

CHAD — EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

PROFILES OF TRAVELLERS WHO WERE DEPORTED FROM LIBYA AND QUARANTINED IN THE TOWN OF OUNIANGA KÉBIR

Report #2
Date of publication:
14 August 2020

I. CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVE

The objective of DTM's (Displacement Tracking Matrix) Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements. Since 16 April 2020, a total of 636 individuals deported from Libya and quarantined in the town of Ounianga Kébir (Ennedi-Ouest Province) – in accordance with the measures taken by the Chadian authorities to prevent and contain the spread of COVID-19 – have been identified by DTM. Their arrivals were reported on in successive ETT dashboards (see the latest ETT report #65).

2. METHODOLOGY

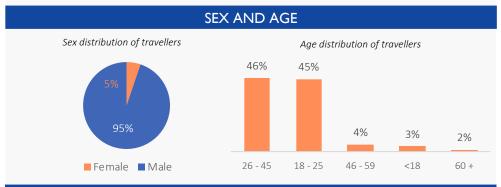
The data presented in this report was collected through the **individual registration** of these travellers, conducted **from 16 April to 26 July 2020** by local authorities, with the support of IOM staff, in order to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. This report aims to provide information on the profiles, characteristics, migratory experiences and intentions of these travellers, in order to better understand their backgrounds and to better target the assistance provided to them. The <u>first report</u> was published on 29 April 2020.

3. TRAVELLERS' PROFILES

A large majority (95%) of the individuals deported from Libya and quarantined in Ounianga Kébir are male. Most of them (91%) are between 18 and 45 years old. Minors and elderly persons (aged 60 or older) represent 3 and 2 per cent of the travellers, respectively. Moreover, most individuals (70%) are married. In addition, 60 per cent of the registered individuals were working for an employer during their stay in Libya, while 36 per cent were self-employed. The most common sectors of activity are agriculture (47%) and construction (19%).

While the great majority of travellers are **Chadian nationals (91%),** other nationalities were also identified, notably **Nigeriens** and **Nigerians (3% each)**. However, it must be kept in mind that the nationalities hereby presented are declarations that were not duly verified. As a matter of fact, **only 20 per cent of individuals possess an identity document**.

636 INDIVIDUALS IN QUARANTINE since 16 April 2020



MARITAL STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT SITUATION



NATIONALITIES AND IDENTITY DOCUMENTS



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Websites: https://migration.iom.int https://dtm.iom.int/chad

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Contact: dtmtchad@iom.int

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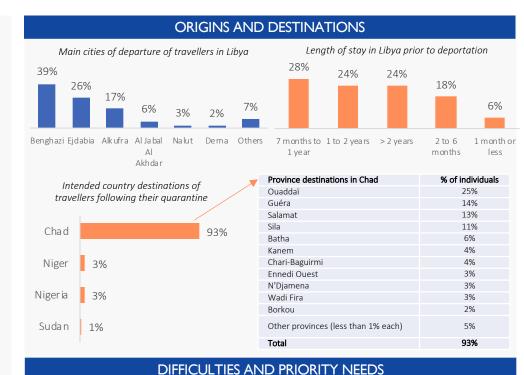
4. ORIGINS, DESTINATIONS AND TRAVEL CONDITIONS

The main cities of departure of the registered individuals are **Benghazi** (which accounts for 39% of travellers' origins), **Ejdabia** (26%) and **Alkufra** (17%), all located in **North-East Libya**. Most travellers stayed in Libya for **more than six months** (76%), but 6 per cent of them had been in Libya for less than a month when they were deported. In addition, **63 per cent had funded their journey to Libya through savings accumulated prior to travel**, 17 per cent had received financial support from their friends and family who were already in Libya and 14 per cent had been supported by relatives abroad.

Upon the end of their quarantine period, travellers mainly **intend to go back to their location of origin**. Hence, the graph on travellers' nationalities (see page 1) is substantially similar to the graph on their intended destinations. Results show that **93 per cent of individuals intend to head toward Chadian provinces**, notably **Ouaddaï** (25% of the intended destinations) and **Guéra** (14%). With regards to travel conditions, a large share of travellers (73%) indicated that they were deported and quarantined **alone**.

5. DIFFICULTIES, PRIORITY NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

The travellers indicated that they faced difficulties during their stay in Libya or during their journey, mainly threats (mentioned by 48% of the registered individuals), abductions (21%) and arbitrary detentions (20%). Ninety-two per cent of the registered individuals indicated that they need food. Other priority needs expressed include drinking water (82%), shelter (47%) and Non-Food Items (24%). IOM is currently providing Non-Food Items and shelter assistance, as well as Assisted Voluntary Return for the individuals who are not able to leave the quarantine location through their own means. Third Country Nationals (TCNs) are also offered the possibility to stay at IOM's transit centre in Faya until transportation to N'Djamena is organized. In addition, the World Food Programme (WFP) is providing food assistance. It should be mentioned that to this day, no suspected COVID-19 case has been identified among the individuals quarantined in Ounianga Kébir. Travellers are not tested, but a doctor regularly visits them to check on their general health condition.





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