

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).

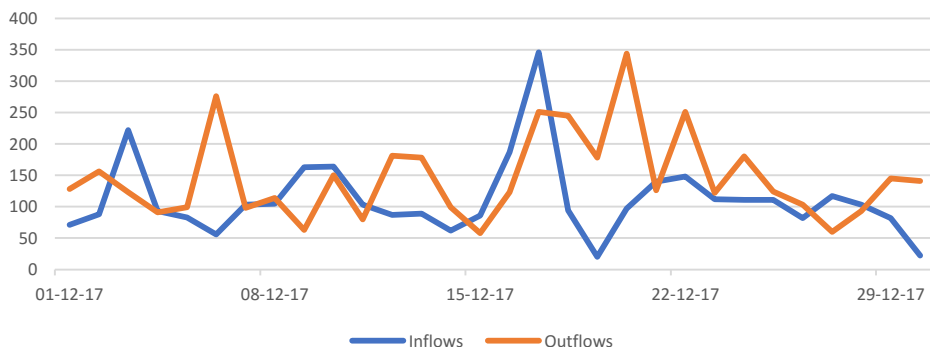


This dashboard is an overview of mobility patterns occurring in Nigeria's northern State of **Sokoto** in **December 2017**. Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the flow monitoring points decreased by 1% compared to November. Some changes were observed in the age distribution of migrants, with more minor travelers observed in December, representing a **5 percentage point** increase from the previous month.

For **59%** of individuals, Nigeria is the country of departure, while the remaining **41%** are leaving from Niger.

Results also show that outgoing flows comprised **57%** of the total flow observed, while **43%** were incoming flows.

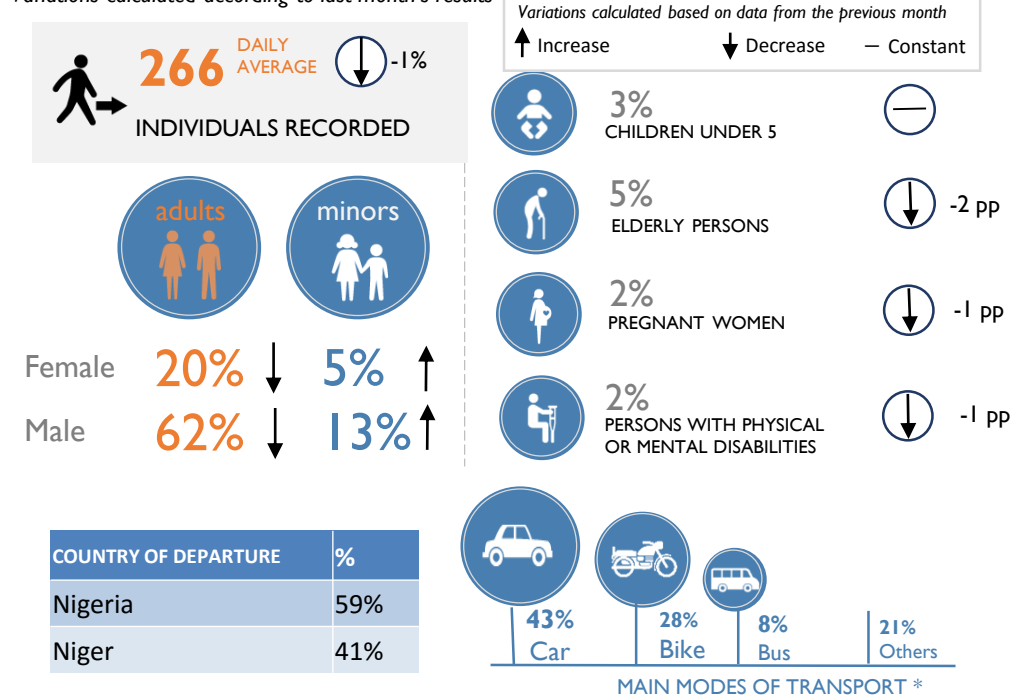
### DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED CROSSING SOKOTO



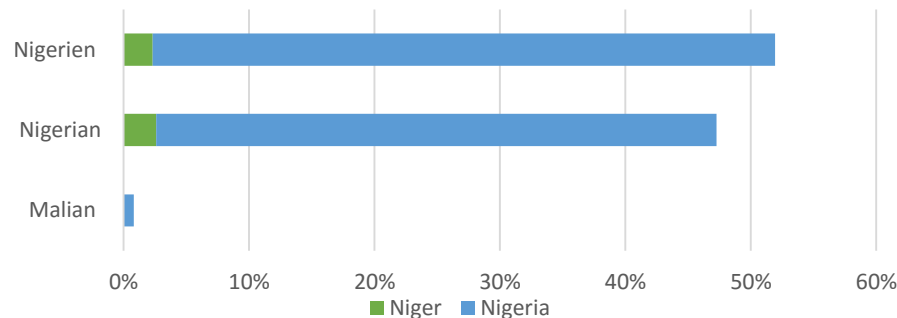
During this period, data was only collected on flows heading to north. In this sampling, individuals are not all migrants aiming to settle permanently in a foreign country. Information on local daily flows was also captured at both FMPs

### PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FMP

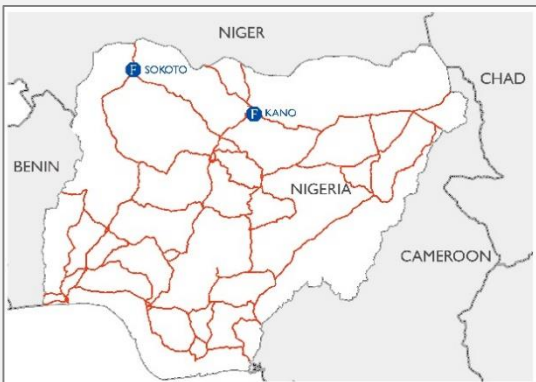
Variations calculated according to last month's results



### COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION FOR THE MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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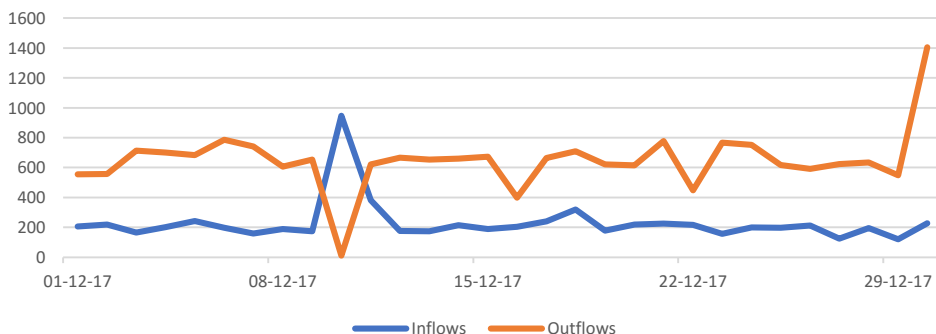


This dashboard is an overview of mobility patterns occurring in Nigeria's northern State of **Kano** in **December 2017**. Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the flow monitoring points increased by **8%** compared to November. There were slight changes in the gender distribution of migrants, with more male travelers observed in December, representing a **1 percentage point** increase from the previous month.

For **75%** of individuals, Nigeria is the country of departure, while the remaining **25%** are leaving from Niger.

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

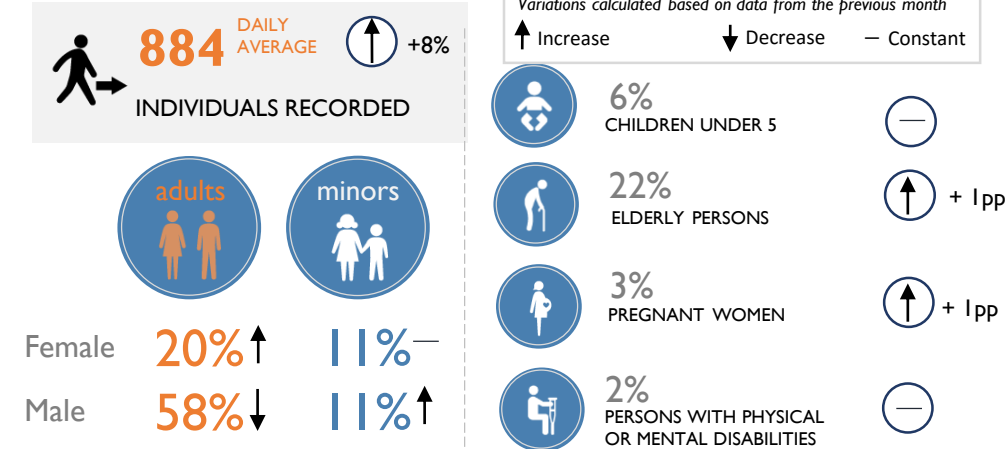
### DAILY INDIVIDUALS RECORDED CROSSING KANO



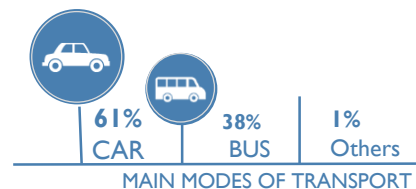
During this period, data was only collected on flows heading to north. In this sampling, individuals are not all migrants aiming to settle permanently in a foreign country. Information on local daily flows was also captured at both FMPs

### PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FMP

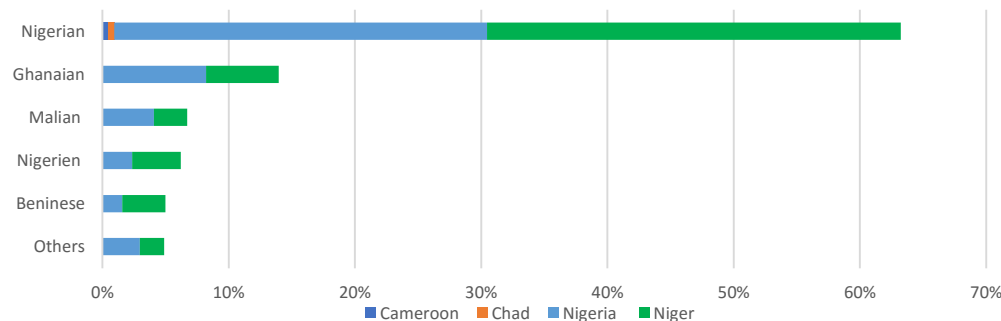
Variations calculated according to last month's results

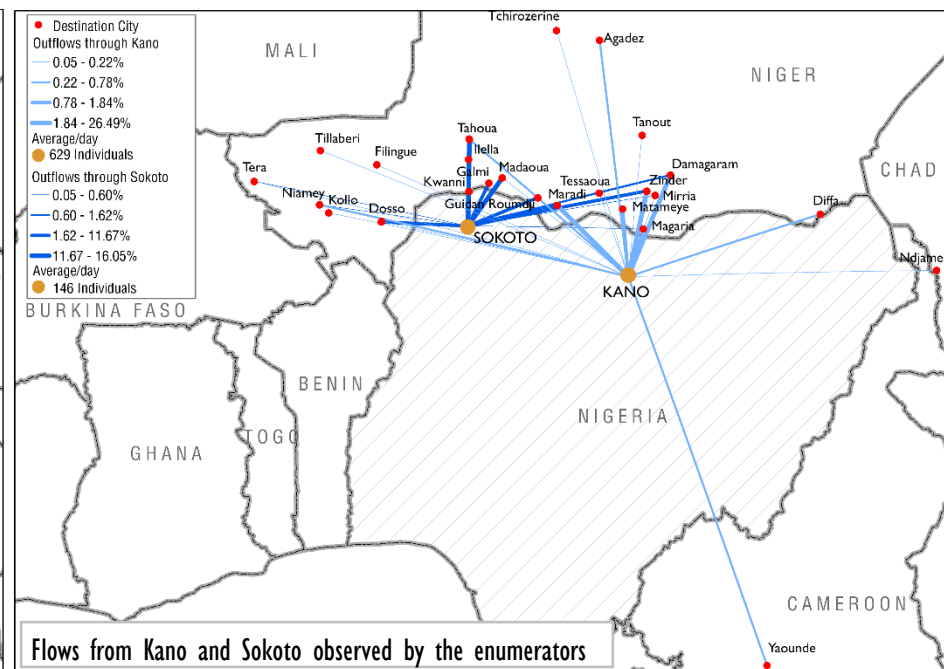
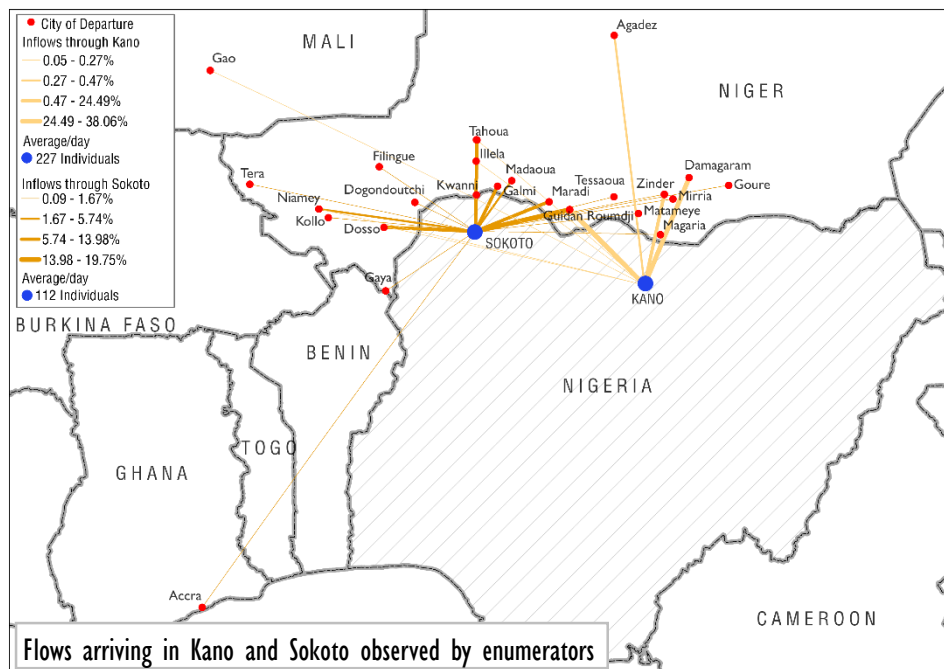


COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE	%
Nigeria	75%
Niger	25%



### COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION FOR THE 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.

**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. 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.