

**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, a Flow Monitoring Point was established since March 2017 in several important transit locations in **Sokoto**; daily movements of **passenger buses** to and from Niger is observed at this point daily. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in this Flow Monitoring Point in **April 2018**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Point of **Sokoto** decreased by 1% compared to **March**.

In **April**, Tahoua and Maradi 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 6-month (43% of all flows), Economic migration 6-month (33% of all flows),

Seasonal (23% of all flows), and Tourism (1% of all flows).

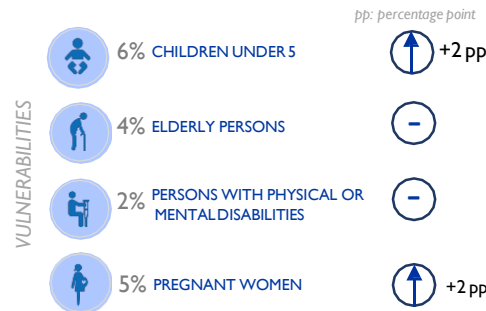
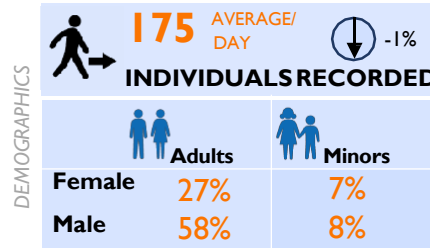
Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (65% of all flows), motorbikes (12% of all flows), bikes (11% of all flows), buses (11% of all flows), others (1% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens and Malians were the main nationalities observed this month.

**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 Flow Monitoring Point 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, and Illela - Kornni 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)



Country of origin of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	52	-4 pp
Niger	48	+4 pp

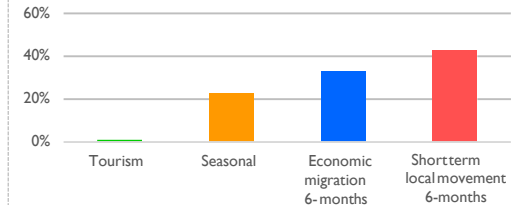
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	48	+4 PP
Niger	52	-4 PP

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

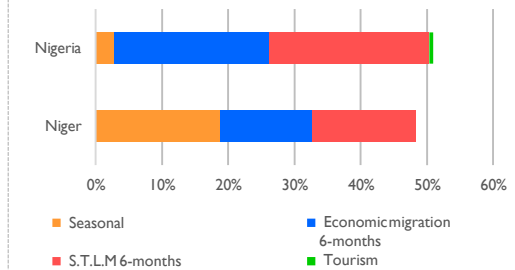
### TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

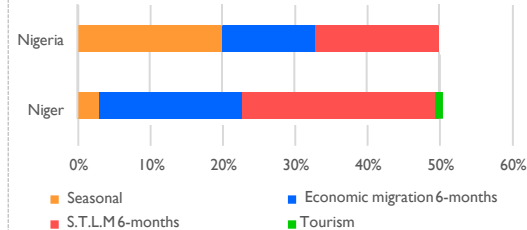
#### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



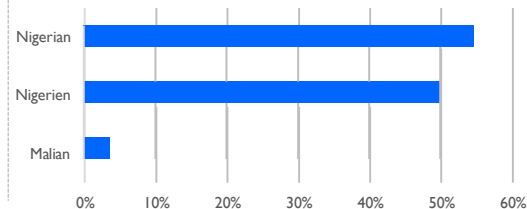
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

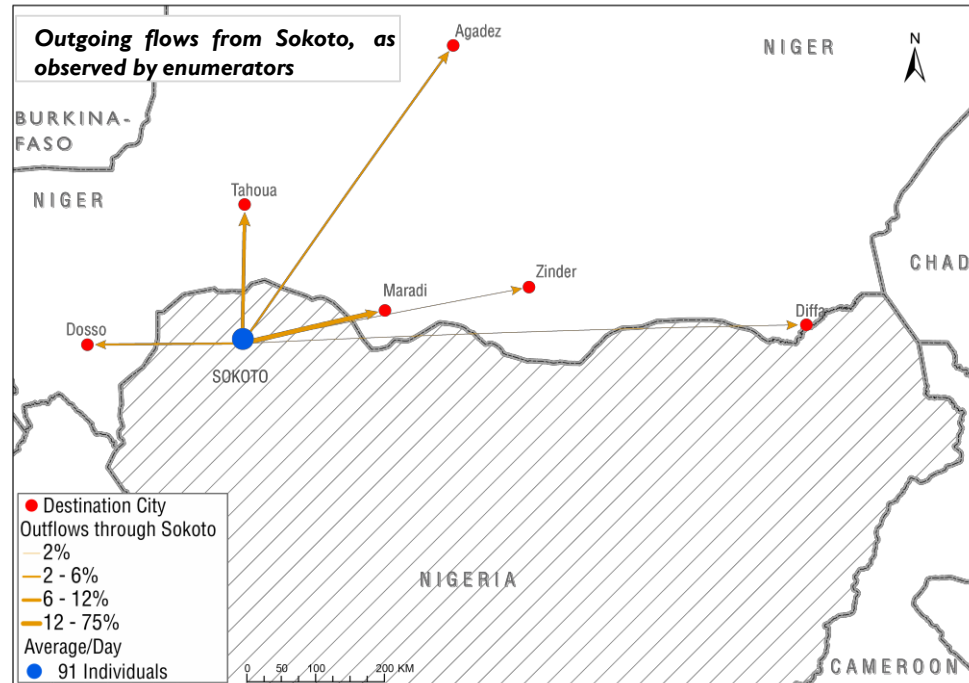
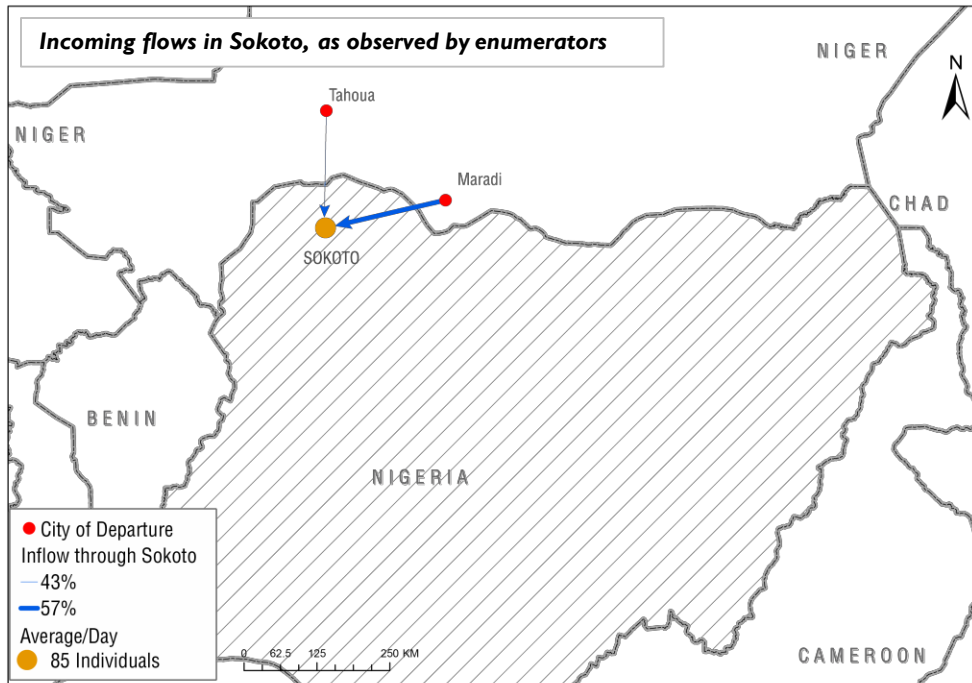


#### DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



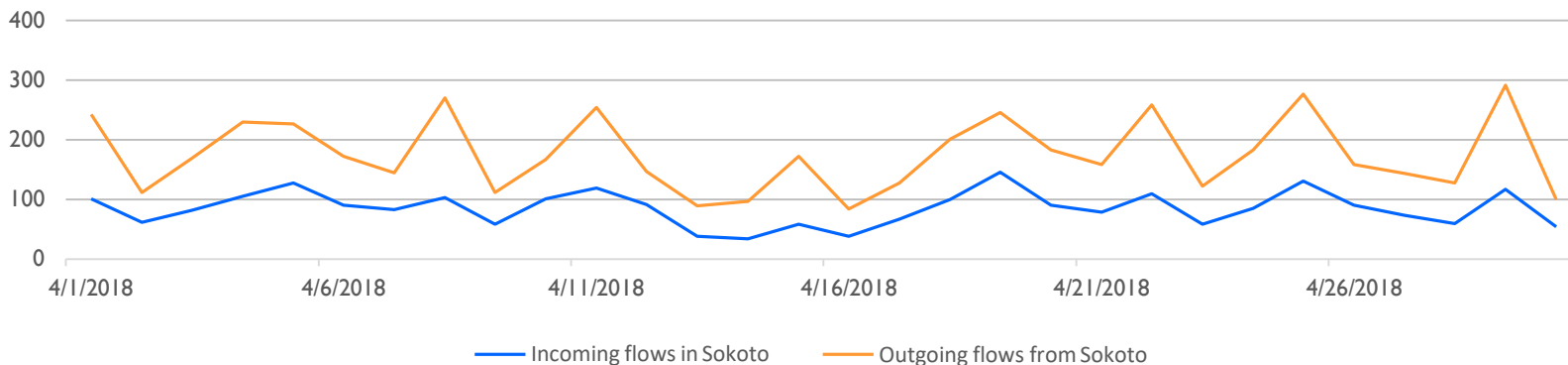
#### MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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 FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL**



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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)".

Publication date : May 2018

**INTRODUCTION:** IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain 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, a Flow Monitoring Point was established since March 2017 in several important transit locations in **Kano**; daily movements of **passenger buses** to and from Niger is observed at this point daily. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in this Flow Monitoring Point in **April 2018**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Point of **Kano** increased by **5%** compared to **March**.

In **April**, Zinder, Maradi, Diffa, Agadez, Centre and Ndjamena were the main cities of departure of population passing through Kano, whereas Zinder, Maradi, Agadez, Ndjamena and Centre were the main cities of destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified are: Economic migration 6-month (56% of all flows), Seasonal (32% of all flows), Short term local movement

6-month (10% of all flows), and Tourism (2% of all flows).

Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (66% of all flows) and buses (34% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens, Chadians, Malians and Cameroonians 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 Kano, the Flow Monitoring Point 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.

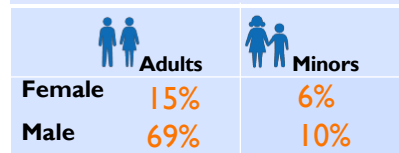
**LIMITATIONS:** Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. They represent only part of the total flows passing through the Kano – Maradi and Kano – Zinder routes. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is therefore incomplete. In addition, 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

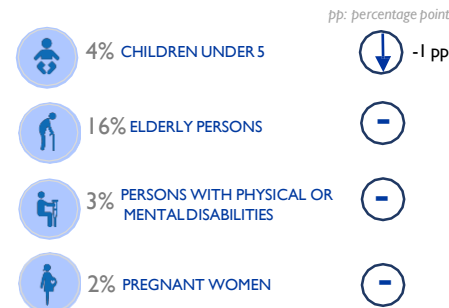
(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES



ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country of origin of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	75	+4 pp
Niger	24	-4 pp
Chad	1	-

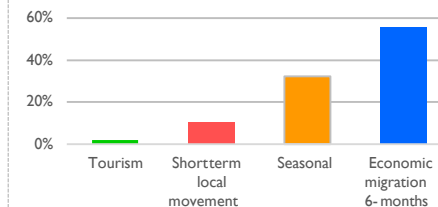
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Niger	72	+3 pp
Nigeria	25	+4 pp
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

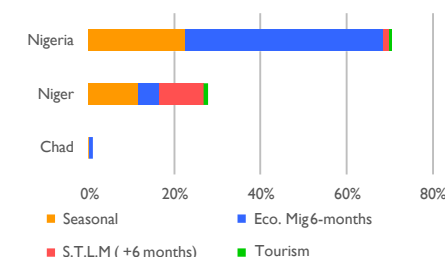
### TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

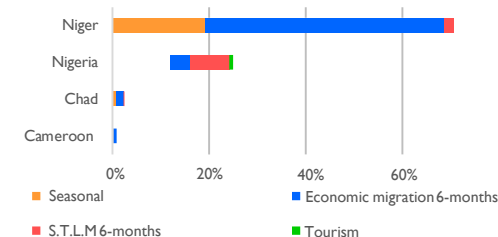
#### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



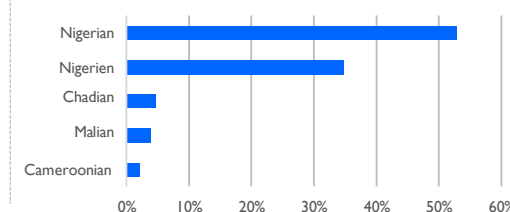
#### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

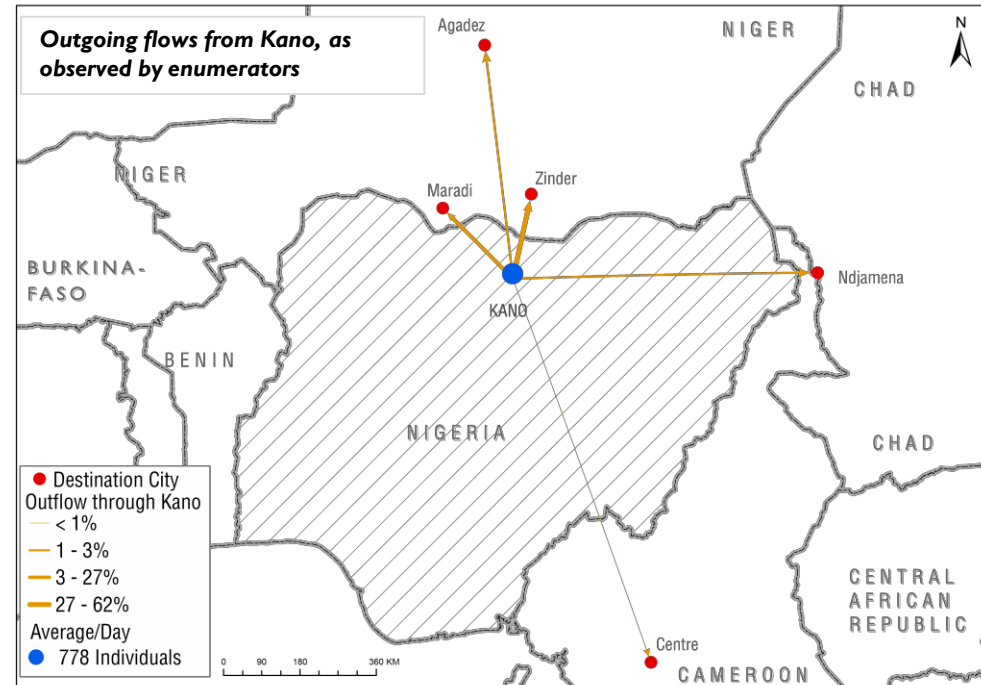
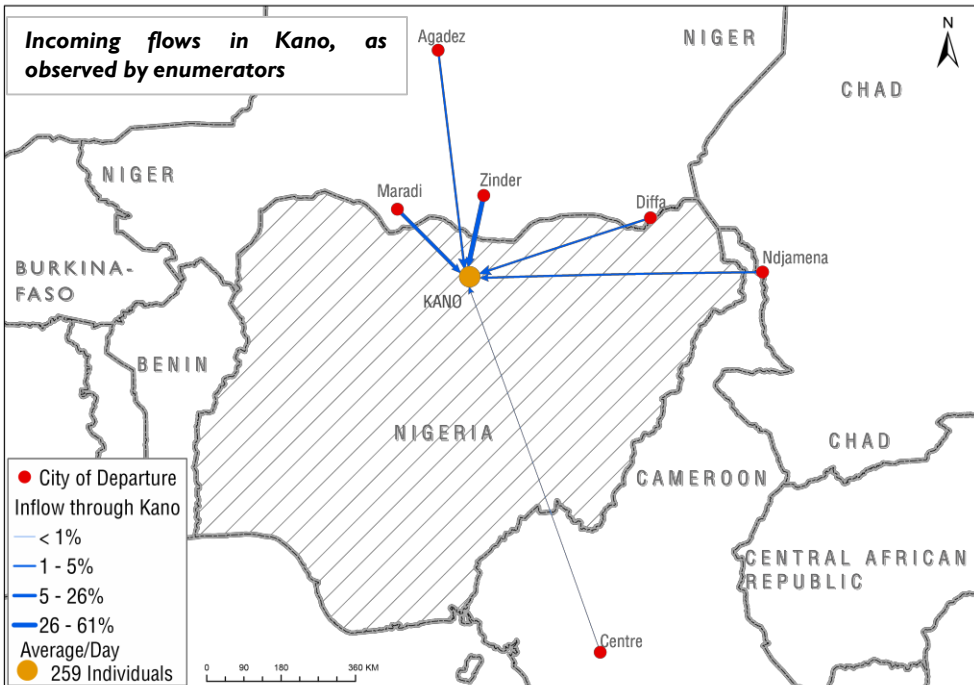


#### DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



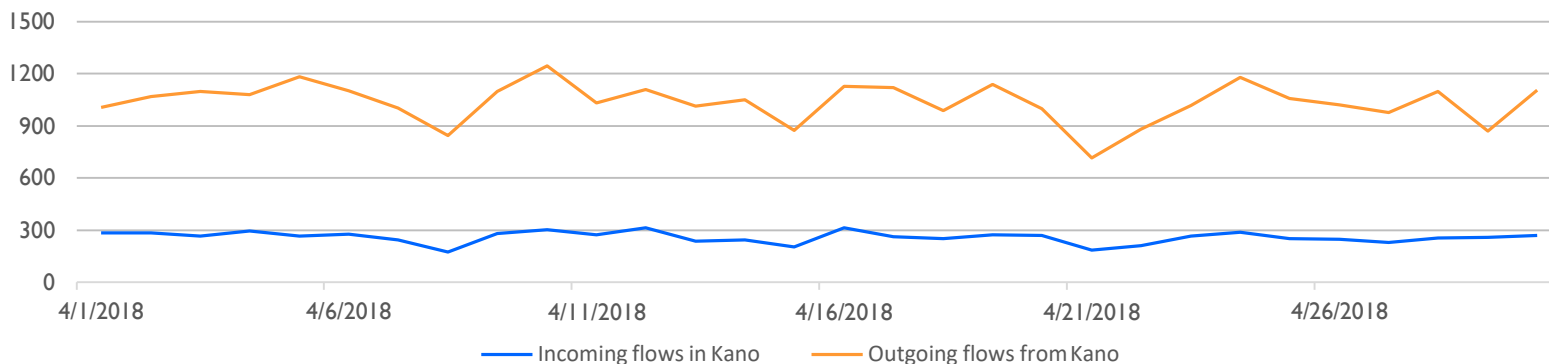
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