

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, Flow Monitoring Points were established in March 2017 at several locations in **Sokoto** and included bus stations and all important transit locations in the northwestern state. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in Sokoto from Flow Monitoring Points in **May 2018**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Point of **Sokoto** decreased by five percent compared to **April**.

In **May**, 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 were: Economic migration more than six months (40% of all flows), Short term local movement less than six months (32% of all flows), seasonal (27% of all flows) and Tourism (1% of all flows).

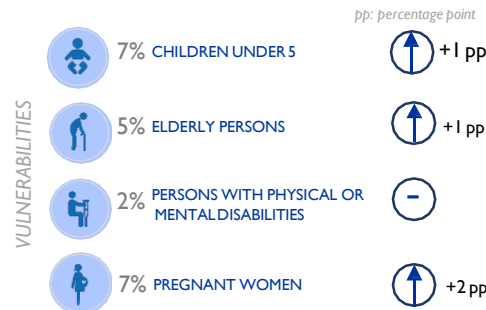
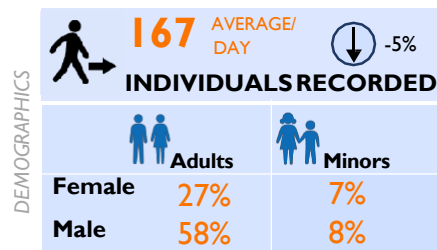
Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (64% of all flows), motorbikes (12% of all flows), bikes (14% of all flows), buses (9% of all flows), others (1% of all flows). Nigerians and Nigeriens were the main nationalities observed crossing the transit locations this month.

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 Points were 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	51	-1 pp
Niger	49	+1 pp

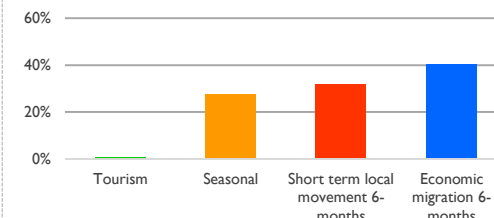
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	49	+1 PP
Niger	51	-1 PP

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

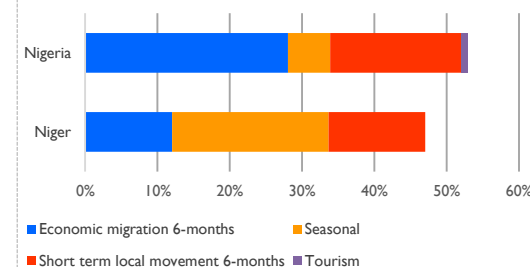
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

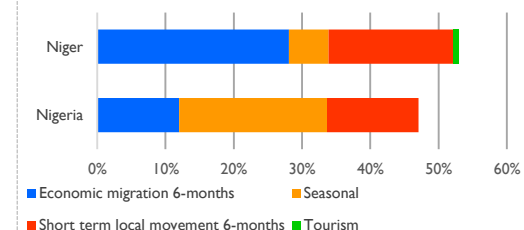
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



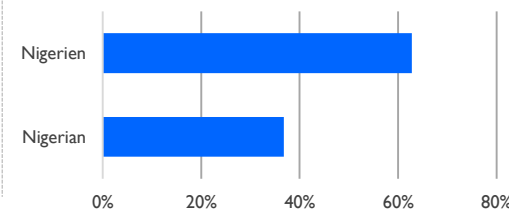
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

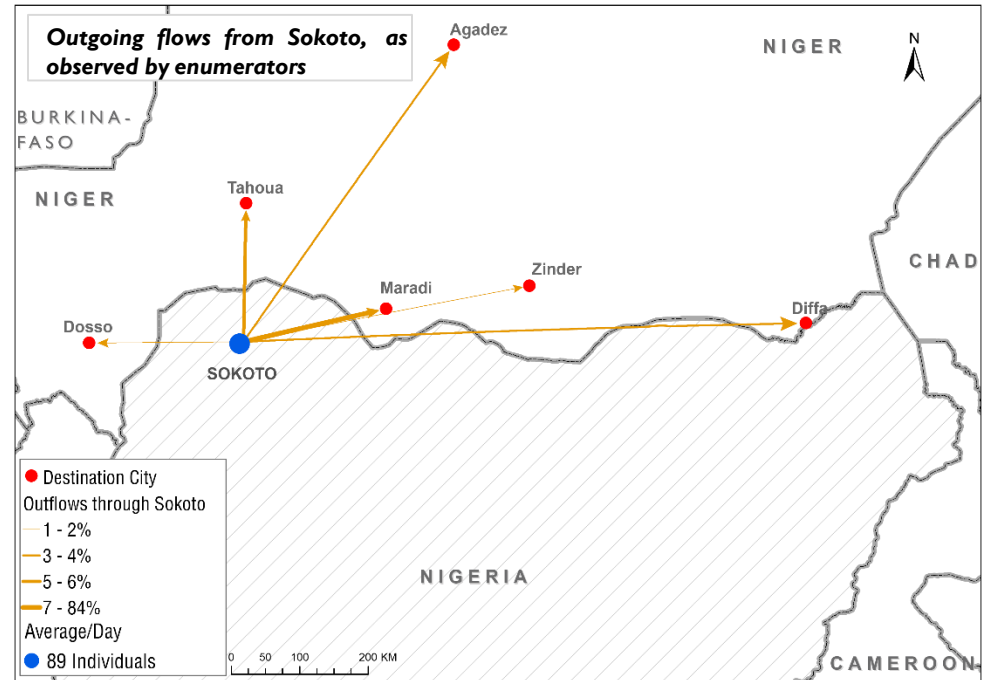
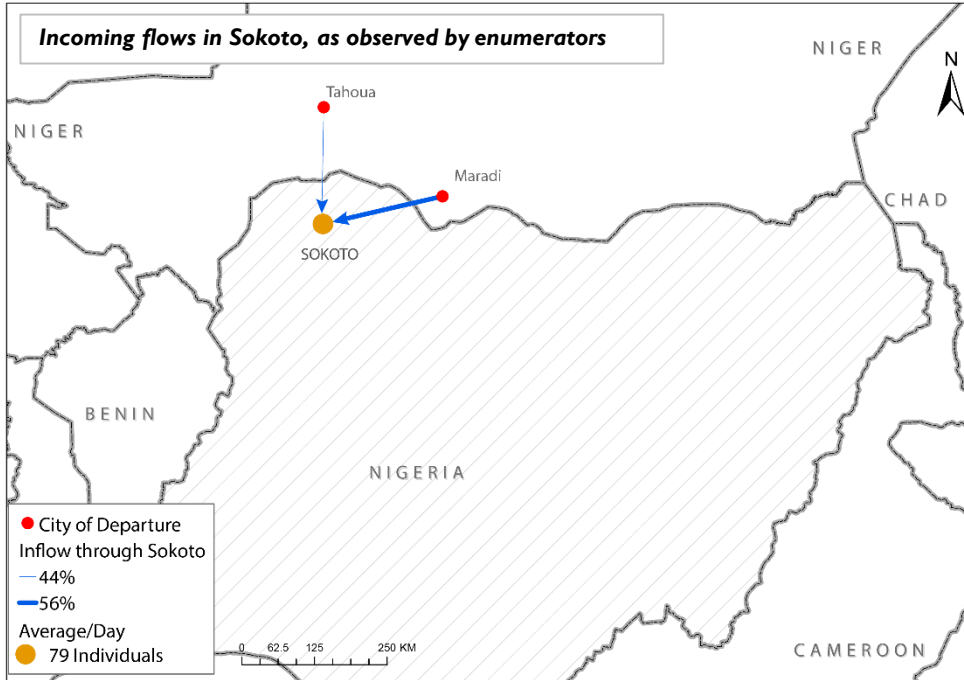


DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



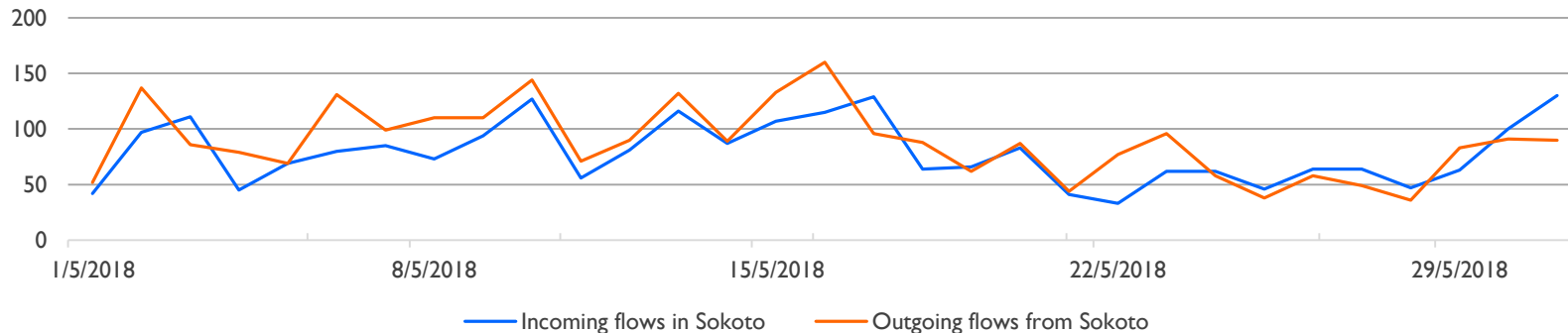
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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 MAY 2018



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Publication date : June 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, Flow Monitoring Points were established in March 2017 at several important transit locations in Kano. These included bus stations and all important transit locations in the northern state. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected at these Flow Monitoring Points in May 2018.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points of Kano remained the same compared to April.

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

The main types of flows identified are: Economic migration more than six months (57% of all flows), Seasonal (33% of all flows), Short term local movement less than six months (9% of all flows), and Tourism (1% of all flows).

Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (65% of all flows) and buses (35% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigerians, 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)

1,037 AVERAGE/DAY
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	14%	6%
Male	70%	10%

DEMOGRAPHICS

pp: percentage point

4% CHILDREN UNDER 5	-2 pp
18% ELDERLY PERSONS	+2 pp
3% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES	-
2% PREGNANT WOMEN	-

VULNERABILITIES

Country of origin of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	76	+1 pp
Niger	23	-3 pp
Chad	1	-

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

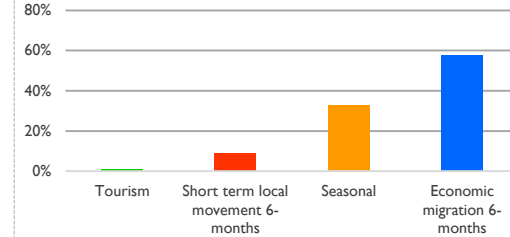
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Niger	72	-
Nigeria	24	-1 pp
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

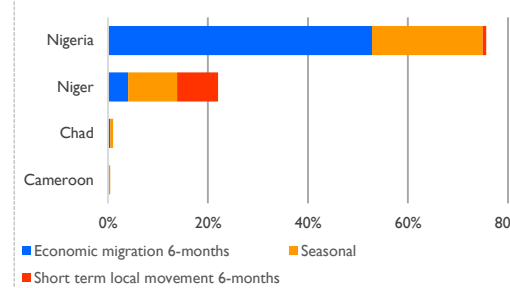
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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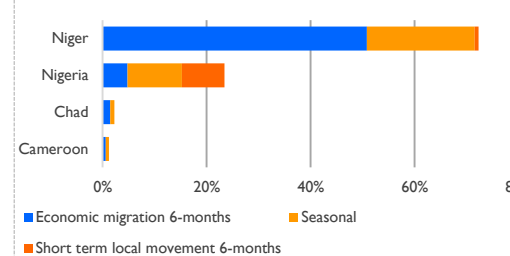
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



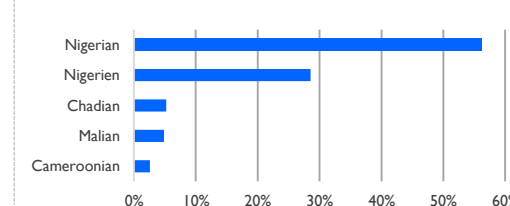
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

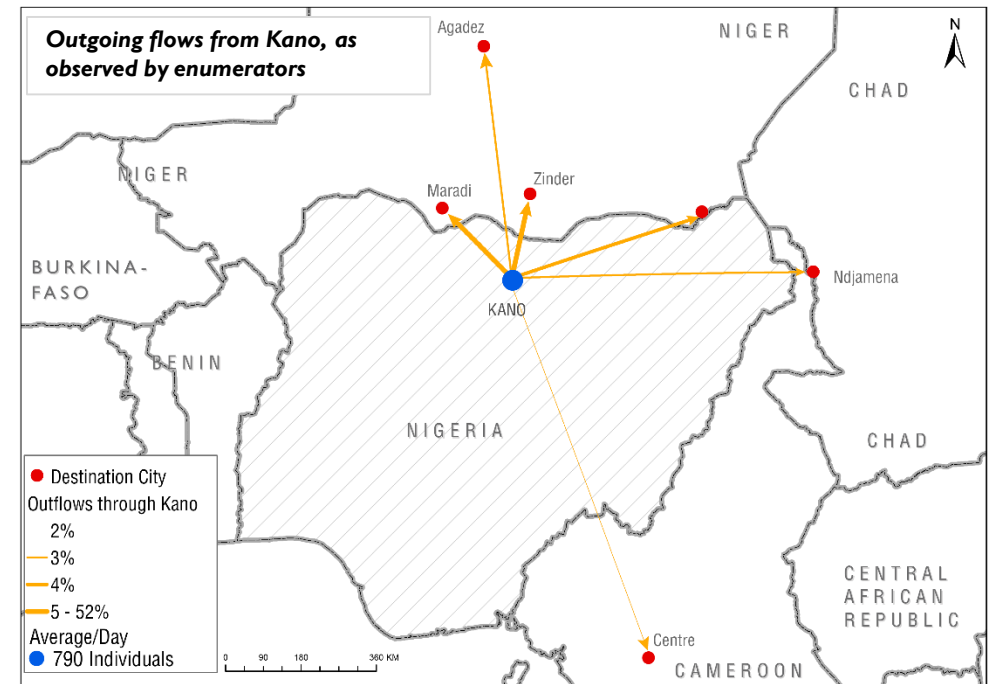
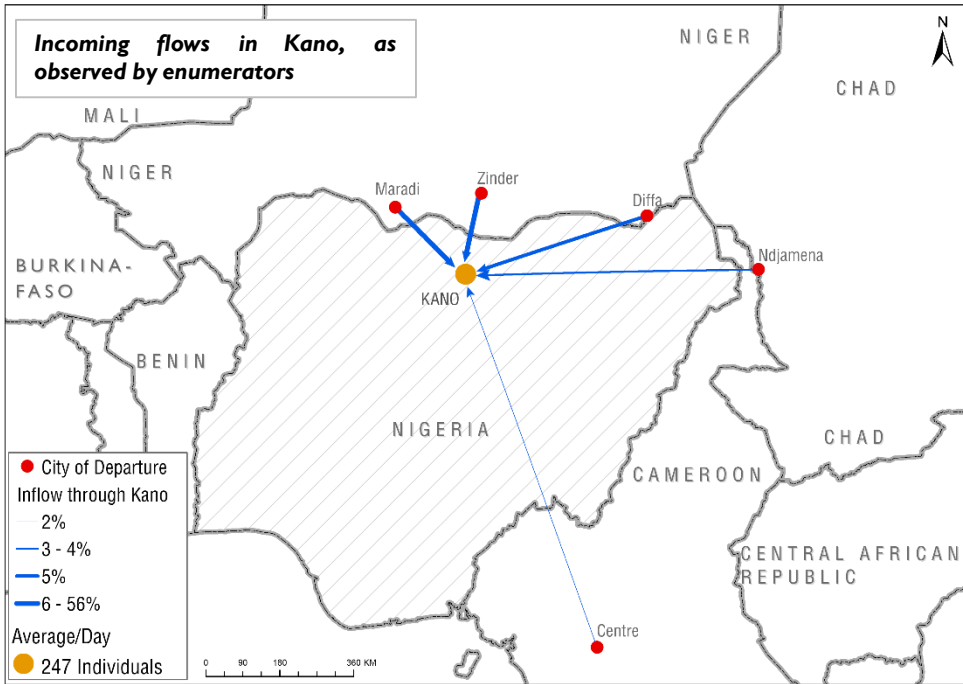


DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



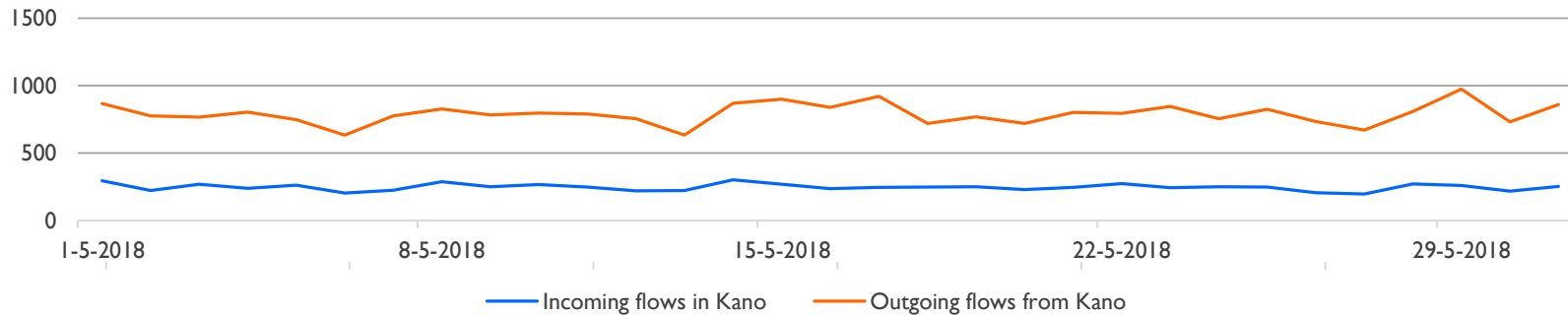
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EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018



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