# POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
## NIGERIA - Kano

**DASHBOARD #4**
**Period: June 1-30, 2017**

**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**, two FMPs have been established since March 2017 (three locations in Kano and Sokoto each) as significant flow of migrants of different nationalities has been observed in the two States.

This dashboard is an overview of mobility patterns occurring in Nigeria's northern State of Kano in **June 2017**. Results show that most of the individuals transiting through these areas are **male**. Female individuals represent **31 per cent** of the population which is higher than in other FMPs in the region. Nearly 25 per cent of the individuals are children under 18 and most are mostly **Nigerian** and **Nigerien**.

## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FMPs

*Variations calculated according to last month' results*

**440** DAILY AVERAGE - 31%

INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

| | adults | minors |
|---|---|---|
| Female | 18% ↑ | 13% ↑ |
| Male | 58% ↓ | 12% ↑ |

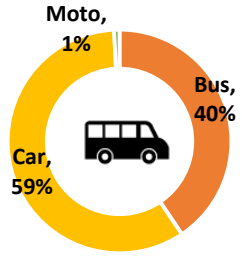
6 % CHILDREN UNDER 5

19% ELDERLY PERSONS +2pp

2% PREGNANT WOMEN + 1%

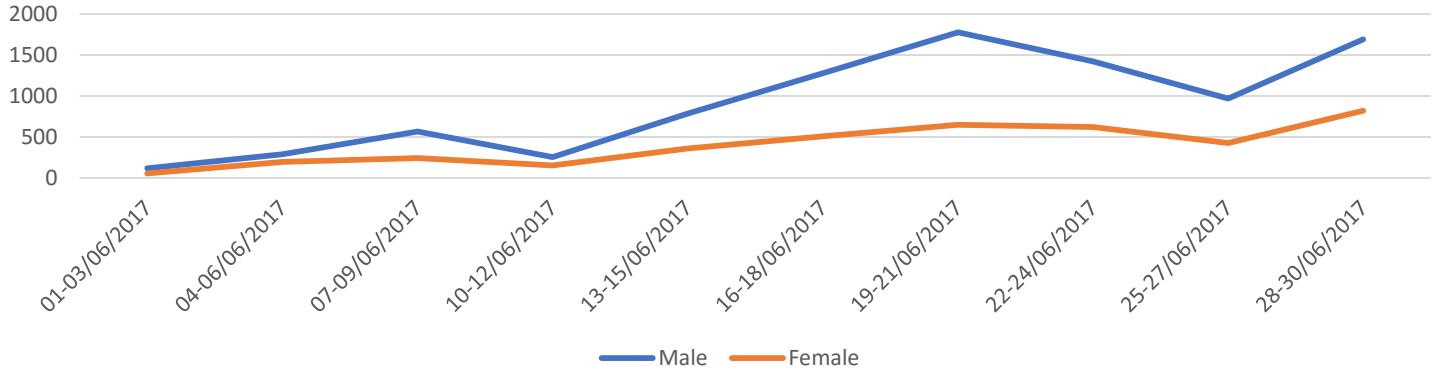
2% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES →

## MEANS OF TRANSPORT

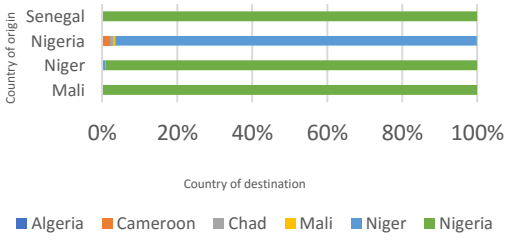



## DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED CROSSING FMPs IN NIGERIA

*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*




### Destination countries by country of origin





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# POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
## NIGERIA – Sokoto

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**Period: June 1-30, 2017**

**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**, two FMPs have been established since March 2017 (three locations in Kano and Sokoto each) as significant flow of migrants of different nationalities has been observed in the two States.

This dashboard is an overview of mobility patterns occurring in Nigeria's northwest State of **Sokoto** in **June 2017**. Results show that most of the individuals transiting through these areas are **male**. Female individuals represent 25 per cent of the population which is 2% decrease as against the number of female who transited through this FMP in May 2017. Sixteen per cent of people are children under 18 and most are **Nigerian** or **Nigerien.**

## PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FMPs

*Variations calculated according to last month' results*

**260** DAILY AVERAGE +21.5%

INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

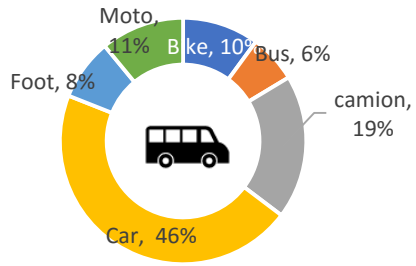
| | adults | minors |
|---|---|---|
| Female | 20% ↑ | 5% ↑ |
| Male | 64% ↑ | 11% ↑ |

9% ELDERLY PERSONS +1pp

2% PREGNANT WOMEN →

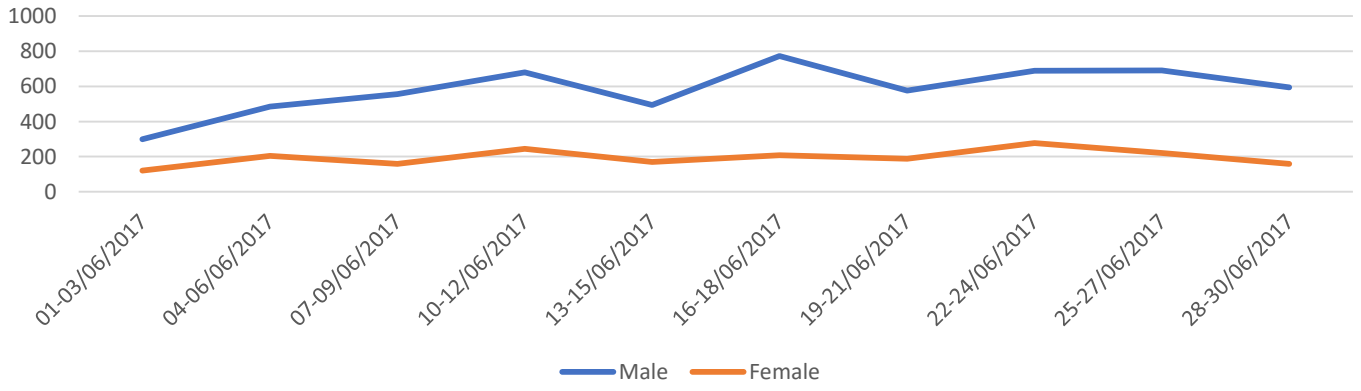
2% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES →

## MEANS OF TRANSPORT

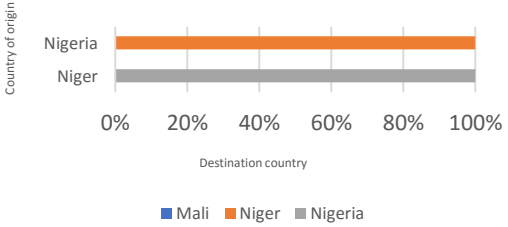



## DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED CROSSING FMPs IN NIGERIA

*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*




### Destination countries by country of origin





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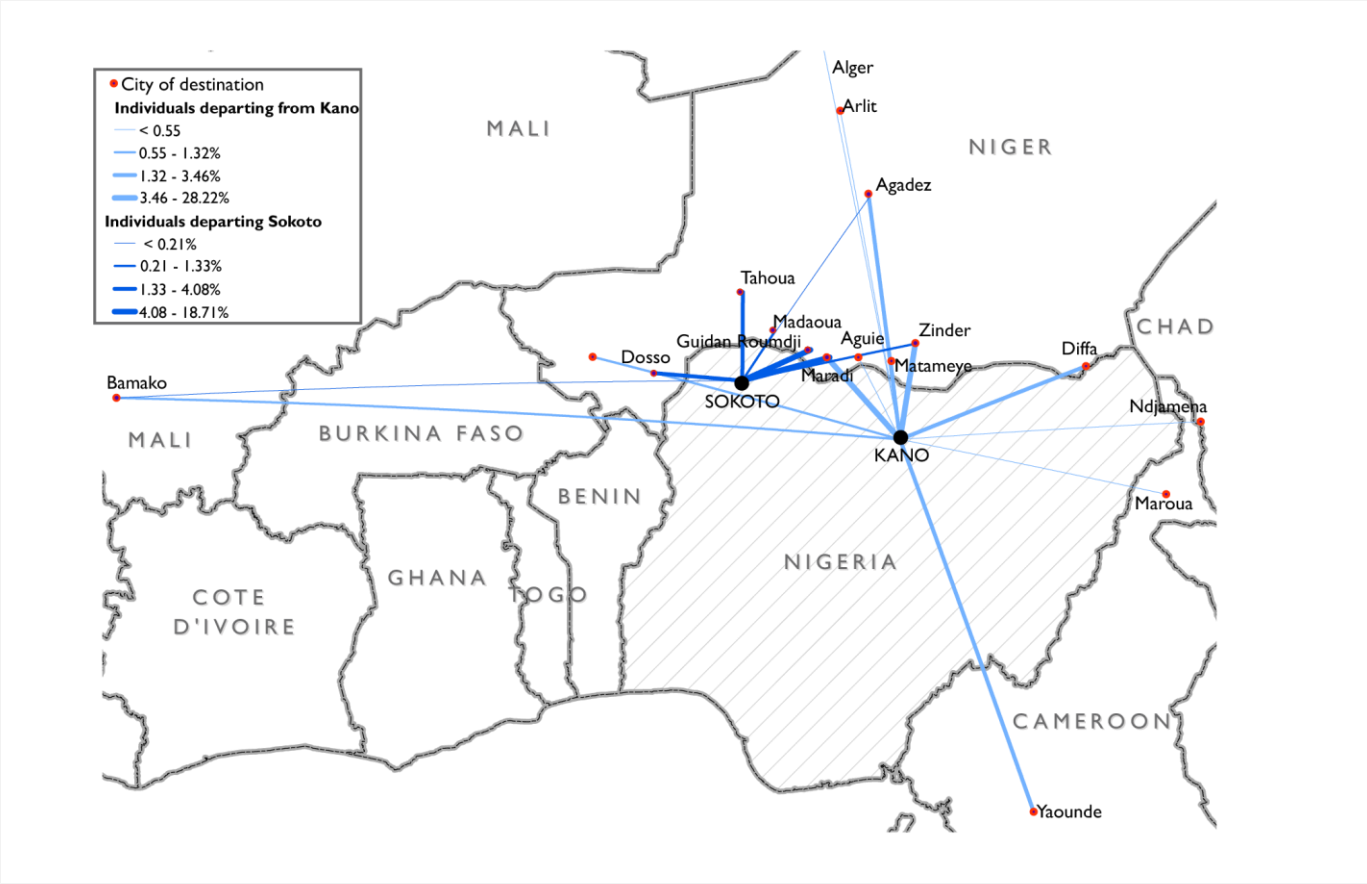
# POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
## NIGERIA - Kano & Sokoto



**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.




***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.*

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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