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 points, 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 are observed at these points daily. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs in August 2018.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in August at the FMPs in Nigeria decreased by 1 per cent as compared to July. In August, Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon were the main countries of destination and departure of individuals passing through the different FMPs. In addition, the main types of flows identified were: Short term local movement (35% of all flows); economic migration of more than six months (31% of all flows); and seasonal migration (19% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: travel by car (60% of all flows), bus (27% of all flows), motorbike (6% of all flows), and bicycle (4% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens, Chadians, Malians and Cameroonians nationals were the main nationalities observed this month.

METHODOLGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to highlight areas with high 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 (KIs) at the flow monitoring points: key informants may be bus station staff, police or customs officers, bus drivers or migrants themselves. Data is collected through a basic form filled out by enumerators following interviews with KIs, combined with direct observations – enabling gender and nationality breakdowns. In Sokoto and Kano, 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-Roudmjdi, 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.

1,317 AVERAGE/ DAY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Minors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4% CHILDREN UNDER 5
14% ELDERLY PERSONS
2% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES
2% PREGNANT WOMEN

Country of provenance | % | Variation
--- | --- | ---
Nigeria | 62 | -3 pp
Niger | 37 | +3 pp
Chad | 1 | -

Country of destination of vehicles | % | Variation
--- | --- | ---
Niger | 60 | -2 pp
Nigeria | 37 | +2 pp
Chad | 2 | -
Cameroon | 1 | -

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month.
IOM, through its field teams, has deployed the flow monitoring tool to better understand the characteristics of flows crossing the 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. 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 in August 2018 at the Flow Monitoring Point of Sokoto increased by seven percent compared to July. The increase in movement recorded is as a result of the surge in market activities due to farmers’ harvest season. In August, Tahoua, Maradi and Dosso were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Sokoto, whereas Maradi, Tahoua, Dosso, Agadez, Zinder and Diffa were the main cities of destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: short term local movements of less than 6 months (52% of all flows), seasonal migration (23% of all flows), and economic migration of more than 6 months (20% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (51% of all flows), motorbikes (17% of all flows), buses (13% of all flows), and bicycles (13% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens and Malians were the main nationalities observed this month.
The four peaks observed throughout the month of August reflect the fact that people travel to Sunday markets taking place along the Sokoto - Galmi, Korni and Guidan Roumdji axis.

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Credentials: For any information extracted from this document, whether quoted, paraphrased or used in any way, the source must be mentioned as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration, [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)."
IOM, through its field teams, has deployed the flow monitoring tool to better understand the characteristics of flows crossing the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) established in Kano. The Kano FMP monitors 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 in Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location, carry out the task of monitoring. Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in August 2018 at the FMP of Kano decreased by three percent compared to July. The increase is reportedly due to the on-set of the rainy season, which has prompted people to travel back to their place of origin in order to tend to their farms. In August, 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 of more than six months (38% of all flows); short term local movements (33% of all flows), seasonal (20% of all flows) and tourism (9% of all flows).

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

Results:
- Economic migration (+6 months) 2018:
  - Male: 24%
  - Female: 76%
  - Minors: 2%
- Short term movement (-6 months) 2018:
  - Male: 72%
  - Female: 22%
  - Minors: 4%
- Seasonal migration (+6 months) 2018:
  - Male: 16%
  - Female: 63%
  - Minors: 9%
- Tourism migration (+6 months) 2018:
  - Male: 12%
  - Female: 9%
  - Minors: 4%

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month.
EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS DURING AUGUST 2018

The dip observed on 21 August is a result of the Islamic religious holiday.

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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.

Inflow through Kano
- 2 - 4%
- 34%
- 60%
- Average/Day: 242 Individuals

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

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THIS PROJECT IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED BY IOM