FLOW MONITORING REPORT
## Migration in Northern, Western and Southern Chad

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 October 2019 at key transit points **in Faya, Zouarké, Rig-Rig** and **Sarh 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.

LEGEND
- ● FMP point
- ● Inactive FMP
- Province boundary
- Country boundary
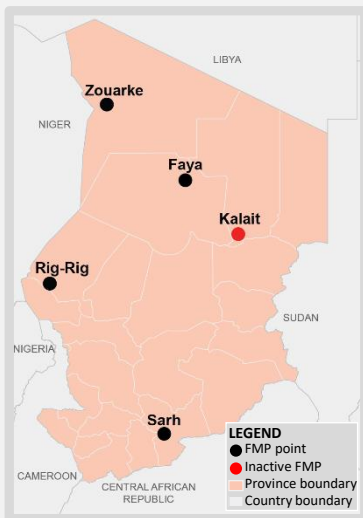
In October 2019, an average of 707 individuals were observed at Chad FMPs, each day. This represents a 5 per cent decrease compared to September 2019, during which an average of 745 individuals were observed every day. **This decrease can be explained primarily by the decrease in flows observed at the Faya FMP, due in part to the presence of tax collectors at the location where the FMP is situated, which contributed to a significant number of transporters trying to access or leave Faya, bypass the FMP. The presumption of instability in Miski and the state of emergency in the province of Tibesti also contributed to this decrease.** The main types of movements of travellers observed at FMPs were short-term local movements, accounting for 46 per cent of flows. In October 2019, 90 per cent of travellers were adults (68% were men and 22% were women), while 10 per cent were children (5% of boys and 5% of girls). Chadian nationals made up the overwhelming majority of travellers (97%), followed by Central African (2%) and Nigerian (<1%) nationals. Sarh, Faya, Sido and Abéché were the primary locations of origin of travellers with respectively 27, 18, 10 and 10 per cent of travellers. Faya (19%), Sido (16%) and Sarh (15%) were the main destinations of travellers.
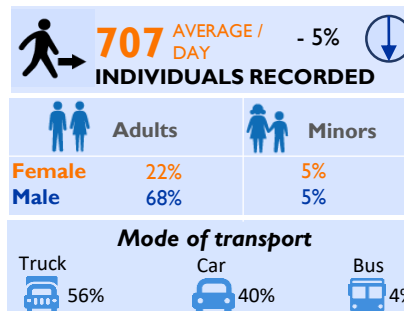
METHODOLOGY : Flow Monitoring (FM) is a data collection exercise which aims to identify areas with high internal, cross-border and inter-regional mobility. These areas are first identified at the national level, in collaboration with national authorities. DTM teams then choose, following consultations with key national and local stakeholders involved in migration management, key transit points where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. FMPs are selected based on the location and distinctive characteristics of flows in each area. Enumerators collect data at FMPs through a combination of direct observation and interviews with Key Informants (KI), such as bus station staff, police or customs officials, bus drivers, or the migrants themselves. Data is collected on the profiles and travel experiences of migrants, disaggregated by sex and nationality. 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.

Disclaimer: The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.
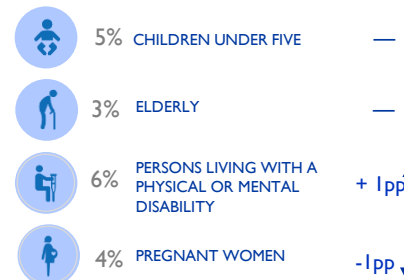
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE
(data obtained by direct observation and through interviews with bus drivers and station staff)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

707 AVERAGE / DAY — **- 5%**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	22%	5%
Male	68%	5%

Mode of transport
Truck	Car	Bus
56%	40%	4%

VULNERABILITIES

- 5% CHILDREN UNDER FIVE —
- 3% ELDERLY —
- 6% PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY + 1pp ↑
- 4% PREGNANT WOMEN - 1pp ↓

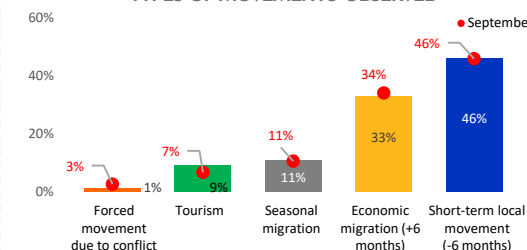*Percentage of flows, by origin and destination*

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

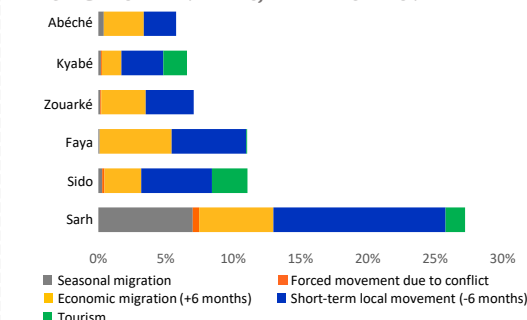| Origin of flows	%
SARH	27
FAYA	18
SIDO	10
ABÉCHÉ	10
OTHER	35

Destination of flows	%
FAYA	19
SIDO	16
SARH	15
ABÉCHÉ	10
OTHER	40

TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

- Forced movement due to conflict: 1% (September 3%)
- Tourism: 9% (September 7%)
- Seasonal migration: 11% (September 11%)
- Economic migration (+6 months): 33% (September 34%)
- Short-term local movement (-6 months): 46% (September 46%)

ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Abéché, Kyabé, Zouarké, Faya, Sido, Sarh

Legend:
- Seasonal migration
- Forced movement due to conflict
- Economic migration (+6 months)
- Short-term local movement (-6 months)
- Tourism

DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Abéché, Zouarké, N'Djamena, Faya, Sido, Sarh

Legend:
- Seasonal migration
- Forced movement due to conflict
- Economic migration (+6 months)
- Short-term local movement (-6 months)
- Tourism

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- Nigerian: <1%
- Central African: 2%
- Chadian: 97%

FLOW MONITORING REPORT
CHAD - Faya

A Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) was set up in **Faya** in **March 2018** allowing IOM to monitor the flow of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Faya FMP in October 2019.

Over the course of the month, the average daily number of individuals observed was 223, compared to 291 in September 2019. The difference between the two months could be explained by the presence of tax collectors near the Faya FMP, which contributed to a significant number of transporters trying to access or leave Faya, bypass the FMP. Additionally, the presumption instability in Miski and the state of emergency in the province of Tibesti both contributed to the observed decline: the flows coming from Tibesti decreased from 18 to 4 per cent compared to the previous month.

Short-term local movements (49%) and **economic migration** (48%) were the main types of movements observed. Faya (57%), Abéché (18%), Moussoro (9%) and Kalait (5%) were the main locations of origin of flows observed during this month. Faya also constituted the main destination for the flows with 44 per cent of travellers heading there, followed by the city of Abéché with 26 per cent of travellers heading there. Observations during this month showed that 90 per cent of travellers were adults; of which, 72 per cent were men, 18 per cent were women, and 10 per cent were minors (5% of boys and 5% of girls). The travellers observed during this month at the Faya FMP were mainly Chadian nationals (97%). However, Central African and Nigerian nationals were also observed (3%).
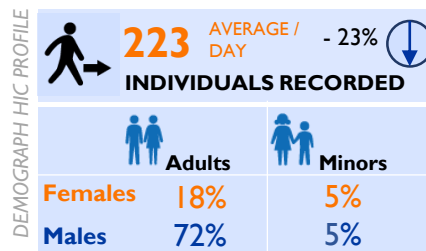
Observed movements to and from Faya in October 2019

Outgoing flows from Faya

Incoming flows to Faya

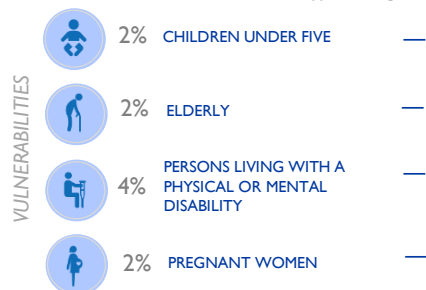● Faya FMP

● Origin/Destination of flows in Zouarké
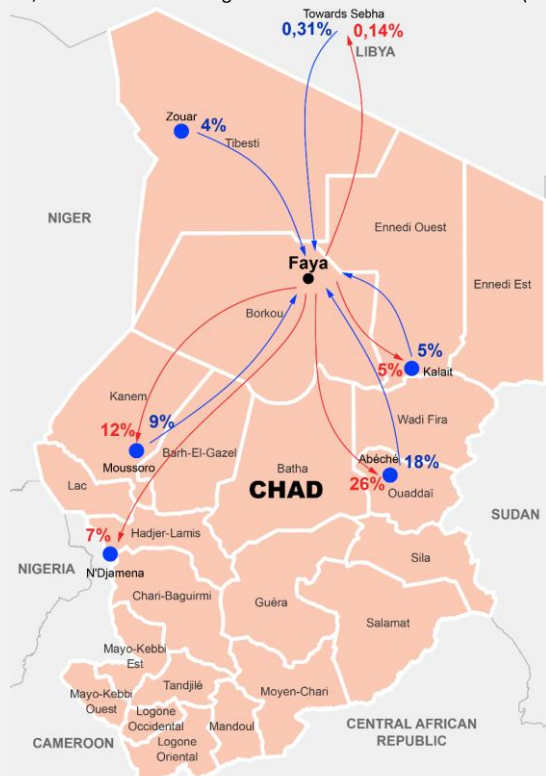
This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

223 AVERAGE / DAY — 23% ⬇
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Females	18%	5%
Males	72%	5%

pp: Percentage Point

VULNERABILITIES

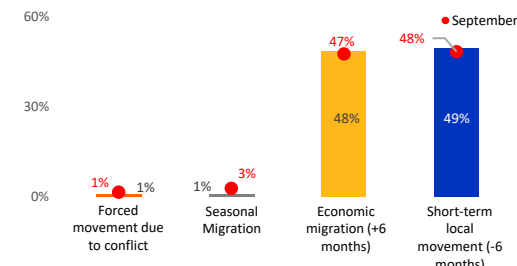|		
2%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	—
2%	ELDERLY	—
4%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	
2%	PREGNANT WOMEN	—

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by origin and destination

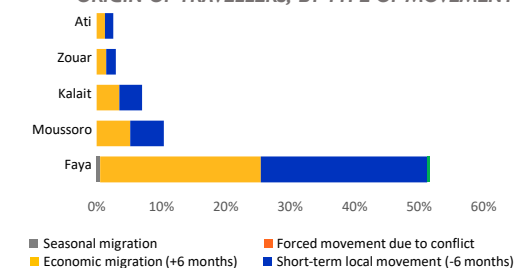| Origin of flows	%
FAYA	57
ABÉCHÉ	18
MOUSSORO	9
KALAIT	5
OTHER	11

Destination of flows	%
FAYA	44
ABÉCHÉ	26
MOUSSORO	12
OTHER	18

TYPES OF MOVEMENT OBSERVED
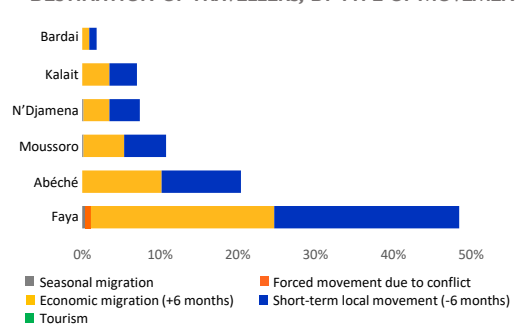
● September

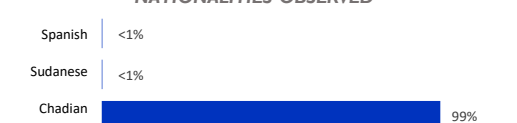|	Forced movement due to conflict	Seasonal Migration	Economic migration (+6 months)	Short-term local movement (-6 months)
	1% / 1%	1% / 3%	47% / 48%	48% / 49%

ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Ati
Zouar
Kalait
Moussoro
Faya

■ Seasonal migration   ■ Forced movement due to conflict
■ Economic migration (+6 months)   ■ Short-term local movement (-6 months)

DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Bardai
Kalait
N'Djamena
Moussoro
Abéché
Faya

■ Seasonal migration   ■ Forced movement due to conflict
■ Economic migration (+6 months)   ■ Short-term local movement (-6 months)
■ Tourism

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Spanish	<1%
Sudanese	<1%
Chadian	99%

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION dtmtchad@iom.int – https://migration.iom.int www.globaldtm.info/chad
CREDENTIALS: When quoting paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM) [Month Year] Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES ARE IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

DTM International Organization for Migration (IOM) The UN Migration Agency

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POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
CHAD - Zouarké

Dashboard #31
**Reporting Period : October 2019**

A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **Zouarké** in **April 2017** to monitor flows of travellers in transit. This FMP was inactive from October 2018 to June 2019 because of the security situation in the area, but was reactivated in **July 2019**. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Zouarké FMP in October 2019.

Over the course of the month, an average of 129 individuals were observed every day compared to the 108 individuals observed in September. This increase of 19 per cent can be explained by a significant movement of livestock breeders from the East to the North to sell their livestock. **Economic migration** (46%) and **short-term local movements** (40%) were the main types of movements observed during this period. Zouarké and Abéché in Chad, along with Sebha in Libya, were the main locations of origin of flows with 31, 22 and 10 per cent of travellers, respectively, coming from these cities. Many sheep venders came from Abéché trying to get to Zouarké. The main destinations of travellers were Zouarké (25%), Bardai (18%) and Mao (12%). Chadian nationals (99%) accounted for almost all nationalities observed at the Zouarké FMP in October 2019. A very small number of Sudanese travellers (1%) was also observed.
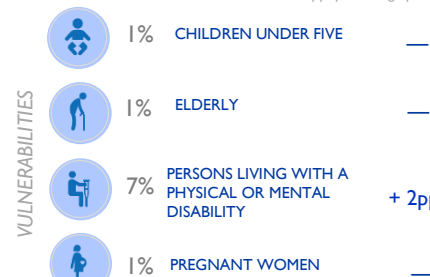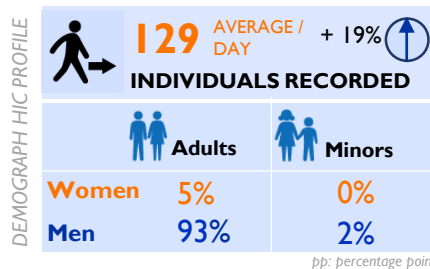
Observed movements to and from Zouarké in October 2019

Outgoing flows from Zouarké
Incoming flows to Zouarké
● Zouarké FMP
● Origin/Destination of flows in Zouarké
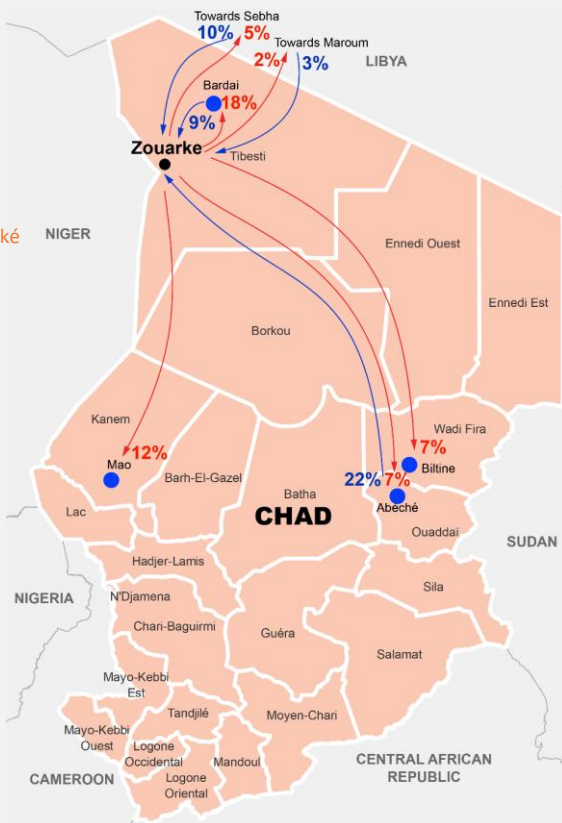
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE
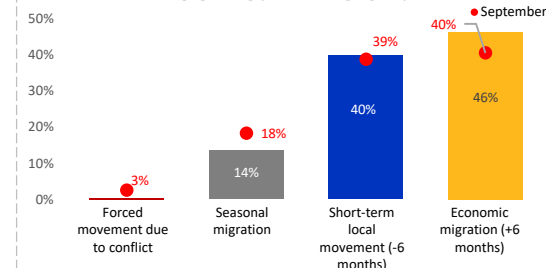*(data obtained by direct observation and through interviews with bus drivers and station staff)*

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

129 AVERAGE / DAY   + 19% ⬆
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Women	5%	0%
Men	93%	2%

pp: percentage point

VULNERABILITIES

1%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	—
1%	ELDERLY	—
7%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	+ 2pp ⬆
1%	PREGNANT WOMEN	—

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by origin and destination
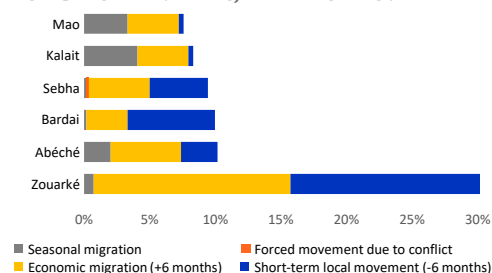
Origin of flows	%
ZOUARKÉ	31
ABÉCHÉ	22
SEBHA (Libya)	10
OTHER	37

Destination of flows	%
ZOUARKÉ	25
BARDAI	18
MAO	12
OTHER	45

TYPES OF MOVEMENT OBSERVED
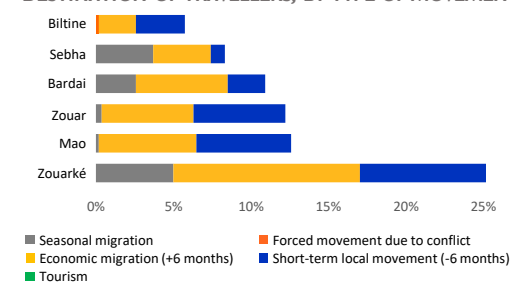

● September

Forced movement due to conflict	3%
Seasonal migration	14% / 18%
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	40% / 39%
Economic migration (+6 months)	46% / 40%

ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Mao, Kalait, Sebha, Bardai, Abéché, Zouarké

■ Seasonal migration ■ Forced movement due to conflict
■ Economic migration (+6 months) ■ Short-term local movement (-6 months)

DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Biltine, Sebha, Bardai, Zouar, Mao, Zouarké

■ Seasonal migration ■ Forced movement due to conflict
■ Economic migration (+6 months) ■ Short-term local movement (-6 months)
■ Tourism

NATIONALITIES OBERVED

Soudanese 1%
Chadian 99%

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

Over the course of the month, an average 35 individuals were observed every day, compared to 33 in September 2019, constituting a 6 per cent increase. In absolute values, however, there were only two more people observed at the FMP when compared to September. This slight increase can be explained by the closure of the border between Niger and Nigeria, resulting in a decrease in the number of traders passing through Rig-Rig to travel to Niger and further on to Nigeria for their commercial activities. **Short-term local movements** (47% of observed movements) were the main types of movements observed at the Rig-Rig FMP during this period. N'Guigmi in Niger (75%) and N'Djamena in Chad (21%) were the main cities of flows of origin observed during this month. These two cities were also the main destinations of travellers, with 71 per cent of travellers going to N'Djamena and 27 per cent of travellers going to N'Guigmi. The travellers observed during this month were mostly Chadian nationals (93%), followed by Nigerian (5%) and Togolese nationals (1%), as well as some Burkinabe and Nigerian nationals.
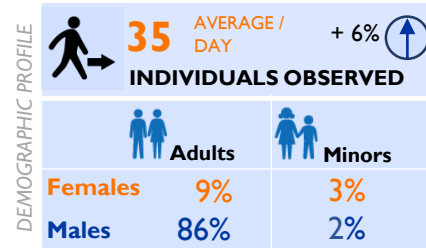
Observed movements to and from Rig-Rig in October 2019

⟳ Outgoing flows from Rig-Rig

⟳ Incoming flows to Rig-Rig

● Rig-Rig FMP

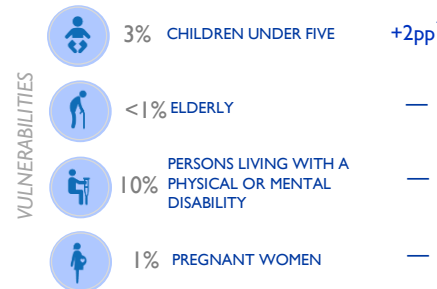● Origin/Destination of flows in Rig-Rig
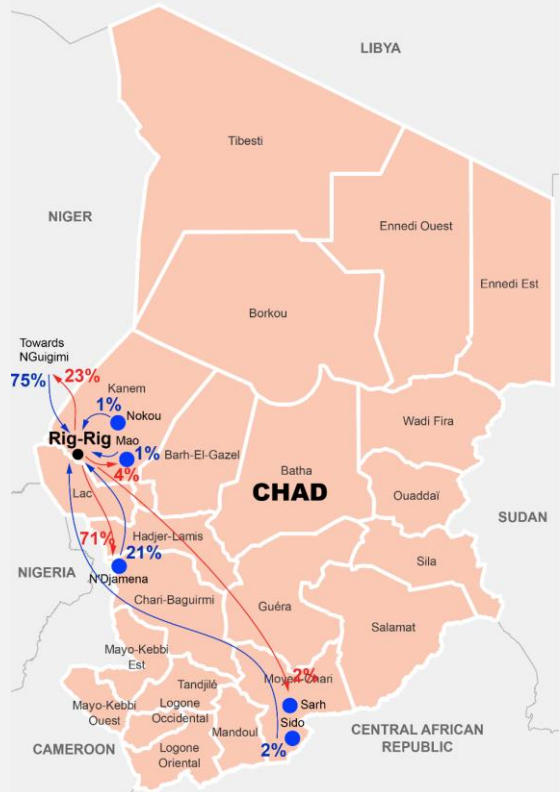
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE
(data obtained by direct observation and through interviews with bus drivers and station staff)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

🚶 **35** AVERAGE / DAY **+ 6%** ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

👫 **Adults** 👫 **Minors**

Females	9%	3%
Males	86%	2%

pp: percentage point

VULNERABILITIES

👶 3% CHILDREN UNDER FIVE +2pp ↑

🧓 <1% ELDERLY —

🧑‍🦽 10% PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY —

🤰 1% PREGNANT WOMEN —

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

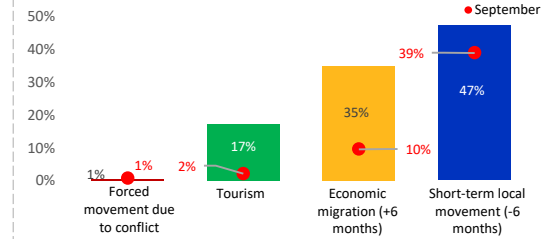*Percentage of flows, by origin and destination*
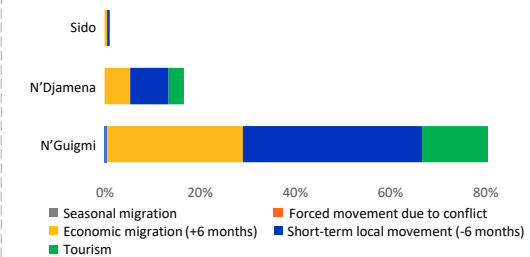
Origin of flows	%
N'GUIGMI	75
N'DJAMENA	21
SIDO	2
NOKOU	2

Destination of flows	%
N'DJAMENA	71
N'GUIGMI (Niger)	23
MAO	4
SARH	2

TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

● September

- Forced movement due to conflict: 1% / 1%
- Tourism: 17% / 2%
- Economic migration (+6 months): 35% / 10%
- Short-term local movement (-6 months): 47% / 39%

ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Sido, N'Djamena, N'Guigmi

■ Seasonal migration   ■ Forced movement due to conflict
■ Economic migration (+6 months)   ■ Short-term local movement (-6 months)
■ Tourism

DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Sarh, Mao, N'Guigmi, N'Djamena

■ Seasonal migration   ■ Forced movement due to conflict
■ Economic migration (+6 months)   ■ Short-term local movement (-6 months)
■ Tourism

NATIONALITIES OBERVED

- Nigerian: <1%
- Burkinabe: <1%
- Togolese: 1%
- Nigerien: 5%
- Chadian: 93%

DTM — IOM•OIM — THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

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 October 2019.

Over the reporting period, an average of 324 individuals were observed every day, compared to 325 in September 2019. This represents a 0.3 per cent decrease from September, which is insignificant. When putting this 0.3 per cent in the context of the observed upward trend of 7 per cent between August and September, we can deduce that the observed trends in September are continuing into October where travellers' movement continues to be motivated by the harvest and purchase of agricultural products. **Short-term local movements** (47%), economic migration of more than six months (21%) and seasonal migration (15%) were the main types of movements observed at the Sarh FMP during this period. Sarh and Sido were the main locations of origin of flows observed during this month with 59 and 23 per cent of travellers, respectively, coming from these two cities. Likewise, Sido (41%) and Sarh (36%) were also the main destinations of travellers. Observations made during this month showed that 86 per cent of travellers were adults (53% were men and 33% were women), while 14 per cent were minors (6% of boys and 8% of girls). The travellers observed during this month were mainly Chadian nationals (96%), followed by Central African nationals (4%).

Observed movements to and from Sarh in October 2019

↷ Outgoing flows from Sarh
↶ Incoming flows to Sarh
● Sarh FMP
● Origin/Destination of flows in Sarh

Moyen-Chari
Sarh — Roro 5% 10% — Kyabe 7% 5% — Sido 23% 36%

CHAD
LIBYA, NIGER, SUDAN, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CAMEROON, NIGERIA
Tibesti, Ennedi Ouest, Ennedi Est, Borkou, Kanem, Wadi Fira, Barh-El-Gazel, Batha, Ouaddaï, Lac, Hadjer-Lamis, Sila, N'Djamena, Chari-Baguirmi, Guéra, Salamat, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Tandjilé, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, Logone Occidental, Mandoul, Logone Oriental, Moyen-Chari

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

🚶 **324** AVERAGE / DAY **- 0.3%** ↓
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Females	33%	8%
Males	53%	6%

pp: percentage point

VULNERABILITIES

9%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	—
5%	ELDERLY	—
6%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	—
7%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-2pp ↓

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by origin and destination

Origin of flows	%
SARH	59
SIDO	23
KYABE	7
OTHER	11

Destination of flows	%
SIDO	41
SARH	36
RORO	10
OTHER	13

TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

September: 46%
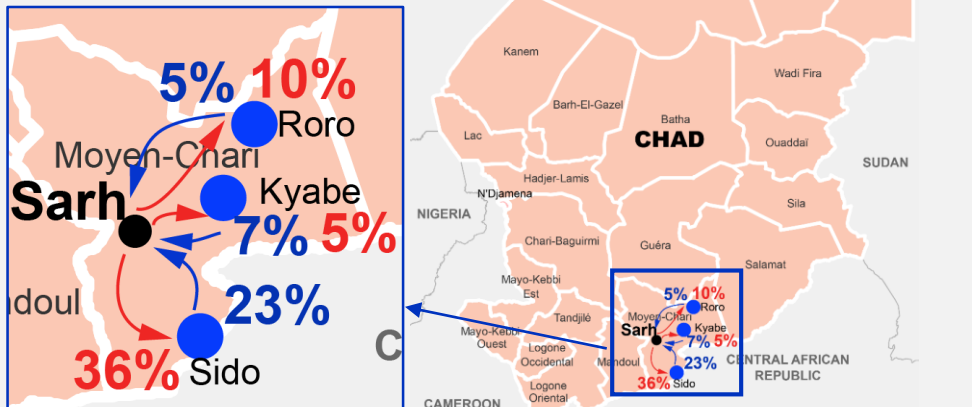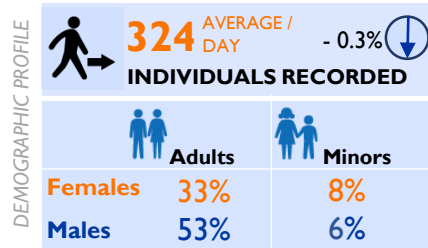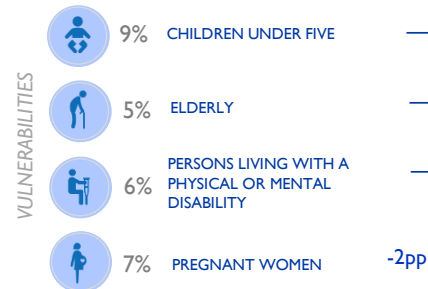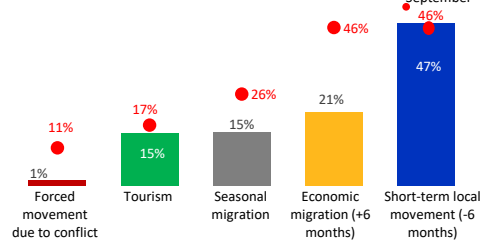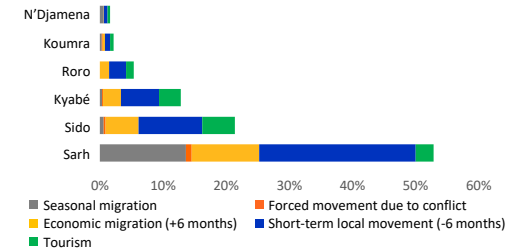- Forced movement due to conflict: 1% (Sept 11%)
- Tourism: 15% (Sept 17%)
- Seasonal migration: 15% (Sept 26%)
- Economic migration (+6 months): 21%
- Short-term local movement (-6 months): 47% (Sept 46%)

ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

N'Djamena, Koumra, Roro, Kyabé, Sido, Sarh
0% – 60%

Legend:
- ■ Seasonal migration
- ■ Forced movement due to conflict
- ■ Economic migration (+6 months)
- ■ Short-term local movement (-6 months)
- ■ Tourism

DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

N'Djamena, Danamadji, Kyabé, Roro, Sido, Sarh
0% – 50%

Legend:
- ■ Seasonal migration
- ■ Forced movement due to conflict
- ■ Economic migration (+6 months)
- ■ Short-term local movement (-6 months)
- ■ Tourism

NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

Central African: 4%
Chadian: 96%