

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY – IOM works with national and local authorities as well as partners to gain a more comprehensive understanding of migration flows and trends across West and Central Africa. Flow Monitoring is an activity of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) that aims to quantify flows, identify trends, define traveller profiles and map migratory routes. Enumerators collect data disaggregated by sex and nationality at strategic entry, exit and transit points (Flow Monitoring Points, FMPs) located in areas of high mobility. Data is collected daily, six days a week, during peak hours of transit and mobility. Since November 2019, a Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) is active in the town of Kousseri (Logone-et-Chari department, Far North region). The data is collected at key points of transit in Kousseri: the Madana border post and three coach stations which link Kousseri to other cities in Cameroon as well as border countries.

MOBILITY FLOWS AND TRAVELLER PROFILES

Migration trends: Over the course of the month (27 days of data collection), a total of 12,932 individuals were identified at the Kousseri Flow Monitoring Point, or a daily average of 479 individuals. Compared to the month of July 2020, (during which 13,103 individuals, or a daily average of 504 individuals, were identified), this figure represents a decrease of 5 per cent. This reduction in flows may be explained by the resumption of agricultural activities during harvesting season, as well as the poor state of roads following heavy rains, which led to a reduction in travel between Kousseri and the rest of the country. In addition, large flows to and from Chad were observed throughout the month; these reflect the movement of students to Chad to sit year-end exams, as well as their movement back to Cameroon once the exam period was over. Students were authorized to cross the Chadian border thanks to an agreement between Cameroon and Chad, which still required candidates to submit to a COVID test before crossing the border.

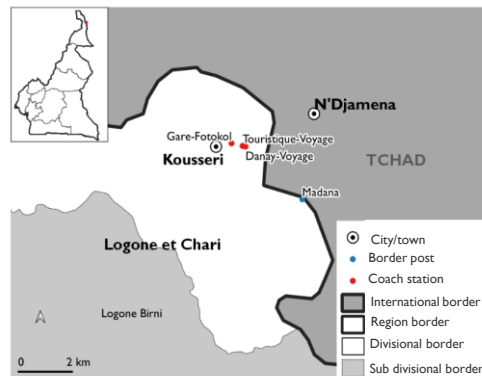
Types of flow: Among the individuals observed, 29 per cent were conducting cross-border movements (16% were leaving the country, 10% were entering the country, while 3% were in transit) and 71 per cent of the travelers were travelling internally. An increase in cross-border flows was observed this month, as a result of the movement of Cameroonian students travelling to Chad to sit year-end exams.

Provenance and destination: In August 2020, the main cities from which observed individuals travelled from were Kousseri (37%), Maroua (32%), N'Djamena (16%) and other cities in Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria (15%). The main destination cities of travellers were Kousseri (41%), Maroua (32%), Ndjamen (9%) and 75 other cities located in five countries (19%). Observed individuals travelled mainly by truck (52%), car (19%), bus (19%) and on foot (10%). This last mode reappeared due to the movement of the candidates recorded at the Madana point.

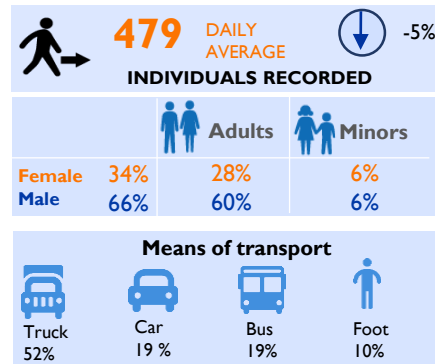
Traveller Profiles: Of the observed travellers, 64 per cent were adult males, while 34 per cent were adult females and 12 per cent were children. In addition, 12 per cent of travellers presented some form of vulnerability.

LIMITS - The data presented in this document should be understood as estimates only. The spatial and temporal coverage of data collection exercises is limited: the information collected only reflects flows observed at Flow Monitoring Points in Kousseri; furthermore, data is collected only during peak hours, six days a week. The information presented in this report therefore is not a complete representation of migration flows in Cameroon and cannot be generalized. Data pertaining to vulnerabilities is based on direct observations and is purely indicative.

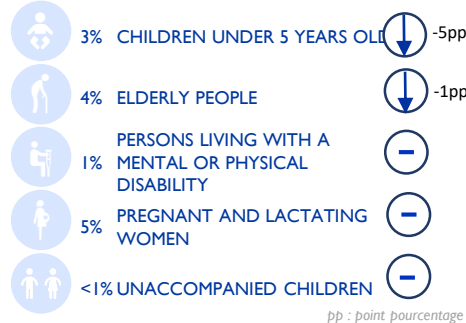
This map is provided for illustration purposes only. The representations do not imply any judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these borders by the IOM.



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABILITIES

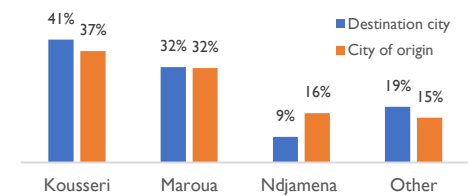


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Cameroon	87%
Chad	10%
Nigeria	3%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Cameroon	80%
Chad	18%
Nigeria	1%
Other	1%

Main cities of provenance and destination



DIRECTION AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

