INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
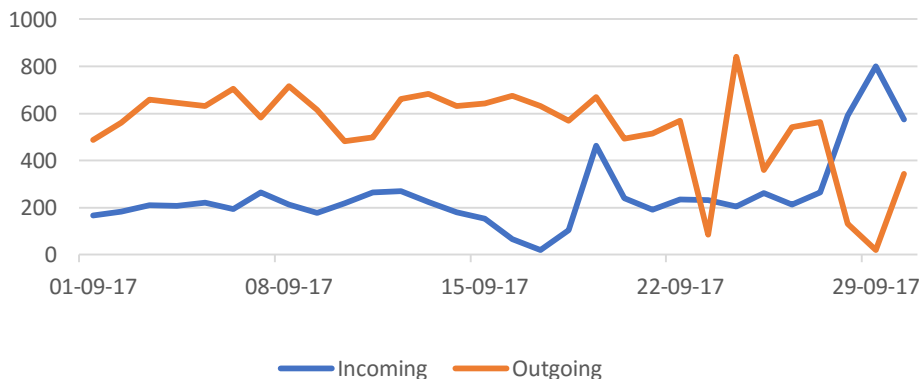**THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY**

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).

This dashboard is an overview of mobility patterns occurring in Nigeria's northern State of Kano in **September 2017**. Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the flow monitoring points decreased by **5.6 per cent** compared to August. Some changes were observed in the gender distribution of migrants, with a slight increase in female travelers **(31 per cent)** observed in September, representing a **4 per cent** increase from the previous month.

The majority, **75 per cent** of the migrants are Nigerians, while the remaining **25 per cent** are Nigeriens. Results also show that outgoing flows comprised **67 per cent** of the total flow observed, while **33 per cent** were incoming flows.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FMP
Variations calculated according to last month' results

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month
↑ Increase ↓ Decrease — Constant

794 DAILY AVERAGE ↓ -5.6%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

adults | minors

Female | **18%** ↑ | **13%** ↑
Male | **59%** ↓ | **10%** ↑

7% CHILDREN UNDER 5 —

22% ELDERLY PERSONS —

2% PREGNANT WOMEN —

3% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES ↑ + 1pp

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	%
Nigeria	75%
Niger	25%

49% BUS | **47%** CAR | **4%** OTHERS
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED CROSSING KANO

— Incoming — Outgoing

During this period, data was only collected on flows heading to north. Individuals are not all migrants aiming to settle permanently in a foreign country as information on local daily flows was also captured at the FMPs
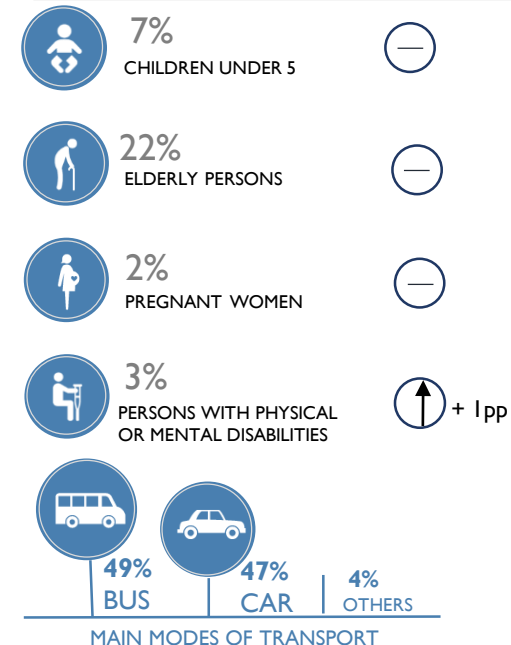
MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY DESTINATION

Chad · Nigeria · Niger · Mauritania · Mali · Algeria · Cameroon

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ Malians ■ Nigeriens ■ Nigerians

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DTM Activities supported by: UKaid *from the British people*

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

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).

This dashboard is an overview of mobility patterns occurring in Nigeria's northern State of Kano in **September 2017**. Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the flow monitoring points increased by **12.6 per cent** compared to August. Also, some changes were observed in the gender distribution of migrants, with a slight increase in female travelers **(24 per cent)** observed in September, representing a **1 per cent** increase from the previous month.

The majority, **62 per cent** of the migrants are Nigerians, while the remaining **37 per cent** are Nigeriens. Results also show that outgoing flows comprised **63 per cent** of the total flow observed, while **37 per cent** were incoming flows.

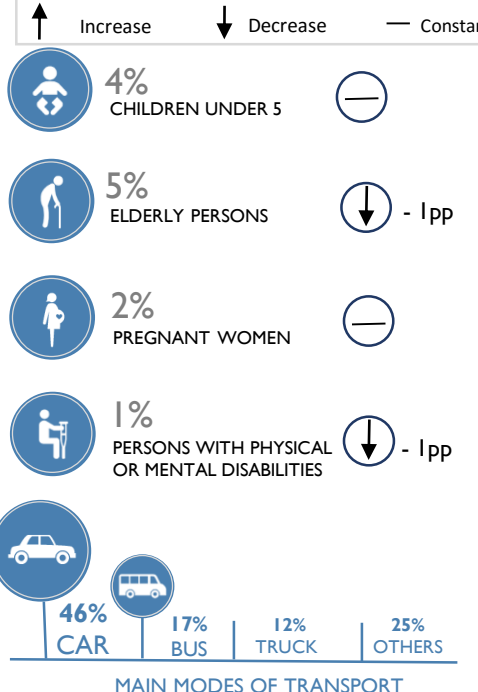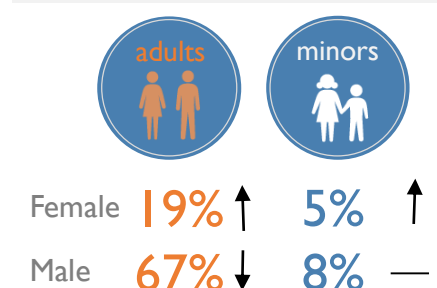### DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED CROSSING SOKOTO
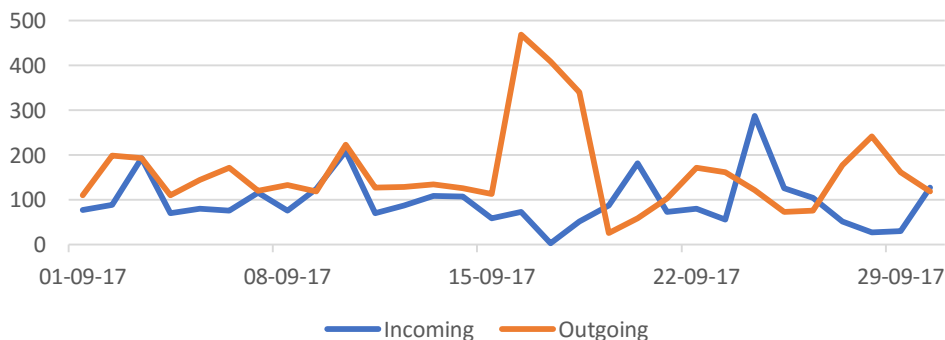
— Incoming — Outgoing

During this period, data was only collected on flows heading to north. Individuals are not all migrants aiming to settle permanently in a foreign country as information on local daily flows was also captured at the FMPs
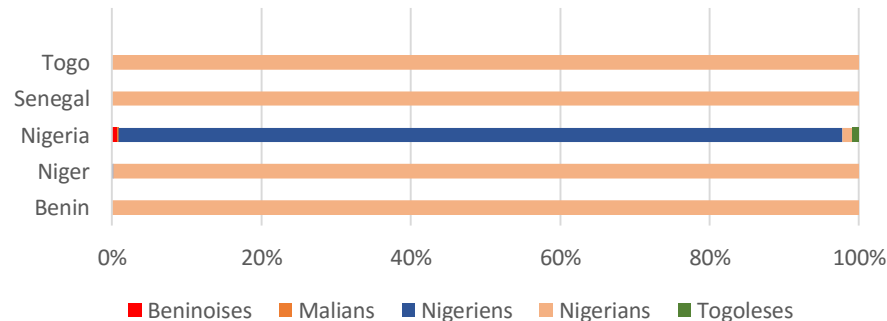
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FMPs
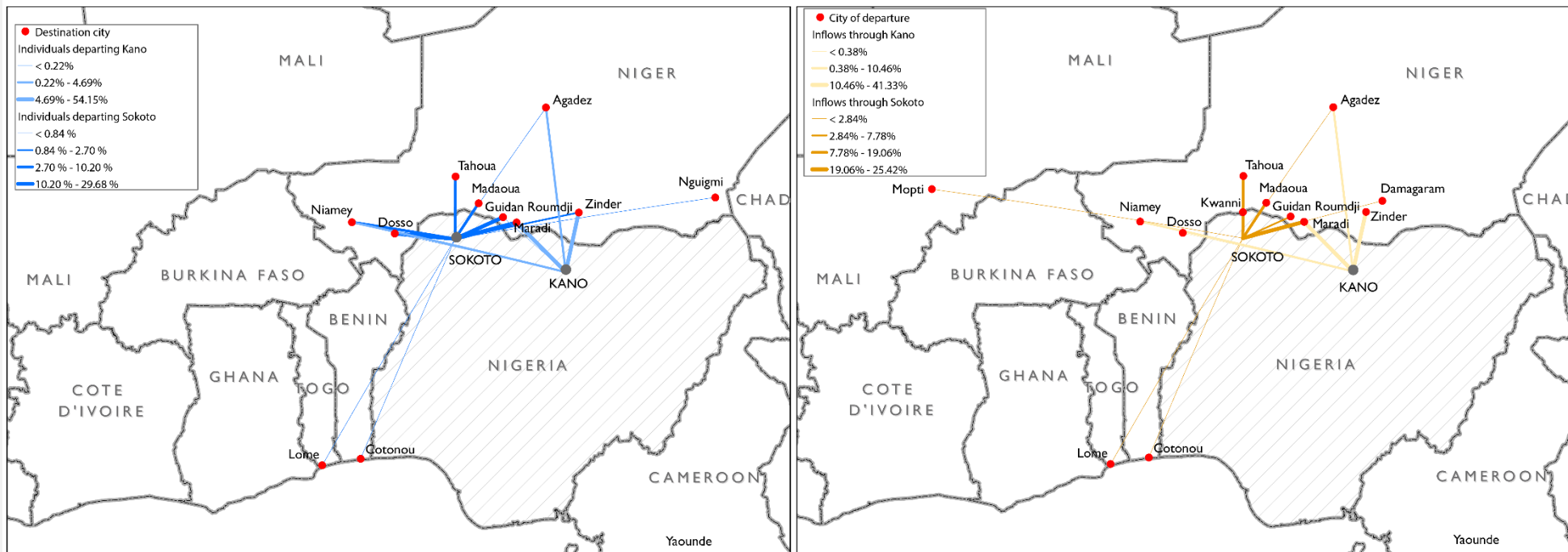*Variations calculated according to last month' results*

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease — Constant

259 DAILY AVERAGE ↕ +12.6%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

adults / minors

	adults	minors
Female	19% ↑	5% ↑
Male	67% ↓	8% —

- 4% CHILDREN UNDER 5 —
- 5% ELDERLY PERSONS ↓ - 1pp
- 2% PREGNANT WOMEN —
- 1% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES ↓ - 1pp

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	%
Nigeria	62%
Niger	37%

46% CAR   **17% BUS**   **12% TRUCK**   **25% OTHERS**
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY DESTINATION

Togo / Senegal / Nigeria / Niger / Benin

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ Beninoises ■ Malians ■ Nigeriens ■ Nigerians ■ Togoleses

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Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

DTM Activities supported by:
UKaid from the British people

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Left map legend:
- Destination city
- Individuals departing Kano
  - < 0.22%
  - 0.22% - 4.69%
  - 4.69% - 54.15%
- Individuals departing Sokoto
  - < 0.84 %
  - 0.84 % - 2.70 %
  - 2.70 % - 10.20 %
  - 10.20 % - 29.68 %

Right map legend:
- City of departure
- Inflows through Kano
  - < 0.38%
  - 0.38% - 10.46%
  - 10.46% - 41.33%
- Inflows through Sokoto
  - < 2.84 %
  - 2.84% - 7.78%
  - 7.78% - 19.06%
  - 19.06% - 25.42%

METHODOLGY: The Flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, crossborder, and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. FMP 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 sex and nationality breakdowns. In Kano and Sokoto, the FMP was selected according to their geographic characteristics and mobility patterns after consultation with local and national key stakeholders involved in the management of migration in Nigeria. Data is collected on a daily basis during peak time hours.

LIMITATIONS Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. They represent only part of the total flows transiting through Kano as data was only collected on outgoing flows. 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, and therefore the portion of the flows that occur during the uncovered hours is not represented.

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