

# MOBILITY MAPPING IN CHAD

June 2022



**DTM**

DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX  
IOM • OIM

# MOBILITY MAPPING IN CHAD

Mapping mobility  
on the Chadian territory

June 2022

## FINANCIAL SUPPORT

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IOM strongly believes that humane and orderly migration is beneficial to migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM works with its partners in the international community to help solve the operational challenges of migration; to increase understanding of the issues involved; to encourage economic and social development through migration; and to safeguard the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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Cover photo: Assistance to gold miners displaced from the Kouri Bougoudi gold mines and stranded in the town of Faya © IOM Chad 2022 / Alassane Dembelé

 **IOM**  
UN MIGRATION

 **DTM**  
DISPLACEMENT  
IOM • OIM TRACKING MATRIX

## INTRODUCTION

This report is composed of a set of maps presenting the different migration phenomena and trends in Chad. It describes the various population movements recorded from, to and within Chadian territory and profiles the populations on the move.

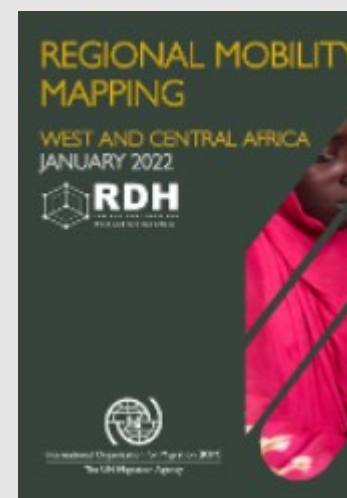
The types of mobility covered in this paper include socio-economic movements; movements of Chadians abroad and of foreign nationals in Chad; transhumance; forced displacement and IOM-facilitated returns. Often, these different mobilities intersect and intertwine. This report attempts to highlight this link and to better understand the related dynamics.

This report is the result of a compilation of various databases, reports from different information sources and testimonies collected directly from mobile populations or key informants. The sources are indicated on each page.

While it can't be considered complete or representative, the report provides a general picture of the migration situation in Chad.

## STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

1. CHADIANS ABROAD
2. CHADIANS ARRIVING IN EUROPE
3. CHADIANS IN LIBYA
4. PROVINCE OF ORIGIN OF CHADIANS IN LIBYA
5. REMITTANCES FROM LIBYA TO CHAD
6. REMITTANCES FROM THE DIASPORA TO N'DJAMENA
7. PROFILE OF MIGRANTS OBSERVED IN CHAD
8. PROFILE OF FEMALE MIGRANTS IN CHAD
9. ECONOMIC ATTRACTION ZONES IN CHAD
10. TRANSHUMANCE
11. RECENT EMERGENCY EVENTS
12. DISPLACEMENT OF GOLD MINERS
13. REFUGEES AND RETURNEES FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES
14. FORCED DISPLACEMENT (LAKE PROVINCE)
15. MIGRATION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD INSECURITY
16. ASSISTANCE FOR VOLUNTARY RETURN, RESETTLEMENT AND FAMILY REUNIFICATION
17. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS



A similar document for the whole West and Central Africa region is available at the [following link](#).



ALGERIA

EGYPTE

LIBYA

NIGER

SUDAN

**1** UNDESA (the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) counts **222,303 CHADIANS** living abroad<sup>(1)</sup>. These figures are generally taken from official censuses conducted by each country and are probably underestimates of the real numbers.

SOURCE : (1) UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS POPULATION DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK, 2020.

46% 54%

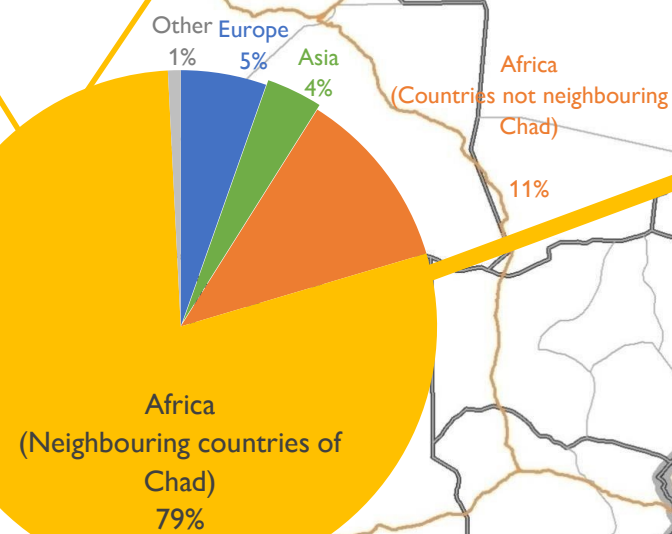
1,459

918

25% 75%

103,065

50% 50%



**LEGEND**

- PROVINCES
- DEPARTEMENTS
- CHADIAN INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED ABROAD (1)
- MAIN ROUTES

45% 55%

31,261

NIGERIA

47% 53%

27,852

CAMEROON

45% 55%

10,608

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SOUTH SUDAN

## ARRIVALS IN EUROPE – 2016 à 2021

Number of arrivals of Chadian nationals (total arrivals)

	SPAIN	ITALY	GREECE	MALTA
2016	0 (14,558)	275 (181,436)	1 (176,906)	0 (0)
2017	57 (28,707)	0 (870,979)	21 (158,651)	0 (0)
2018	93 (278,678)	0 (177,978)	25 (191,267)	0 (0)
2019	13 (94,053)	252 (53,219)	22 (300,915)	428 (16,216)
2020	0 (17,576)	86 (53,219)	1 (9,238)	25 (2,281)
2021	17 (40,817)	126 (67,477)	1 (4,184)	14 (838)

2 According to data compiled by IOM from the Ministries of Interior of Greece, Italy, Spain and Malta, more than 1,400 Chadian migrants have arrived in Spain, Italy, Greece and Malta since early 2016. In 2021, 158 arrivals of Chadian nationals were recorded in these four countries.

Migrants interviewed by IOM Italy who arrived in Italy from Libya mostly reported having lived in Libya for more than a year before crossing the Mediterranean Sea<sup>(1)</sup>.

**SOURCE:** (1) IOM OR MINISTERS OF INTERIOR AFFAIRS OF GREECE, ITALY, SPAIN AND MALTA (UPDATED UNTIL DECEMBER 2021).



Information on origin is based on the nationality declared by the migrants as reported by the national authorities. Any monthly updates by national authorities may include adjustments to data from previous months.

ALGERIA

LIBYA

EGYPT

**82,180**  
CHADIAN  
MIGRANTS IN  
LIBYA

Although UNDESA counts less than 1,000 Chadian nationals in Libya, this figure is taken from an official census and may underestimate the actual population, particularly those travelling for employment.

In January 2022, DTM in Libya estimated that **82,180 Chadian nationals** were in the country.

DTM Libya conducted more than **2,462 interviews** with Chadian migrants in Libya in 2021 in order to gather more information on their profiles. This page presents some important results from these interviews<sup>(1)</sup>.

3

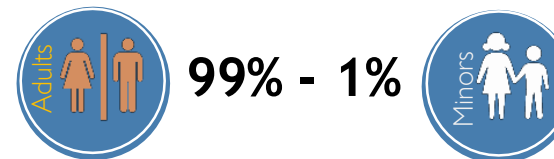
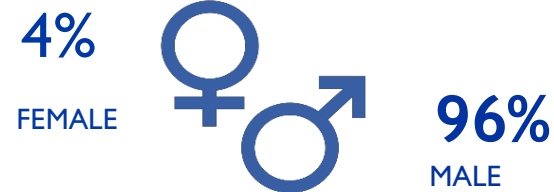
NIGER

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

N'DJAMENA

## PROFILES OF CHADIANS IN LIBYA



### LEVEL OF EDUCATION

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	%
NONE	35%
PRIMARY	48%
SECONDARY	16%
HIGHER EDUCATION	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

### EMPLOYMENT IN LIBYA

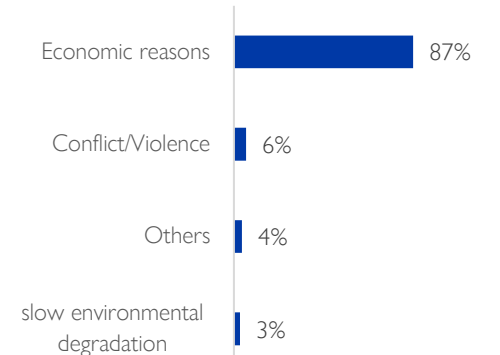
CURRENT WORK SITUATION	%
EMPLOYEE OR SELF-EMPLOYED	69%
UNEMPLOYED	30%
NO RESPONSE	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

FIELD OF WORK	%
ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS	50%
SALES OF SERVICES AND GOODS	17%
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	13%
CRAFTS	7%
PUBLIC SECTOR	4%
OTHER	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

### LENGTH OF STAY



### REASONS FOR LEAVING THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE



### NEXT INTENDED DESTINATION

COUNTRY	%
NO DEFINED PLAN	47%
LIBYA (NO MOVEMENT)	36%
CHAD	8%
FRANCE	2%
ITALY	2%
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES	3%
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: (1) IOM, DTM LYBIA ([MIGRANT REPORT 40, JANUARY, 2022](#))

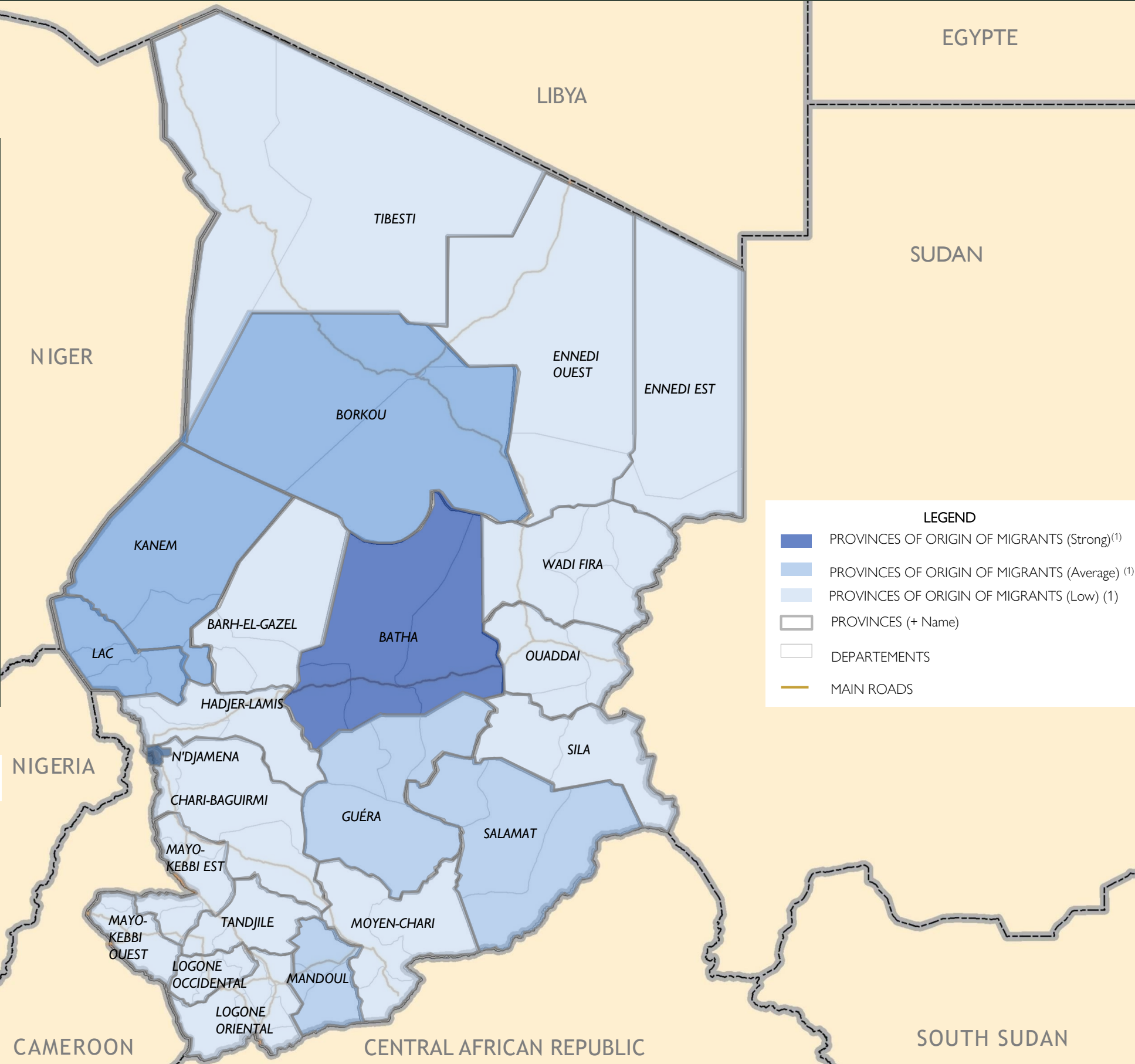


4

The Chadians surveyed in Libya were mostly from the city of N'Djamena (26%), the provinces of Batha (18%), Borkou (9%), Kanem (7%) and Lac (7%).

Although the northern provinces are those that share a border with Libya, the main areas of origin of Chadians in Libya are located towards the centre or the south of the country.

This information is based on interviews conducted by the DTM in Libya with 2,462 Chadian nationals in that country<sup>(1)</sup>.



**LEGEND**

- PROVINCES OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS (Strong)<sup>(1)</sup>
- PROVINCES OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS (Average)<sup>(1)</sup>
- PROVINCES OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS (Low)<sup>(1)</sup>
- PROVINCES (+ Name)
- DEPARTEMENTS
- MAIN ROADS

SOURCE: (1) IOM, [DTM LIBYA](#)

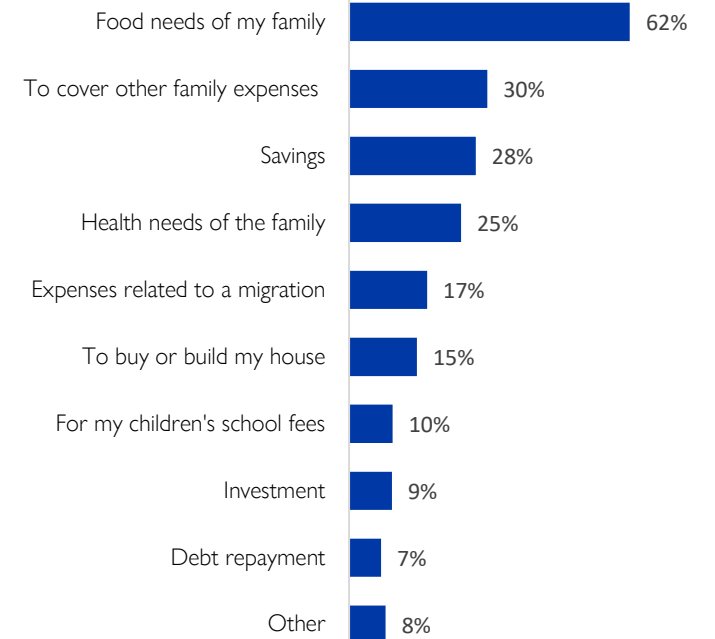
5

Of the 2,462 Chadian nationals surveyed in 2021 by DTM in Libya, 507 reported sending money to Chad regularly. On average, these individuals transferred **USD 99 per month** to Chad. Supporting food needs of their families was the main reason for transferring money (62% of 507 individuals). Supporting migration-related expenses was a reason for transferring funds for 17 percent of these 507 people.

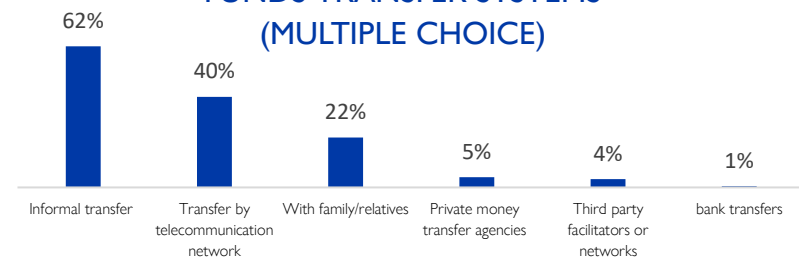
**Batha province and the city of N'Djamena** were the main destinations of the funds, with 30 and 15 per cent of the funds going there respectively<sup>(1)</sup>.

99 USD  
SENT TO CHAD  
ON AVERAGE  
PER MONTH

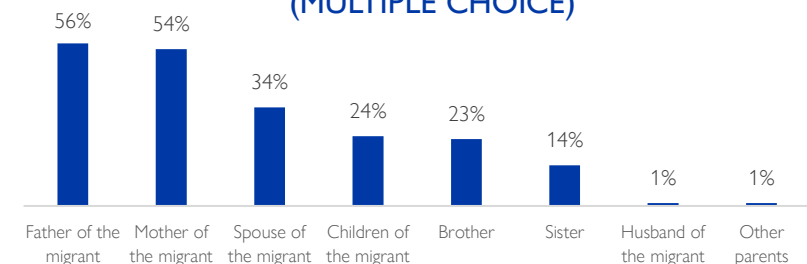
### REASONS FOR FUNDS TRANSFER (MULTIPLE CHOICE)



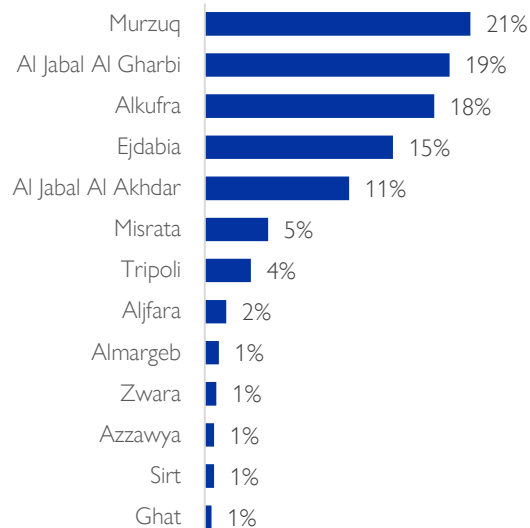
### FUNDS TRANSFER SYSTEMS (MULTIPLE CHOICE)



### DIRECT RECIPIENT OF THE FUNDS SENT (MULTIPLE CHOICE)



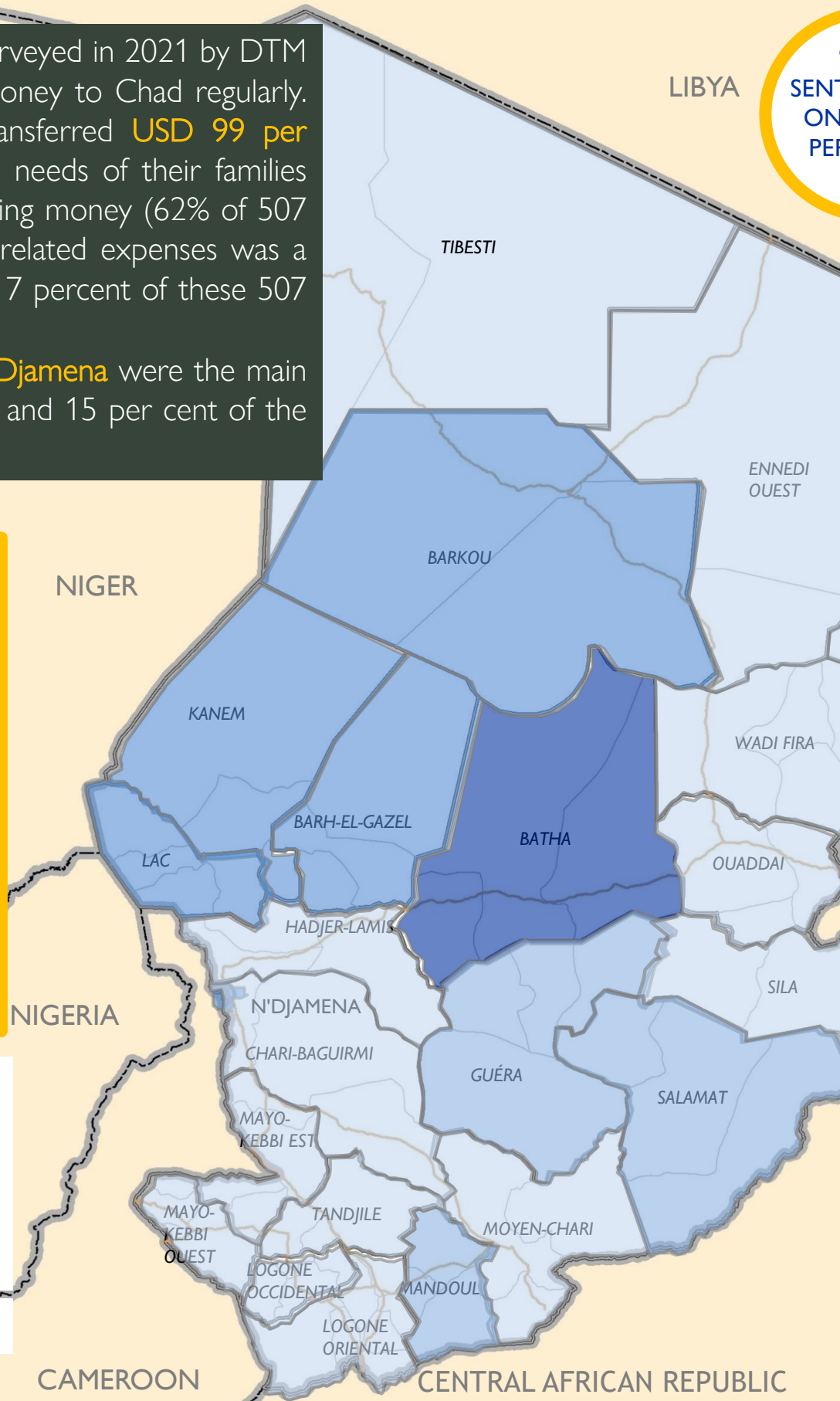
### REGIONS OF ORIGIN OF FUNDS IN LIBYA



### LEGEND

- PROVINCES OF DESTINATION OF FUNDS (Strong)(1)
- PROVINCES OF DESTINATION OF FUNDS (Average) (1)
- PROVINCES OF DESTINATION OF FUNDS (low) (1)
- PROVINCES (+Name)
- DEPARTEMENTS
- MAIN ROADS

SOURCE : (1) IOM, [DTM LIBYA](#)



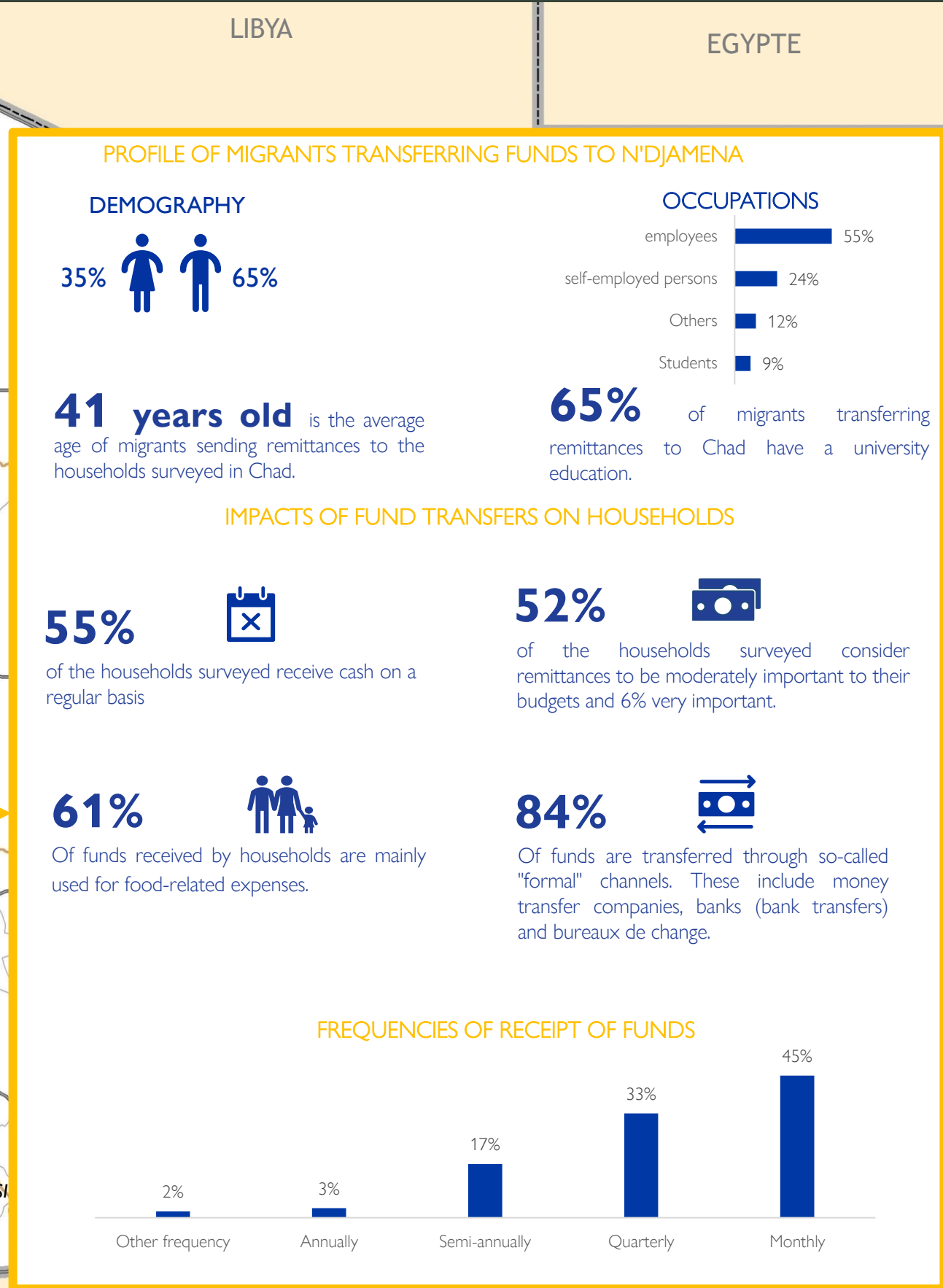
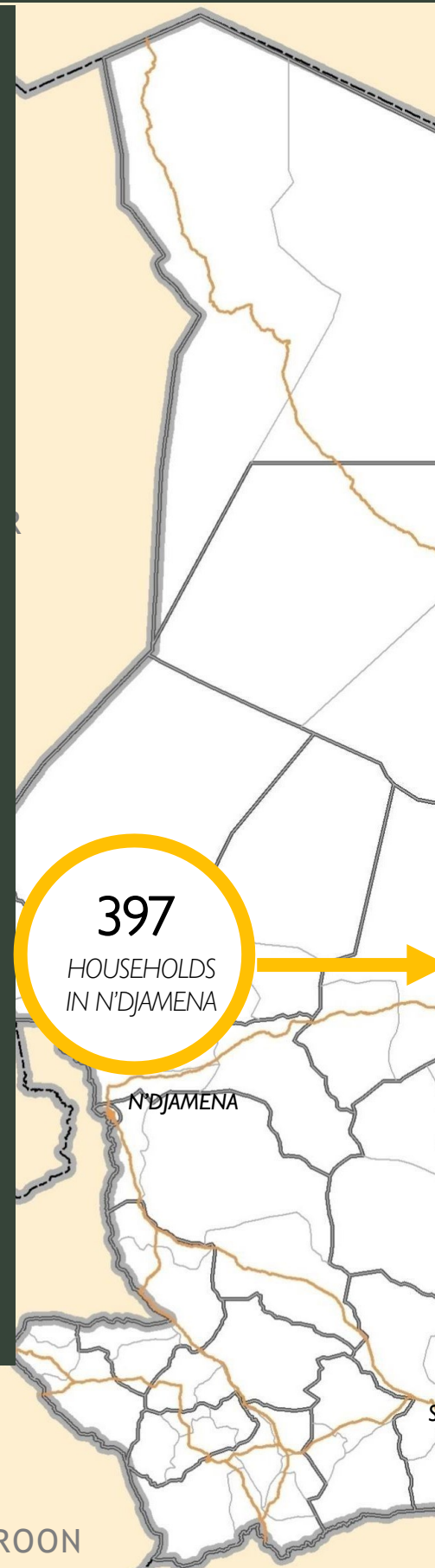


In September 2020, IOM in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad, conducted a study on remittances in Chad, aiming to profile Chadian international migrants sending remittances to Chad, understand the channels for sending and receiving these remittances, improve knowledge on the amounts sent and received, the frequency of remittance transfers and the impact of these remittances on the receiving households.

Data was collected in the 10 districts of N'Djamena city from households receiving remittances and those not receiving remittances. A total of **804 households were surveyed, of which 397 received funds from abroad and 407 did not.**

Of the households surveyed receiving remittances, the **average amount is 125,302 CFA francs per month, and 61 percent of these households use the remittances to buy food<sup>(1)</sup>.**

SOURCE: (1) IOIM CHAD



Profiles of all migrants recorded in Faya, Ounianga-Kébir and Sido (Men and Women)

ALGERIA

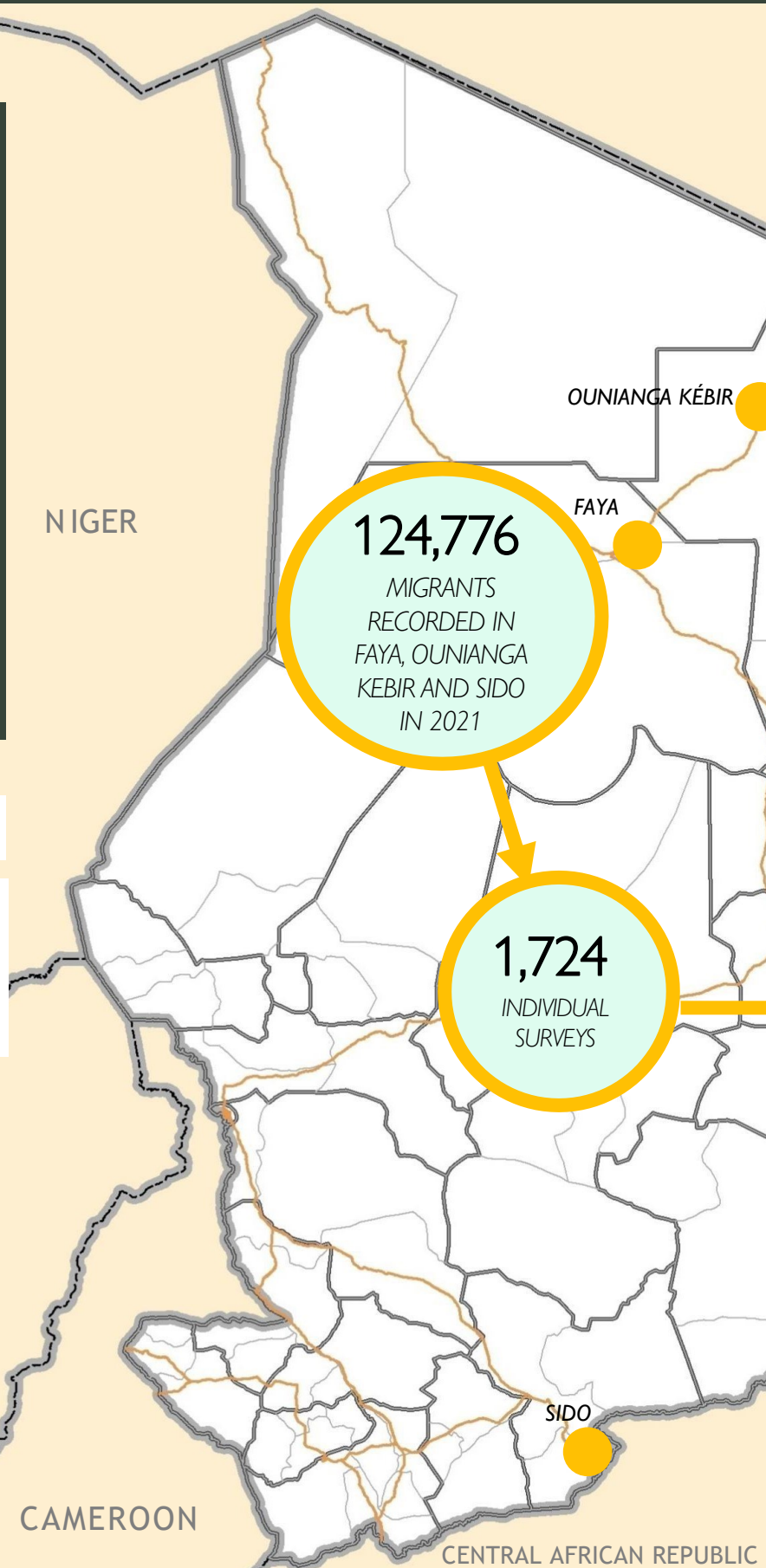
From January to December 2021, 124,776 migrants were recorded through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Faya, Ounianga Kébir and Sido. The Chad DTM conducted nearly 1,724 individual surveys among these migrants in order to better understand their profiles<sup>(1)</sup>. This page presents some key findings.

7

SOURCE: (1) IOM, DTM CHAD

LEGEND

-  PROVINCES
-  FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP)

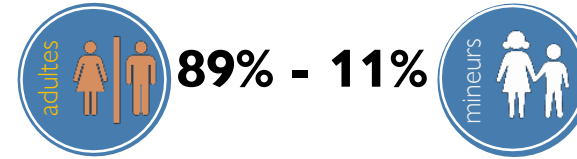
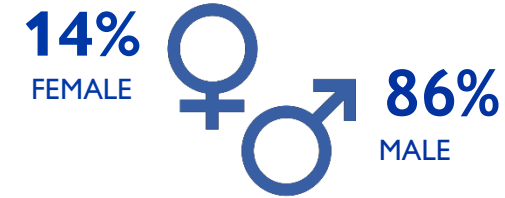


NIGERIA

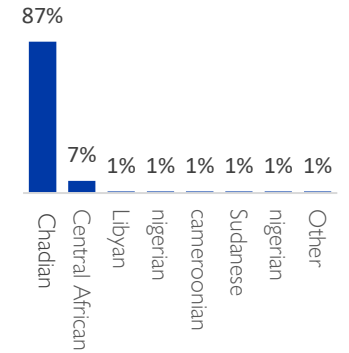
CAMEROON

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

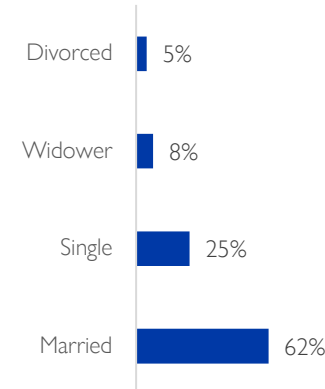
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



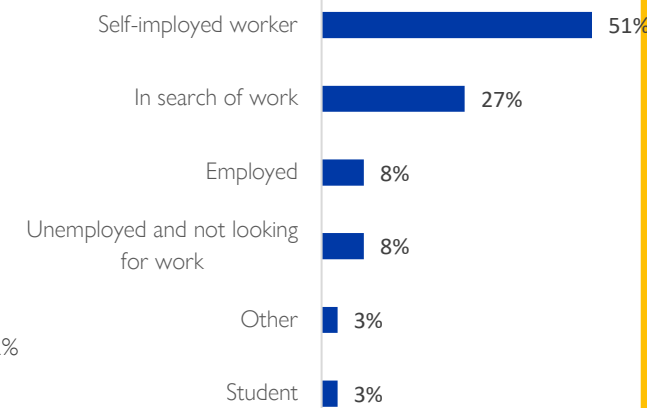
NATIONALITY



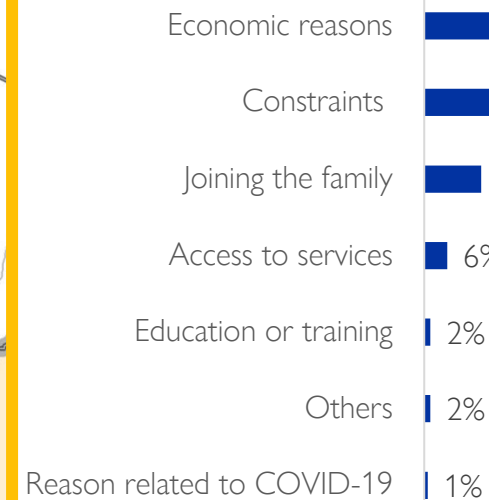
CIVIL STATUS



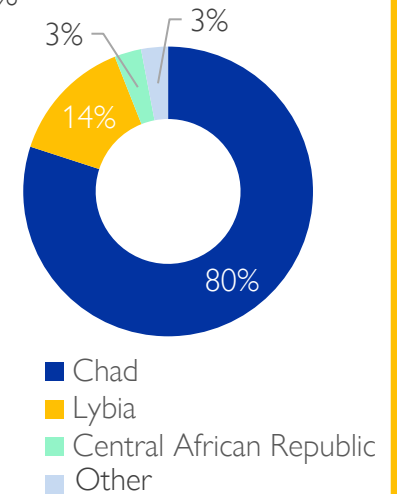
EMPLOYMENT STATUS



REASONS FOR LEAVING THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE



INTENDED FINAL DESTINATION



ALGERIA

8

From January to December 2021, **17,698 women on the move** were recorded through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Faya, Ounianga Kébir and Sido. DTM Chad conducted nearly **589 individual surveys** among these women in order to better understand their profiles<sup>(1)</sup>.

Almost half of the women surveyed (42%) left their provenances as a result of coercion. These were mainly women surveyed in Sido, who were fleeing the Central African Republic to take refuge in southern Chad.

**17,698**  
WOMEN ON THE MOVE RECORDED

**589**  
WOMEN INTERVIEWED

NIGER

OUNIANGA KÉBIR

FAYA

SIDO



NIGERIA

CAMEROON

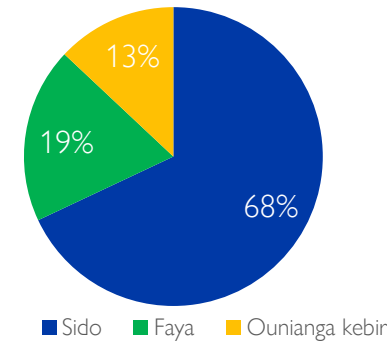
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SOURCE: (1) IOM, DTM CHAD

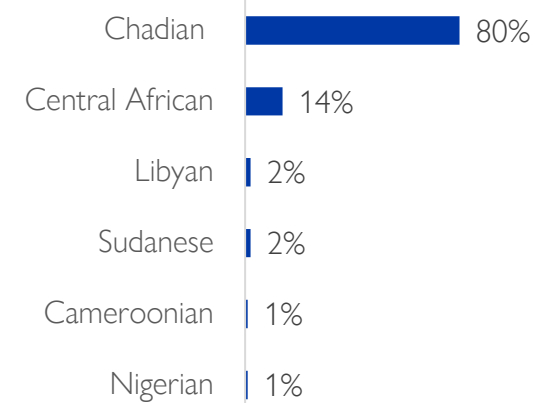
**LEGEND**

-  PROVINCES
-  FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP)

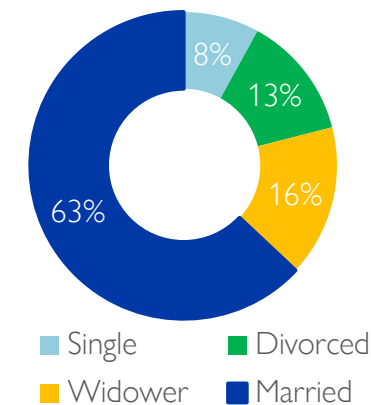
**NUMBER OF WOMEN INTERVIEWED BY FMP**



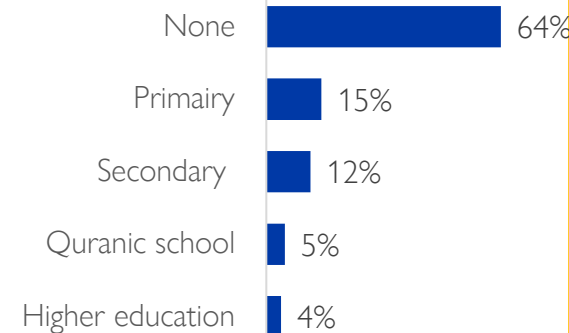
**NATIONALITY**



**CIVIL STATUS**



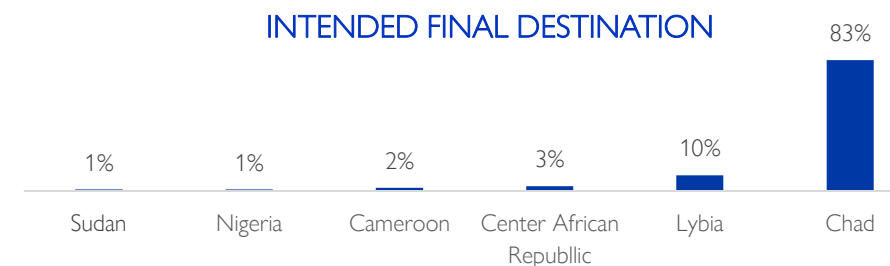
**LEVEL OF EDUCATION**



**REASONS FOR LEAVING THE PLACE OF ORIGIN**

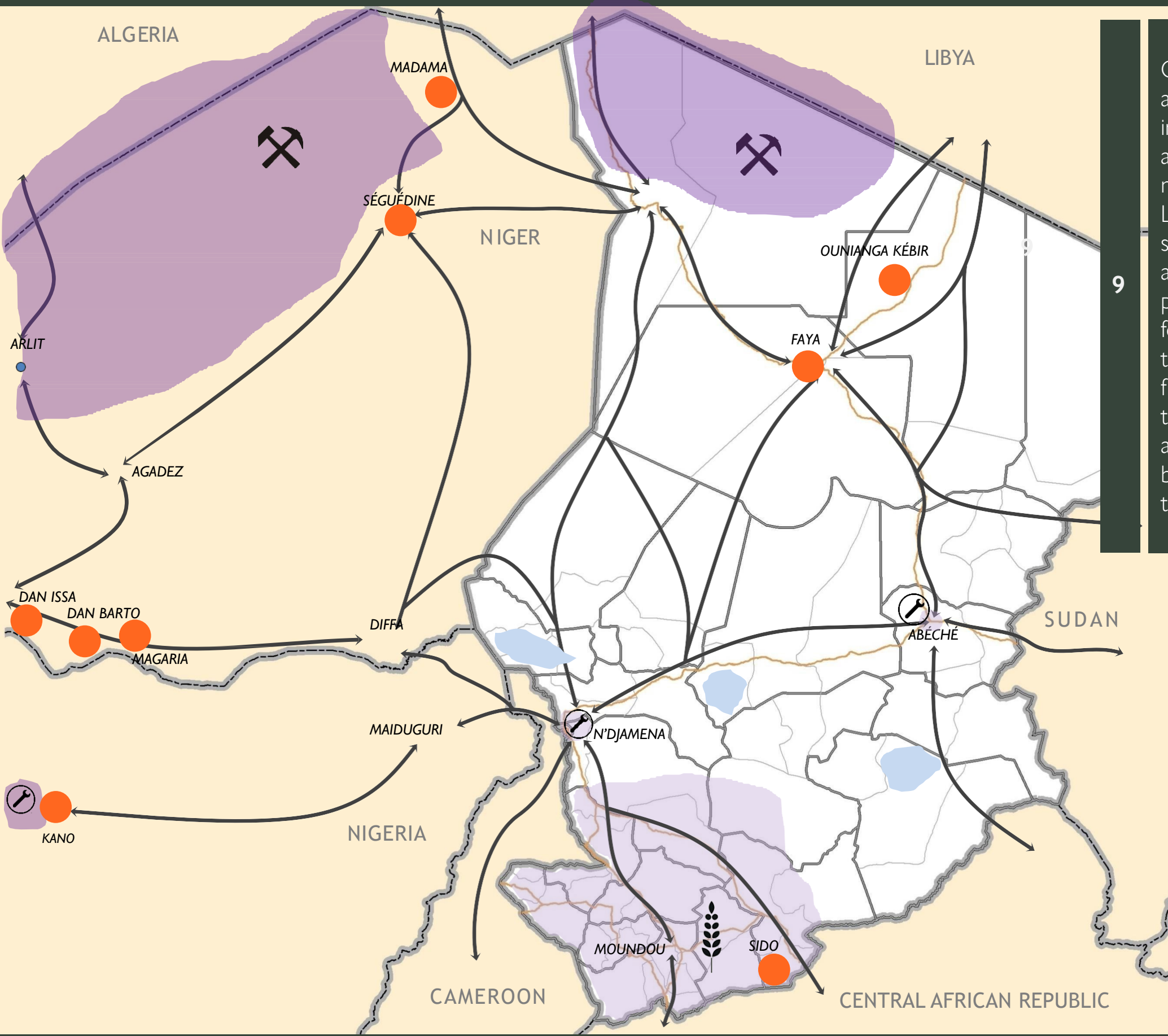


**INTENDED FINAL DESTINATION**





Areas of economic attraction in Chad and neighbouring countries



9

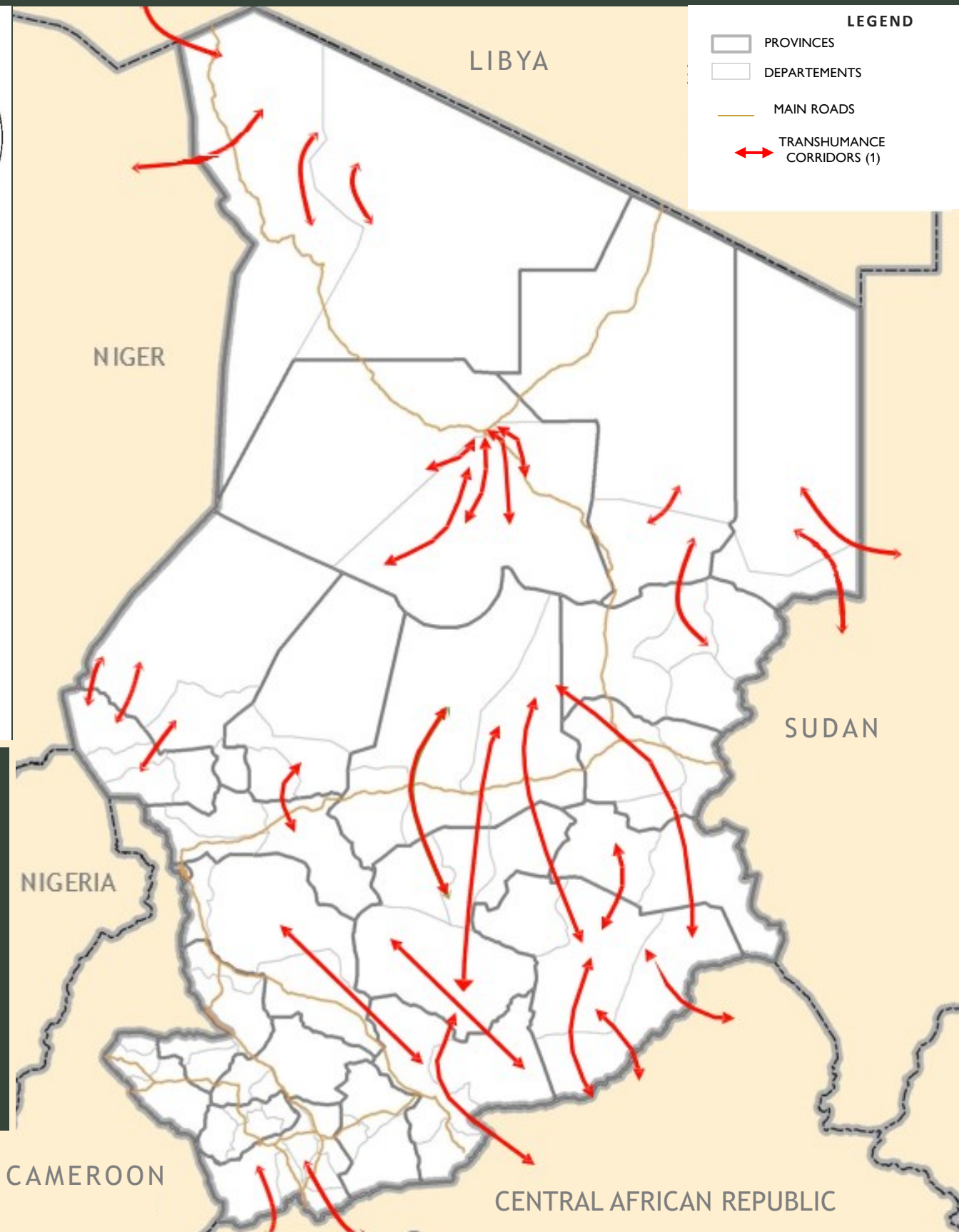
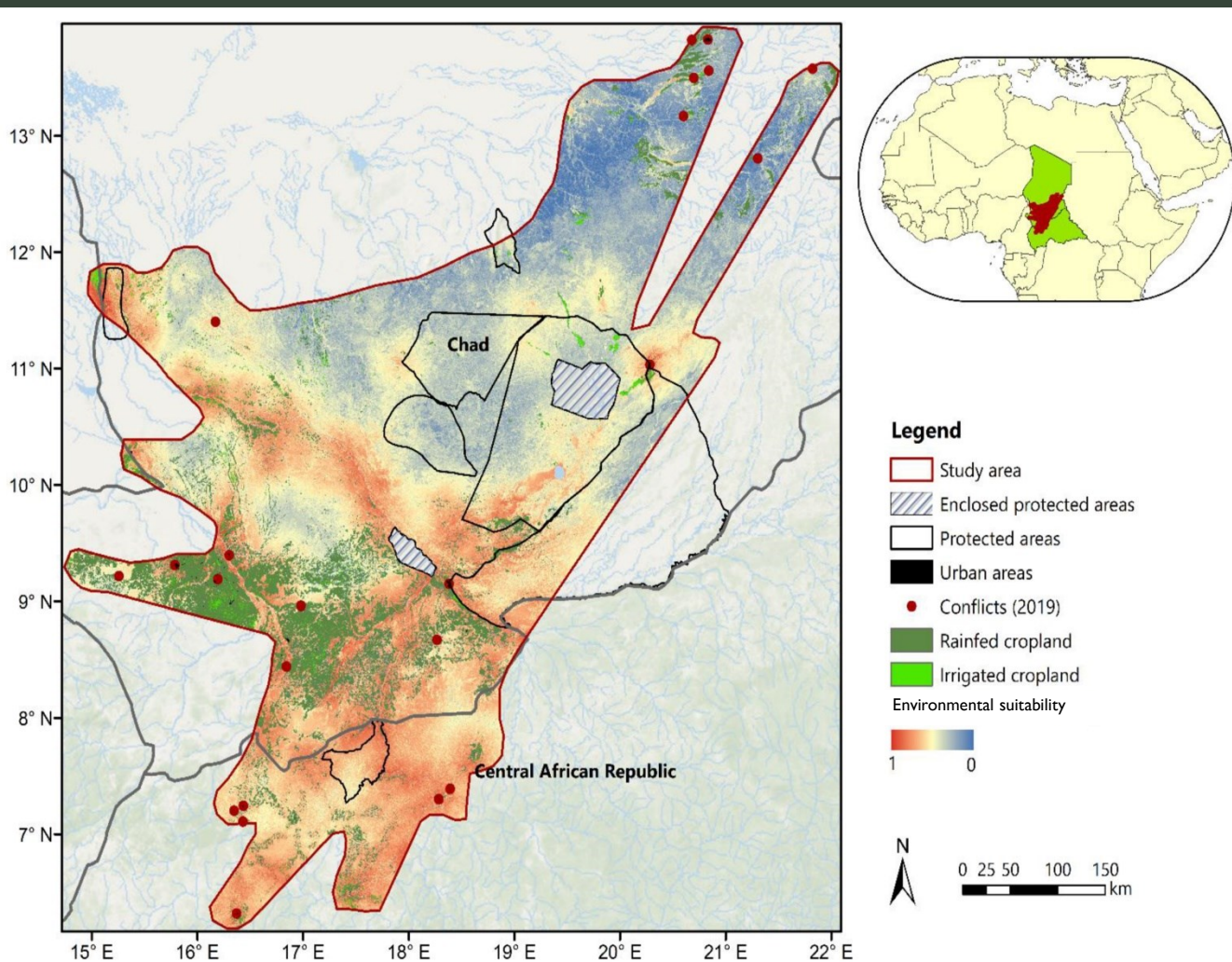
Chad has several areas of economic attraction for national and international migrants. These areas are mainly the gold mines in northern Chad (and southern Libya), the agricultural areas in the south of the country, the fishing areas in the Lake, Batha and Salamat provinces. It should be noted that following the armed crisis affecting the Lake Chad basin, several fishermen left this area to continue their fishing activities in the Batha and Salamat provinces. Tensions between local populations and these fishermen are often reported.

**LEGEND**

- PROVINCES
- DEPARTEMENTS
- WORKFORCE ATTRACTION ZONES(1)
- AREAS AFFECTED BY FISHERMEN'S MIGRATION
- MAIN ROADS
- MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES
- FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP)
- SERVICE (REPAIRS, HOUSEWORK, ETC.)
- AGRICULTURE
- GOLD MINING

**SOURCE:** (1) INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS AND MIGRANTS.





10

Another important element of mobility in Chad is **transhumance**. Nomadic pastoralists move cyclically along various traditional corridors, both internally and externally and across borders, in search of pasture for their livestock. IOM piloted its Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) in Chad in 2019, in the Moyen-Chari province. Subsequently, Remote Sensing Solutions (RSS) implemented the CoExist project, which aimed to complement the TTT and strengthen the analysis of the spatio-temporal dynamics of transhumance and the risks of conflict, based on satellite observations<sup>(2)</sup>.

**SOURCES:**

- (1) [Crisis Group](#)
- (2) [RSS](#)



11

The migration situation in Chad remains very dynamic and multidimensional. Several displacement have been observed in Chad following the deterioration of the security situation in neighbouring countries, notably Central African Republic and Sudan, in addition to internal displacement observed in the Lac Province mainly.

Clashes between gold miners in Kouri Bougoudi on 23 and 24 May 2022 resulted in around 100 deaths. Following this incident, thousands of gold miners were forced to leave the area (traditional authorities even asked for the closure of gold-mining sites in the area). Due to lack of resources, the most vulnerable among them were stranded in the northern cities, adding pressure on the already limited resources in these cities. In June 2022, the DTM identified 3,299 trapped gold miners in Tibesti and Borkou provinces<sup>(1)</sup>.

Through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), the DTM observed, between January and December 2021, the displacement of 42,767 people in the Lac province, mainly due to the deterioration of the security situation linked to the presence of non-state armed groups<sup>(1)</sup>.

Due to inter-communal conflicts in Cameroon, 43,498 Cameroonian nationals fled to N'Djamena<sup>(3)</sup>.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), approximately 46,000 households (246,851 people) were affected by floods in 2021, in 400 villages of Chad.

Tandjilé province was the most affected with 32,181 houses damaged or destroyed, leaving 160,000 people homeless. The floods had a devastating impact on agriculture and livelihoods<sup>(4)</sup>.

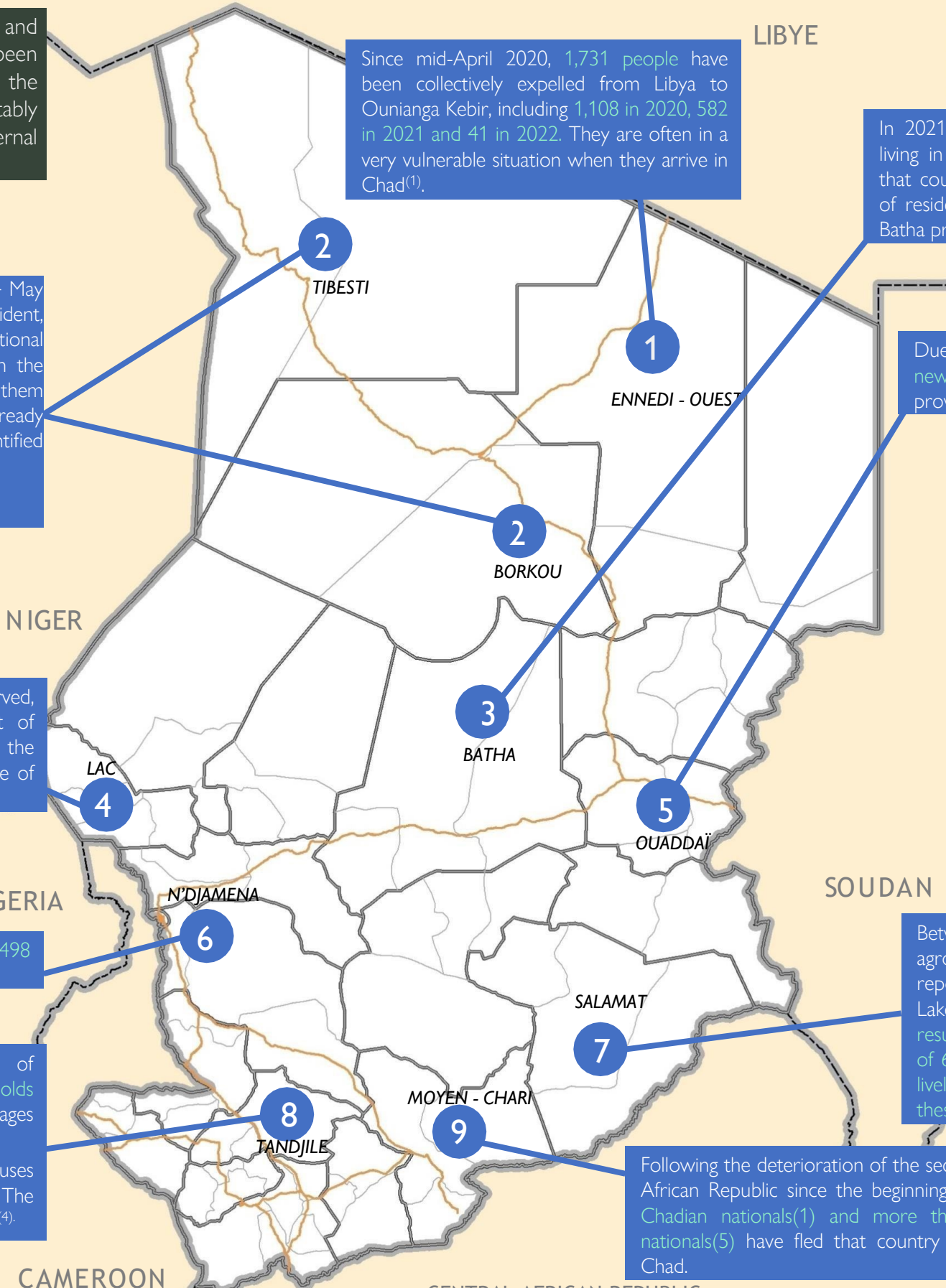
Since mid-April 2020, 1,731 people have been collectively expelled from Libya to Ounianga Kebir, including 1,108 in 2020, 582 in 2021 and 41 in 2022. They are often in a very vulnerable situation when they arrive in Chad<sup>(1)</sup>.

In 2021, 2,770 Chadian nationals who had been living in Niger for decades were forced to leave that country following armed attacks in their area of residence in Niger and arrived in Boulouwa in Batha province, their origin village in Chad<sup>(1)</sup>.

Due to inter-communal conflicts in Sudan, 6,449 new Sudanese refugees arrived in Ouaddaï province<sup>(2)</sup>.

Between January and July 2021, 24 incidents due to agro-pastoral and inter-communal conflicts were reported across the country (9 in the East, 8 in the Lake and 7 in the South). These incidents reportedly resulted in 309 deaths, 182 injuries, the displacement of 6,500 people and the destruction of property and livelihoods. Salamat province was the most affected by these incidents<sup>(6)</sup>.

Following the deterioration of the security situation in the Central African Republic since the beginning of 2021, more than 6,000 Chadian nationals<sup>(1)</sup> and more than 25,000 Central African nationals<sup>(5)</sup> have fled that country to take refuge in southern Chad.



**LEGEND**

- PROVINCES
- DEPARTEMENTS
- MAIN ROADS
- IMPORTANT RECENT EVENTS

**SOURCES:**

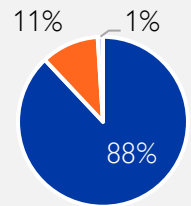
- 1) IOM Chad
- 2) [HCR Tchad](#)
- 3) [HCR Tchad](#)
- 4) [OCHA Tchad](#)
- 5) [HCR Tchad](#)
- 6) [OCHA Tchad](#)



12

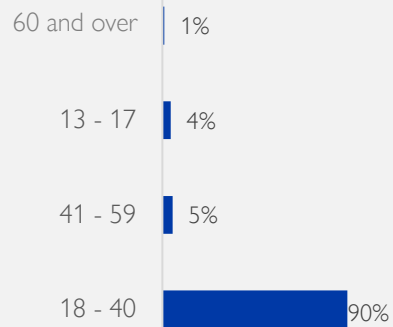
Following the clashes in Kouri Bougoudi in May 2022, IOM identified 3,299 gold miners who had left this locality and were stranded in the localities of Wour, Zouar, Zouarké, Faya, Kollou and Puits 80. In order to collect more detailed information on the profiles of these gold miners, their needs, vulnerabilities and intentions, 554 of them were surveyed or registered<sup>(1)</sup>. The data collected indicate that the majority of them come from the provinces of Wadi Fira (22%), Moyen-Chari (21%) and Ouaddaï (20%).

### NATIONALITY

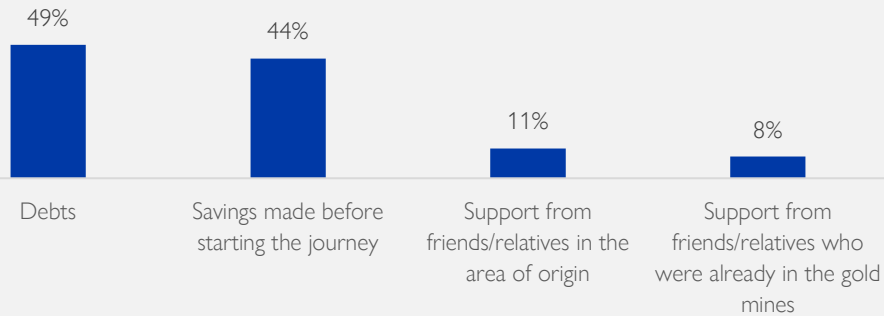


- Chadian
- Sudanese
- Central African

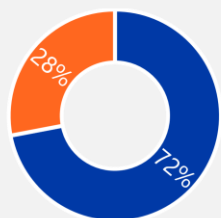
### AGE GROUPS



### FINANCING OF THE TRIP TOWARDS GOLD MINES

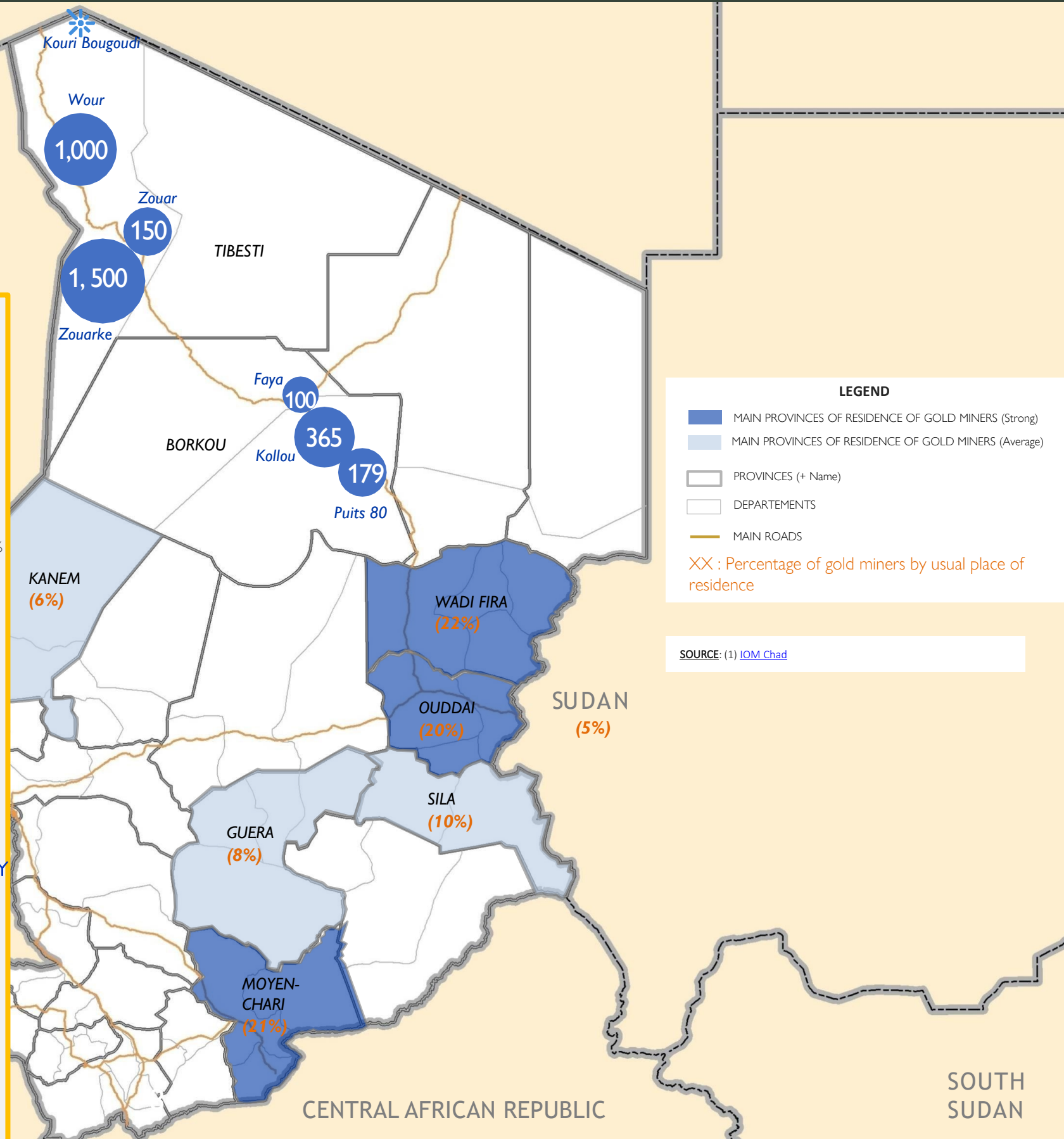
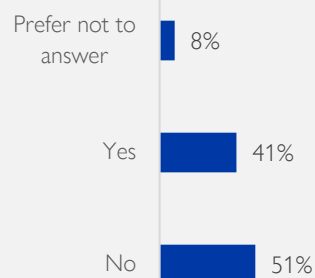


«IN THE GOLD MINES, WERE YOU WORKING ON YOUR OWN ACCOUNT?»



- On behalf of another person
- On my own account

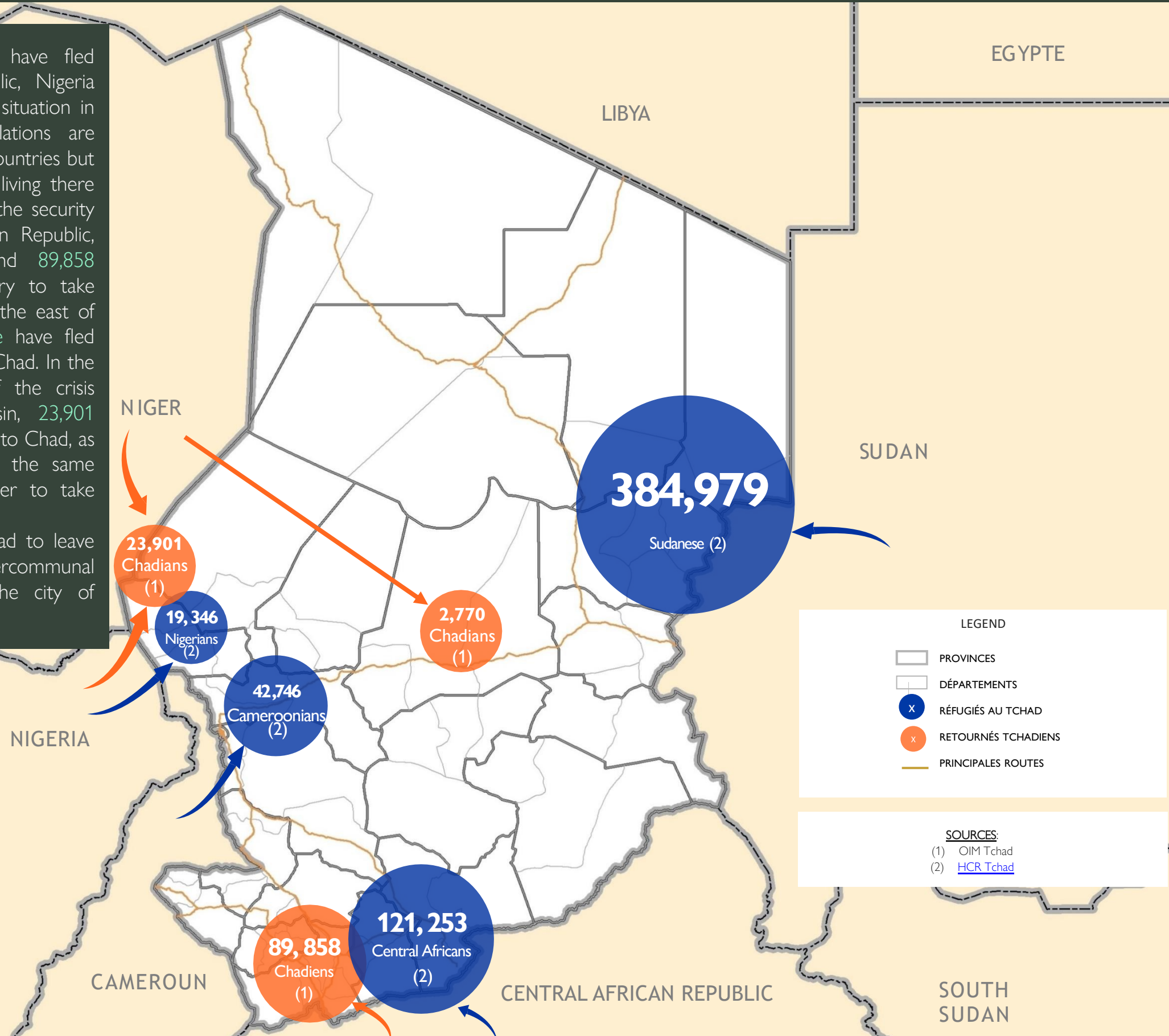
«IF ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON, DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU WERE PAID AS PREVIOUSLY AGREED WITH THEM?»



Displacement from neighbouring countries

13

Chad hosts populations that have fled Sudan, Central African Republic, Nigeria and Niger due to the security situation in these countries. These populations are made up of nationals of these countries but also Chadians who have been living there for many years. As a result of the security situation in the Central African Republic, **121,253 Central Africans** and **89,858 Chadians** have left the country to take refuge in Southern Chad. In the east of the country, **384,979 Sudanese** have fled their country to take refuge in Chad. In the Lake Province, as a result of the crisis affecting the Lake Chad basin, **23,901 Chadians** fled Niger and Nigeria to Chad, as did **19,346 Nigerians**. Due to the same crisis, **2,770 Chadians** left Niger to take refuge in the Batha province. Finally, **42,746 Cameroonians** had to leave their country because of intercommunal conflicts to take refuge in the city of N'Djamena.





14

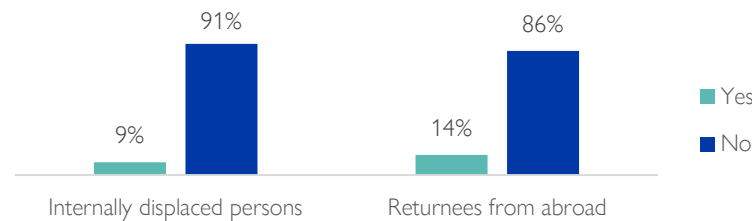
The current crisis in the Lake Chad Basin countries is the result of a complex combination of factors, including conflict with non-state armed groups, extreme poverty, underdevelopment and climate change, which together have led to significant population displacement.

In the Lac province, 425,864 IDPs (381,289 IDPs, 23,901 returnees from abroad and 20,674 returning IDPs) were identified during the DTM round 17 in December 2021.

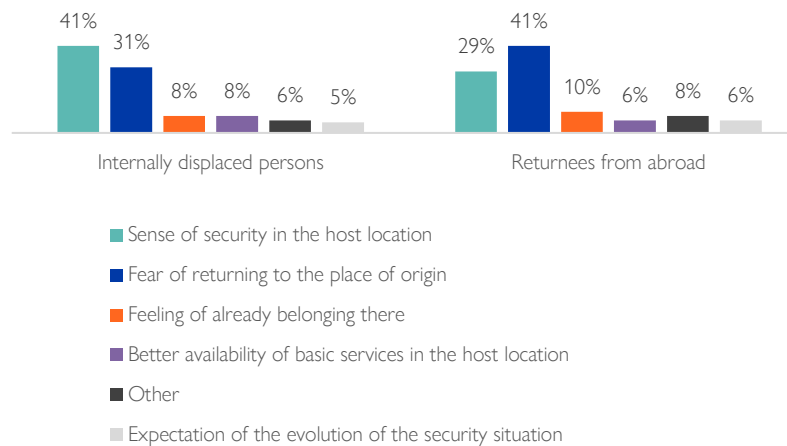
It should be noted that most IDPs do not wish to leave their current host location.

### INTENTIONS OF IDPS AND RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

« Do you wish to leave your current host location ? »

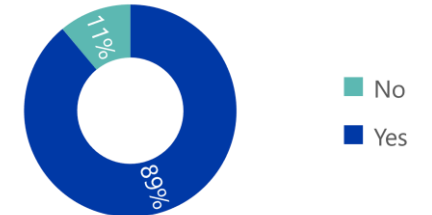


"If not, what is the main reason?"

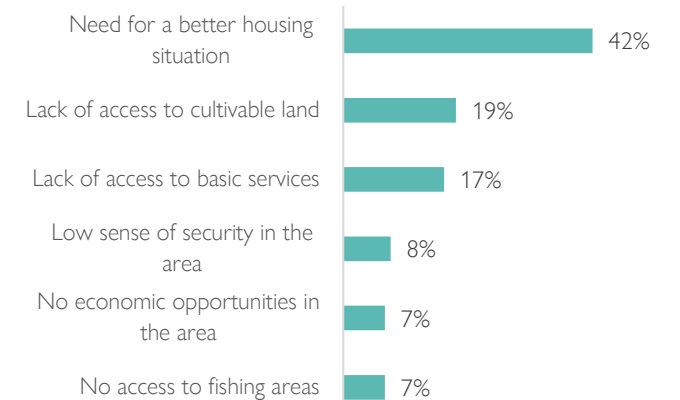


### INTENTIONS OF RETURNING IDPs

« Do you think you can stay in your current location for the next two years? »



"If not, why not?"



### Demographic profile of displaced persons

- 5 Persons per household on average
- 6% Older people (60+)
- 48% Minors (25% girls and 23% boys)
- 54% Female

253

LOCATIONS ASSESSED  
(196 sites and 57 host communities)

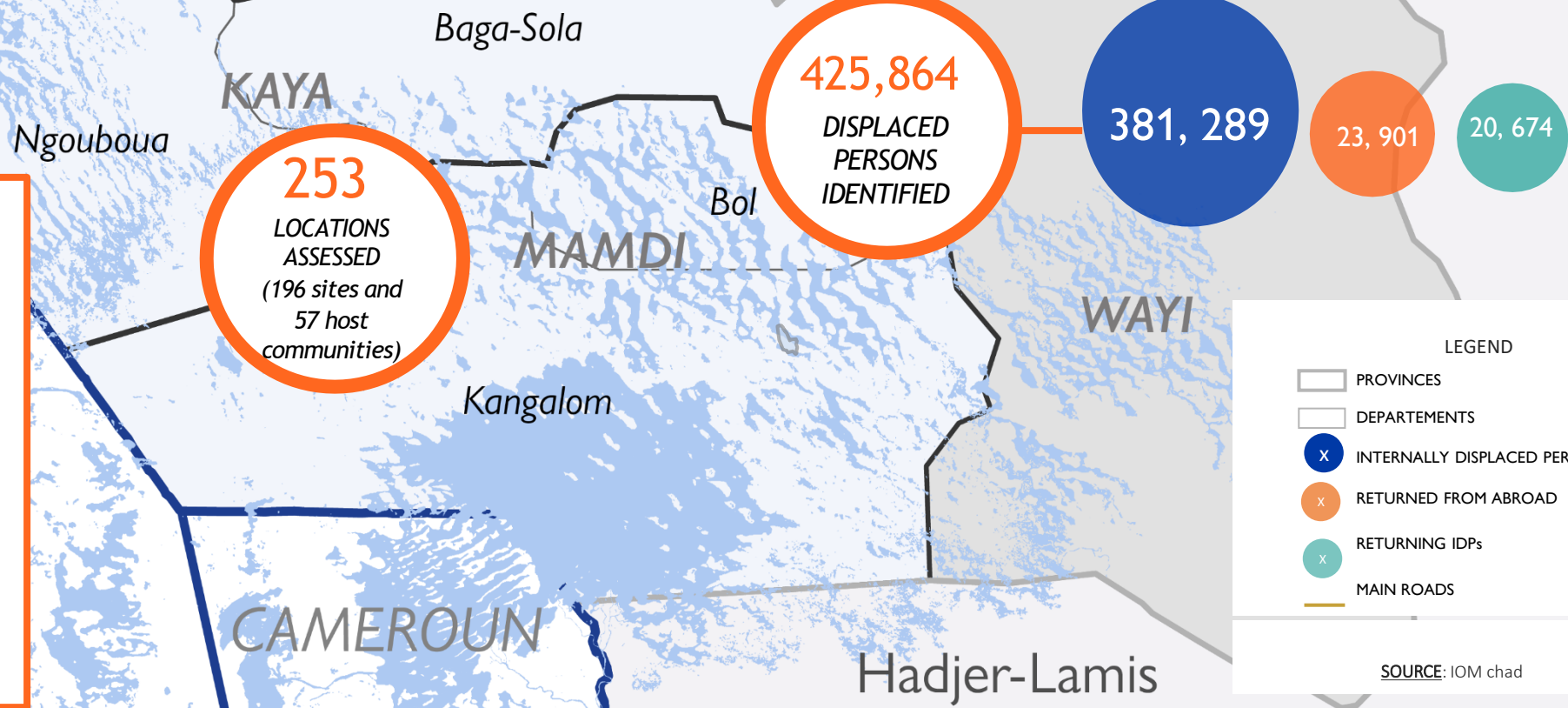
425,864

DISPLACED PERSONS IDENTIFIED

381,289

23,901

20,674

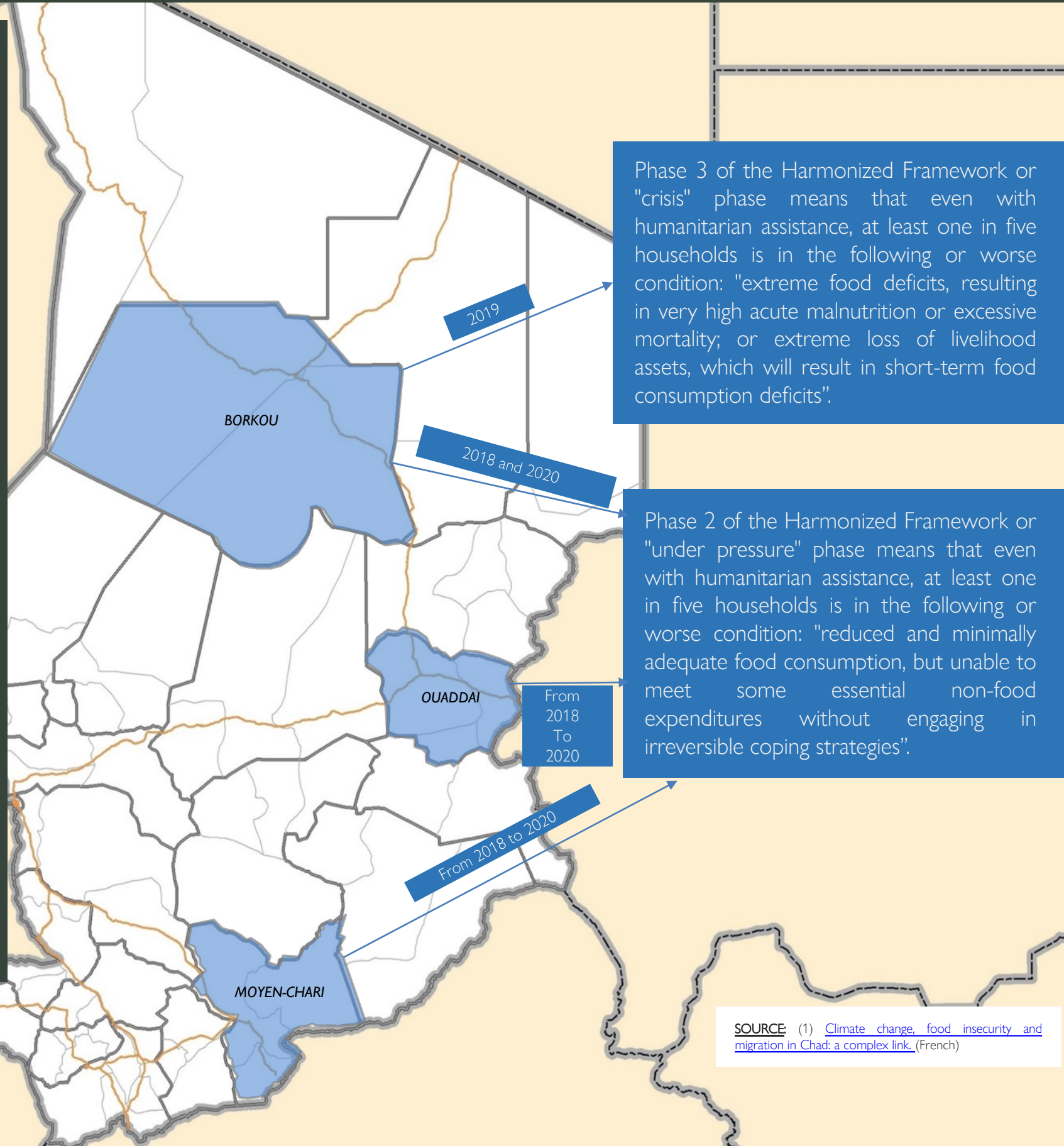


- LEGEND
- PROVINCES
  - DEPARTEMENTS
  - INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
  - RETURNED FROM ABROAD
  - RETURNING IDPs
  - MAIN ROADS



In July 2021, IOM in partnership with the American University and the Chad Food Security Cluster produced a joint report on the links between climate change, food insecurity and migration in Chad.

The report indicated that climate change can impact aspects related the food security such as availability and access to livelihoods. Clear patterns emerge, linking food insecurity as a clear driver of movements. This report analysed the areas of origin of more than 11,000 travellers surveyed by IOM through flow monitoring activities. It found that Ouaddai, Borkou and Moyen-Chari provinces were the main provinces of origin of these people, with 13, 12 and 11 per cent respectively. At the same time, Ouaddai province was in phase 2 of the harmonised framework between 2018 and 2020, Borkou was in phase 2 in 2018 and 2020 and even reached phase 3 in 2019, while Moyen-Chari was in the same situation as Ouaddai<sup>(1)</sup>.



Phase 3 of the Harmonized Framework or "crisis" phase means that even with humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households is in the following or worse condition: "extreme food deficits, resulting in very high acute malnutrition or excessive mortality; or extreme loss of livelihood assets, which will result in short-term food consumption deficits".

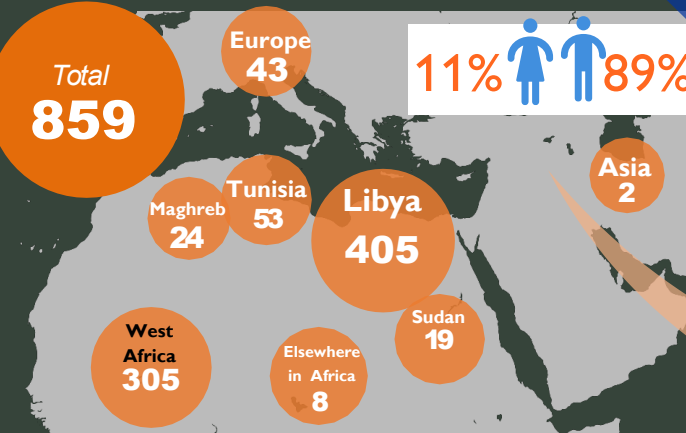
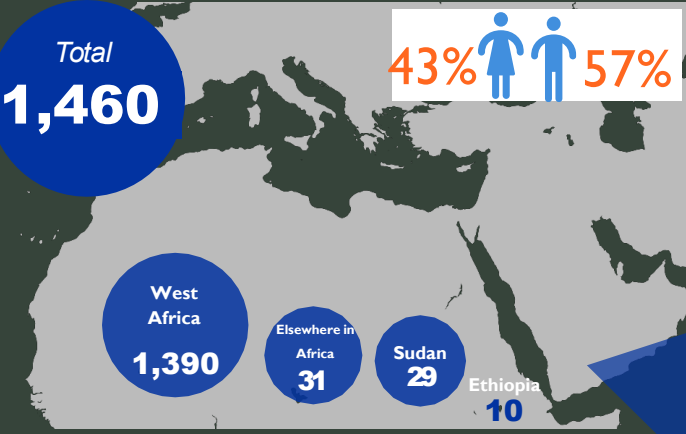
Phase 2 of the Harmonized Framework or "under pressure" phase means that even with humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households is in the following or worse condition: "reduced and minimally adequate food consumption, but unable to meet some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies".

SOURCE: (1) [Climate change, food insecurity and migration in Chad: a complex link.](#) (French)

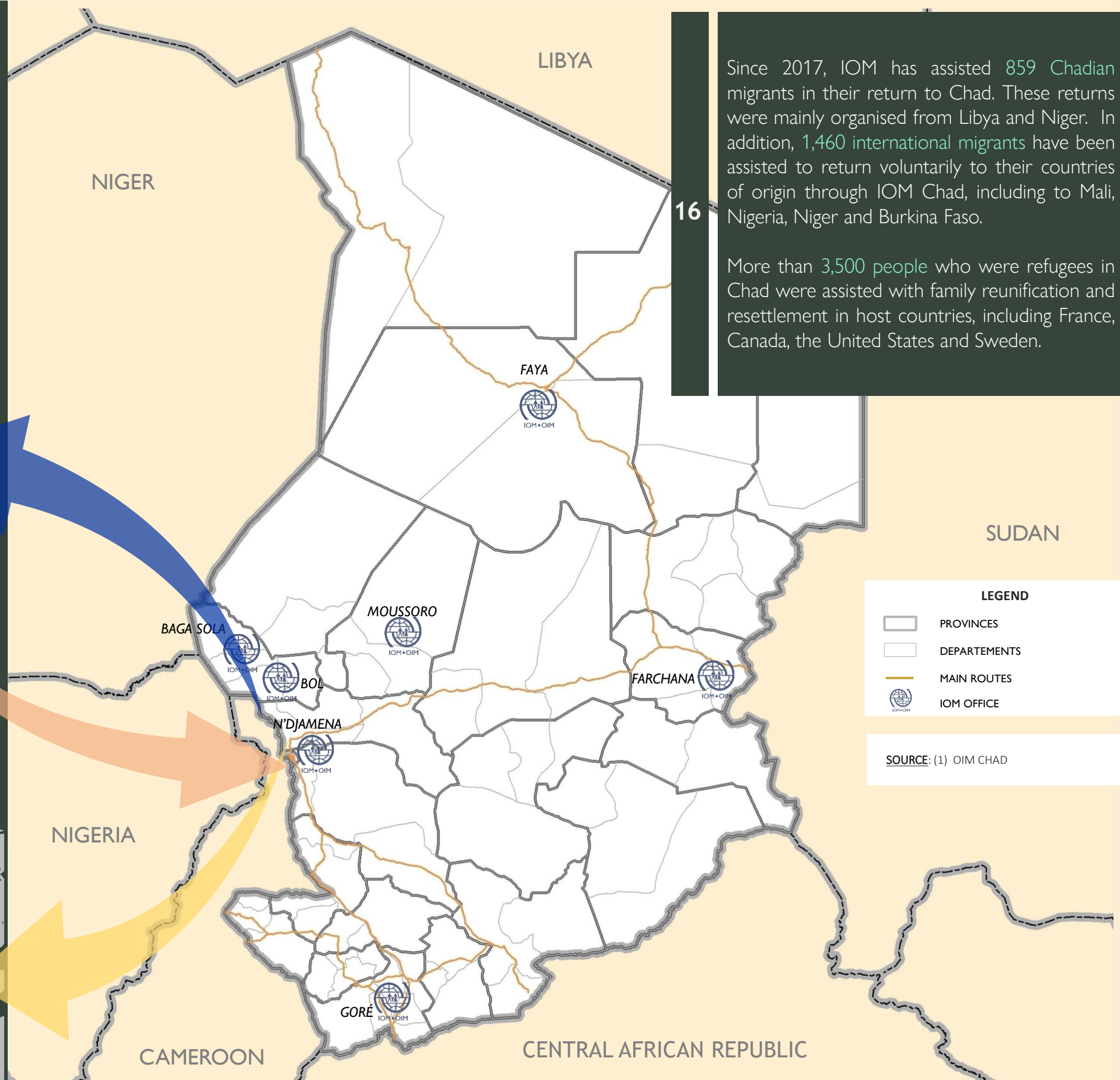
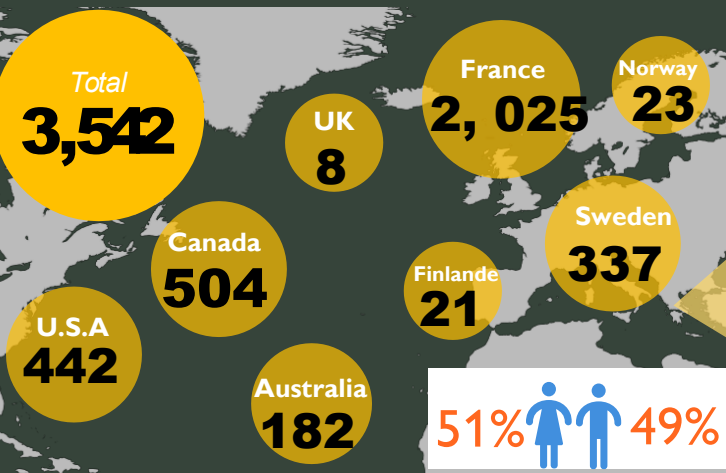
LÉGENDE

- XX** NON-CHADIANS ASSISTED TO RETURN HOME
- XX** CHADIANS ASSISTED TO RETURN TO CHAD
- XX** REUNIFICATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION<sup>(1)</sup>



FAMILY REUNIFICATION AND RESETTLEMENT<sup>(1)</sup>



Since 2017, IOM has assisted **859** Chadian migrants in their return to Chad. These returns were mainly organised from Libya and Niger. In addition, **1,460** international migrants have been assisted to return voluntarily to their countries of origin through IOM Chad, including to Mali, Nigeria, Niger and Burkina Faso.

More than **3,500** people who were refugees in Chad were assisted with family reunification and resettlement in host countries, including France, Canada, the United States and Sweden.

**LEGEND**

- PROVINCES
- DEPARTEMENTS
- MAIN ROUTES
- IOM OFFICE

**SOURCE:** (1) OIM CHAD



**Internally displaced persons (IDPs):** Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

**Migrant:** An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students

**Refugee:** A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

**Return:** In a general sense, the act or process of going back or being taken back to the point of departure. This could be within the territorial boundaries of a country, as in the case of returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) and demobilized combatants; or between a country of destination or transit and a country of origin, as in the case of migrant workers, refugees or asylum seekers.

**Human trafficking:** The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

**Transhumance:** Seasonal movement of people with their livestock between pastures (typically between mountain and lowland pastures) often over long distances, and sometimes across borders. The term is often used as a synonym of pastoralism.

**Family reunification:** The right of non-nationals to enter into and reside in a country where their family members reside lawfully or of which they have the nationality in order to preserve the family unit.

**Resettlement:** The transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought protection to another State that has agreed to admit them – as refugees – with permanent residence status.

**Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR):** Administrative, logistical or financial support, including reintegration assistance, to migrants unable or unwilling to remain in the host country or country of transit and who decide to return to their country of origin.

## INFORMATION AND DATA SOURCES :

IOM - Flow Monitoring Points (Chad, Niger, Nigeria) ([migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int))

IOM Chad - Voluntary Returns Data (internal data)

IOM Regional Office - (Labour Migration Attraction Zones)

IOM Italy, Spain, Greece and Malta - Compilation ([migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int))

IOM Libya - DTM and FMS ([migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int) )

IOM Chad - (Routes, movements, events, returns, resettlement)

UNDESA – International Migrants database

UNHCR - Refugee Data

OCHA - Recent events

Research on transhumance - ICG "Central Africa  
- The security challenges of pastoralism" and "The pastoral system of Central Chad"

RSS - Satellite observations on transhumance

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