POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA – Sokoto

DASHBOARD #12
Period: February 1-28, 2018

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 **Sokoto** in **February 2018**. Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the flow monitoring points decreased by **11%** compared to January. Some changes were observed in the gender distribution of migrants, with an increase in female travelers observed in February, representing a **2 percentage point** increase from the previous month.

For **58%** of individuals, Nigeria is the country of departure, while the remaining **42%** are leaving from Niger.

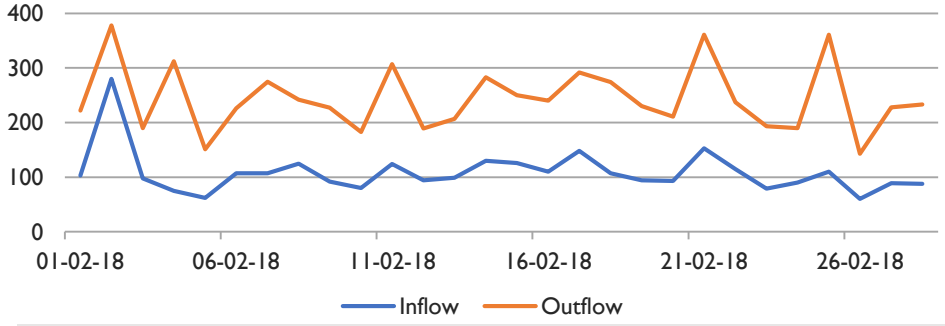
Results also show that outgoing flows comprised **56%** of the total flow observed, while **44%** were incoming flows.

DEFINITIONS USED

Incoming flows: refers to individuals who arrive at a flow monitoring point with the intention of traveling further into Nigeria.

Outgoing flows: refers to individuals who arrive at a flow monitoring point with the intention of traveling towards the outer borders of Nigeria.

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED CROSSING SOKOTO



During this period, data was only collected on flows heading to north. In this sampling, individuals are not all migrants aiming to settle permanently in a foreign country. Information on local daily flows was also captured at both FMPs

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FMP

Variations calculated according to last month's results

244 DAILY AVERAGE -11%

INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

adults minors

	adults	minors
Female	24% ↑	5% ↑
Male	64% ↓	7% —

COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE	%	Variation
Nigeria	58	+4pp
Niger	42	-4pp

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease _ Constant

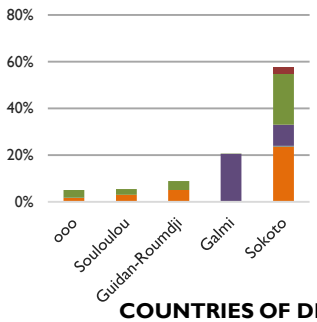
4%	CHILDREN UNDER 5	—
3%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-1 pp
2%	PREGNANT WOMEN	—
2%	PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES	+1 pp

pp: percent point

50% Car, 18% Bike, 16% Bus, 16% Others

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT *

CITY OF DEPARTURE BY TYPE OF FLOW

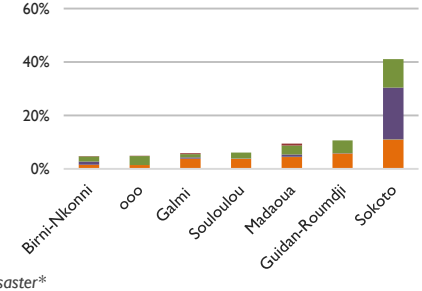


TYPE OF FLOW

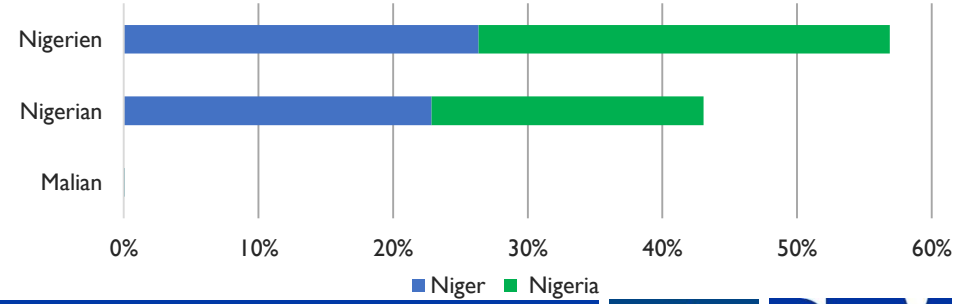
- Tourism
- Short term local movement-6 months
- Seasonal
- Forced movement due to Conflict
- Economic migration 6 months

N D: Natural Disaster*

DESTINATION CITY BY TYPE OF FLOW



COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION FOR THE MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Kano

DASHBOARD #12
Period: February 1-28, 2018

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 **February 2018**. Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the flow monitoring points increased by **22%** compared to January. There were slight changes in the gender/age distribution of migrants, with more female adults travelers observed in February, representing a **2 percentage point** increase from the previous month.

For **73%** of individuals, Nigeria is the country of departure, while the remaining **26%** are leaving from Niger.

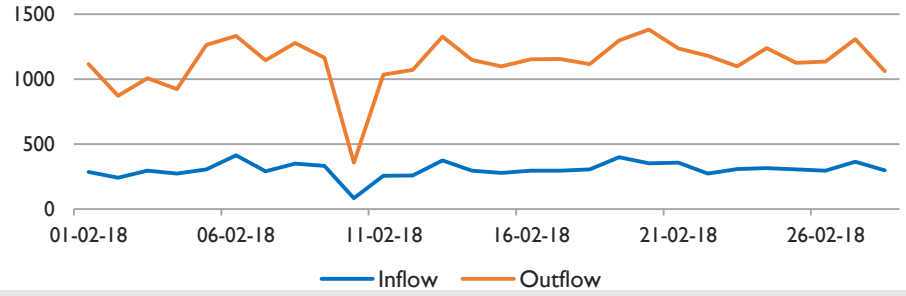
Results also show that outgoing flows comprised **73%** of the total flow observed, while **27%** were incoming flows.

DEFINITIONS USED

Incoming flows: refers to individuals who arrive at a flow monitoring point with the intention of traveling further into Nigeria.

Outgoing flows: refers to individuals who arrive at a flow monitoring point with the intention of traveling towards the outer borders of Nigeria.

DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED CROSSING KANO



During this period, data was only collected on flows heading to north. In this sampling, individuals are not all migrants aiming to settle permanently in a foreign country. Information on local daily flows was also captured at both FMPs

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FMP

Variations calculated according to last month's results

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

1,129 DAILY AVERAGE INDIVIDUALS RECORDED ↑ +22%

	adults	minors
Female	21% ↑	11% —
Male	57% ↓	11% ↑

COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE	%	Variation
Nigeria	73	-1pp
Niger	26	+1pp
Others	1	—

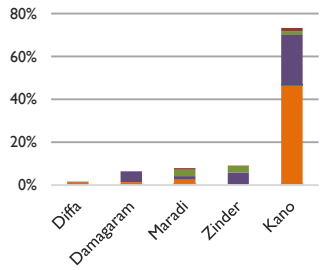
CHILDREN UNDER 5	6%	—
ELDERLY PERSONS	16%	↓ - 5pp
PREGNANT WOMEN	3%	↓ - 1pp
PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES	3%	—

pp: percent point

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT *

CAR	BUS	Others
67.24%	32.73%	0.03%

CITY OF DEPARTURE BY TYPE OF FLOW

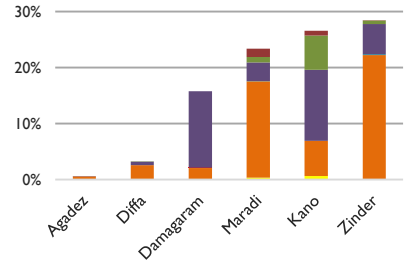


TYPE OF FLOW

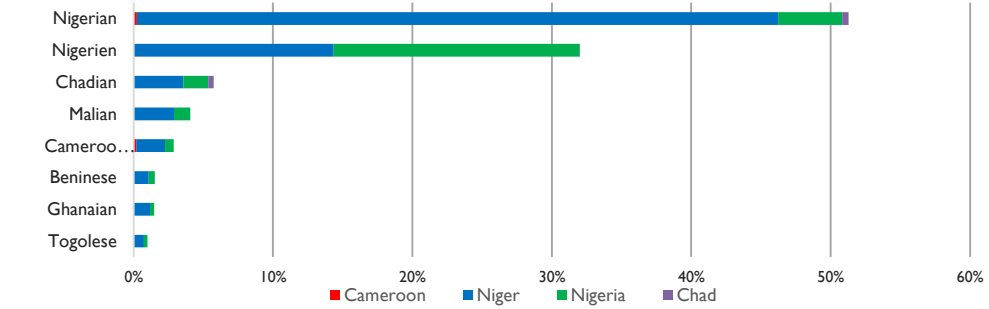
- Tourism
- Short term local movement-6 months
- Seasonal
- Forced movement due to N D
- Forced movement due to Conflict
- Economic migration 6 months
- Don't know

*N D: Natural Disaster**

DESTINATION CITY BY TYPE OF FLOW



COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION FOR THE MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
NIGERIA - Kano & Sokoto

DASHBOARD #12
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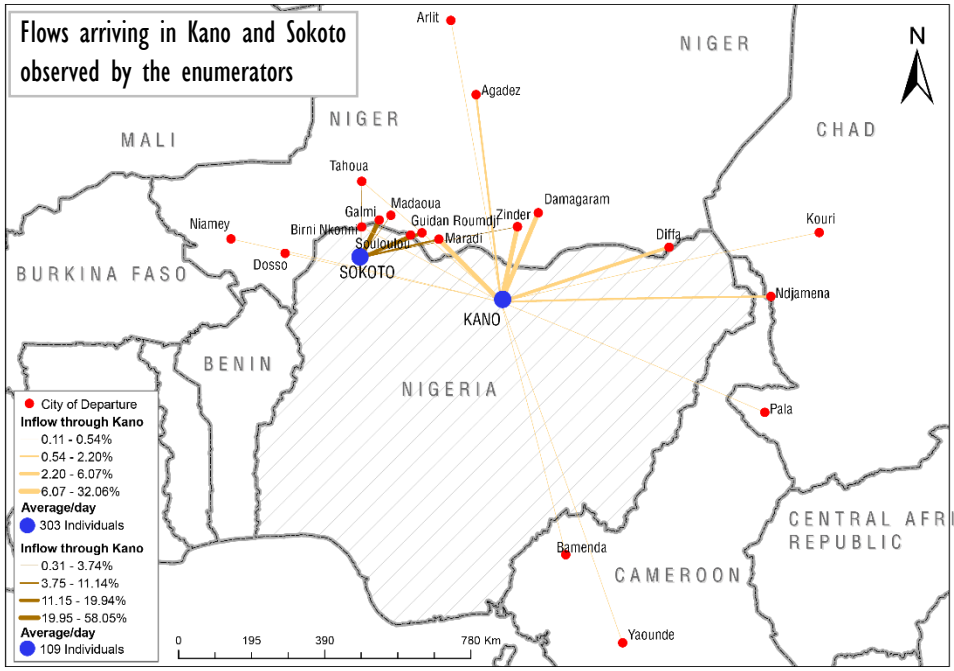

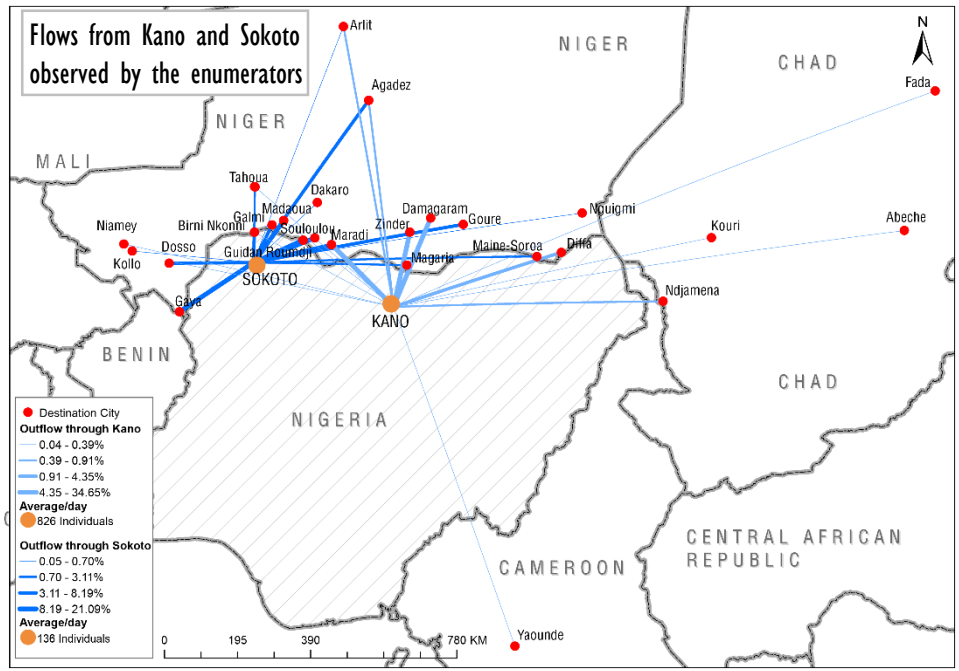

Base Map Source: *ESRI. The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.*

METHODOLGY: 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. 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.

Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.

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