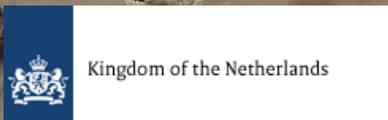




FLOW MONITORING SURVEY REPORT ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS CONDUCTED FROM JANUARY TO MARCH 2019 IN FAYA AND KALAIT

APRIL 2019

DTM activities are supported by:



INTRODUCTION: This document offers an analysis of 731 individual surveys carried out between January and March 2019 with travellers crossing the two Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), Faya and Kalait, set up in Northern Chad. These surveys are part of Flow Monitoring activities implemented by IOM through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The objective of these activities is to collect information on the number and profiles of mobile population at strategic transit points located in areas of high mobility. The surveys are conducted on a daily basis with a randomly chosen sample of individuals observed at the transit points.

METHODOLOGY: Flow Monitoring is a data collection exercise whose purpose is to identify areas of high transboundary and regional mobility and gain a better understanding of the profiles of migrants travelling through these areas. Zones of high mobility are first identified in collaboration with national authorities. DTM teams, together with local authorities, then select strategic points of transit (Flow Monitoring Points) at which data collection will be conducted. At each FMP, two activities are implemented: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS).

For the FMR, data is collected through direct observation and interviews with key informants (coach station staff, local authorities and migrants). Information collected includes the number of travellers observed crossing FMPs daily; origin and intended destination of travellers; nationalities; vulnerabilities; and means of transport.

The FMS involves interviews with a randomly chosen

sample of migrants travelling through FMPs in order to collect more detailed information about their profiles and migration background. Data is collected on the demographic profile; nationality; level of education; employment prior to migration; reasons for migrating; route taken; needs and difficulties faced; and vulnerabilities of interviewed individuals.

LIMITATIONS: The data presented in this report stems from interviews conducted with a sample of travellers crossing through the two FMPs in Faya and Kalait from January to March 2019. Because it reflects the situation of interviewed migrants, the information does not apply to the migrant population as a whole and cannot be generalized. Nevertheless, the report provides useful information about the profiles and experiences of migrants travelling through Chad.

ANALYSIS: In order to provide an accurate and comprehensive picture of traveller profiles, the following analyses were conducted, the results of which are presented in this report:

Migrant profile: This section provides information about the gender, age and marital status of travellers.

Origin, destination and reason for travel: This section provides information about the area of origin and intended final destination of travellers. The provenances of migrants are then correlated with the reasons for travel, while a cross-analysis compares the intended destinations of interviewees and the motives for choosing these destinations.

Employment status: This section provides information about the employment status of travellers.

This information is then correlated with the intended destinations and areas of provenance of interviewees.

Characteristics of travel: This section provides information about the mode of transportation used for travel, the means by which migrants paid for travel and the difficulties faced by travelers en route.



TRAVELLER PROFILE

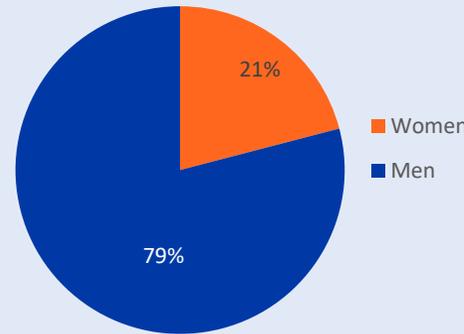
73 | TRAVELLERS
INTERVIEWED

Most interviewees (79%) were men, while 21 per cent were women. The majority of travellers (men [64%] as well as women [65%]) were married. Men were more likely to be single than women: 34 per cent of men indicated being single, while only 13 per cent of women said they were single. Notably, 17 per cent of female travellers were divorced, while this is the case for only 2 per cent of male interviewees.

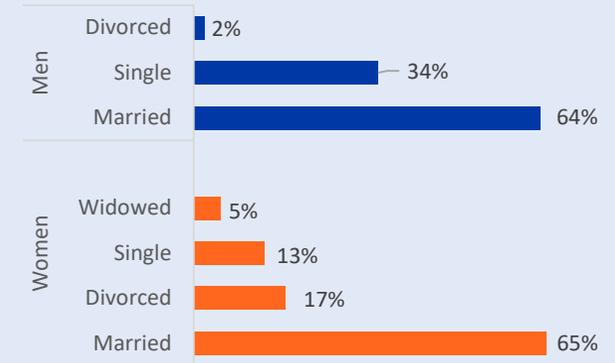
The majority of travellers were adult: 71 of interviewed women and 75 per cent of interviewed men were aged 26-60 years old. A significant share (22%) were young adults.

A higher proportion of women (47%) than men (30%) had not received any education (scholastic or religious). Religious education was the most common type of education received: 45 of men and 20 of women who had received an education had gone to religious school.

Sex of travellers



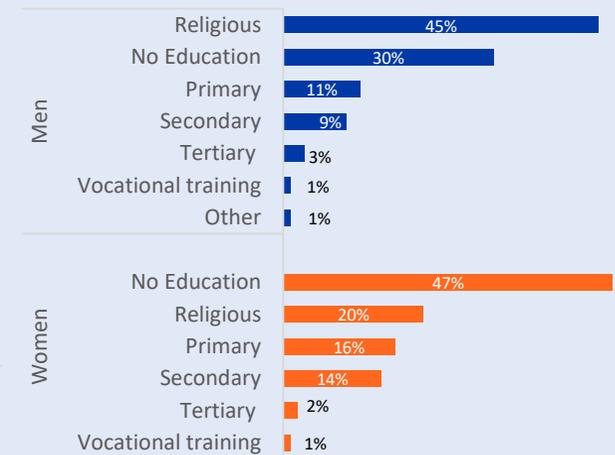
Marital status of travellers, by sex



Age of travellers, by sex



Education level of travellers, by sex



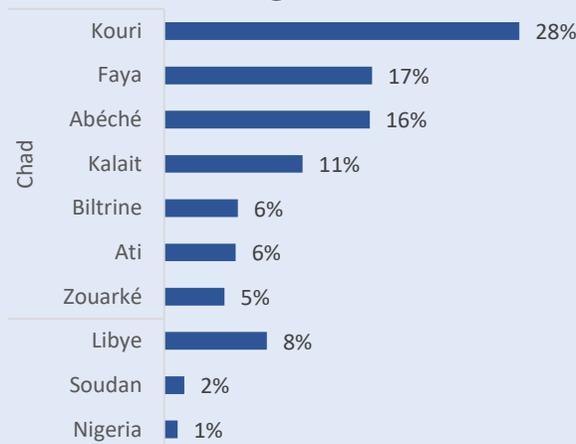
AREA OF ORIGIN, INTENDED DESTINATION AND REASONS FOR TRAVEL

The vast majority of interviewed migrants (89%) travelled from a city in Chad, with Kouri being the city where the largest share of travellers (28%) came from. Apart from Chad, a significant share of interviewees (8%) were travelling from Libya.

The majority of migrants (60%) were travelling for economic reasons. This was in particular the case for Kalait, Biltrine and Ati, which 100 per cent, 97 per cent and 97 per cent of travellers had left for economic reasons, respectively. A notable exception is Kouri, which is the only city the majority of travellers (74%) left for conflict-related reasons. This is due to the volatile security conditions which prevail in this region bordering Libya.

All but 2 per cent of travellers were travelling to a country in West or North Africa, with Chad being the primary country of intended destination (85% of interviewees). All of the migrants going to Libya and 66 per cent of those headed to Sudan were returning to their country of origin. On the other hand, 38 per cent of migrants travelling to Italy and 33 per cent of those seeking to reach Spain were travelling to seek employment opportunities in these countries.

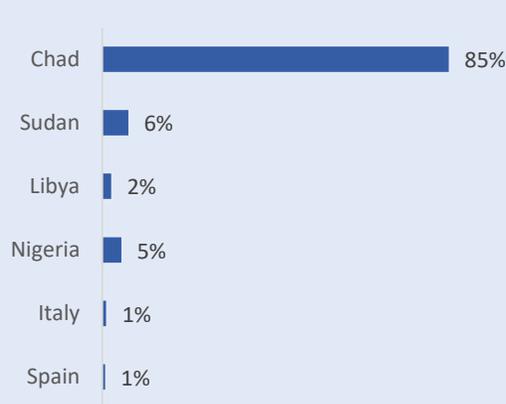
Area of origin of travellers



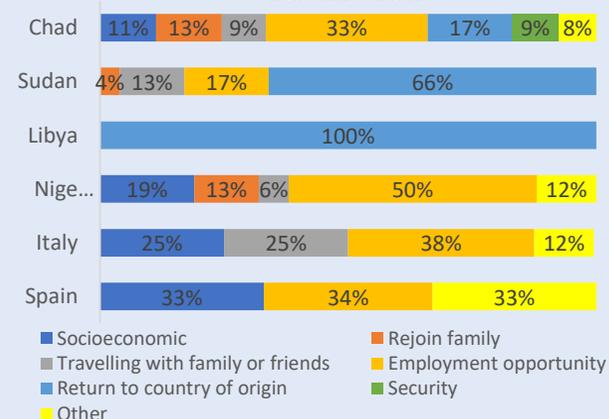
Reason for travel, by area of origin



Country of intended destination of travellers



Reason for choosing the country of destination, by country of intended destination



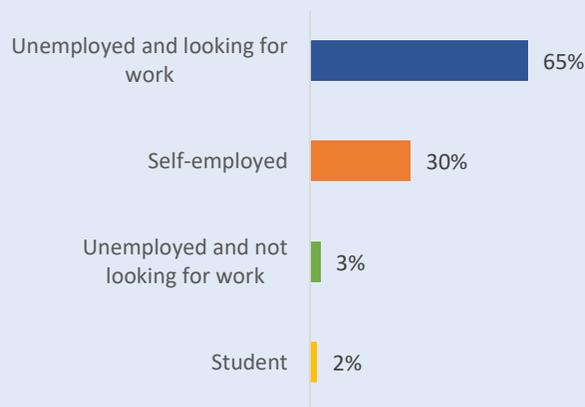
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TRAVELLERS

Most interviewees were either unemployed and looking for a job (65%) or self-employed (30%).

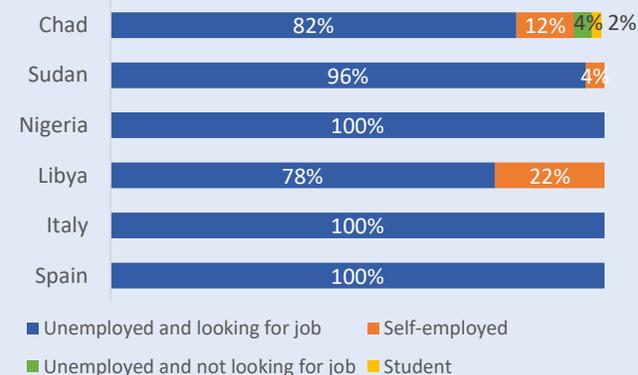
Crossing the employment status of migrants with their areas of origin brought about the following results: while the majority of migrants travelling from a country other than Chad were unemployed and looking for work (this was notably the case for 100% of individuals coming from Sudan and Nigeria and 64% of individuals coming from Libya), the status of interviewees coming from a city within Chad varied: while the majority of travellers coming from Kouri (98%) or Ati (87%) were unemployed, most of those travelling from Kalait (90%) or Biltrine (59%) were self-employed.

In terms of country of intended destination, self-employed individuals were travelling to Chad, Libya or Sudan: 22 per cent of migrants headed to Chad, 12 per cent of travellers going to Libya and 4 per cent of those travelling to Sudan were self-employed. On the other hand, all interviewees travelling to Italy (100%), Spain (100%), Nigeria (100%) were unemployed.

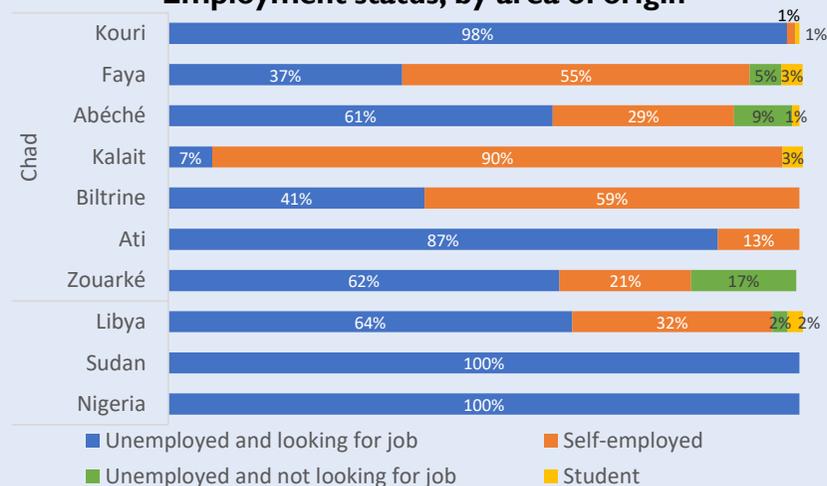
Employment status of travellers



Employment status, by country of intended destination



Employment status, by area of origin



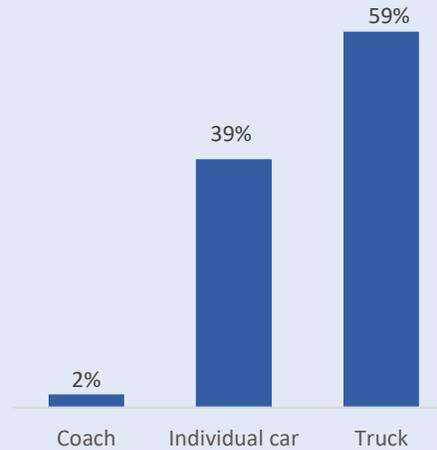
CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAVEL

Trucks (boarded by 59% of travellers) and individual cars (39%) were the main modes of transportation uses by migrants.

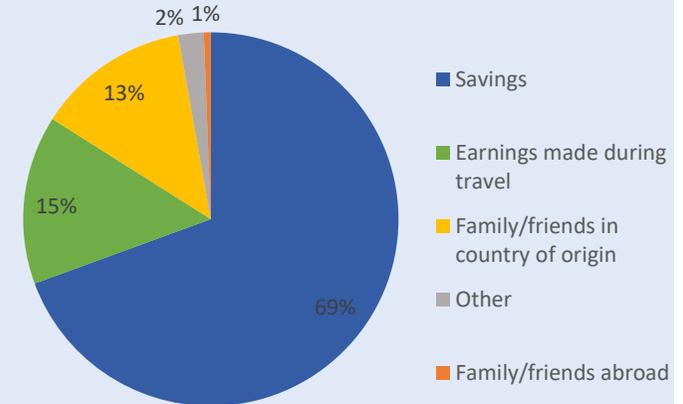
Most interviewees (69%) had funded their travel with savings accumulated prior to travel. A number of them (15%) had paid for the journey through earnings received over the course of travel.

During their travel, migrants faced a number of difficulties and obstacles, the main ones being financial issues (mentioned by 23% of interviewees), attacks or assaults (21%) and hunger or thirst (15%).

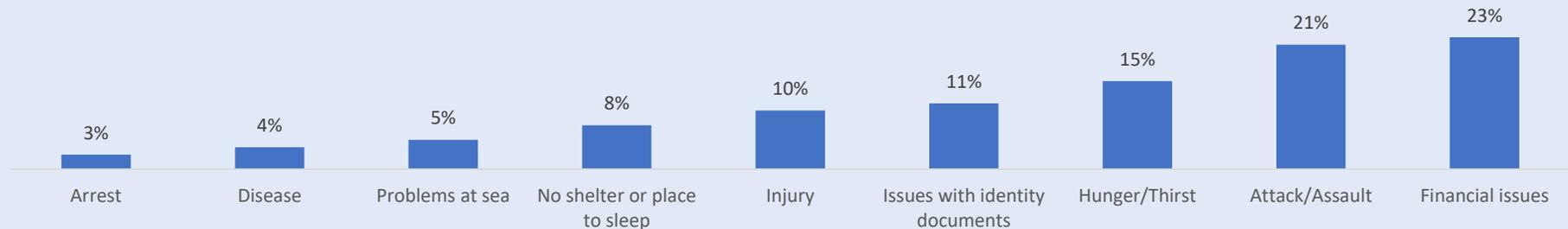
Means of transport



Funding of travel



Difficulties faced during the journey



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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency