

The current COVID-19 outbreak has affected global mobility in the form of various travel disruptions, restrictions and bans. Many countries have taken measures restricting or forbidding population movements in order to stem the spread of the epidemic. In Chad, since 16 March 2020 (prior to the identification of the first confirmed case, on 19 March 2020), the government took **successive measures to limit and contain the spread of the virus** – notably the shutdown of all air and land borders, strict limitations on internal mobility, as well as the closure of schools and places of worship. From the end of June 2020, **some of these measures were progressively eased or lifted**: air traffic has resumed, the ban on interurban movements has been lifted and several non-essential shops and public places have reopened. However, **some restrictions**, including a curfew in four Provinces and the capital city N'Djamena, and the limitation of the number of passengers allowed in vehicles, **remain in force**. In order to assess the extent of the mobility restrictions imposed since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the implementation of public health measures, **IOM developed a tool involving the mapping of the main Points of Entry (PoE) and Internal Transit Points (ITPs) in the country and the identification of their operational status**. This tool also aims to **identify and assess the public health measures in place at these points**. By doing so, the tool seeks to **inform the preparedness and response interventions** of authorities and other partners. This report provides **updated figures on the information presented in the [first report](#) on COVID-19 mobility restrictions and public health measures, published in May 2020**. It highlights key results from assessments conducted in September 2020 at **22 PoE and 8 ITPs***.

STATUS OF ASSESSED POINTS AND CROSSBORDER MOBILITY

21 land border PoE	
	12 open
	5 partially open
	4 closed
	3 ITPs (land crossing)

6 airports (open)	
	1 international
	5 domestic

Of the **30 points assessed** by IOM, **21 are land border Points of Entry (PoE)** and **3 are Internal Transit Points (ITPs)**. Among the land border PoE, **12 are open and 5 are partially open** to enable the transport of goods and freight, as well as the entry of Chadian nationals from neighbouring countries. **Four land border PoE still remain closed**. In addition, **the six airports assessed** (including one international airport and five domestic airports) **have been open** since 1 August 2020.

Despite mobility restrictions, DTM has been observing **deportation movements** of individuals from Libya to the town of Ounianga Kébir in Chad. Since mid-April 2020, 718 individuals have been placed in mandatory 7-day quarantine (down from 14 days in the previous months) in Ounianga Kébir. The most recent [Emergency Tracking Tool report](#) on deportations, as well as the latest [report on the profiles of deportees](#) provide further details on these flows. These individuals rely on humanitarian assistance to meet their daily needs and return home safely upon completion of their quarantine period. IOM is providing food and Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance, as well as organizing Assisted Voluntary Return. In addition, IOM is also providing NFI assistance in southern Chad, at the Koutéré, Bonghor, Binder, Léré and Fianga Points of Entry.

METHODOLOGY

Data collection took place between 1-9 September 2020. Data was collected through key informant interviews, in the field (for 11 points) or by phone (19 points).

	30 POINTS OF ENTRY AND INTERNAL TRANSIT ASSESSED, INCLUDING:
	24 LAND CROSSING POINTS
	6 AIRPORTS



Upon arrival at the Koutéré PoE, travellers from Cameroon head to the COVID-19 testing centre located in the city of Moundou © IOM 2020

* In this report, « Points of Entry » refer to places located on a land border or international airports officially designated by the legal framework of the State as official entry to / exit from the State, with border control points – see the [IOM Glossary on Migration](#) for more information. As for « Internal Transit Points », they refer to points of interest where important and regular flows of travellers are observed.



PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES IN PLACE AT THE ASSESSED POINTS

Apart from capturing the operational status and identifying the types of restrictions measures in place at each point of entry or internal transit, the assessment seeks to identify what (if any) **preventive health measures** are in place at these points since the start of the epidemic. In particular, the assessment seeks to identify:

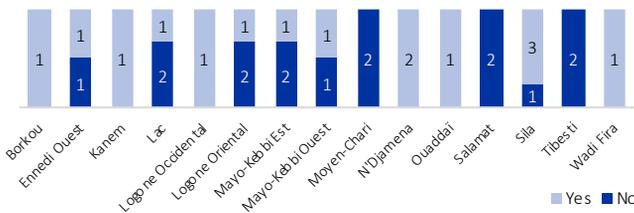
- The presence of health workers at the point of entry or transit
- The implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for managing flows, occupational health and safety of staff, health screening processes, as well as the registration, notification, management and referral of ill travellers
- The implementation of Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities
- The installation of hand-washing stations
- The implementation of a health screening process



PRESENCE OF HEALTH WORKERS

Health workers are present at half of the assessed points (15 out of 30). These may include workers from the Ministry of Public Health or local health authority staff. However, health workers have received training on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) at only 36 per cent of the assessed points of entry or transit (11 out of 30).

Graph 1: Presence of health workers at assessed points (by province)

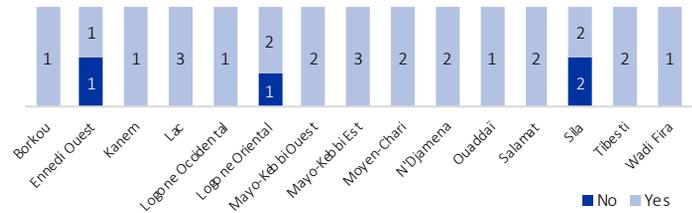


STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)

Among the points assessed, 87 per cent (26 out of 30) have SOPs in place for managing flows and for the detection of ill travellers.

However, in most cases, these SOPs are implemented without being formally recorded in writing.

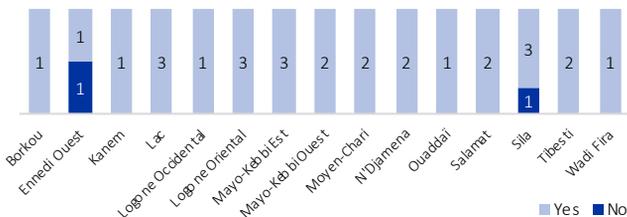
Graph 2: SOPs put in place at assessed points (by province)



RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Information about COVID-19 is provided at almost all of the points assessed (28 out of 30, or 93%). In most cases, information on risks related to COVID-19 and prevention is shared through verbal announcements on COVID-19 risks and prevention, and to a lesser extent via posters. In addition, travellers are aware of COVID-19 symptoms at 25 of the assessed points (83%), and they know where to seek medical care in the event of symptoms at 11 points (37%).

Graph 3: COVID-19 information sharing at assessed points (by province)

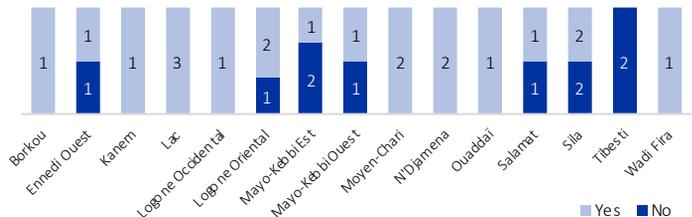


INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Two-thirds (20 out of 30) of assessed points currently have hand washing stations available.

However, water availability remains a challenge at a number of these points, mainly those located in the desert in northern Chad (notably in Tibesti province).

Graph 4: Availability of hand washing stations at assessed points (by province)



HEALTH SCREENING PROCESS AND REFERRAL SYSTEMS

A little more than half (17 out of 30; 57%) of assessed points of entry or internal transit have a health screening process in place for travellers. At these points, the temperature of travellers is checked with laser and non-contact thermometers. In addition, at a number of these points, notably at Koutéré and Bonghor, travellers are tested for COVID-19 tests are also performed.

In addition, health declaration forms are collected at eight points of entry or internal transit (27% of the assessed points), and 11 points (37%) have installed isolation areas.

Operational referral systems are in place at 19 points, out of the 30 points of entry or internal transit assessed (63%). These systems allow for the referral of travellers with high fever to quarantine centres.



NEXT STEPS

Continue collecting data on flows of travellers and awareness of COVID-19, at the Zouarké, Faya, Ounianga Kébir, Léré, Fianga, Binder, Bonghor and Koutéré Entry and Internal Transit Points, in order to update the information on a regular basis. Share the results of these assessments with key partners, notably the National Coordination for Health Response (Coordination Nationale de Riposte Sanitaire).

Carry out advocacy actions to conduct these data collection activities at additional Points of Entry and Internal Transit Points.

For further explanations on the methodology, please refer to the Methodology Framework, available on the following link: <https://migration.iom.int/>



ENTRY AND INTERNAL TRANSIT POINTS ASSESSED IN CHAD

