

**503 COVID-19 cases confirmed in the country** | **2,000+ students stranded at the Cameroon border**  
**206 stranded TCNs\* hosted in IOM transit centres** | **320+ individuals deported from Libya**

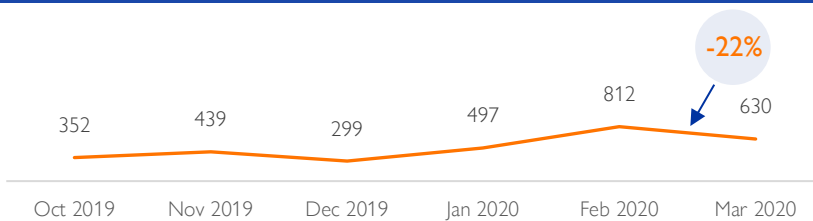
APRIL 2020 (#1)



### IN FOCUS: MOBILITY IMPACTS OF COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic started affecting Chad mid-March 2020, with the first confirmed case identified on 19 March 2020. As of 16 May 2020, **503 COVID-19 cases** have been confirmed in Chad (see the [national sitrep #54](#)). In addition to the potentiality severe consequences on public health of the epidemic, the COVID-19 crisis has also significantly affected mobility to, from and internal to the country. Since early March 2020, mobility and travel restrictions – notably the closure of all air and land borders and strict internal movement limitations – have resulted in a decrease in migration flows observed in the north, as well as thousands of individuals stranded at key Points of Entry (PoEs) or in the country.

#### AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS OBSERVED IN THE NORTH



Through its Flow Monitoring activities, DTM has registered a significant drop in the average daily number of travellers observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) of Faya and Zouarké in northern Chad, since the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. From February to March 2020, this number went from 812 to 630, decreasing by 22 per cent (see the [March 2020 Flow Monitoring Registry report](#)) and reversing the upward trend in population flows observed since December 2019. It should be noted that FMPs in Chad were temporarily rendered inactive at the beginning of April 2020 in order to take adaptative measures in the current COVID-19 context.

#### AFFECTED POPULATIONS AT BORDER POINTS OR IN THE COUNTRY

Despite the official closure of all air and land borders to contain and limit the spread of COVID-19 from neighbouring countries, a number of travellers still cross land border entry points. These travellers are mostly Chadian students returning from Cameroon, or individuals deported from Libya to the town of Ounianga Kébir (Ennedi-Ouest Province). They are placed in quarantine for 14 days and often rely on humanitarian assistance or support from their families to meet their daily needs and to return home safely. In addition, 206 TCNs\* awaiting to return home are hosted in IOM transit centres.

**2,000+ students stranded at the Cameroonian border**  
 (more details [here](#) and in the [COVID-19 Event Tracking Tool report #3](#))

**320+ individuals deported from Libya and placed in quarantine**  
 (see the latest [ETT report](#) + a [report on these travellers' profiles](#))

**206 TCNs\* stranded in Chad and hosted in IOM transit centres**



### COVID-19 IN LAC PROVINCE

Following recurrent armed attacks that have been occurring for more than five years in the Lake Chad basin, Lac Province hosts 272,000 displaced persons, including 208,000 Internally Displaced Persons [IDPs] (see the [DTM Round 10 dashboard](#)). The COVID-19 outbreak could significantly worsen the current crisis. As of 16 May 2020, **three COVID-19 case has been confirmed in the capital of Lac Province, Bol**, which hosts 39,000 IDPs. Currently, 49 close contacts of the infected person are quarantined.

**No case has been reported yet among IDPs.** These populations live in largely unsanitary conditions, with **limited access to WASH\* and PPE\*** (87 per cent of locations assessed during Round 10 lack proper access to toilets). **Access to health services is also very poor** in Lac Province. Only 25 per cent of locations have access to health services, most of which are provided by mobile clinics which are not sufficiently equipped to take care of COVID-19 patients (data from DTM Round 10). In addition, high population density in overcrowded sites, where social distancing measures are near impossible to put in place, multiplies health risks.

The DTM Round 11, which included collection of data related to COVID-19 in IDP communities, was completed on 4 May. Data analysis is ongoing.



### FORCED DISPLACEMENT

#### LAC PROVINCE

**1,200 IDPs\* (240 HH)** displaced preventively due to the **fear of armed attacks** (see [ETT #46](#))

#### MOYEN-CHARI PROVINCE

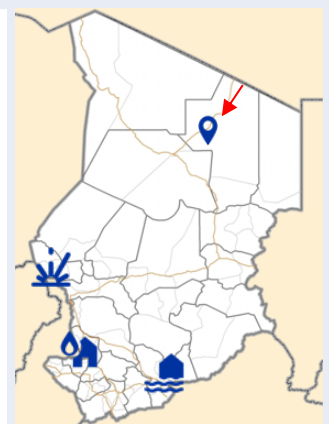
**2,062 IDPs\* (430 HH)** displaced due to **floods** (see [ETT #48](#))

#### MAYO-KEBBI EST PROVINCE

**379 IDPs\* (50 HH)** displaced due to **fires** ([ETT #51](#))

#### LEGEND

- Conflict
- Floods
- Fires
- Ounianga-Kébir
- Deportations from Libya



\*Acronyms: IDPs = Internally Displaced Persons | PPE = Personal Protective Equipment | TCNs = Third Country Nationals | WASH = Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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