

**INTRODUCTION :** IOM works with national and regional authorities, as well as local partners to better understand migration movements across **West and Central Africa**. This report presents data collected in August 2019 at key transit points in **Faya, Sarh and Zouarké** in **Northern, Western and Southern Chad**. These Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set up to monitor the movements of travellers in transit through the country. It should be noted that the **Kalaït** FMP was rendered inactive in June 2019 in order to open the Zouarké FMP to better monitor cross-border movements. Data collection was not carried out during this month at the **Rig-Rig** FMP for administrative reasons.



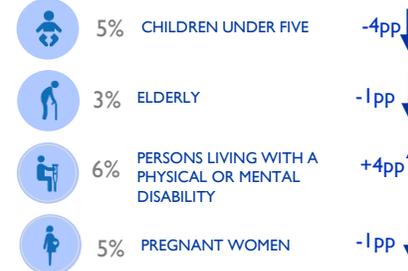
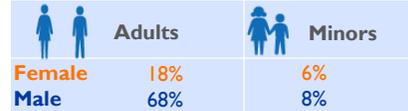
In August 2019, 674 individuals were, on average, observed at Chad FMPs every day. This represents a 9 per cent increase from July 2019, during which an average of 620 individuals were observed each day. **This increase may be explained by access to areas around gold mines in Northern Chad being prohibited by the authorities, leading numerous workers to leave the mines for other regions in the country. (cf. ETT Report #20).** The main types of movements of travellers observed at FMPs were short-term local movements, accounting for 45 per cent of flows. In August 2019, 86 per cent of travellers were adults (68% were men and 18% were women), while 14 per cent were children (8% of boys and 6% of girls). Chadian nationals made up the overwhelming majority of travellers (98%). The remaining 2 per cent of travellers observed were Central African, Sudanese and Nigerian nationals. Sarh, Faya, Kouri and Sido were the primary locations of origin of travellers with respectively 28, 18, 12 and 10 per cent of travellers. Faya, Sido, Sarh and Abéché were the main destinations of travellers: respectively 27, 18, 16 and 12 per cent of individuals were heading to these cities.

**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)

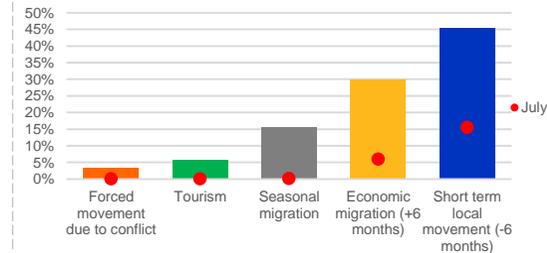


Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

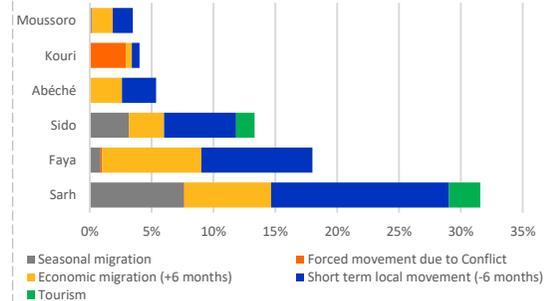
Origin of flows	%
SARH	28
FAYA	18
KOURI	12
SIDO	10
OTHER	32

Destination of flows	%
FAYA	27
SIDO	18
SARH	16
ABÉCHÉ	12
OTHER	27

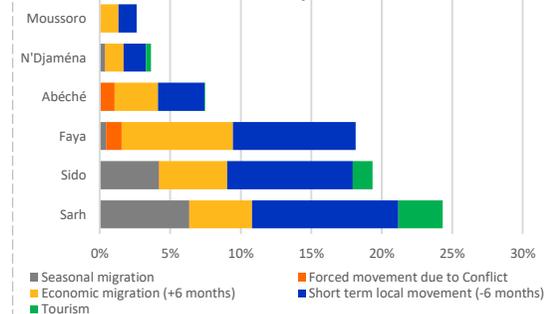
### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



### ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



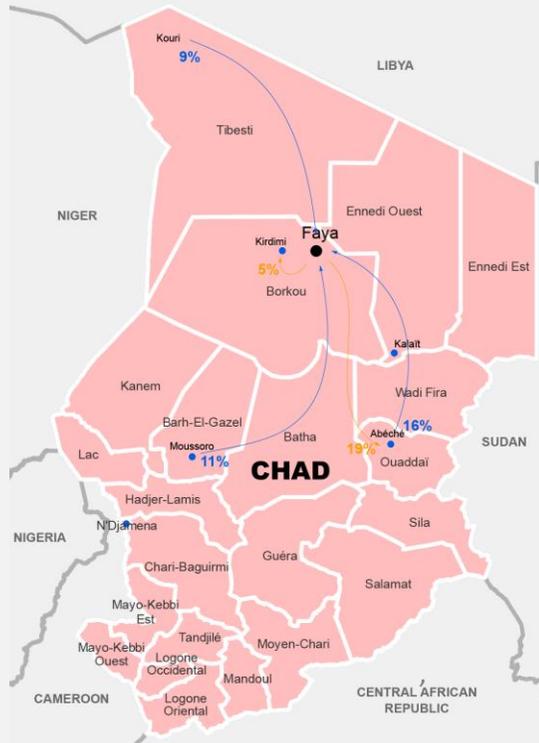
A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **Faya** in March 2018 to monitor the flows of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Faya FMP in **August 2019**.

During this month, the average daily number of individuals observed was 288, compared to 258 in July 2019. This 10 per cent increase may be explained by the prohibition by national authorities of gold mining activities on gold mining sites in the Tibesti region, which has triggered the movement of individuals to Faya and beyond, to further destinations within Chad (cf. [ETT Report #20](#)).

**Short-term local movements** (49%) and economic migration (44%) were the main types of movements observed. Faya (40%), Abéché (16%), Moussoro (11%) and Kouri (9%) were the main locations of origin of flows observed during this month. Faya also constituted the main destination of flows with 59 per cent of travellers heading there, followed by the city of Abéché with 19 per cent of travellers heading there. Observations during this month showed that 83 per cent of travellers were adults : 72 per cent were men, 11 per cent were women; while 17 per cent were minors (12% of boys and 5% of girls). The travellers observed during August 2019 at the Faya FMP were almost exclusively Chadian nationals (98%). Some Sudanese nationals were also identified (2%).

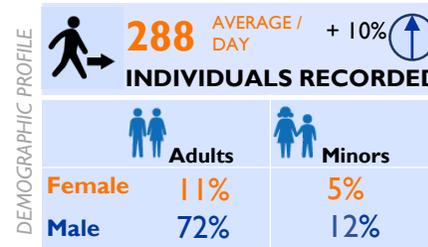
### Observed movements to and from Faya (August 2019)

- ➡ Outgoing flows from Faya
- ➡ Incoming flows to Faya
- Faya FMP
- Origin/Destination of flows in Faya

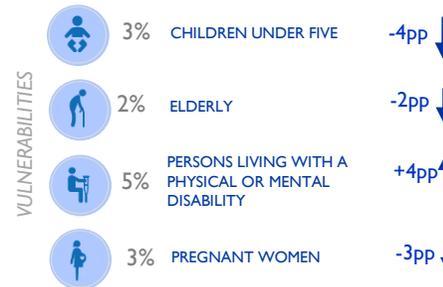


### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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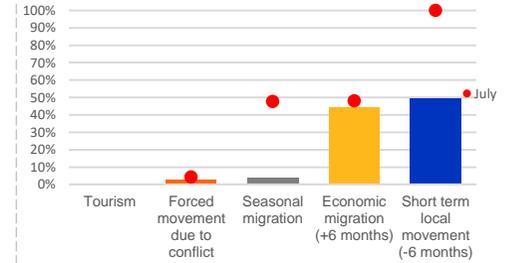
Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

Origin of flows	%
FAYA	40
ABÉCHÉ	16
MOUSSORO	11
KOURI	9
OTHER	24

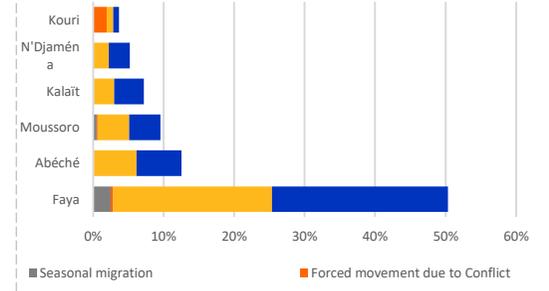
  

Destination of flows	%
FAYA	59
ABÉCHÉ	19
KIRDIMI	5
OTHER	17

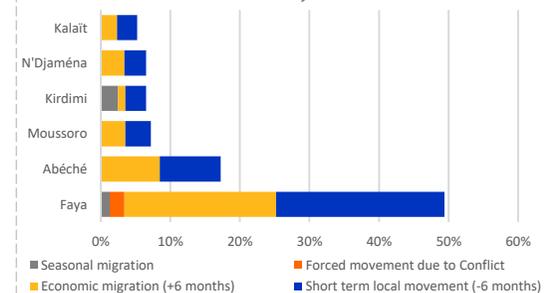
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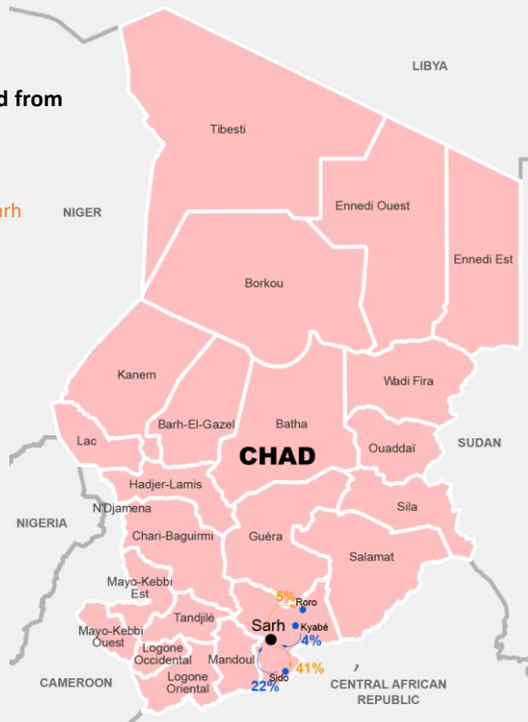
A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in May 2019 in Sarh to monitor flows of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Sarh FMP in August 2019.

Over the reporting period, 316 individuals were on average observed every day, compared to 305 individuals in July 2019. This 4 per cent increase is mainly due to the movement of seasonal migrants travelling to work on farmland during harvesting season, on the one hand, and the movement of travellers visiting family members on the other hand. **Short-term local movements (44%), economic migration of more than six months (25%) and seasonal migration (20%)** were the main types of movements observed during this period at the Sarh FMP. Sarh and Sido were the main locations of origin of the flows observed with respectively 64 and 22 per cent of travellers coming from these two cities. Sido (41% of travellers) and Sarh (36% of travellers) also constituted the main destinations of travellers.

Observations made this month showed that 84 per cent of travellers were adults (53% were men, 31% were women), while 16 per cent were minors (8% of boys and 8% of girls). Travellers observed during this month were overwhelmingly Chadian nationals (97%). Some Central African (2%) and Burkinabè nationals (1%) were also identified.

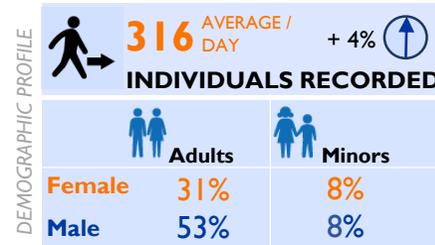
### Observed movements to and from Sarh (August 2019)

-  Outgoing flows from Sarh
-  Incoming flows to Sarh
-  Sarh FMP
-  Origin/Destination of flows in Sarh

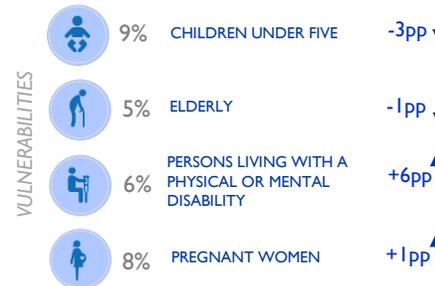


### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



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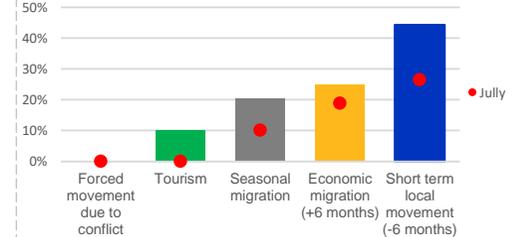
Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

Origin of flows	%
SARH	64
SIDO	22
KYABE	4
OTHER	10

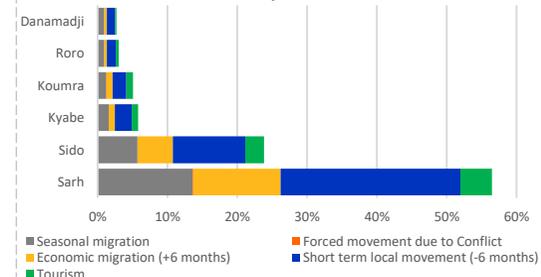
  

Destination of flows	%
SIDO	41
SARH	36
RORO	5
OTHER	18

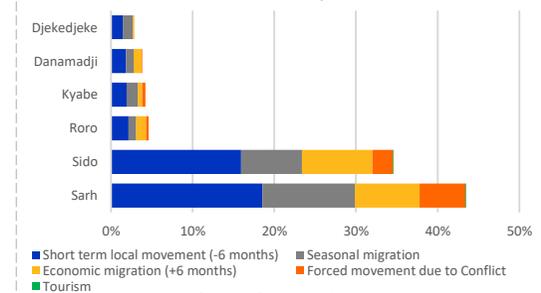
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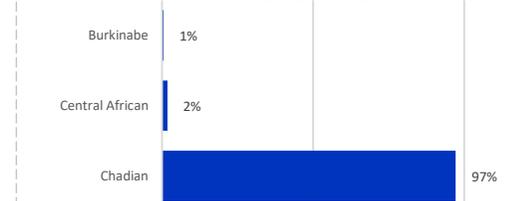
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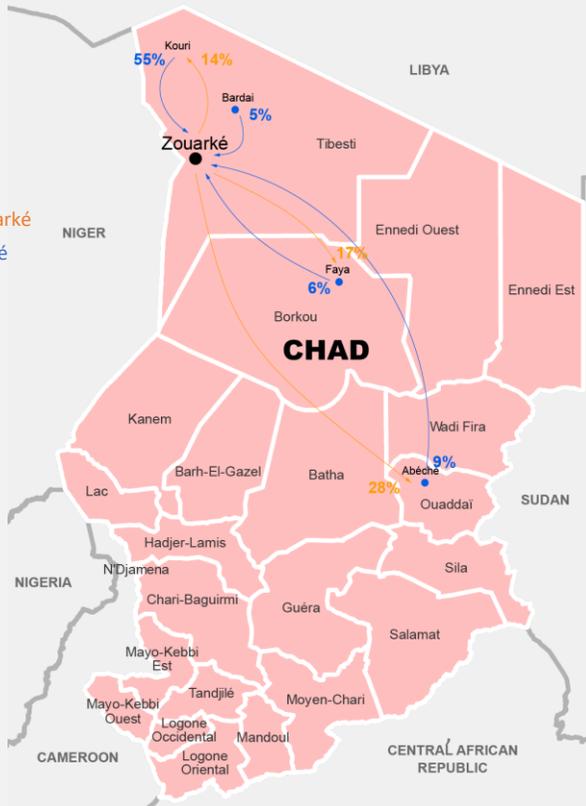


A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **April 2017** in **Zouarké** to monitor flows of travellers in transit. This FMP was inactive for several months because of the security situation in the area, but was reactivated in June 2019. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Zouarké FMP in **August 2019**.

During this month, 108 individuals were on average observed every day, compared to 62 in July 2019. This 74 per cent **This increase may be explained by access to areas around gold mines in Northern Chad being prohibited by the authorities, leading numerous workers to leave the mines for other regions in the country. (cf. ETT Report #20). Short-term local movements (40%) and economic migration (34%)** were the main types of movements observed over the reporting period. Kouri, Abéché and Faya were the main locations of origin of travellers with respectively 55, 9 and 6 per cent of travellers coming from these cities. Abéché (28%), Faya (17%) and Kouri (14%) were the main destinations of travellers. The travellers observed at the Zouarké FMP in August 2019 were almost all Chadian nationals (98%). A very small number of Sudanese travellers (2%) were also identified.

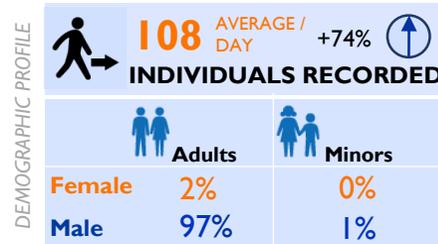
### Observed movements to and from Zouarké (August 2019)

-  **Outgoing flows from Zouarké**
-  **Incoming flows to Zouarké**
-  **Zouarké FMP**
-  **Origin/Destination of flows in Zouarké**

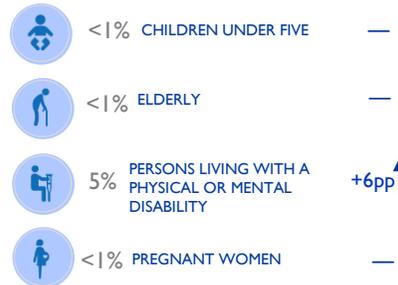


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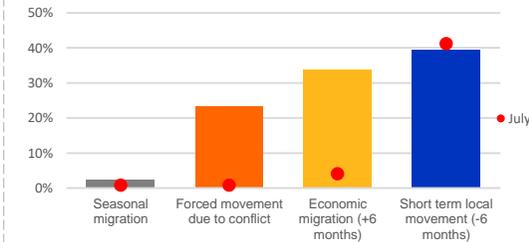
Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

Origin of flows	%
KOURI	55
ABÉCHÉ	9
FAYA	6
BARDAI	5
OTHER	25

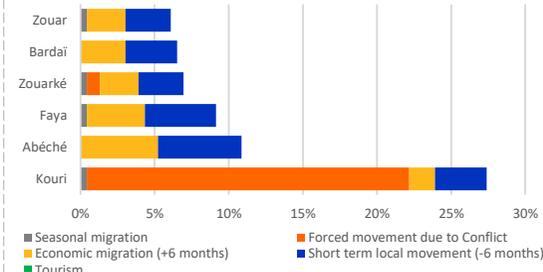
  

Destination of flows	%
ABÉCHÉ	28
FAYA	17
KOURI	14
OTHER	41

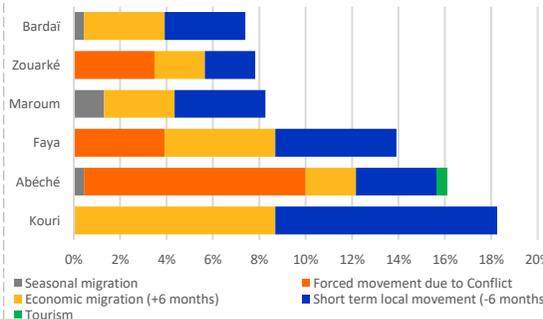
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