



# Displacement Tracking Matrix Republic of Chad

## Flow Monitoring Survey Analysis of individual surveys conducted from April to December 2018

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“Source: The International Organization for Migration [ Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)”

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**Flow Monitoring Points:**

- **Faya**
- **Kalait**
- **Zouarke**

**INTRODUCTION :** This document presents an analysis of **3,372 individual surveys** carried out between April and December 2018 with populations on the move at three Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in northern Chad (Faya, Kalait et Zouarke). These surveys are part of population flow monitoring activities implemented by IOM through the Displacement Tracking Matrix. The objective of these activities is to collect data on the number and characteristics of observed travellers at transit points installed in areas of high mobility. Individual surveys, whose goal is to garner information on the profiles of travellers, including their nationality, level of education, employment status, and areas of origin and countries of intended destination, are conducted daily with a sample of travellers crossing these points.

**METHODOLOGY :** Flow Monitoring is a data collection exercise that highlights areas with high internal cross-border and regional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified at the country level with national authorities. The DTM teams, in partnership with local authorities, then identify strategic transit points at the local level. There are two main data collection methodologies used at the identified points: **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR)** and **Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS)**. The FMR consists of the collection of data by teams of enumerators at previously identified Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). Data is collected through direct observation or interviews with key informants such as coach station staff, government officials, drivers or migrants themselves. Information gathered during FMR exercises includes: the number of travellers passing through these transit points, their nationalities, areas of origin, intended final destinations, and their means of transportation. Complementing the FMR, the FMS is conducted through individual

interviews with a sample of travellers and provide a more in-depth understanding of the travellers' profiles. Information gathered during FMS exercises includes: travellers' nationality, age, gender, level of education, professional status, reasons for travel, areas of origin, countries of intended destination and their needs and vulnerabilities.

**LIMITS :** The data utilized for this analysis comes from surveys conducted with a sample of individuals crossing through Flow Monitoring Points between April and December 2018. The findings presented in the report, which only reflect the unique situation of travellers interviewed, cannot be generalized to the entire migrant population. **Furthermore, it should be noted that the Zouarke FMP has been inactive since October 2018 due to the precarious security situation.**

**ANALYSIS :** The analysis presented in this report highlights the profiles of travellers crossing Flow Monitoring Points, and in particular:

- **Sex, age, marital status and level of education :** This section shows the distribution of interviewed travellers by gender and age range. Further analysis is made by crossing the gender and marital status variables as well as the gender and level of education variables.

- **Areas of origin, intended destinations and reasons of travel:** In this section, the areas of origin and intended destinations of travellers are presented. Areas of origin are then compared with reasons for departure, while intended destinations are linked to reasons for destination choice.

- **Means of transport, funding sources for travel, and difficulties faced during travel:** This section shows the modes of transport used by travellers, the sources of funding for their trips and main challenges encountered during their journey.

- **Employment status, areas of origin and intended destinations of travellers:** This section shows the professional status of travellers. The data are then crossed with their intended destinations as well as their areas of origin



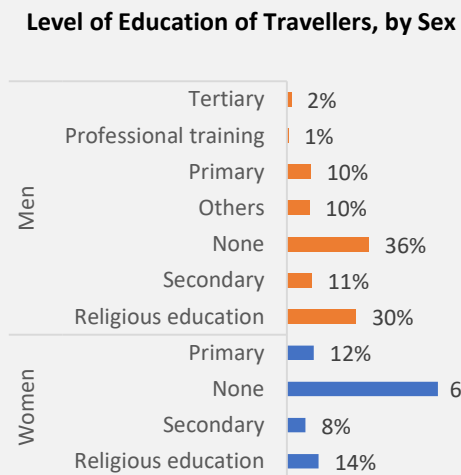
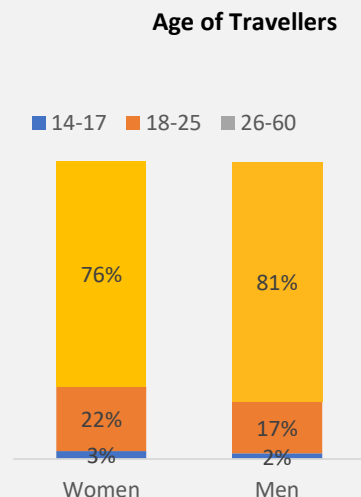
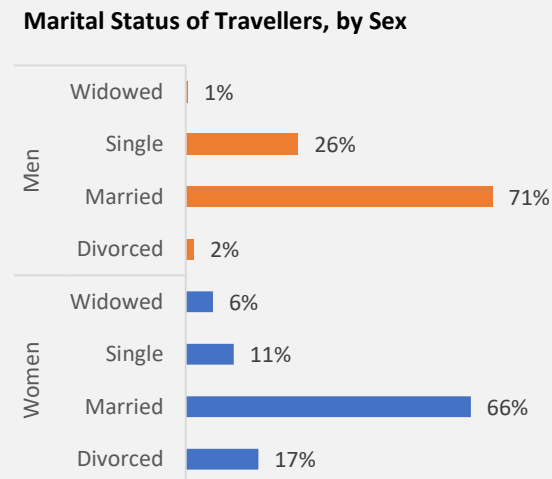
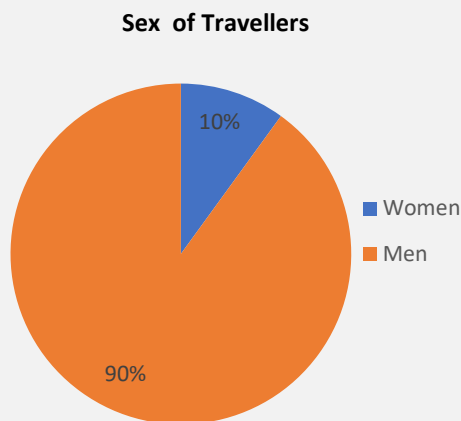
**PROFILE OF TRAVELLERS BY SEX, AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION**

 **3,372** Travellers Interviewed

**SUMMARY :** Most of the travellers were men (90%) and 10 percent were women. The majority of travellers (71% of men and 66% of women) were married. Men were more likely to be unmarried than women, with 26 percent of men being single and only 11 percent of women. It is also important to note that of all women who traveled, 17 percent were divorced while only 2 percent of the men surveyed shared the same status.

36 percent of men had not had any form of education (academic or religious); this was more elevated with women (66%). For those travellers who had received any type of education, religious education was more common where 30 percent of men and 14 percent of women had received this type of education.

The majority of travellers were adults. 76 percent of women and 81 percent of men surveyed were between the ages of 26 and 60 years old.



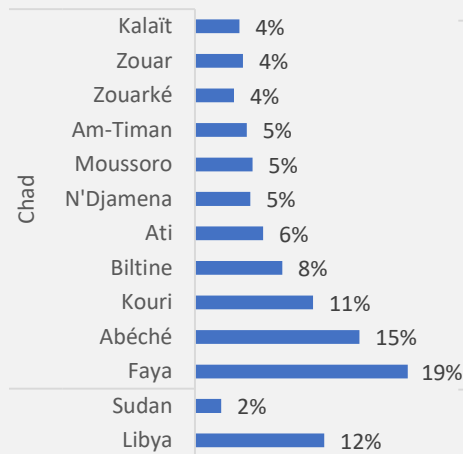
### AREAS OF ORIGIN, DESTINATIONS OF TRAVELLERS AND REASONS FOR TRAVEL

**SUMMARY :** The majority of travellers surveyed travelled from Chad (86%). Faya, Abéché and Kouri were the main cities of origin for respondents. Libya (12%) and Sudan (2%) were the other two countries of origin for travellers.

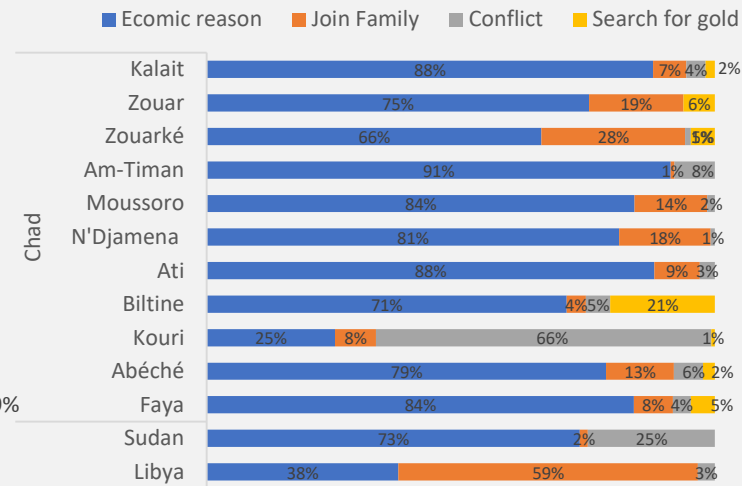
Most travellers left their place of origin for economic reasons (70%). 84 percent of travellers from Faya were on the move for these reasons, in addition to 79% of those who came from Abeche. Kouri is the only place of origin where the majority of individuals travelled as a result of conflicts ( 66%). It is important to note that the search for gold was the reason for the movement of 21 percent of those from Biltrine, in Chad. Libya was the only country of origin where the majority of travellers left to join their families ( 59% of those from Libya).

Almost all individuals surveyed were heading to countries in Africa (99%), where Chad was the main destination (73% of travellers). The majority of travellers wishing to go to Libya were in search of job opportunities. In fact, 37 percent of travellers who were leaving for Libya chose that destination specifically for job opportunities.

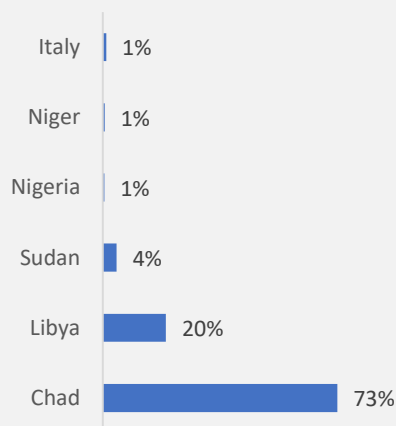
#### Areas of Origin of Travellers



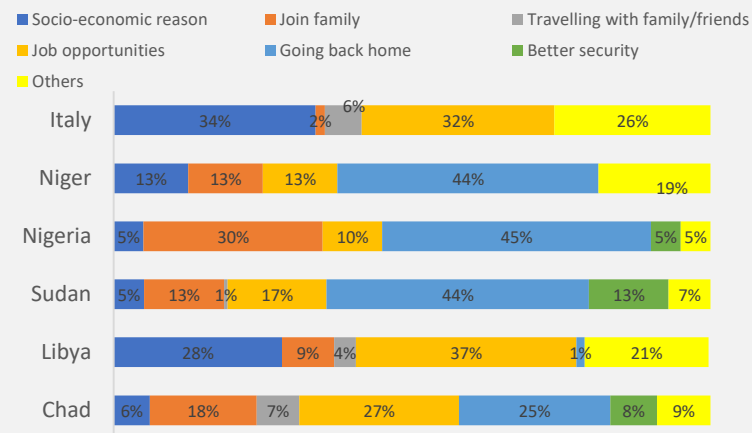
#### Reasons of Travel, by Area of Origin



#### Destinations of Travellers



#### Reasons for Destination Choice of Travellers

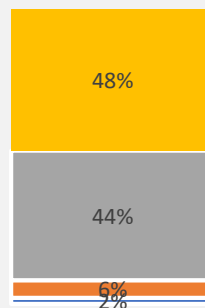


**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION, FINANCING OF TRAVEL AND DIFFICULTIES DURING THE JOURNEY**

**SUMMARY :** Trucks (used by 48% of travellers) and private vehicles (44%) were the principal means of transportation used by travellers. The majority of travellers (81%) financed the journey with savings made prior to travel, while 7 percent paid for the journey thanks to earnings made during the travel. During their journey, travellers encountered a variety of difficulties, with hunger and thirst being the primary issue encountered by travellers with 32 percent of interviewed travellers indicating that they had dealt with hunger or thirst over the course of their journey.

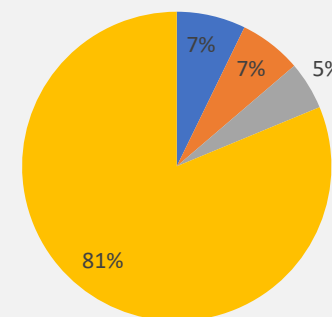
**Means of Transportation of Travellers**

■ Bus ■ Other ■ Private vehicles ■ Trucks

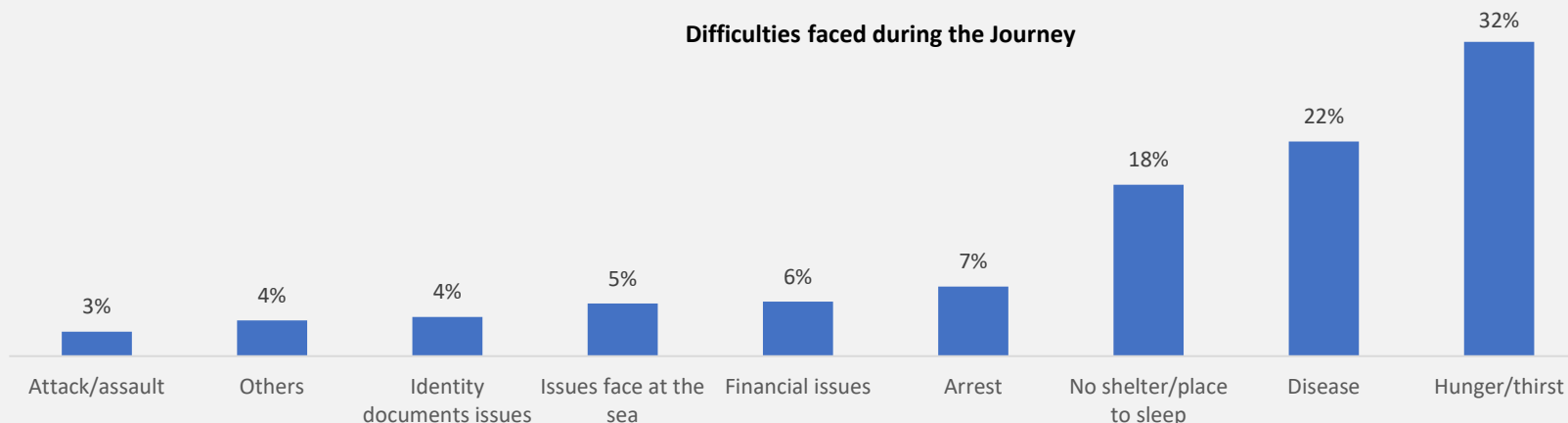


**Methods of Funding of Travel**

■ Earnings during the travel  
■ Family/friends in the origin area  
■ Other  
■ Savings prior the travel



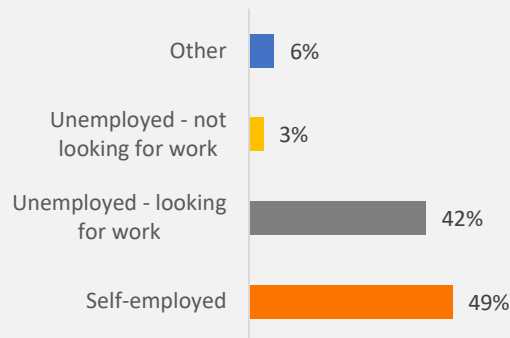
**Difficulties faced during the Journey**



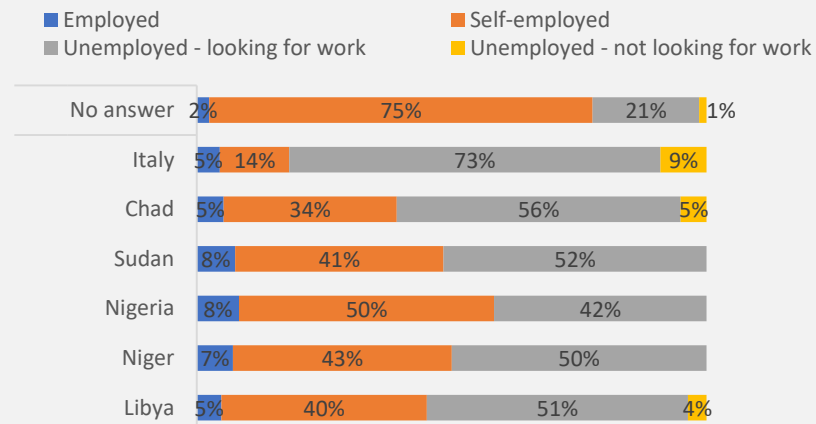
### PROFESSIONAL STATUS, AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATIONS OF TRAVELLERS

**SUMMARY :** The largest share of interviewed travellers (49%) were self-employed, followed by migrants who were unemployed and looking for work (42%). The crossing of professional status and places of origin of travellers produced the following results : travellers from many regions in Chad and Libya were majority self-employed. In fact, 66% of travellers from Faya were self-employed. In contrast, in Chad 66 percent of travellers from Kouri were unemployed and looking for work

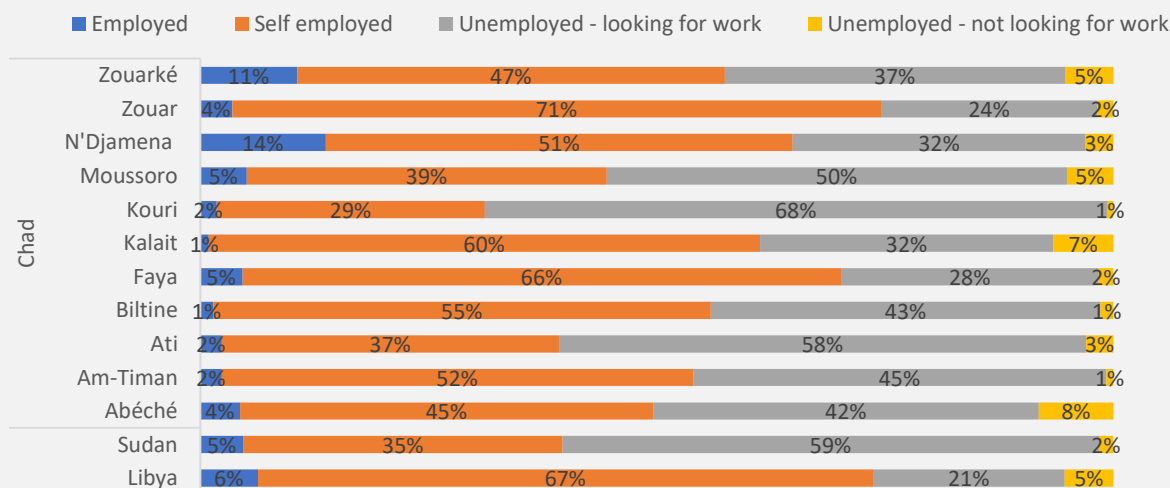
#### Professional status of travellers



#### Employment Status of Travellers, by Intended Destination



#### Employment Status of Travellers, by Area of Origin





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The UN Migration Agency