6%	Elderly persons
	3%	Children under five (5) years
	2%	Pregnant and lactating women
	15%	Decrease in Sokoto FMP compared to April as a result of increased security concerns. Increase in Kano FMP compared to April was attributed to the conclusion of Ramadan fasting and prayers.
	2	FMPs active in Nigeria

MAIN MIGRATION TRENDS

During the month of May 2022, a total of 31,854 migrants were observed at the various cross-border flow monitoring points (11,555 individuals entering Nigeria by the FMPs and 20,299 individuals leaving Nigeria by the FMPs). The average daily flow during that month was 1,028, up by 21 percent from the previous month. The increase in daily flow could be attributed to mobility and commercial activities that went back to normal as soon as the month of Ramadan (in the previous month) across the region was concluded. Yet flows in Sokoto decreased during the month, this was a result of increased security concerns (armed banditry attacks and kidnapping activities) in Sokoto. All observed travellers were conducting a cross-border movement (36% were entering the country, while 64% were leaving the country). Majority of the movements recorded were departures/outflows for economic reasons, this is evident as the inflation rate in Nigeria keeps going on the rise.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

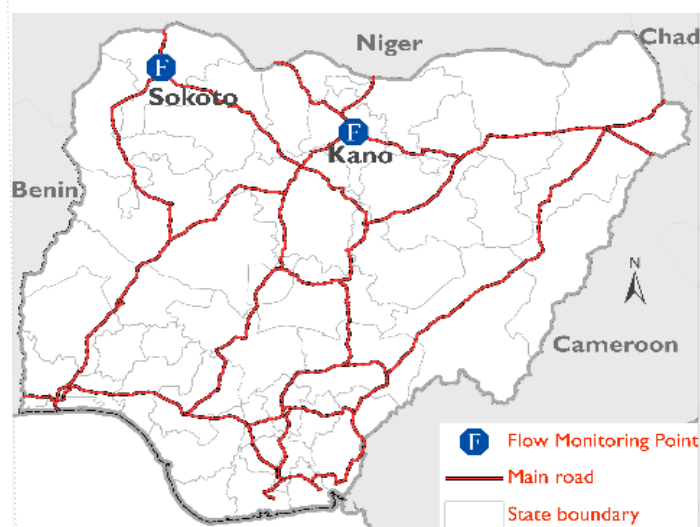
Origin of flows			Destination of flows		
Country	%	Variation	Country	%	Variation
Niger	36 %	-2%	Niger	64 %	+2%
NGA	64 %	+2%	NGA	36 %	-2%

TRAVELLER PROFILES

	Adults	Minors
Female	25 %	7%
Male	60 %	8%

From the observation of the travelers, it appears that (60%) of the passers-by were adult men, (25%) were adult women and (8%) were children with (7%) girls.

LOCATION OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS



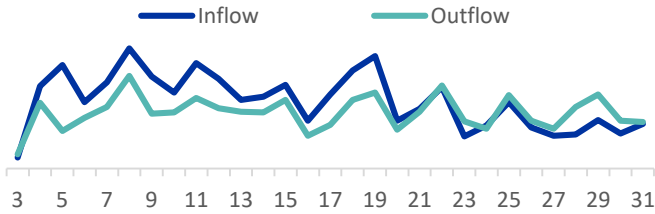
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Contact: iomnigeriadtm@iom.int - <https://migration.iom.int> - <https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria> - <https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria>
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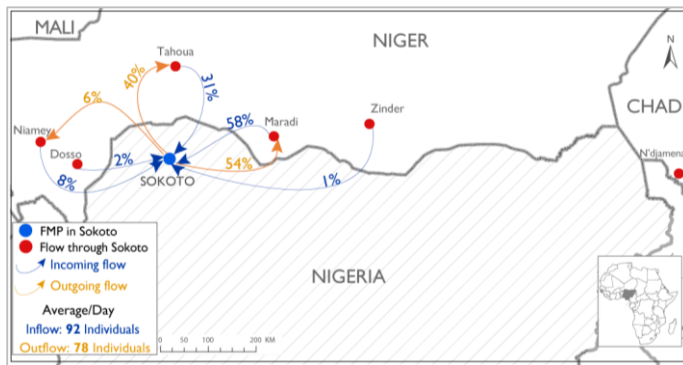


This Project is funded by the European Union

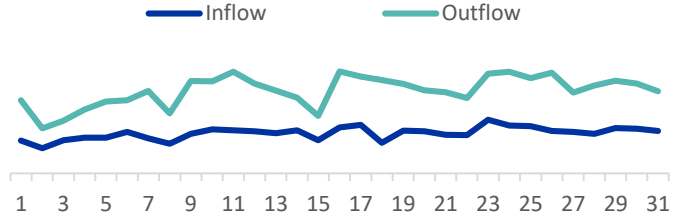
MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF OBSERVED FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS IN SOKOTO (May 2022)



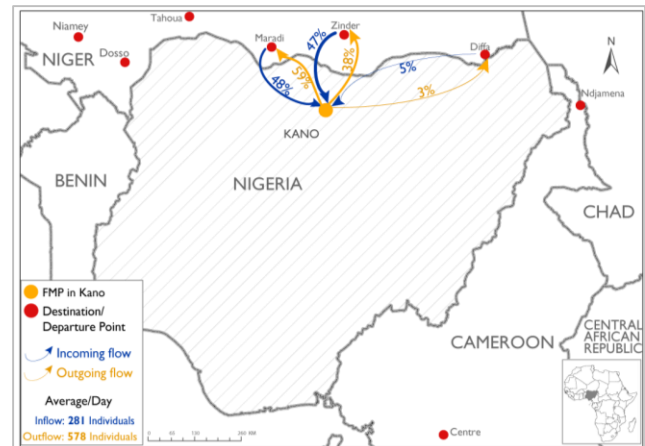
In the reporting period, at the Sokoto FMP, on average 180 individuals were observed daily. This represents a decrease of 16 per cent in comparison to the number of individuals observed in the previous month, (180 individuals). The decrease was a result of growing security concerns (armed banditry attacks and kidnapping activities) in Sokoto which reduced drastically during the Ramadan fasting and prayer in April. In May, peaks were observed on (5th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 25th and 29th) which were market days in Gada, Illela, Sabon-Birnin, Yarbulutu, Mailalle (in Nigeria), Birnin Nkonni, Tumfafi, Dandadi and Souloulou (in Niger Republic). The dips project the non-market days along these routes. No data was collected on 1 and 2 May in Sokoto as it was the day to celebrate the end of the Ramadan fasting and prayer and, International Workers Day respectively. The impact of the holidays was evident on the number of movements recorded on 3 May.



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF OBSERVED FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS IN KANO (May 2022)

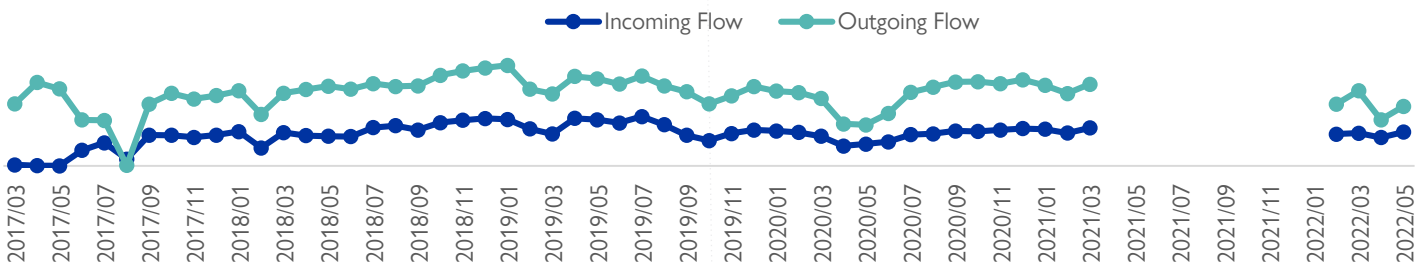


In the reporting period, at the Kano FMP, on average 859 individuals were observed daily. This represents an increase of 35 per cent in comparison to the number of individuals observed in the previous month, (635 individuals). The sudden dip in movements observed on 8 and 15 May were a result of heavy rainfalls and windstorms along the routes. The major reason for the increase in movements observed through the month was the conclusion of Ramadan fasting and prayers religious exercise that lasted all through April. Little movements were observed in the state of Kano on 1 and 2 May due to the end to Ramadan and International Workers Day. During these days, travel is generally limited.



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 INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS BETWEEN MAR 2017 – MAY 2022



Since the establishment of the FMPs in March 2017, a steady increase was observed in the inflow and outflow of migrants through the Nigeria-Niger migratory route. In 2019, the Nigerian government partially closed its borders which impacted the movements of persons through these routes. However, migrants adjusted their routes, and the flows did not entirely stop. Furthermore, the measures adopted in Nigeria at the start of COVID-19 (March 2020) had a significant impact on the migratory flows observed at the FMPs and mobility in general. By June of 2021, a steady increase in migration flows was recorded as the movement restrictions were gradually eased off.

Disclaimer: Please note that the dip reported in August 2017 is not reflective of no outflows/inflows but rather due to a temporary pause in data collection operations. The FMPs were temporarily inactive between April 2021 and January 2022.