

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 Points were established since 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 Flow Monitoring Points in **June 2018**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points in **Nigeria** increased by 0.2% compared to **May**. In **June**, Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon, were the main countries of destination and departure of population passing through the different **Flow Monitoring Points**.

In addition, the main types of flows identified are, **Short term local movement less than 6 months** (39% of all flows), **Economic migration more than 6 months** (37% of all flows), **Seasonal** (17% of all flows) and **Tourism** (7% of all flows).

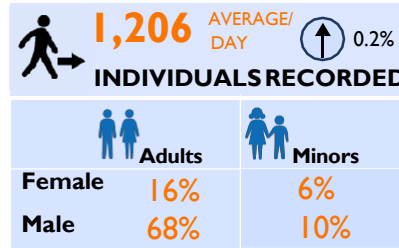
Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (63% of all flows), buses (29% of all flows), bikes (4% of all flows), motorbikes (3% of all flows), others (1% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens, Chadians, Malians, and Cameroonians nationals were the main nationalities observed this month.

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 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.

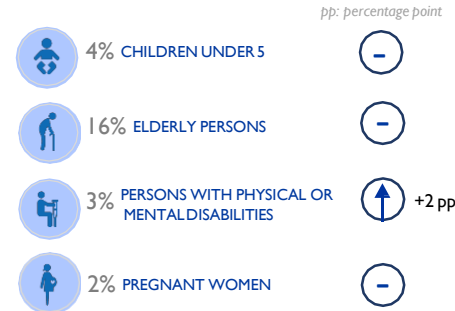
LIMITATIONS: Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. They represent only part of the total flows passing through the Gada – Galmi, Sabon-Birni – Guidan-Roundji, Illela – Kornni, Kano – Maradi and Kano - Zinder routes. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data 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

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	70	+1 pp
Niger	29	-1 pp
Chad	1	-

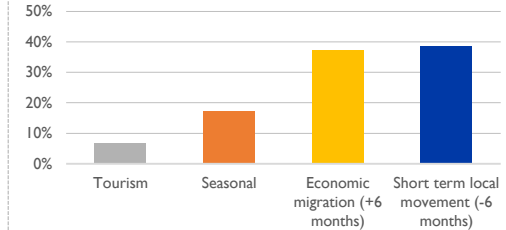
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Niger	67	-1 PP
Nigeria	30	+1 PP
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

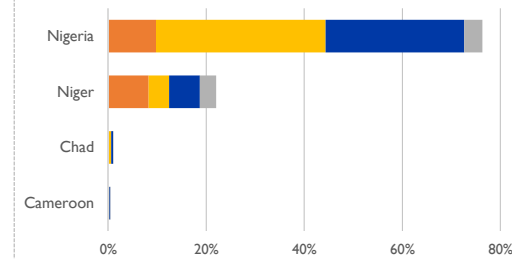
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

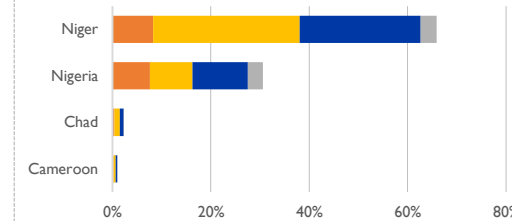
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



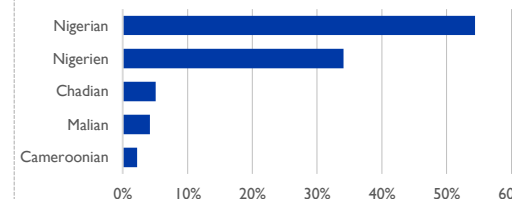
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

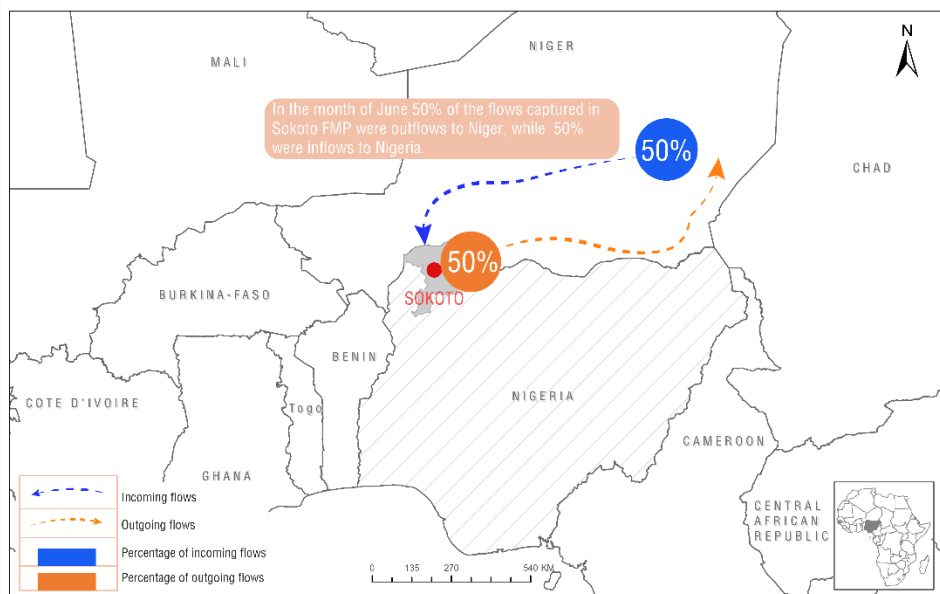


The **Sokoto** flow monitoring point observes the cross-border flows of migrants in and out of Nigeria towards the neighboring country of Niger Republic. IOM, through its field teams, has rolled out the flow tracking tool to better understand the characteristics of the flows flowing through this FMP and guide decision-making to provide possible different migratory routes identified. 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 25% compared to May. More movements were recorded due to the Islamic religious holidays as well as the on-set of rainy season causing a lot of people from the region to travel back home to focus on farming activities. In June, 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.

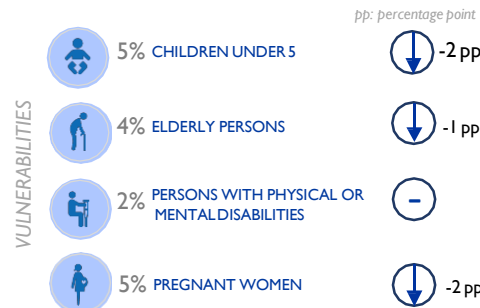
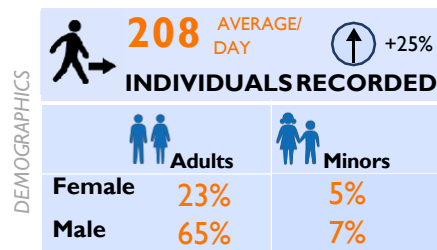
The main types of flows identified are, **Short term local movement less than 6 months** (50% of all flows), **Seasonal** (25% of all flows), **Economic migration more than 6 months** (24% of all flows) and **Tourism** (1% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (60% of all flows), bikes (14% of all flows), motorbikes (12% of all flows), buses (12% of all flows), others (2% 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)



Country of origin of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	50	-1 pp
Niger	50	+1 pp

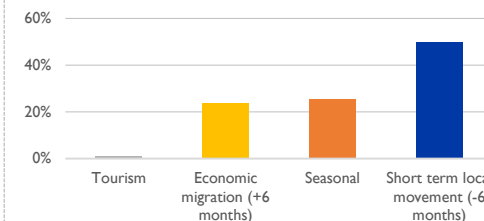
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	50	+1 PP
Niger	50	-1 PP

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

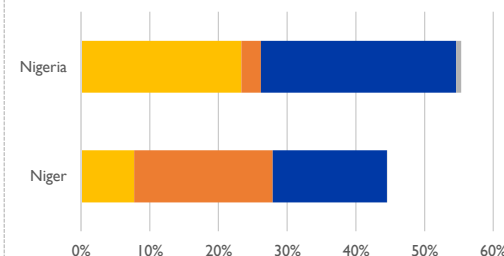
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

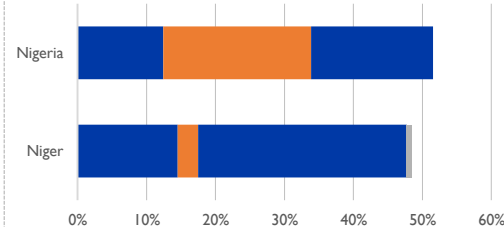
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



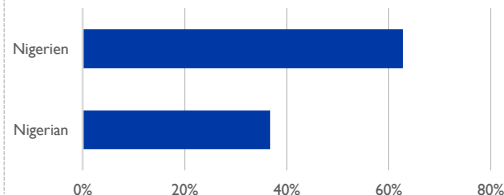
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

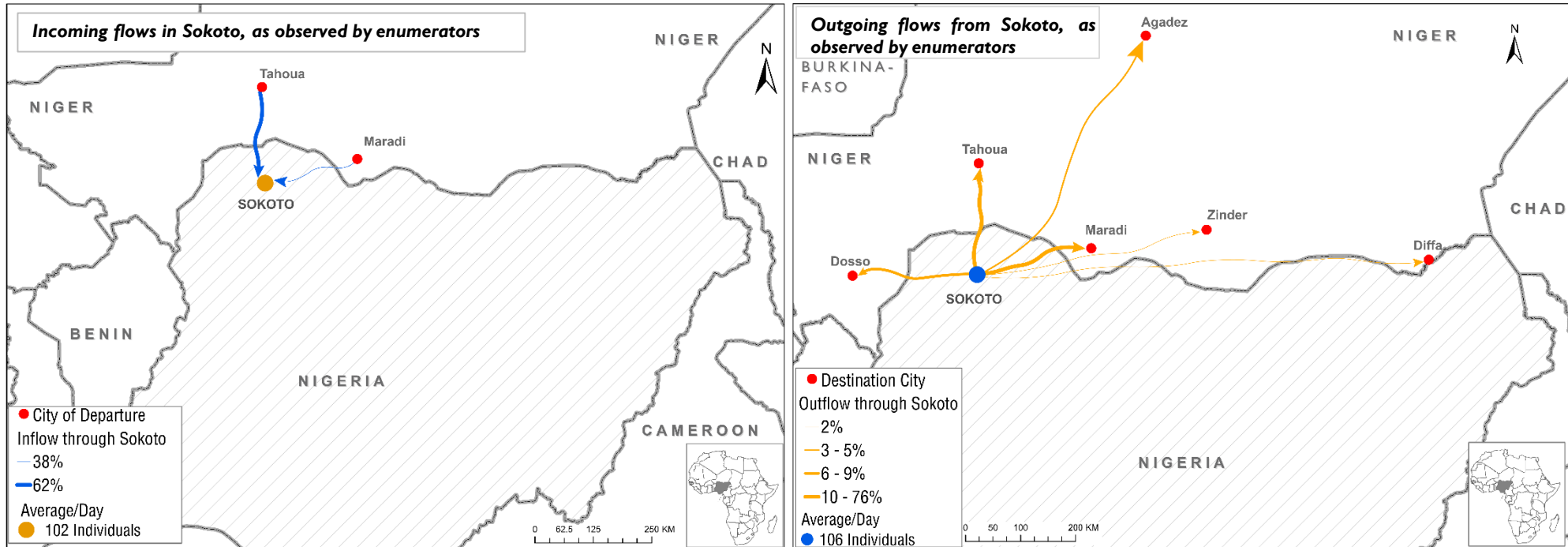


DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



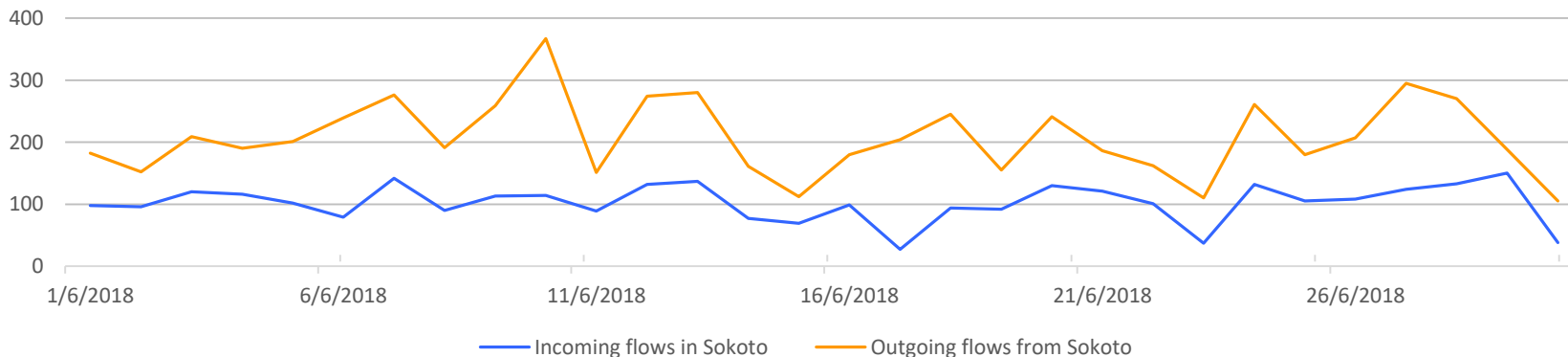
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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 JUNE



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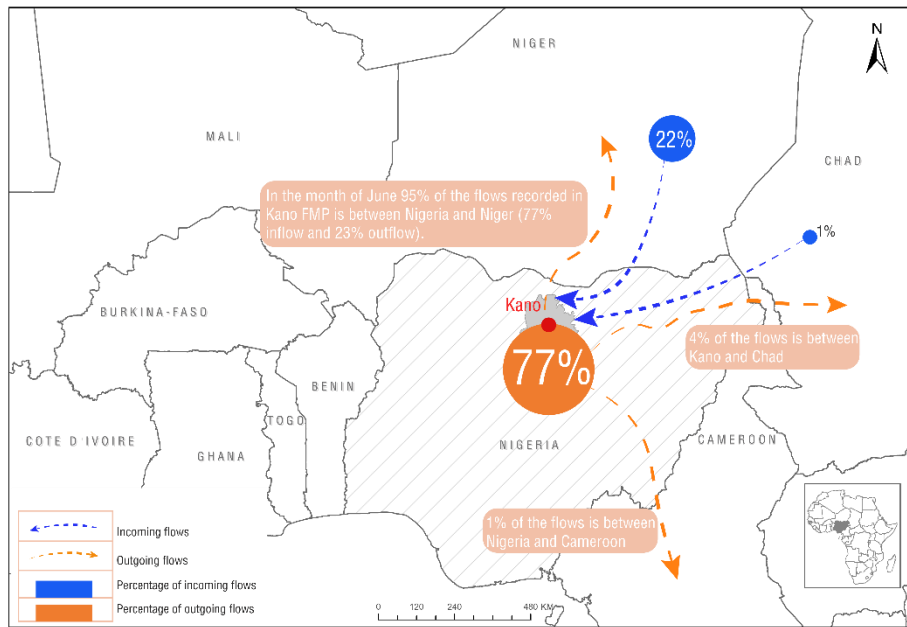
The **Kano** flow monitoring point observes the cross-border flows of migrants in and out of Nigeria towards the neighboring country of Niger Republic. IOM, through its field teams, has rolled out the flow tracking tool to better understand the characteristics of the flows flowing through this FMP and guide decision-making to provide possible different migratory routes identified. The Kano FMP has been collecting data since March 2017 covering three migratory routes in Dala, and Nasarawa LGA of 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 Flow Monitoring Point of Kano decreased by four percent compared to May, this is due to the sharp decline in movement on 15th and 16th of June because of Islamic religious holiday celebrations.

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

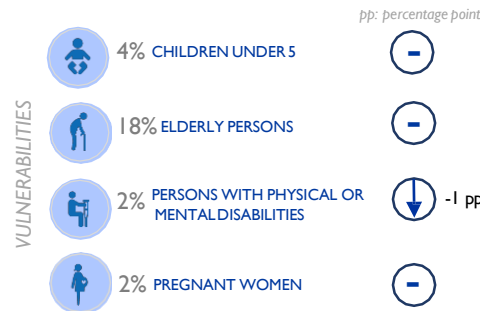
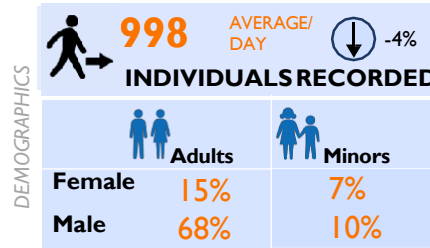
The main types of flows identified are: Economic migration more than 6 months (40% of all flows), Short term local movement less than 6 months (36% of all flows), Seasonal (15% of all flows) and Tourism (8% of all flows).

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.



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



Country of origin of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	77	+1 pp
Niger	22	-1 pp
Chad	1	-

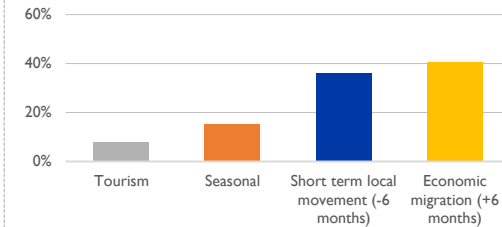
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Niger	73	+1
Nigeria	23	-1 pp
Chad	3	+1
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

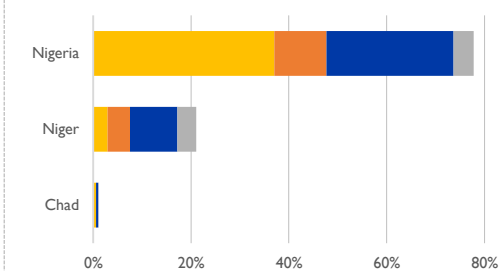
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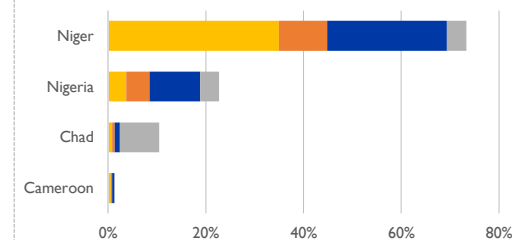
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



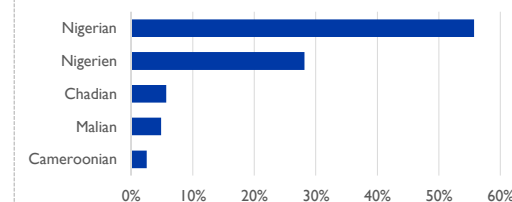
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

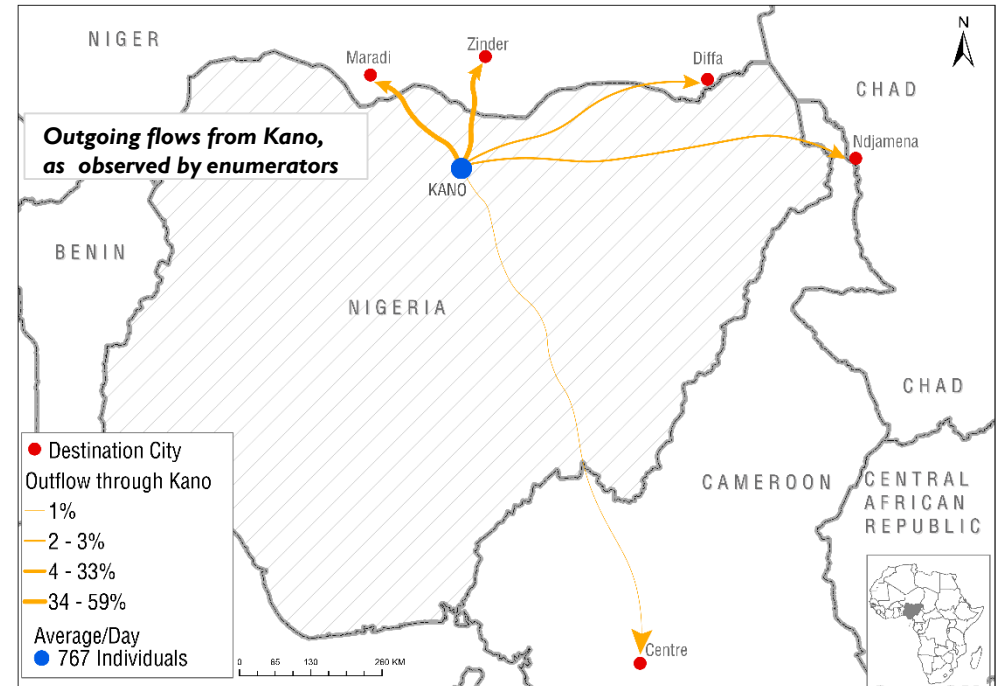
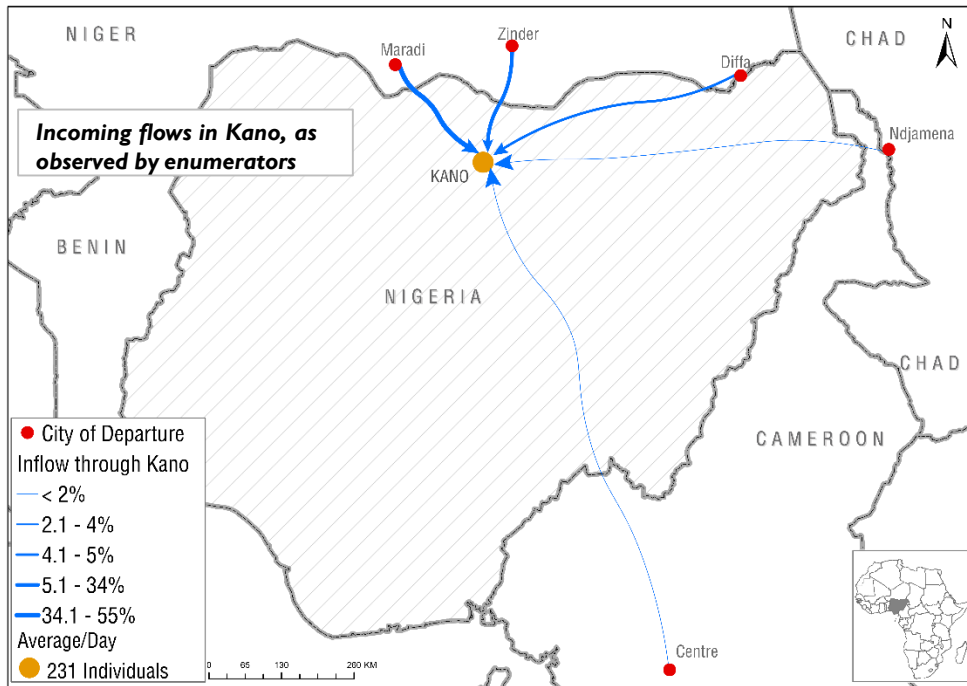


DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



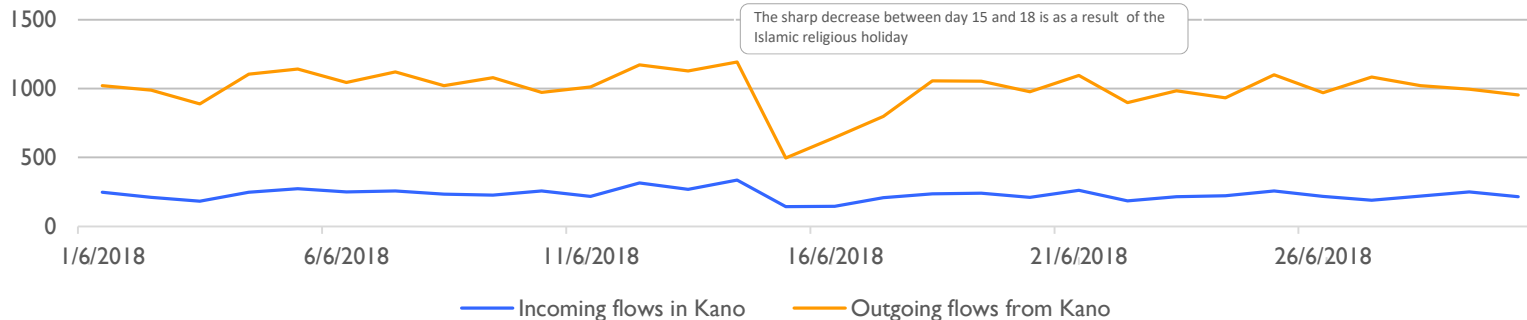
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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