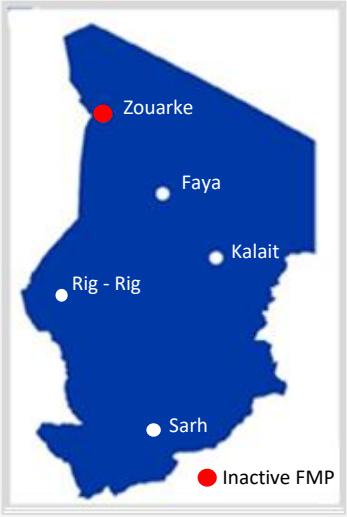
FLOW MONITORING REPORT
Migration in Northern, Western and Southern CHAD

Dashboard # 26
Reporting period : May 2019

INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and regional authorities as well as local partners to better understand migration movements in **West and Central Africa.** This report presents data collected in May at key transit points in **Faya, Kalait, Rig Rig and Sarh** in **Northern, Western and Southern Chad**. These Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set up in order to monitor the movements of travellers in transit through the country. The Zouarke FMP has been inactive since October 2018 because of worsening security conditions in the region and the FMP in Sahr was installed in May 2019.



In May 2019, 363 individuals were, on average, observed at Chad FMPs every day. This represents a significant decrease of 35 per cent from April 2019, when on average 559 people were observed each day. **This decrease may be explained by the fact that people travel les during the month of Ramadan. Moreover, travel is generally carried out in the evening, once the fast is broken, during which time no data is collected.** The main types of movement of travellers observed at FMPs were local short-term movement (52%). In May 2019, 89 per cent of travellers were adults (69% were men and 20% were women), while 11 per cent were minors (6% of boys and 5% of girls). Chadian nationals composed the majority of travellers (86%), although 6 per cent were Central African nationals and 4 per cent were Nigerien nationals. Faya, Abéché and Sarh, all located in Chad, were the primary locations of origin of travellers, with respectively 18, 16 and 15 per cent of observed individuals having travelled from these towns. Faya, Abéché and Kalaït were the main destinations of travellers: 27, 15 and 15 per cent of travellers were heading to these cities, respectively.

METHODOLOGY : Flow Monitoring (FM) is a data collection exercise which aims to identify areas with high internal, cross-border and regional mobility. These areas are first identified at the national level, in collaboration with national authorities. DTM teams then highlight, in coordination with local partners, key transit points (Flow Monitoring Points, FMPs). Enumerators collect data at FMPs through a combination of direct observation and interviews with Key Informants (KI), may it be bus station staff, police or customs officials, bus drivers, or the migrants themselves. Data is collected on the profiles and migration experiences of migrants, disaggregated by sex and nationality. FMPs are selected following consultations with key national and local stakeholders involved in migration management and are based on the location and distinctive characteristics of flows in each area. Data is collected on a daily basis, at peak hours.

LIMITATIONS : Data collected during Flow Monitoring exercises should be understood as estimates only. Because of their restricted geographical (key transit points) and temporal (daily, during a specific time window) coverage, they reflect only part of the flows transiting through areas of high mobility. In Chad, FMPs collect data on flows leaving and reaching the towns in which they are installed, and do not offer a complete picture of mobility flows in the country. Finally, information on vulnerabilities is gathered by enumerators through direct observation and should be understood as purely indicative.

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(data obtained by direct observation and through interviews with bus drivers and station staff)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

363 AVERAGE / DAY - 35%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	20%	5%
Male	69%	6%

Means of transport: Car 67% Truck 33%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

- 4% CHILDREN UNDER FIVE +1pp
- 2% ELDERLY +1pp
- 1% PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY +1pp
- 3% PREGNANT WOMEN +1pp

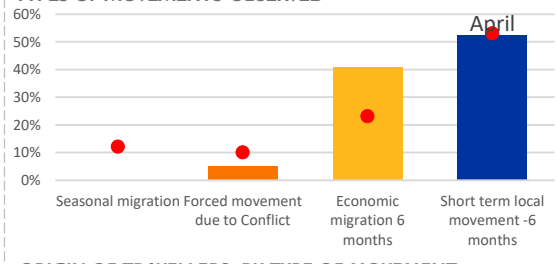
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

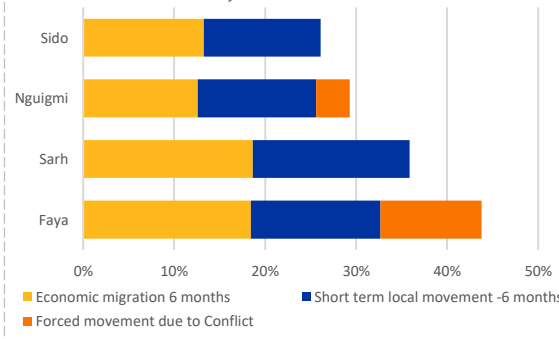
Origin of flows	%
FAYA	18
ABECHE	16
SARH	15
SIDO	9
KALAIT	8
OTHER	34

Destination of flows	%
FAYA	27
ABECHE	15
KALAIT	15
OTHER	43

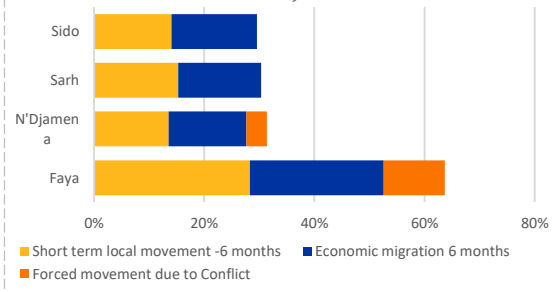
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



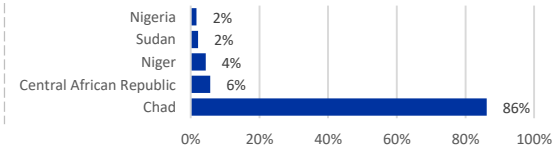
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES ARE IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

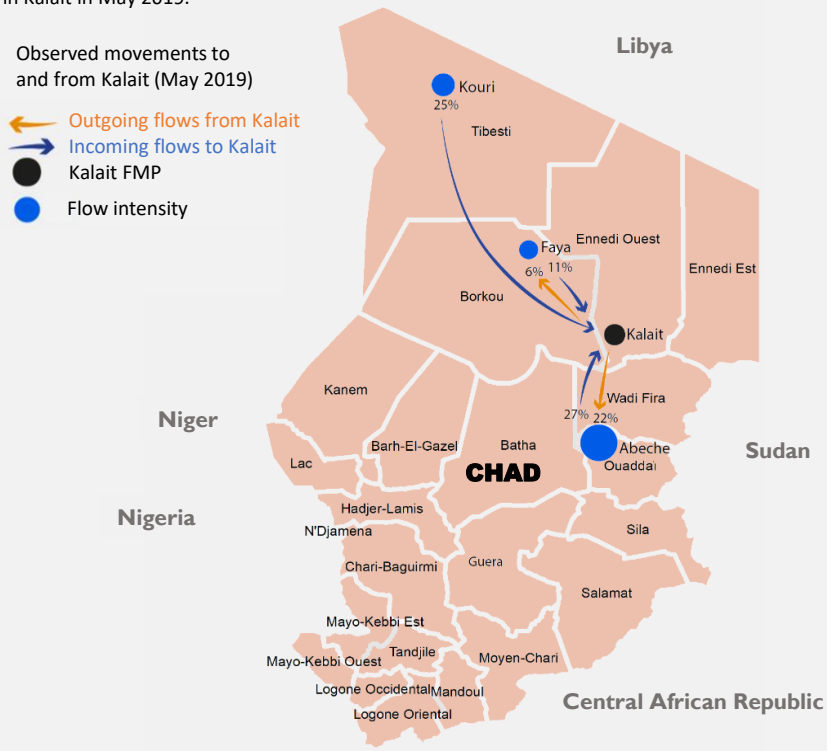
POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
CHAD - Kalait

Dashboard # 26
Reporting period : May 2019

A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **Kalait** in **April 2017** to monitor the flows of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Kalait FMP in **May 2019**.

Over the reporting period, the average daily number of individuals observed decreased by 27 per cent when compared to April 2019. This is due to the fact that during the month of Ramadan movements are limited and generally take place in the evenings, after the breaking of the fast, during which period no data is collected. Forced movements due to conflict were the main types of movements observed during this period at the Kalait FMP representing 37 per cent of travellers. This represents a decrease of 11 per cent from April 2019, when 48 per cent of travellers were forced to move due to conflict. **These trends may be explained by the continued flow of individuals from gold mining regions in northern Chad. Indeed, as a result of a government ban, individuals working in gold mines continue to leave the gold mining areas around Kouri, albeit in smaller numbers than that observed in April 2019.**

Kalait, Abeche and Kouri were the primary locations of origin of travellers, with 29, 27 and 25 per cent of travellers, respectively, travelling from these towns. Kalait (71%) and Abeche (22%) were also the top destinations of observed flows. Chadian nationals were the only nationality group observed amongst travellers in Kalait in May 2019.



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(data obtained by direct observation and through interviews with bus drivers and station staff)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

110 AVERAGE / DAY **- 27%**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	11%	2%
Male	86%	1%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

- 2% CHILDREN UNDER FIVE +1pp
- <1% ELDERLY —
- <1% PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY —
- <1% PREGNANT WOMEN —

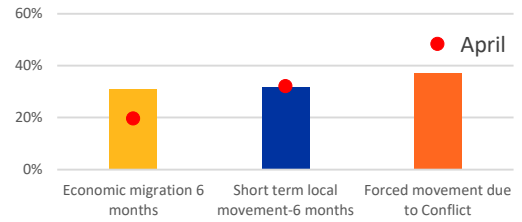
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

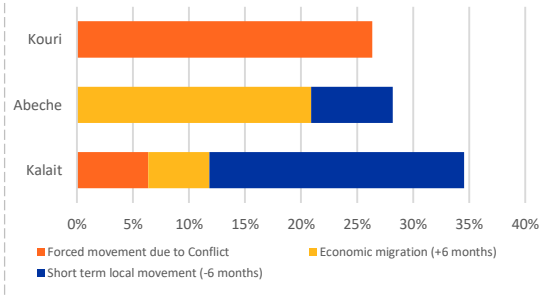
Origin of flows	%
KALAIT	29
ABECHE	27
KOURI	25
FAYA	11
OTHER	8

Destination of flows	%
KALAIT	71
ABECHE	22
FAYA	6
OTHER	1

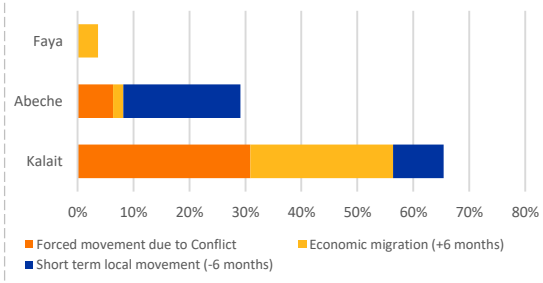
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



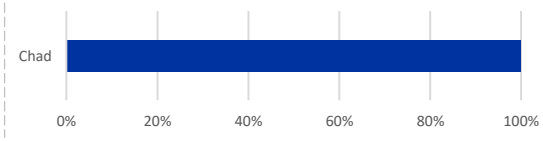
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES ARE IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

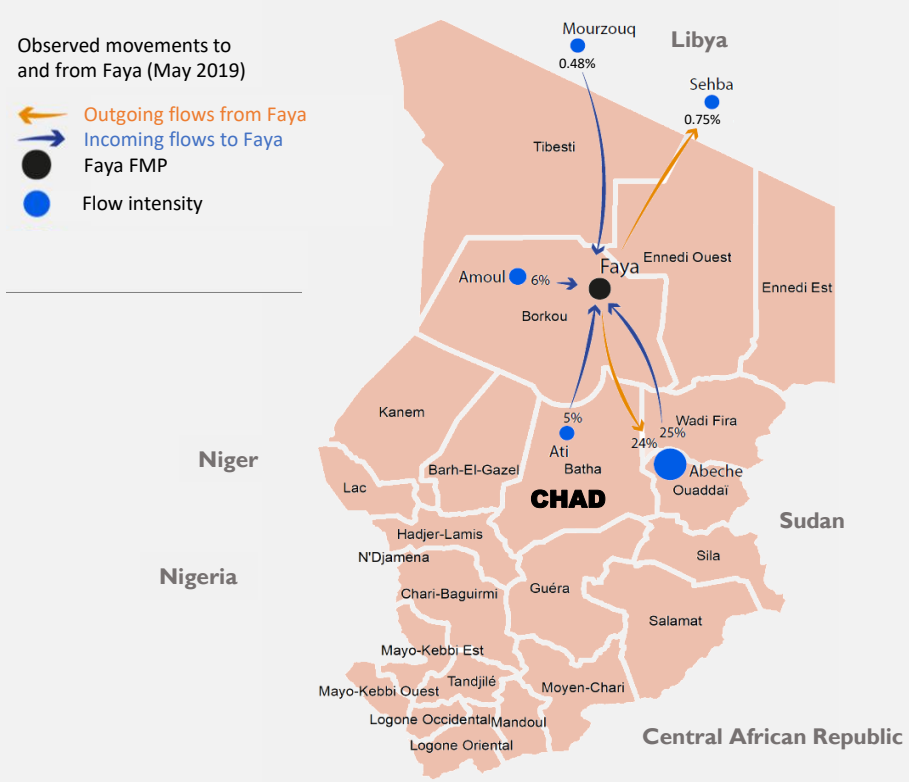
POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
CHAD - Faya

Dashboard # 26
Reporting period : May 2019

A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **Faya** in March 2018 to monitor the flows of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Kalait FMP in **April 2019**.

During this month, the average daily number of individuals observed was 179 individuals, compared to 359 in April 2019, a decrease of 50 per cent which can be explained by the fact that during the month of Ramadan movements are limited and tend to be conducted at night, after the breaking of the fast. **Short-term local movements** (56% of observed movements) constituted the main types of movements observed at the Faya FMP. Faya (37%) and Abeche (25%) were the primary locations of origin of travellers observed during this month. Faya was also the main destination of flows, with 61 per cent of travellers heading to Faya, followed by Abeche with 24 per cent of travellers.

Observations during this month showed that 83 per cent of travellers were adults: 65 per cent were men, 18 per cent were women, while 17 per cent were minors (10% boys and 7% girls). Among all FMPs, Faya is the one where the percentage of minors is the highest. All observed individuals were Chadian nationals.



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(data obtained by direct observation and through interviews with bus drivers and station staff)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

179 AVERAGE / DAY -50%

INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	18%	7%
Male	65%	10%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

- 3% CHILDREN UNDER FIVE +1pp
- 2% ELDERLY —
- <1% PERSONS LIVING WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY —
- 3% PREGNANT WOMEN +1pp

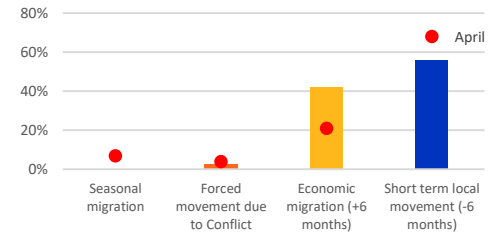
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

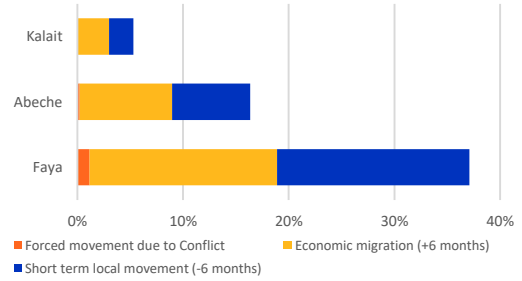
Origin of flows	%
FAYA	37
ABECHE	25
AMOULE	6
ATI	5
OTHER	27

Destination of flows	%
FAYA	61
ABECHE	24
MOUSSORO	3
OTHER	12

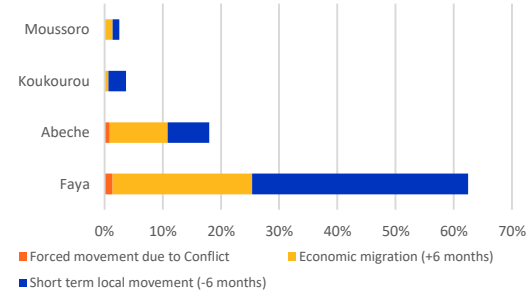
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



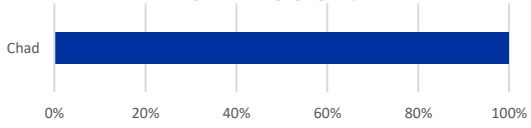
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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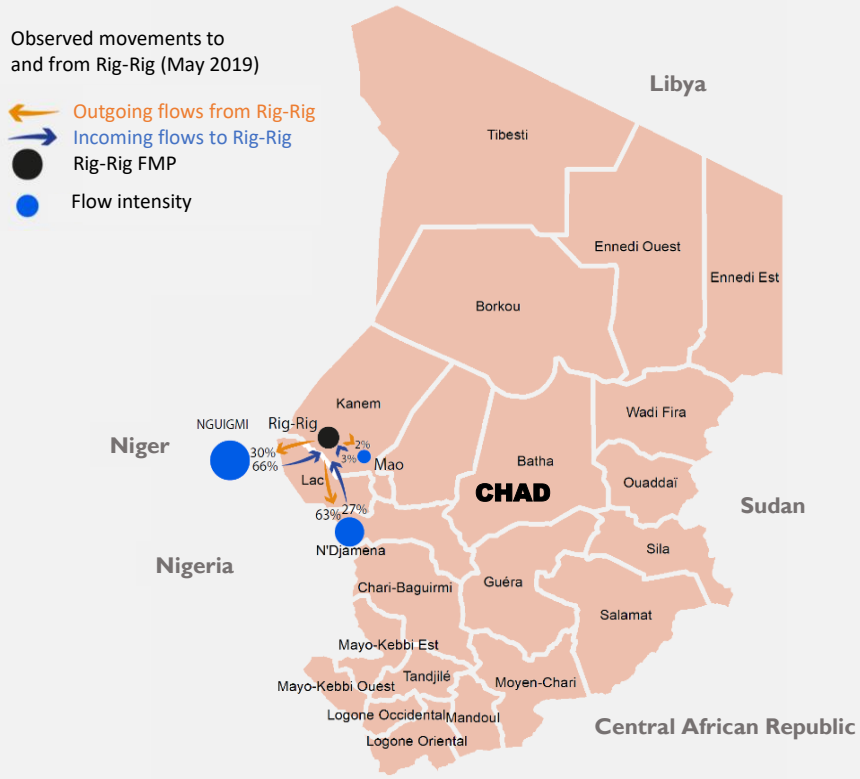
POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
CHAD - Rig-Rig

Dashboard # 26
Reporting period : May 2019

A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **April 2019** in **Rig-Rig**, an important point of transit for individuals travelling between Niger and Chad. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Rig-Rig FMP in **May 2019.**

Over the reporting period, 36 individuals were on average observed every day, compared to 68 individuals in April 2019, a decrease of 47 percent which can be explained by the fact that during the month of Ramadan movements are limited and take place overnight, after the breaking of the fast, during which time data collection activities are not active. Short-term local movements (57% of observed movements) were the primary types of movements observed at the Rig-Rig FMP, particularly for travellers from N'guigmi to N'Djamena. Nguigmi in Niger (66%) and N'Djamena (27%) were the main locations of origin of the flows observed. These two cities also constituted the main destinations of flows, with respectively 63 per cent and 30 per cent of the travellers going to N'Djamena and Nguigmi.

The vast majority of observed individuals (95%) were adults: 86 per cent were men, 9 per cent were women, while 5 per cent were minors (2% boys and 3% girls). Most travellers were Chadian nationals (97%), although a number of Nigerien (2%) and Nigerian (1%) nationals were also identified.



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(data obtained by direct observation and through interviews with bus drivers and station staff)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

36 AVERAGE / DAY **- 47%**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	9%	3%
Male	86%	2%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

2%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	+2pp
1%	ELDERLY	+1pp
>1%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	—
1%	PREGNANT WOMEN	+1pp

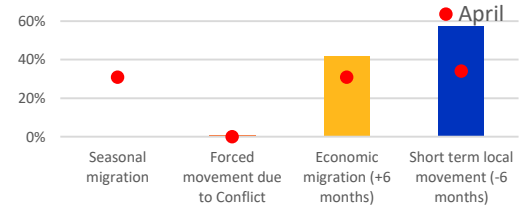
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

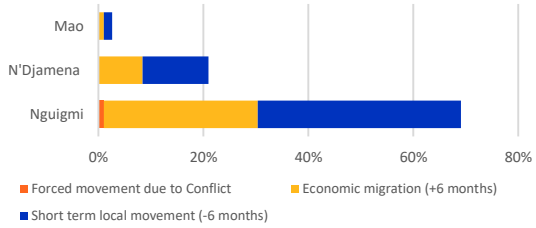
Origin of flows	%
NGUIGMI	66
N'DJAMENA	27
MAO	3
OTHER	4

Destination of flows	%
N'DJAMENA	63
NGUIGMI	30
MAO	2
OTHER	5

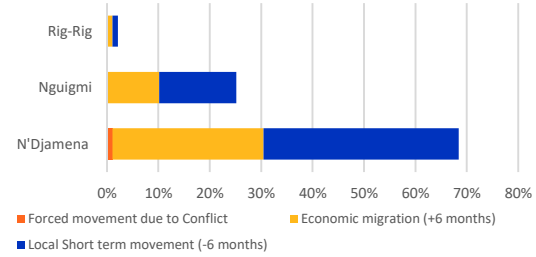
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



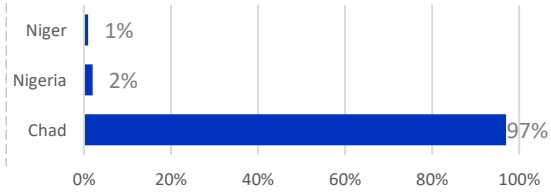
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES ARE IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

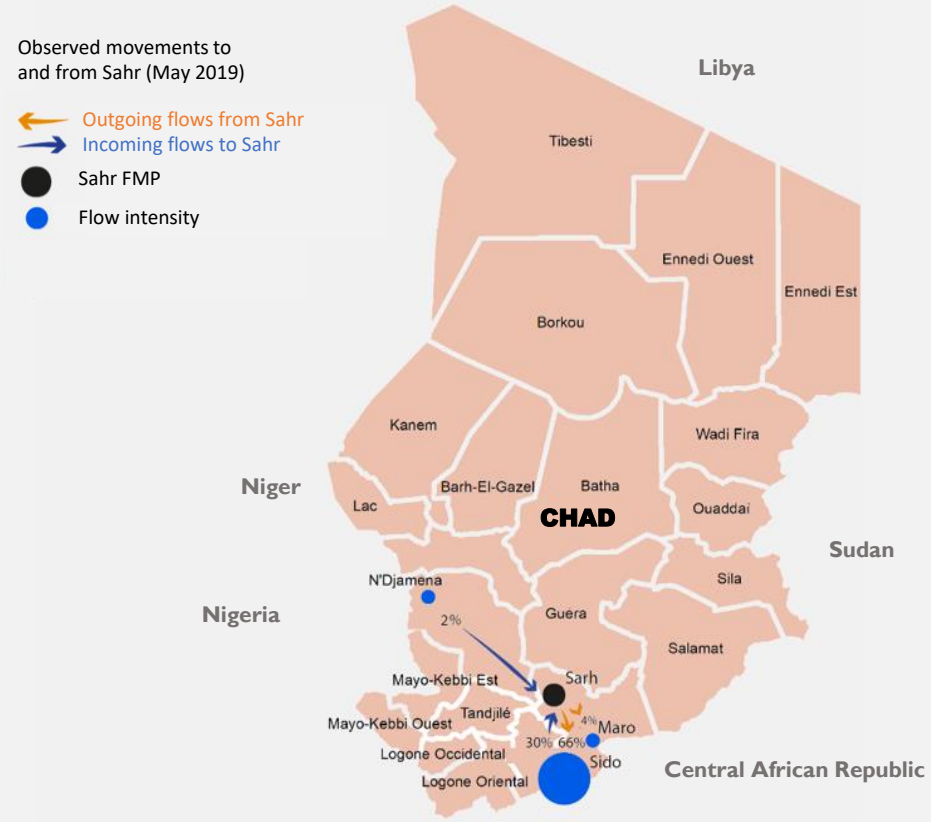
POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
CHAD - Sarh

Dashboard # 26
Reporting period : May 2019

A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **May 2019** in **Sarh** to monitor the flows of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Sahr FMP in **May 2019.**

Over the reporting period, 201 individuals were on average observed every day. **Short-term local movements and economic migrations** of more than six months were the main types of movements observed during that period, with 55 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively, of travellers. Flows observe this month mainly originated from Sarh and Sido, with respectively 56 and 35 per cent of the observed travellers. They also were the main destinations of flows: Sido (46% of travellers) and Sarh (35% of travellers).

The majority of travellers (88%) were adults: 55 per cent were men, 33 per cent were women, while 12 per cent were minors (5% boys and 7% girls). Most travellers were Chadian nationals (66%), although a number of Central African (14%), Nigerien (13%), Nigerian (4%) and Sudanese (4%) nationals were also identified.



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(data obtained by direct observation and through interviews with bus drivers and station staff)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

201 AVERAGE / DAY
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	33%	7%
Male	55%	5%

pp: percentage point

VULNERABILITIES

- 5% CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
- 4% ELDERLY
- 2% PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYHICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY
- 7% PREGNANT WOMEN

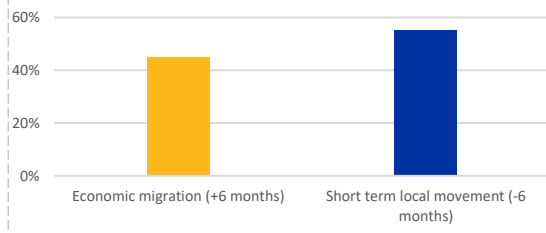
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

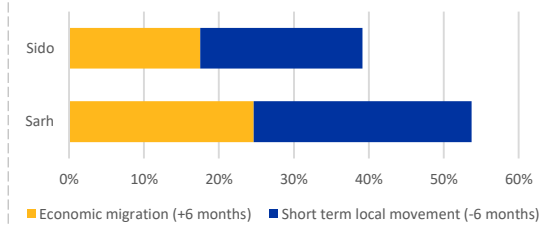
Origin of flows	%
SARH	56
SIDO	35
N'DJAMENA	2
OTHER	7

Destination of flows	%
SIDO	46
SARH	44
MARO	4
OTHER	6

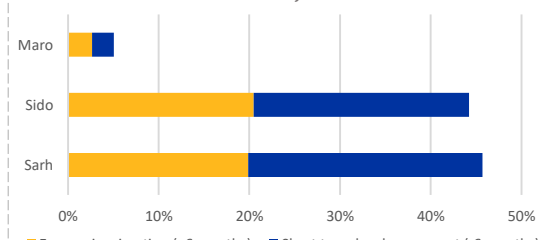
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



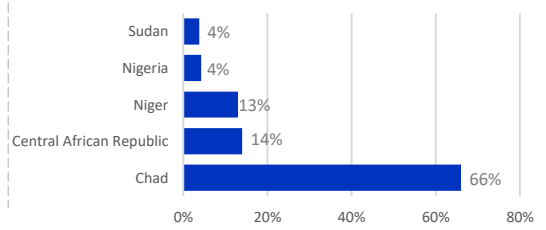
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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