

MOBILITY IN CHAD

*Mapping of mobility
trends and flows in Chad*

August 2019



IOM • OIM



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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

For feedback, please contact:
DTM Chad – dtmtchad@iom.int

INTRODUCTION

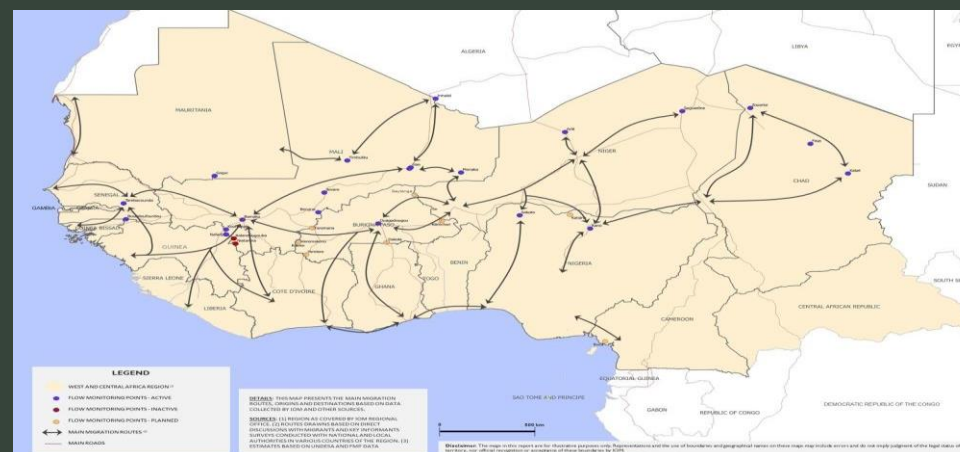
This report comprises of a set of maps presenting the different migratory flows and trends in Chad. It presents the different population movements recorded from, to and within the Chadian territory and provides information about the profile of mobile populations.

The types of mobility dealt with in this document include economic and work-related movements; movements of Chadian nationals abroad and of foreign nationals in Chad; transhumance; forced and trafficking-related displacement; return intentions of displaced populations; and voluntary returns facilitated by IOM. These mobility types often intersect and intertwine. This report attempts to highlight these links and to better understand the dynamics related to these relationships.

This report is the result of a compilation of various databases, reports from different sources of information, and accounts collected directly from mobile populations or key informants. The sources are indicated in each page in the "Details and Sources" box. Although it cannot be considered comprehensive or representative, the report provides an overall picture of the migratory situation in Chad.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT:

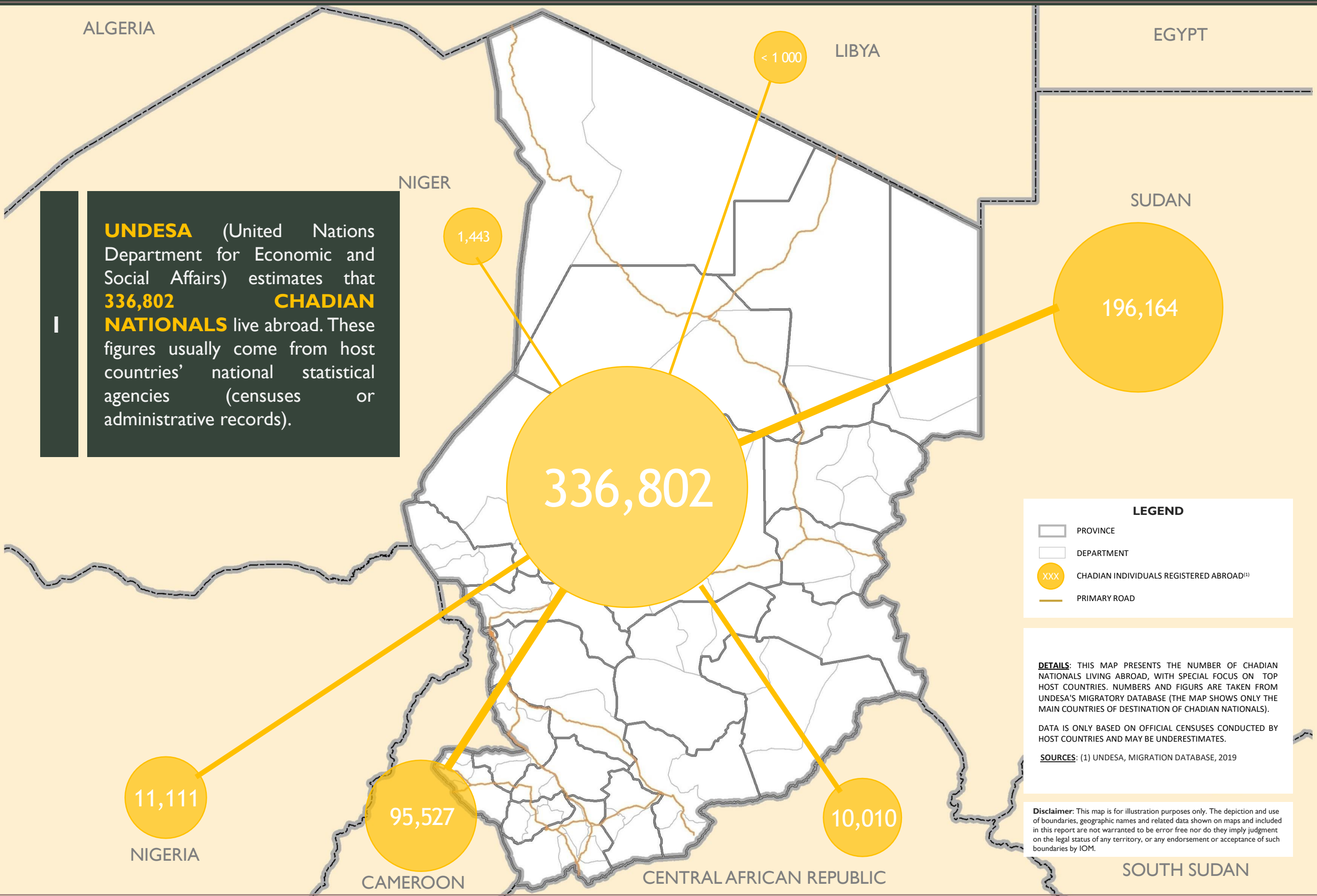
1. CHADIANS ABROAD
2. CHADIANS IN LIBYA
3. CHADIANS ARRIVALS TO EUROPE
4. PRIMARY MIGRATION ROUTES IN, FROM AND TO CHAD
5. PROFILES OF MIGRANTS IN CHAD
6. PROFILES OF MIGRANTS BY FLOW MONITORING POINT
7. AREAS OF ECONOMIC ATTRACTION, FACTORS OF MIGRATION
8. RECENT EVENTS
9. PROVINCES OF ORIGIN OF CHADIAN MIGRANTS
10. FORCED DISPLACEMENT
11. TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDORS IN CHAD
12. IOM OPERATIONS IN CHAD
13. CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION
14. HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN CHAD
15. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS



A similar document for the West and Central Africa region is available upon request from the IOM Dakar regional office (RODakar-DataResearch@iom.int)





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DTM Chad: dtmtchad@iom.int



UNDESA (United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs) estimates that **336,802 CHADIAN NATIONALS** live abroad. These figures usually come from host countries' national statistical agencies (censuses or administrative records).

LEGEND

-  PROVINCE
-  DEPARTMENT
-  CHADIAN INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED ABROAD⁽¹⁾
-  PRIMARY ROAD

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE NUMBER OF CHADIAN NATIONALS LIVING ABROAD, WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON TOP HOST COUNTRIES. NUMBERS AND FIGURS ARE TAKEN FROM UNDESA'S MIGRATORY DATABASE (THE MAP SHOWS ONLY THE MAIN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF CHADIAN NATIONALS).

DATA IS ONLY BASED ON OFFICIAL CENSUSES CONDUCTED BY HOST COUNTRIES AND MAY BE UNDERESTIMATES.

SOURCES: (1) UNDESA, MIGRATION DATABASE, 2019

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ALGERIA

LIBYA

EGYPT

98,325
CHADIAN
MIGRANTS IN
LIBYA

Although UNDESA recorded less than 1,000 Chadian nationals in Libya, this figure is taken from an official census and may underestimate the actual number of Chadian nationals, especially those who travel to find employment.

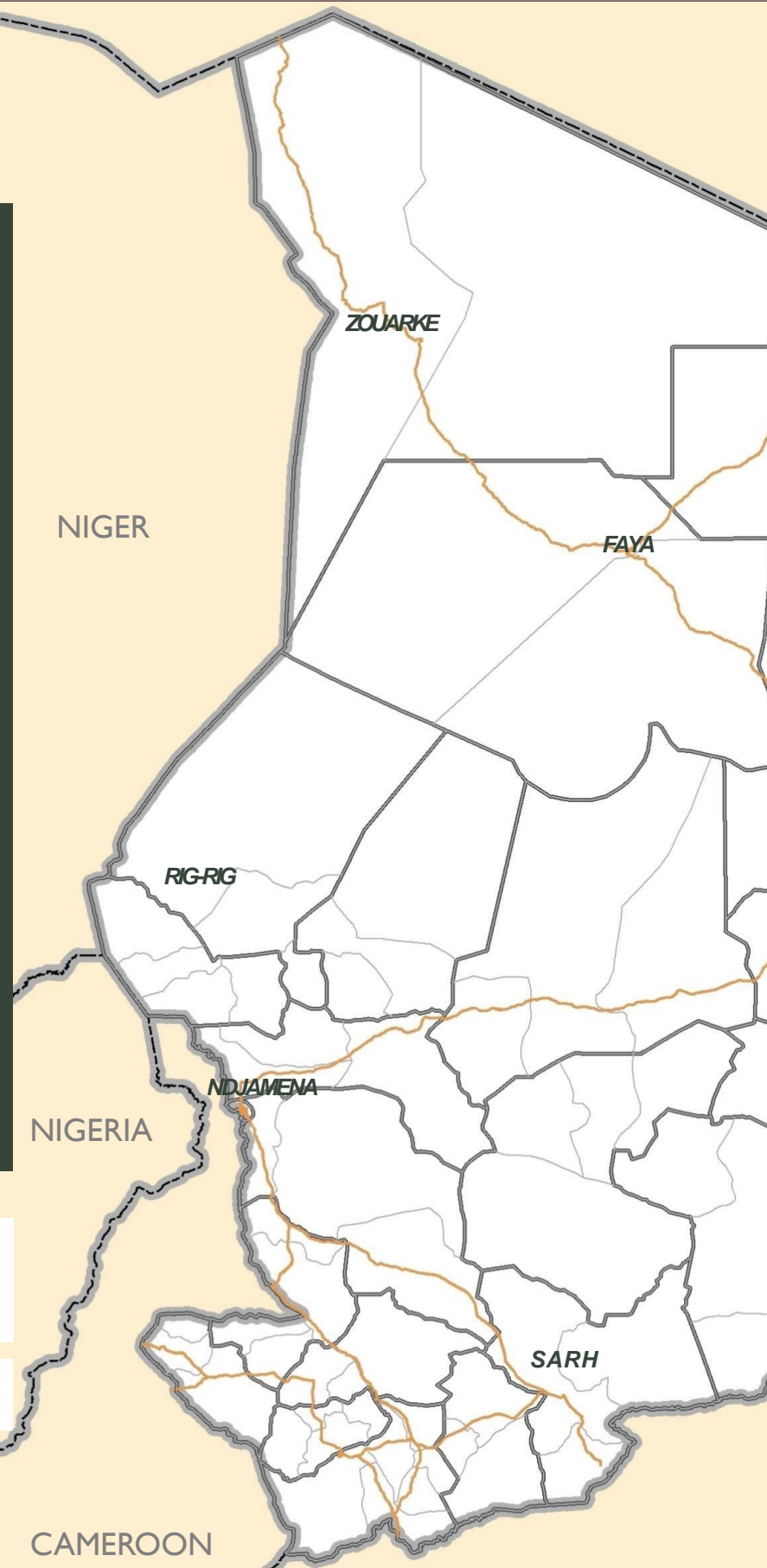
DTM IOM Libya estimates that **98,325** Chadian nationals are currently living in the country.

DTM Libya conducted over 5,000 interviews with Chadian migrants in Libya between 2017 and 2018. This page presents key results on the profiles of Chadians in Libya.

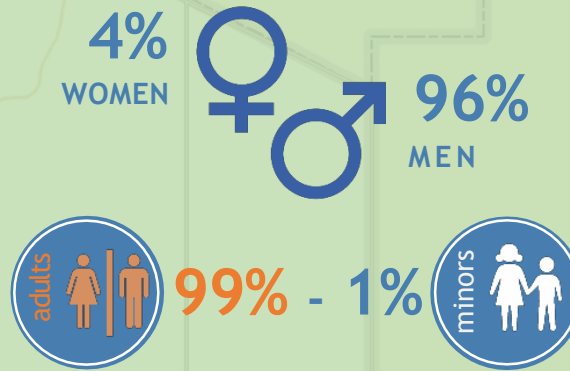
DETAILS: THIS SERIES OF GRAPHS OFFERS KEY DATA ON THE PROFILES OF CHADIAN NATIONALS RESIDING IN LIBYA. OF THE 98 325 CHADIAN NATIONALS IN LIBYA, 5 000 WERE INTERVIEWED BETWEEN 2017 AND 2018 TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THEIR PROFILES.

SOURCES: (1) IOM, DTM LIBYA

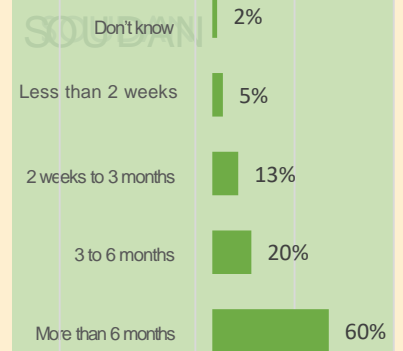
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PROFILE OF CHADIAN NATIONALS



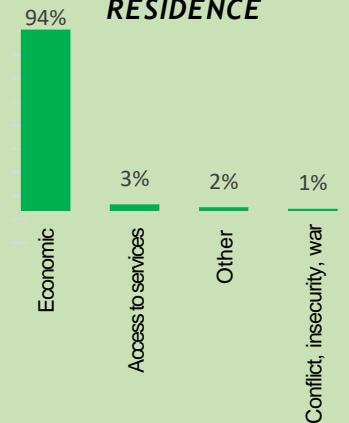
LENGTH OF STAY



EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	%
NONE	47%
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION	26%
PRIMARY	20%
SECONDARY	7%
TOTAL	100%

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE FROM PLACE OF RESIDENCE



EMPLOYMENT IN LIBYA

STATUS	%
UNEMPLOYED	75%
EMPLOYED OR SELF-EMPLOYED	25%
TOTAL	100%

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	%
AGRICULTURE	61%
SALES	13%
CONSTRUCTION	11%
TRANSPORT/TAXI	5%
PUBLIC SECTOR	4%
DOMESTIC SERVICES (GARDEN, CLEANING)	3%
EDUCATION	2%
OTHER	1%
TOTAL	100%

NEXT INTENDED DESTINATION

COUNTRY	%
LIBYA (NO MOVEMENT)	66%
ITALY	12%
FRANCE	12%
CHAD	6%
OTHER	4%
TOTAL	100%

CAMEROON

SOUTH SOUDAN

3

In Europe, according to data compiled by IOM from the Ministries of the Interior of Greece, Italy and Spain, over 700 Chadian migrants have arrived in Spain, Italy and Greece since the beginning of 2016. In 2019 (up to March 2019), no arrival of Chadian nationals was registered in either of these three countries.

Migrants who arrived in Italy from Libya interviewed by IOM Italy for the most part reported having lived more than a year in Libya before crossing the Mediterranean Sea.

ARRIVALS TO EUROPE – from 2016 to 2019

Number of Chadian nationals arrived in Europe (total arrivals to Europe)

	SPAIN	ITALY	GREECE
2016	XXX (14,558)	275 (181,436)	1 (176,906)
2017	57 (28,707)	477 (119,369)	3 (35,052)
2018	18 (62,985)	0 (23,126)	7 (47,967)
2019	0 (14,473)	0 (743)	0 (11,019)

752

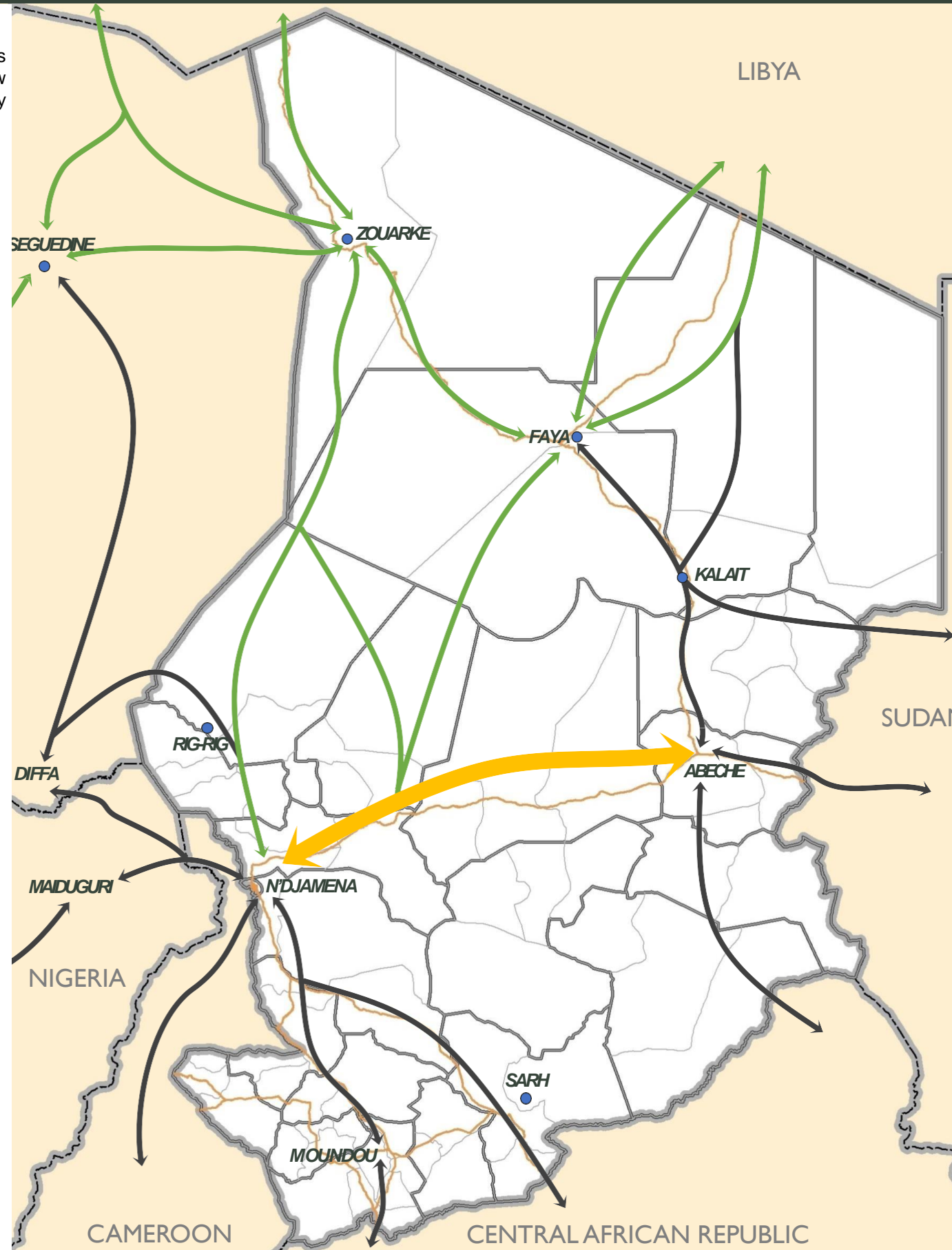
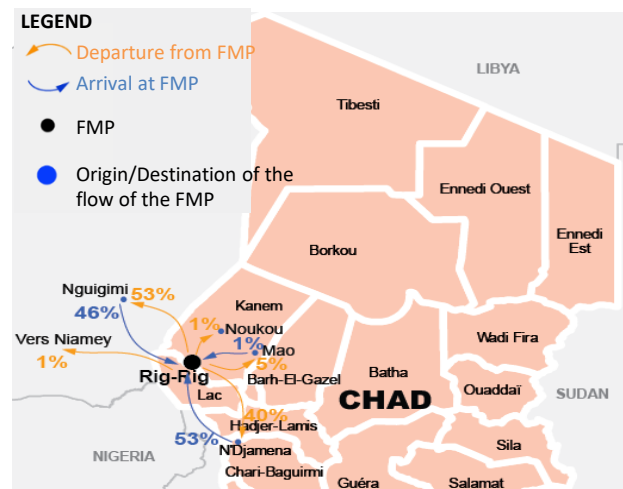
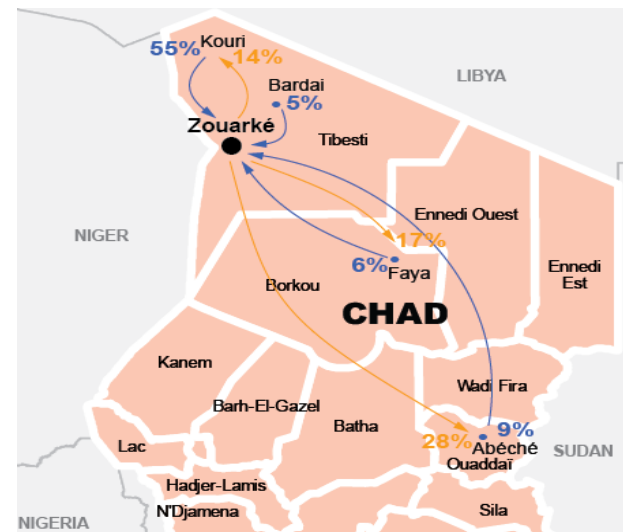
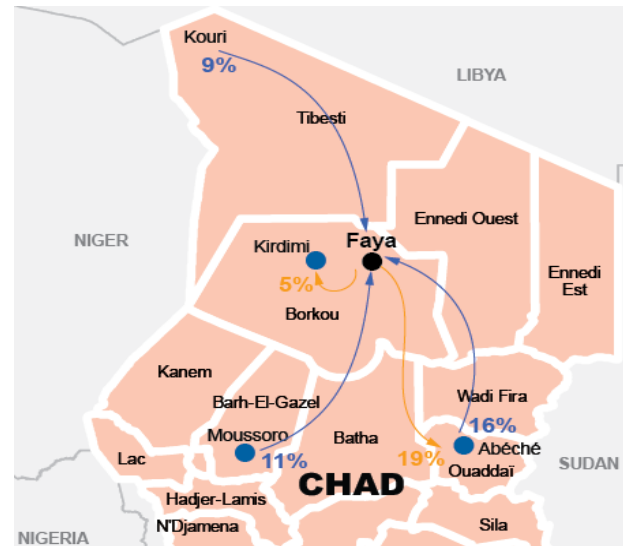
75

11

DETAILS: THIS TABLE PRESENTS THE NUMBER OF ARRIVALS (TOTAL AND CHADIAN NATIONALS) TO EUROPE BETWEEN 2016 AND 2019.
SOURCES: IOM OR MINISTRIES OF THE INTERIOR OF GREECE, ITALY AND SPAIN (MARCH 2019).

FLOW MONITORING POINTS

The maps present the results from data collection activities conducted at the Faya, Zouarke and Rig-Rig Flow Monitoring Points and show the main routes taken by travellers passing through these points (3).



4 Migration routes in Chad follow the major thoroughfares spanning the country and linking Chad to neighbouring countries. The **MAIN ROAD OF THE COUNTRY**, which connects Abéché to N'Djamena, is an essential link joining West Africa to East Africa, and is therefore of paramount importance for mobility and trade in Chad. Migrants headed to Europe or North Africa take a wider range of routes to reach Niger or Libya.

LEGEND

- PROVINCE
- DEPARTMENT
- FLOW MONITORING POINT (FMP) (1)
- PRIMARY ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- MAIN ROAD CONNECTING WEST TO EAST
- MIGRATION ROUTES FROM AND TO LIBYA AND EUROPE(2)

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN MIGRATION ROUTES WITHIN AND FROM / TO CHAD. IT ALSO PRESENTS THE MIGRATORY ROUTES USED BY CHADIAN MIGRANTS TRAVELLING TO LIBYA AND BEYOND.

SOURCES: (1) FLOW MONITORING POINTS IN NIGER, CHAD AND NIGERIA GIVE INFORMATION ON THE MAIN ROUTES USED BY CHADIANS (FOR ANY FORM OF MOBILITY). (2) ROUTES DRAWN THANKS TO INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS AND MIGRANTS AND DIRECT OBSERVATIONS CONDUCTED IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF THE REGION. (3) DATA COLLECTION CONDUCTED IN FAYA, ZOUARKE IN AUGUST 2019 AND IN RIG-RIG IN JULY 2019.

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ALGERIA

LIBYA

EGYPT

NIGER

NIGERIA

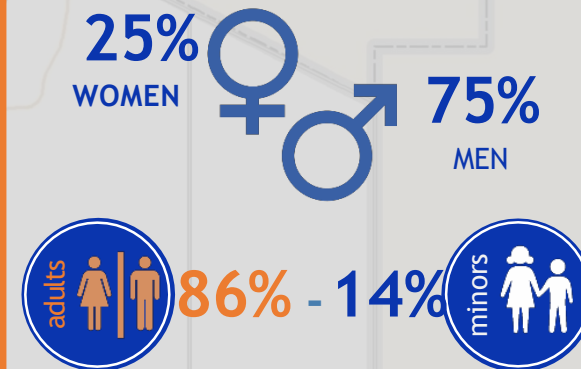
CAMEROUN

Between January and August 2019, **116,232 migrants** were observed at the Zouarke, Faya, Rig-Rig and Kalait FMPs. DTM Chad conducted more than 1,100 interviews with migrants crossing the FMPs. This page presents some key results relating to the profile of interviewed migrants.

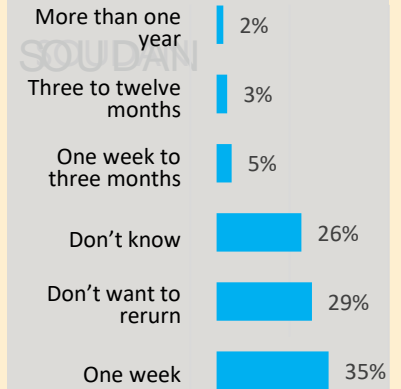
5

116,232
MIGRANTS
OBSERVED IN
CHAD

MIGRANT PROFILES IN CHAD



LENGTH OF STAY



EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

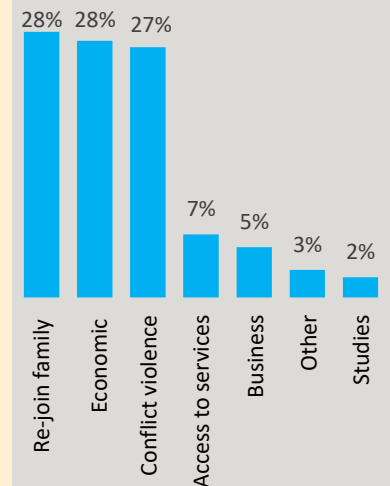
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	%
NONE	45%
RELIGIOUS	16%
SECONDARY	16%
PRIMARY	12%
TERTIARY	7%
OTHER	4%
TOTAL	100%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

STATUS	%
UNEMPLOYED	59%
EMPLOYED OR SELF-EMPLOYED	41%
TOTAL	100%

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	%
PUBLIC SECTOR	31%
SKILLED WORKER	16%
MEDICAL	13%
HOSPITALITY	8%
SALES	7%
SERVICES	5%
CRAFT	5%
HUMANITARIAN	3%
TRANSPORT / TAXI	3%
OTHER	9%
TOTAL	100%

REASON OF TRAVEL



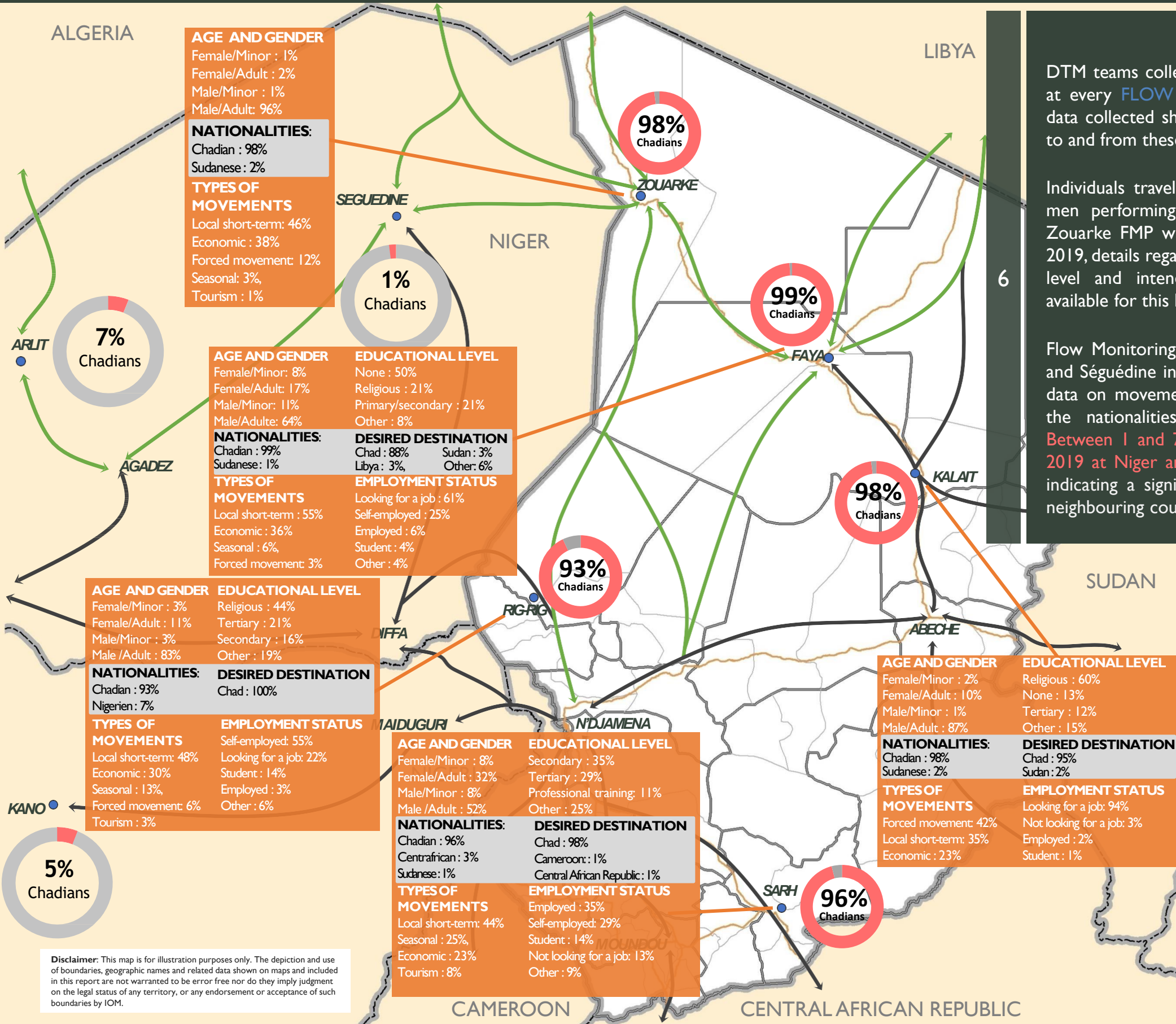
FINAL DESTINATION

COUNTRY	%
CHAD	86%
SUDAN	3%
LIBYA	3%
NIGER	2%
NIGERIA	1%
OTHER	5%
TOTAL	100%

DETAILS: THIS SERIES OF GRAPHS PROVIDES KEY INFORMATION ON THE PROFILE OF MIGRANTS IN CHAD. OF THE 116,232 MIGRANTS OBSERVED AT DTM CHAD'S FLOW MONITORING POINTS, 1,156 WERE INTERVIEWED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 2019 TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR PROFILES.

SOURCES: (1) IOM, DTM CHAD

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DTM teams collect information on the flow of travellers at every **FLOW MONITORING POINT** in Chad. The data collected shows that a large number of movements to and from these points are made by Chadian nationals.

Individuals travelling along the routes are mostly young men performing short-term local movements. As the Zouarke FMP was inactive from October 2018 to June 2019, details regarding the employment status, educational level and intended destination of migrants are not available for this FMP.

Flow Monitoring Points in neighbouring countries (Arlit and Séguédine in Niger and Kano in Nigeria) also collect data on movements to and from these points, including the nationalities of travellers crossing these points. **Between 1 and 7 per cent of travellers recorded in July 2019 at Niger and Nigeria FMPs were Chadian nationals**, indicating a significant presence of Chadian nationals in neighbouring countries.

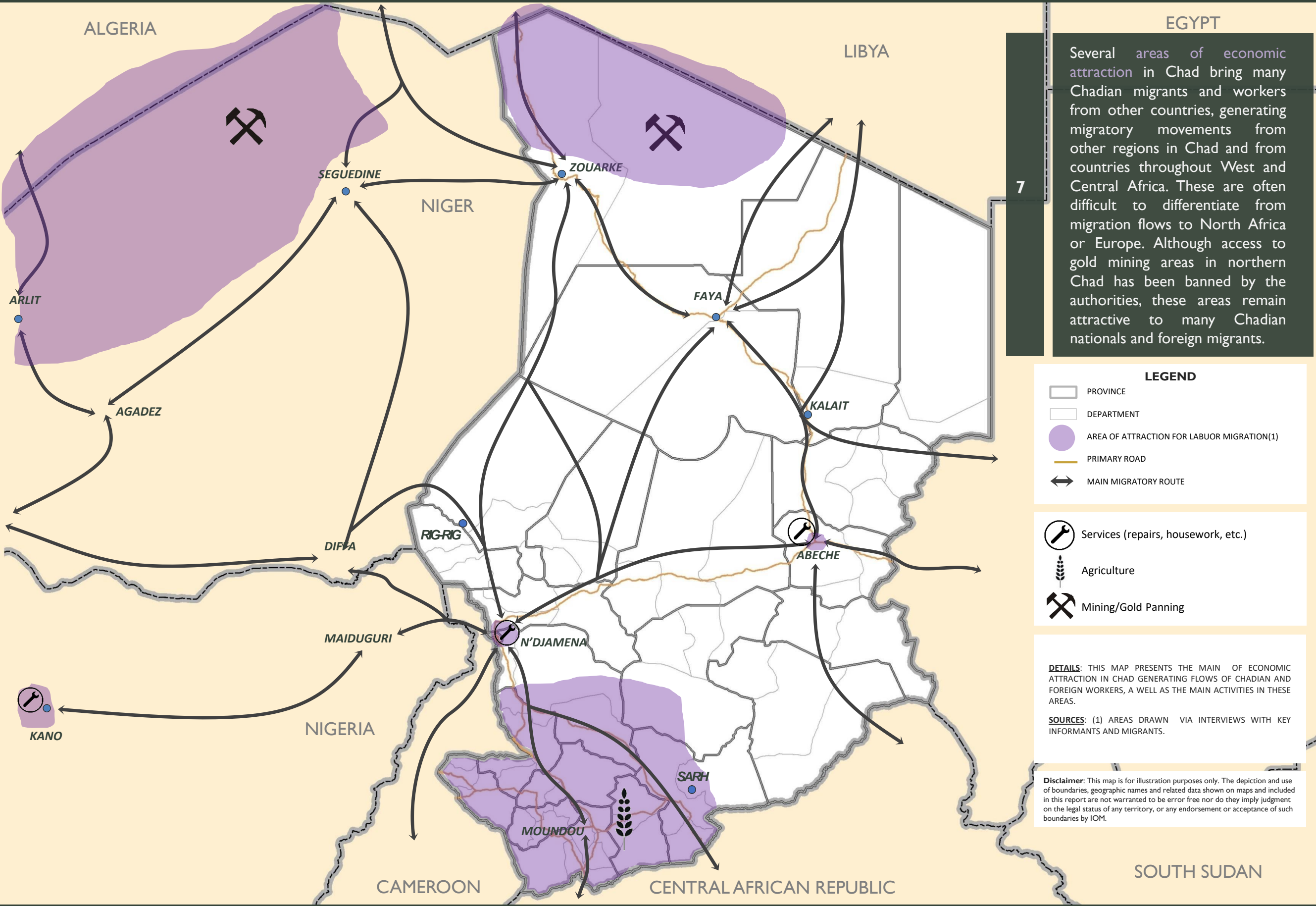
LEGEND

- PROVINCE
- DEPARTMENT
- FLOW MONITORING POINT (FMP) (1)
- PROPORTION OF CHADIAN NATIONALS AT FMP (2)
- PRIMARY ROAD
- MIGRATION ROUTE
- MIGRATION ROUTE FROM AND TO LIBYA AND EUROPE (3)

DETAILS: THIS MAP HIGHLIGHTS KEY RESULTS ON DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (SEX, AGE, NATIONALITY) AND MOVEMENT REASONS FOR TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH THE DTM FLOW MONITORING POINTS IN CHAD.

SOURCES: (1) FLOW MONITORING POINTS SITUATED IN NIGER, CHAD AND NIGERIA GIVE INDICATIONS ABOUT THE MAIN ROUTES USED BY CHADIANS (FOR ANY FORM OF MOBILITY). (2) DATA FROM FMP IN NIGER AND NIGERIA JULY 2019, DATA FROM CHAD: JANUARY-JUNE 2019 (3) ROUTES TRACED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS AND MIGRANTS AND DIRECT OBSERVATION CONDUCTED IN MOST COUNTRIES OF THE REGION. (4) HOWEVER, THESE POINTS DO NOT CAPTURE ALL THE FLOWS OF A CITY BUT SIMPLY FLOWS FROM AND TO SPECIFIC POINTS. IT IS THEREFORE POSSIBLE THAT SOME POPULATIONS ARE NOT OR NOT REPRESENTED

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7

Several areas of economic attraction in Chad bring many Chadian migrants and workers from other countries, generating migratory movements from other regions in Chad and from countries throughout West and Central Africa. These are often difficult to differentiate from migration flows to North Africa or Europe. Although access to gold mining areas in northern Chad has been banned by the authorities, these areas remain attractive to many Chadian nationals and foreign migrants.

LEGEND

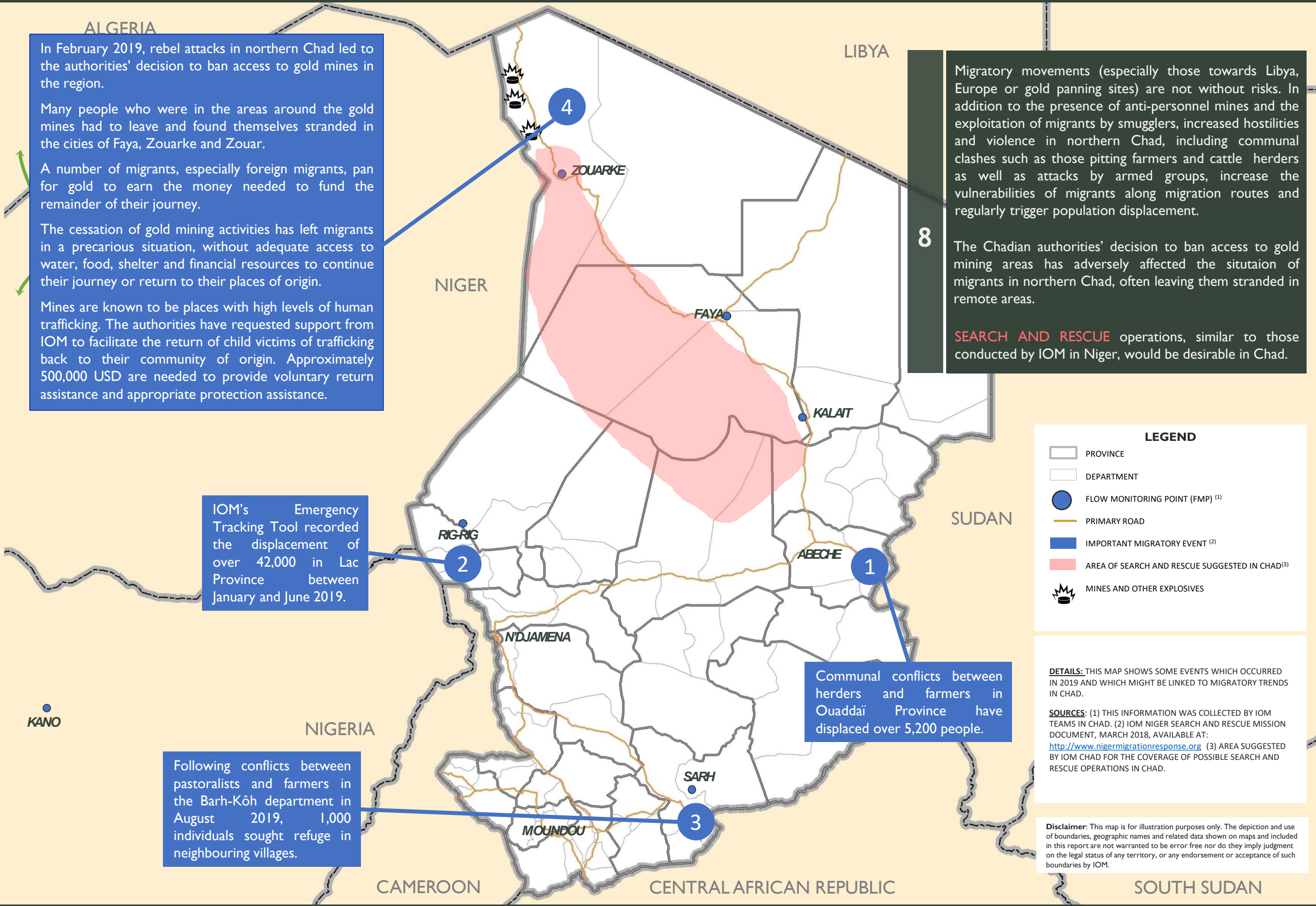
- PROVINCE
- DEPARTMENT
- AREA OF ATTRACTION FOR LABUOR MIGRATION(1)
- PRIMARY ROAD
- MAIN MIGRATORY ROUTE

- Services (repairs, housework, etc.)
- Agriculture
- Mining/Gold Panning

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN OF ECONOMIC ATTRACTION IN CHAD GENERATING FLOWS OF CHADIAN AND FOREIGN WORKERS, A WELL AS THE MAIN ACTIVITIES IN THESE AREAS.

SOURCES: (1) AREAS DRAWN VIA INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS AND MIGRANTS.

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In February 2019, rebel attacks in northern Chad led to the authorities' decision to ban access to gold mines in the region.

Many people who were in the areas around the gold mines had to leave and found themselves stranded in the cities of Faya, Zouarke and Zouar.

A number of migrants, especially foreign migrants, pan for gold to earn the money needed to fund the remainder of their journey.

The cessation of gold mining activities has left migrants in a precarious situation, without adequate access to water, food, shelter and financial resources to continue their journey or return to their places of origin.

Mines are known to be places with high levels of human trafficking. The authorities have requested support from IOM to facilitate the return of child victims of trafficking back to their community of origin. Approximately 500,000 USD are needed to provide voluntary return assistance and appropriate protection assistance.

Migratory movements (especially those towards Libya, Europe or gold panning sites) are not without risks. In addition to the presence of anti-personnel mines and the exploitation of migrants by smugglers, increased hostilities and violence in northern Chad, including communal clashes such as those pitting farmers and cattle herders as well as attacks by armed groups, increase the vulnerabilities of migrants along migration routes and regularly trigger population displacement.

8 The Chadian authorities' decision to ban access to gold mining areas has adversely affected the situation of migrants in northern Chad, often leaving them stranded in remote areas.

SEARCH AND RESCUE operations, similar to those conducted by IOM in Niger, would be desirable in Chad.

IOM's Emergency Tracking Tool recorded the displacement of over 42,000 in Lac Province between January and June 2019.

Communal conflicts between herders and farmers in Ouaddai Province have displaced over 5,200 people.

Following conflicts between pastoralists and farmers in the Barh-Kôh department in August 2019, 1,000 individuals sought refuge in neighbouring villages.

LEGEND

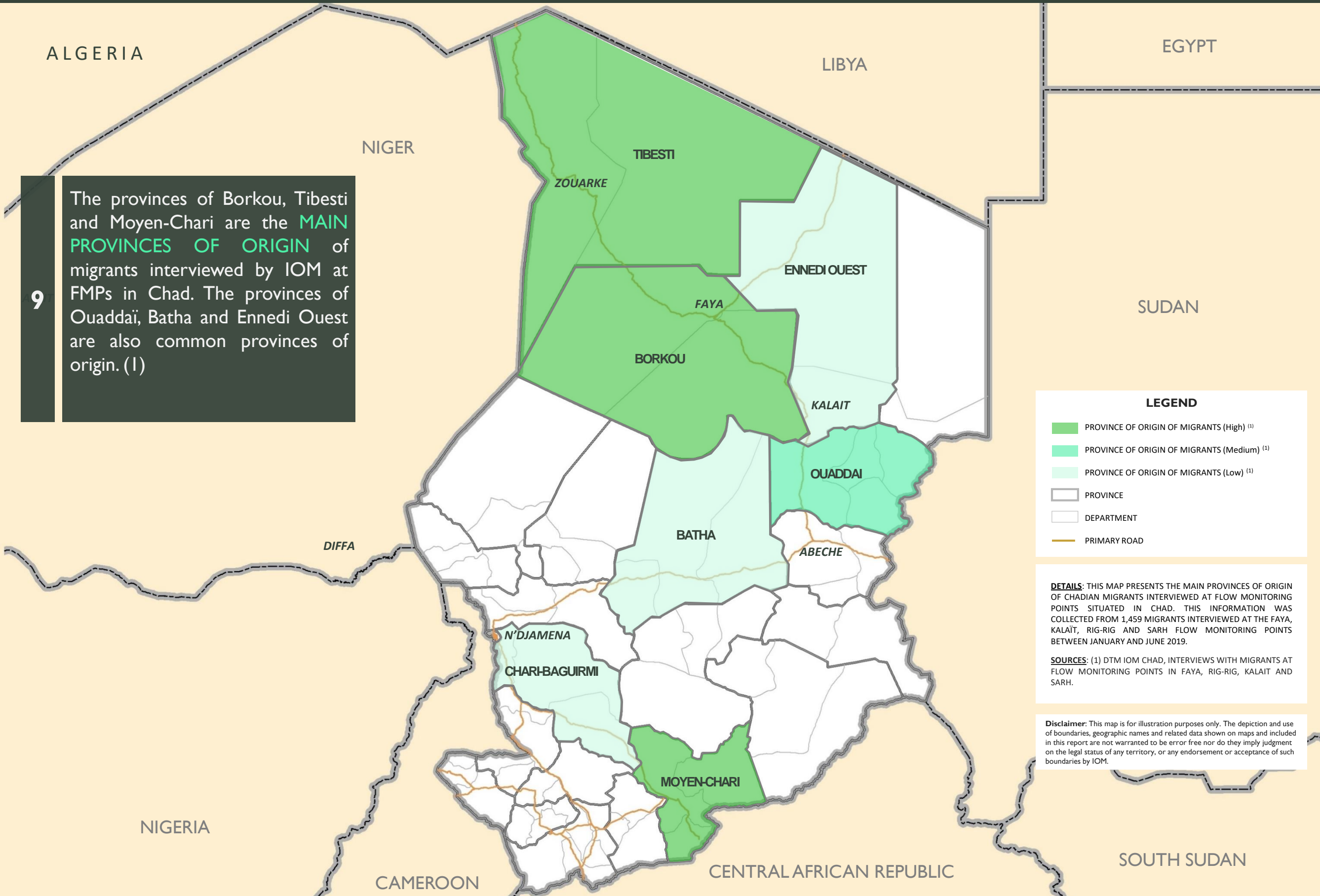
- PROVINCE
- DEPARTMENT
- FLOW MONITORING POINT (FMP) ⁽¹⁾
- PRIMARY ROAD
- IMPORTANT MIGRATORY EVENT ⁽²⁾
- AREA OF SEARCH AND RESCUE SUGGESTED IN CHAD ⁽³⁾
- MINES AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES

DETAILS: THIS MAP SHOWS SOME EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN 2019 AND WHICH MIGHT BE LINKED TO MIGRATORY TRENDS IN CHAD.

SOURCES: (1) THIS INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED BY IOM TEAMS IN CHAD. (2) IOM NIGER SEARCH AND RESCUE MISSION DOCUMENT, MARCH 2018, AVAILABLE AT: <http://www.nigermigrationresponse.org> (3) AREA SUGGESTED BY IOM CHAD FOR THE COVERAGE OF POSSIBLE SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS IN CHAD.

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9 The provinces of Borkou, Tibesti and Moyen-Chari are the **MAIN PROVINCES OF ORIGIN** of migrants interviewed by IOM at FMPs in Chad. The provinces of Ouaddaï, Batha and Ennedi Ouest are also common provinces of origin. (1)



LEGEND

- PROVINCE OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS (High) ⁽¹⁾
- PROVINCE OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS (Medium) ⁽¹⁾
- PROVINCE OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS (Low) ⁽¹⁾
- PROVINCE
- DEPARTMENT
- PRIMARY ROAD

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN PROVINCES OF ORIGIN OF CHADIAN MIGRANTS INTERVIEWED AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS SITUATED IN CHAD. THIS INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED FROM 1,459 MIGRANTS INTERVIEWED AT THE FAYA, KALAIT, RIG-RIG AND SARH FLOW MONITORING POINTS BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 2019.

SOURCES: (1) DTM IOM CHAD, INTERVIEWS WITH MIGRANTS AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS IN FAYA, RIG-RIG, KALAIT AND SARH.

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ALGERIA

LIBYA

NIGER

ZOUARKE

FAYA

KALAIT

343,591
Sudanese (1)

133,338
(2)

15,999
Nigerians (1)

42,788
(2)

ABECHE

SUDAN

N'DJAMENA

103,562
from CAR (1)

69,343
(1)

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

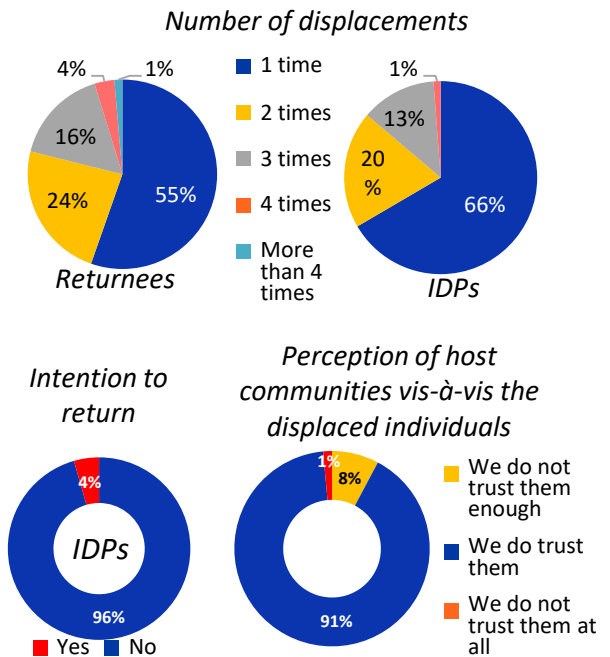
Several conflicts in Chad and neighbouring countries have resulted in significant displacement of populations to Chad or within Chad itself. These forced displacements are one of the main facets of mobility in the country.

Over 133,000 people have been displaced as a result of violence in Lac Province. The insurgency, which affects the entire Lake Chad Basin, has also generated return movements of Chadian nationals (nearly 43,000 individuals) who were living in Niger and Nigeria to Lac province.

Violence in the Central African Republic (CAR) has led to the return of nearly 70,000 Chadian nationals from CAR.

There are 343,591 refugees from Sudan displaced by violence in Darfur currently living in Chad. In addition, over 103,000 Central African refugees live in Chad.

A Return Intention Survey was conducted between March and April 2019 in Lac Province. Results show that 96 per cent of displaced individuals do not plan on leaving their current locations of displacement. Below are some key results from the survey.



DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN DISPLACEMENTS OF POPULATIONS IN CHAD CAUSED BY CONFLICTS AFFECTING CHAD OR NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

SOURCES: (1) UNHCR FIGURES IN JUNE 2019 - CHAD (2) DISPLACEMENT REPORT - DTM - JULY 2019

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ALGERIA

LIBYA

NIGER

NIGERIA

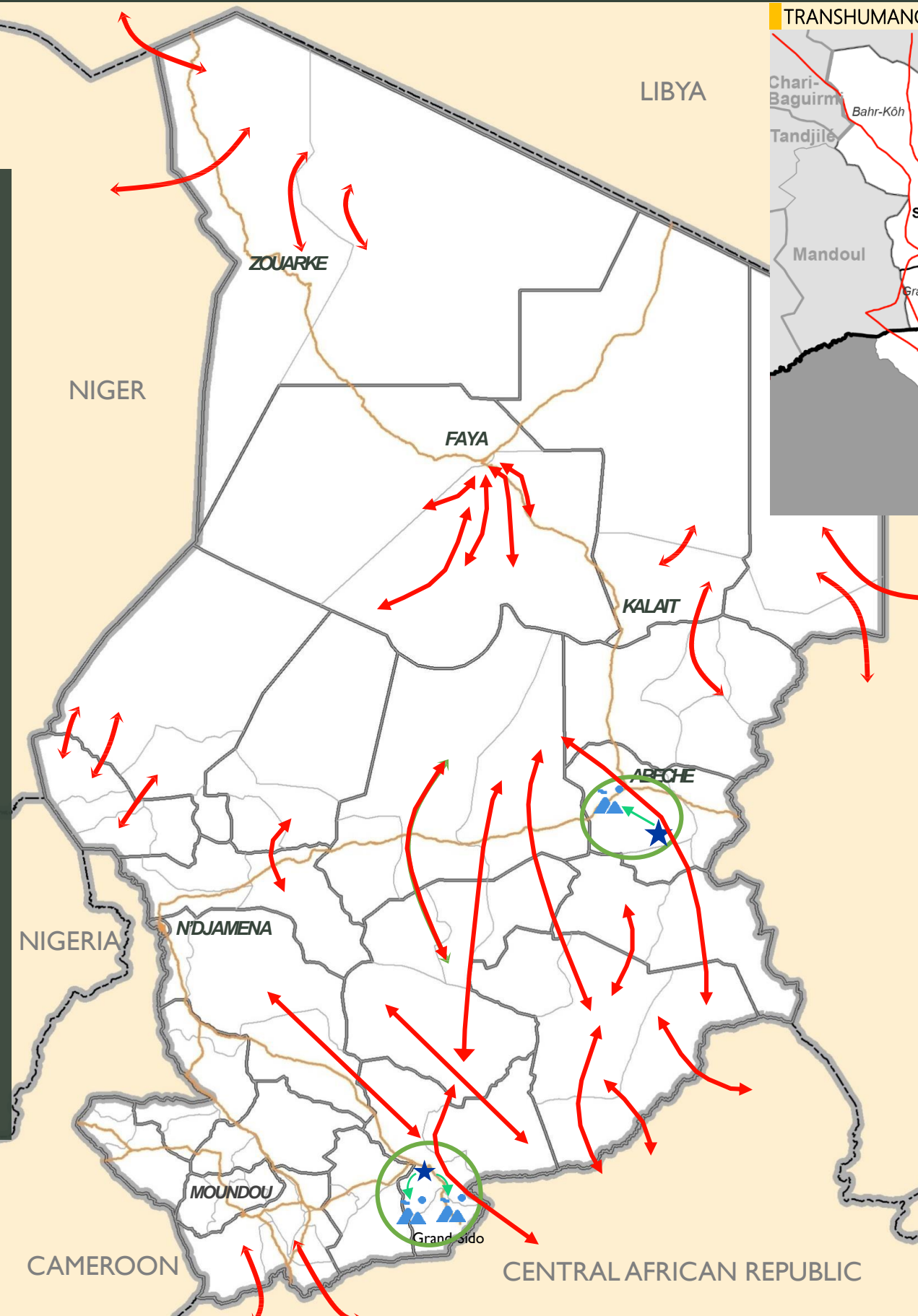
CAMEROON

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

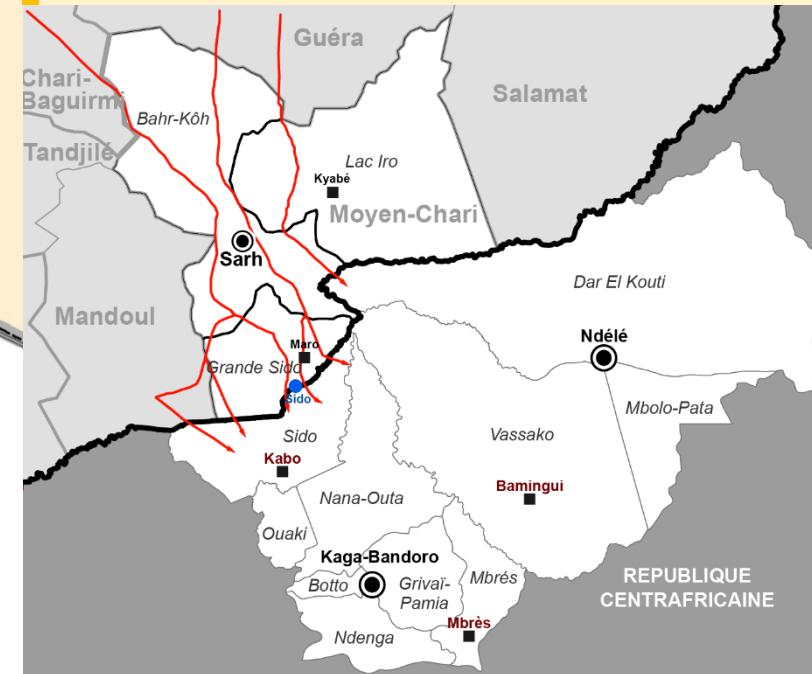
Another important element of mobility in Chad is **transhumance**, whereby nomadic herders seasonally travel along traditional corridors, both internally and across borders, in search of pastures for their livestock.

Since the beginning of 2019, IOM has been monitoring movements along transhumance corridors in the department of Grande-Sido (Moyen-Chari Province) to better understand their dynamics and assist in the prevention and management of agro-pastoral conflicts.

Through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), IOM Chad observed the movements of people displaced by agro-pastoral conflicts in the provinces of Moyen-Chari and Ouaddaï in August 2019.



TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDORS IN MOYEN-CHARI



LEGEND

- PROVINCE
- DEPARTMENT
- PRIMARY ROAD
- ↔ TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDOR (1)
- ★ AGRO-PASTORAL CONFLICT (2)
- ▲ LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT (2)
- DIRECTION OF DISPLACEMENT (2)
- PROVINCIAL CAPITAL
- DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDORS IN CHAD, AS WELL AS DISPLACEMENT OF POPULATIONS FOLLOWING AGRO-PASTORAL CONFLICTS. THE SMALL MAP SHOWS CROSS-BOUNDARY TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDORS BETWEEN CHAD AND THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IN MOYEN-CHARI PROVINCE

SOURCES: (1) INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP, APRIL 2014 REPORT (CENTRAL AFRICA: THE SECURITY CHALLENGES OF PASTORALISM) AND "THE PASTORAL SYSTEM OF CENTRAL CHAD" ([LINK](#)). (2) CONFLICTS BETWEEN FARMERS AND HERDERS IN PROVINCES OF MOYEN-CHARI AND OUADDAÏ PROVINCES LEADING TO THE DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE: ETT No. 23 MOYEN CHARI, 26 AUGUST 2019 ([LINK](#)), ETT N°21 OUADDAÏ, 23 AUGUST 2019([LINK](#)). (3)TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDORS IN MOYEN-CHARI PROVINCE WERE DRAWN DURING AN IOM WORKSHOP ORGANIZED WITH TRANSHUMANT HERDERS IN SARH FROM 20 TO 22 AUGUST 2019.

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IOM operations in Chad between January and August 2019

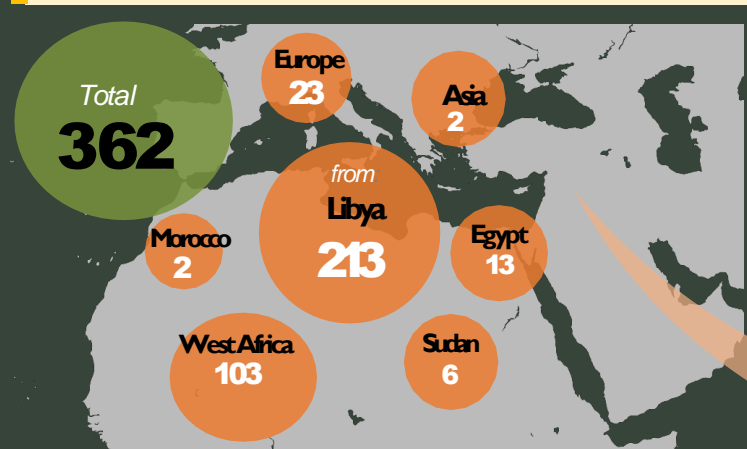
MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

- PRIMARY MIGRATORY ROUTE⁽²⁾
- MAIN ROUTE TO LIBYA AND EUROPE⁽²⁾
- MOVEMENTS FROM LIBYA BETWEEN JANUARY AND AUGUST 2019 ACCORDING TO IOM FMP (FMP in Zouarke reopened in June 2019)⁽²⁾
- MOVEMENTS TO LIBYA BETWEEN JANUARY AND AUGUST 2019 ACCORDING TO IOM FMP (FMP in Zouarke reopened in June 2019)⁽²⁾
- ROUTE TAKEN BY GOLD PANNERS⁽²⁾
- FLOW MONITORING POINT (FMP)
- AREA WHERE MIGRATORY EVENTS WERE REPORTED⁽²⁾
- AREA OF ECONOMIC ATTRACTION⁽²⁾

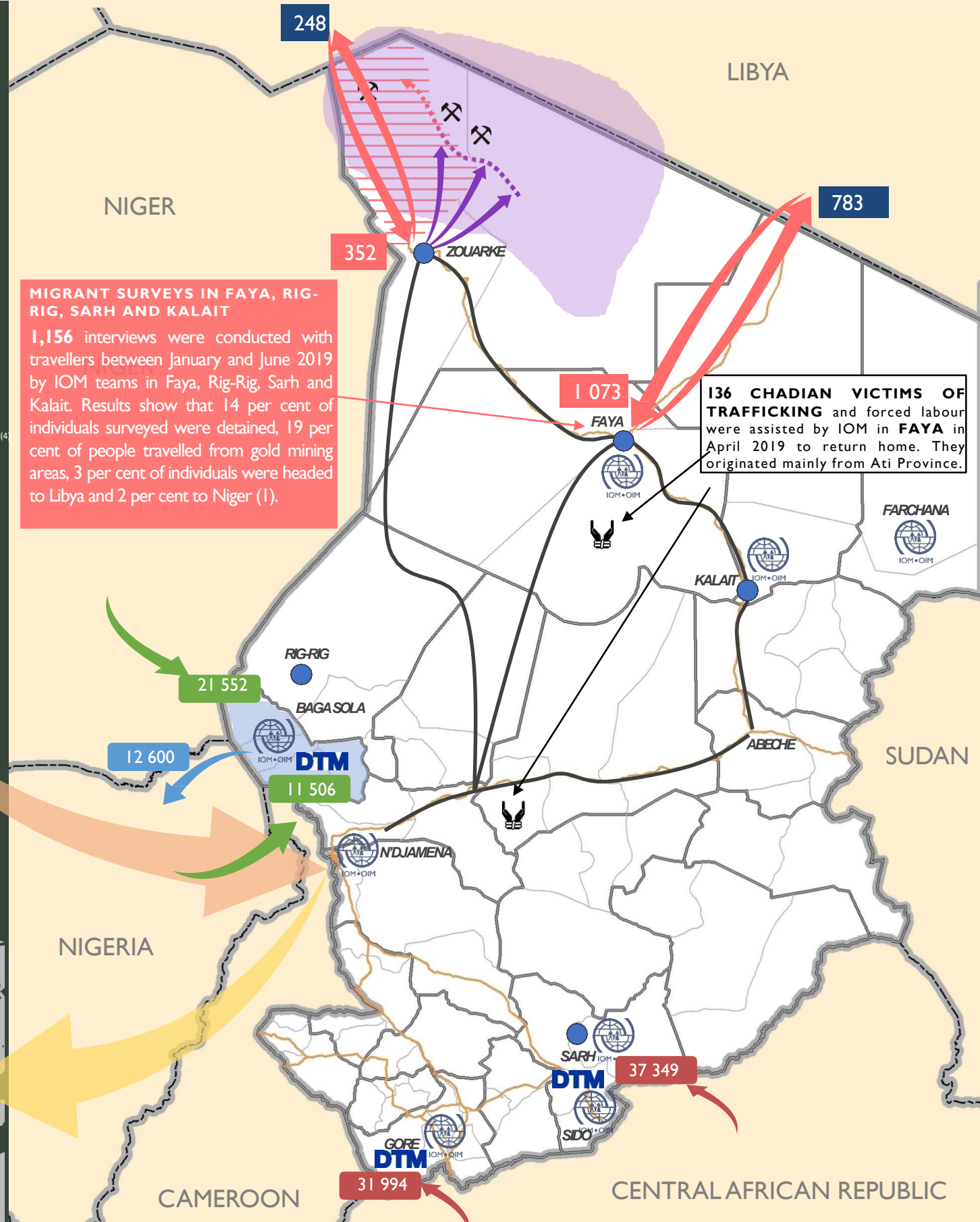
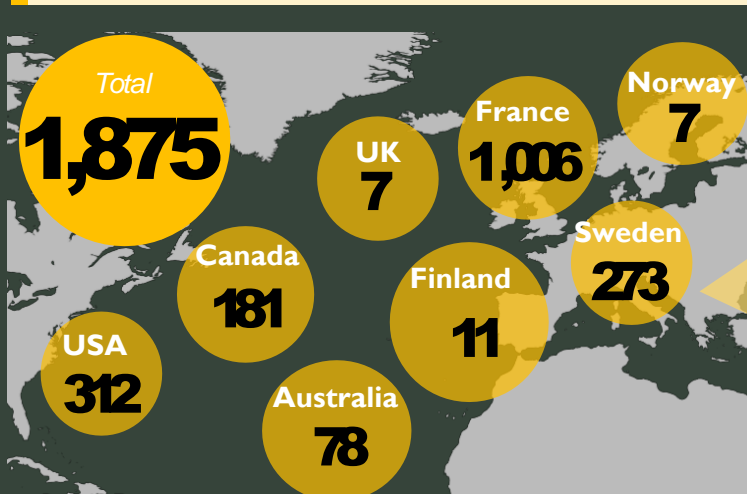
DISPLACEMENTS AND RETURNS

- MONITORING ACTIVITIES OF FORCED DISPLACEMENTS (DTM)
- CHADIAN RETURNS FOLLOWING BOKO HARAM CONFLICT⁽³⁾
- CHADIAN DEPARTURES FOLLOWING BOKO HARAM CONFLICT⁽⁴⁾
- CHADIAN RETURNS FOLLOWING CENTRAFRICAN CONFLICT⁽⁵⁾
- PROVINCES WITH HIGH FORCED DISPLACEMENT

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN⁽⁶⁾



FAMILY REUNIFICATION AND RESETTLEMENT⁽⁷⁾



EXPLANATION

This infographic shows IOM operations as well as the main migration trends in Chad.

IOM Operations: IOM conducts operations in 7 provinces in Chad and is implementing different projects. Since the beginning of 2018, IOM Chad has already welcomed and assisted over 300 Chadian migrants to return. These returns were mainly organized from Libya and Niger. Over 1,800 people were assisted with family reunification and resettlement in host countries.

IOM is currently collecting data from IDPs in Lac, Moyen-Chari and Logone Oriental Provinces, and data from other mobile populations at 4 key transit locations (Rig-Rig, Faya, Sarh and Zouarke) in order to better understand mobility trends and flows in Chad.

- LEGEND**
- PROVINCE
 - DEPARTMENT
 - PRIMARY ROAD
 - IOM OFFICE

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS IOM OPERATIONS IN CHAD.

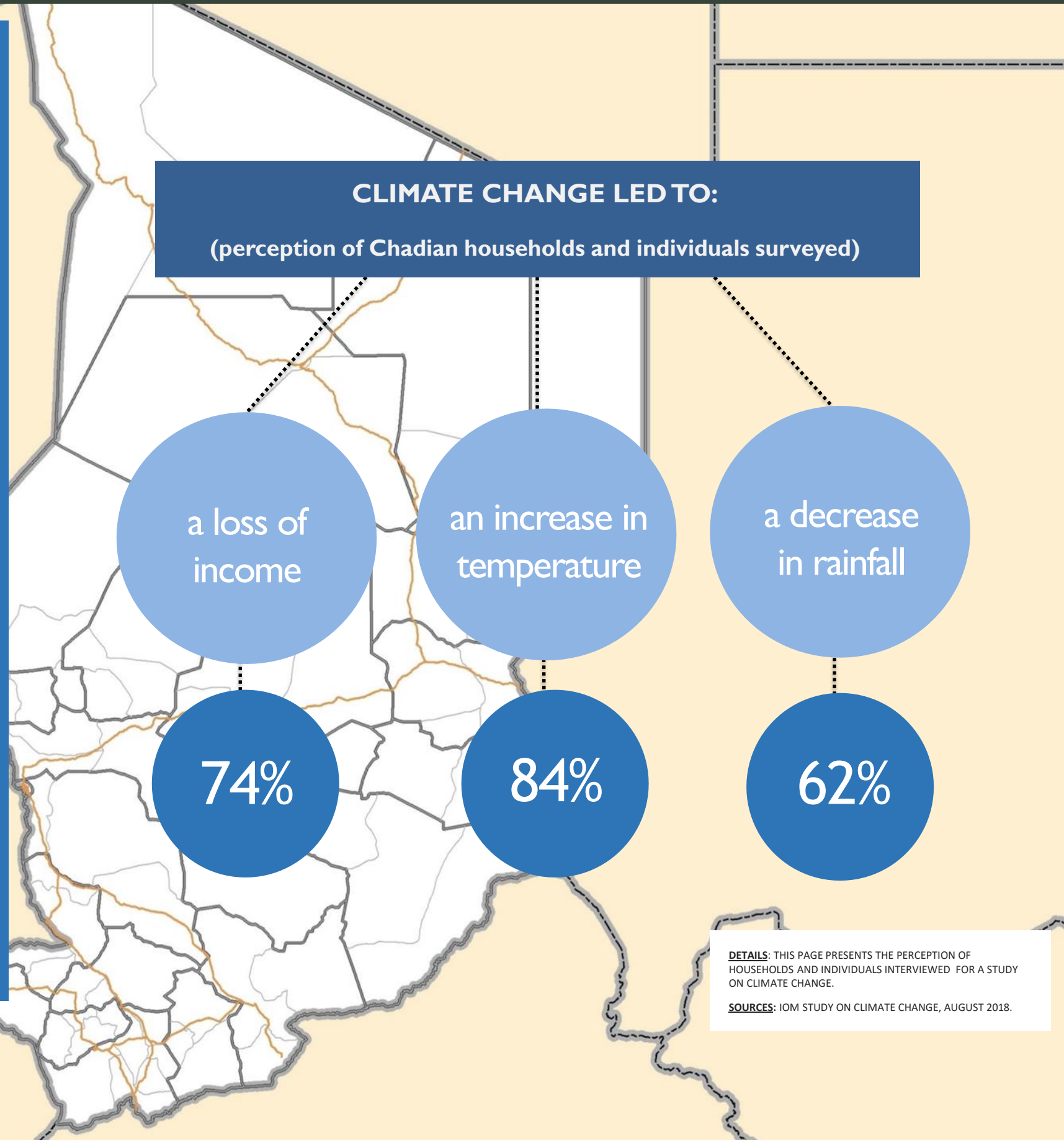
SOURCES: (1) SURVEYS CONDUCTED WITH 1,156 INDIVIDUALS IN FAYA, RIG-RIG, SARH AND KALAIT BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 2019. (2) INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM KEY INFORMANTS. (3) DATA COLLECTED BY IOM DTM CHAD, ROUND 8 OF DATA COLLECTION IN MAY 2019. (4) DATA COLLECTED BY IOM DTM NIGERIA. (5) DATA COLLECTED BY IOM DTM CHAD, ROUND 1 OF DATA COLLECTION BETWEEN MARCH AND JULY 2019. (6) AVRR DATA COLLECTED BY IOM FROM 1 JANUARY 2017 TO 30 JUNE 2019. (7) AVRR DATA COLLECTED BY IOM FROM 01 JANUARY 2018 TO 30 JUNE 2019.

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In August 2018, IOM conducted a data collection and monitoring exercise on climate change in the four countries of the Lake Chad Basin: Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. The purpose of the exercise was to collect baseline data on the linkages between climate change, conflict, migration and livelihoods.

The exercise sought to understand the relationship between areas affected by both climatic variations and conflicts. The information gathered was intended to inform national and regional stakeholders in the Lake Chad Basin, including government, humanitarian and development actors as well as regional institutions such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

A total of 4,789 households were interviewed. **74 per cent** of individuals perceived a loss of income, **84 per cent** an increase in temperature and **62 per cent** a decrease in rainfall. Additional studies should be conducted on this subject, particularly in Chad, where many movements, including transhumance, are linked to climate and often generate conflicts between communities.



DETAILS: THIS PAGE PRESENTS THE PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED FOR A STUDY ON CLIMATE CHANGE.

SOURCES: IOM STUDY ON CLIMATE CHANGE, AUGUST 2018.

ALGERIA

EGYPT

In 2018, IOM updated a [study on migrant smuggling](#) dating back to 2011. This new study aimed to provide an updated assessment of human trafficking in Chad by highlighting the causes of human trafficking, the ways in which it manifests itself, and the mechanisms in place to fight human trafficking. It also allowed IOM teams to draw the major routes used by human traffickers.

The study revealed that the difficult terrain in Chad gives migrants the impression that they must use smugglers and facilitators to cross the Libyan desert. Migrants using the services of these smugglers expose themselves to the dangers of human trafficking without knowing it.

These smugglers usually operate from Kanem, Borkou, Tibesti and Ennedi Provinces.

According to the study, the majority of victims of trafficking (64%) migrate voluntarily before meeting traffickers along the way.

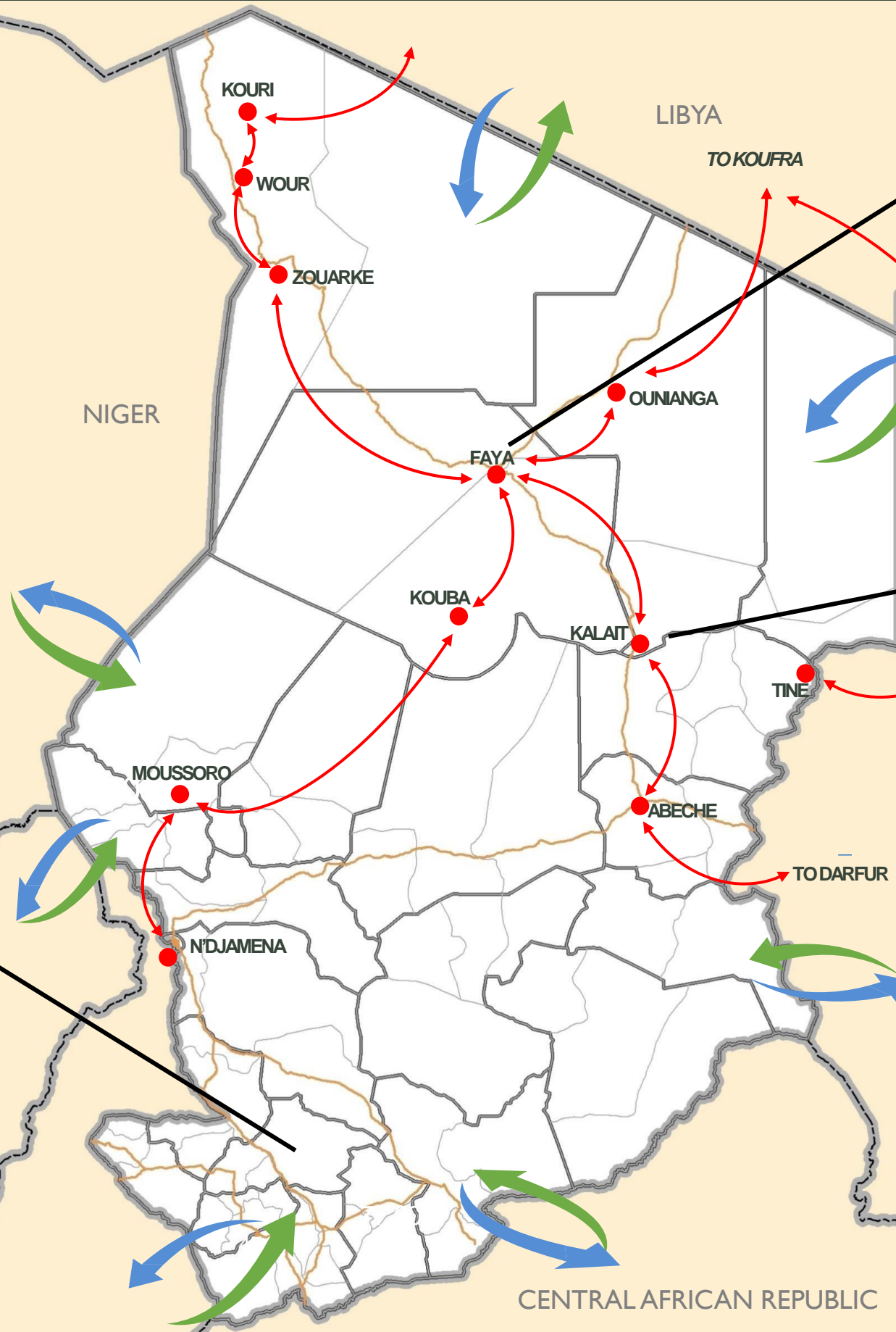
14

“My sister was a victim of **domestic and sexual abuse** that led to an unwanted pregnancy. The father was a human trafficker in Abéché who has since repudiated her. I wanted to file a criminal complaint but could not prove that my sister was a minor, for lack of a birth certificate...”

Brother of trafficking victim from Kelo

NIGERIA

DIFFA



“After I left Agadez, my smugglers took all my money. I was then sold to a human trafficker. I hoped to save enough money to continue my travel to the West, but I wasn’t able to. I was **only exploited** by ever member in the group...”

Irregular migrant from Burkina Faso victim of human trafficking, interviewed in Faya (Borkou province)

“I am a painter, originally from Mandoul Province. I went to N’Djamena looking for work. One day, a **man hired us to work on a construction site** in Abéché (Ouaddai Province). There were eleven of us. The man took us in his car, paid for food and drove to a house in a village 25 kilometres from Kalait (Ennedi-West Province). In the house, there were seven other people who were also going to Abéché. The man asked us to stay there and not to leave. While talking with a villager, I realized that we were in northern Chad and that Abéché was far behind us. I escaped with two other people...”

Trafficking victim interviewed in Abéché (Ouaddai Province)

LEGEND

- PROVINCE
- DEPARTMENT
- PRIMARY ROAD
- MAIN DESTINATION
- MAIN HUMAN TRAFFICKING ROUTE
- CROSS-BORDER TRAFFICKING

DETAILS: THIS MAP PRESENTS THE MAIN ROUTES USED BY TRAFFICKERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS WELL AS TESTIMONIES BY TRAFFICKING VICTIMS INTERVIEWED BY IOM.

SOURCES: 2018 IOM STUDY ON THE TRAFFICKING OF MIGRANTS.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): « Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or (IDPs) 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 ». (Convention relating to the Status of Refugees , 1951, Art. 1A(2)).

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.

Trafficking in persons – 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. Source : Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (adopted 15 November 2000, entered into force 25 December 2003) 2237 UNTS 319, Art. 3(a).

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: This program aims to bring together refugees who are in a country, with their family living in other countries. Before starting the reunification procedure, a DNA test is performed to formally establish the family link.

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. IOM works in partnership with UNHCR in this context.

AVR: Assisted Voluntary Return. It is a support to foreign migrants who are in any country and have voluntarily chosen to return to their country.

AVRR: Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration. 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.

SOURCES: IOM International Migration Law Glossary, 2019 edition.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND DATA:

IOM - Flow Monitoring Points (Chad, Niger, Nigeria) (migration.iom.int)

IOM Regional Office - Voluntary Returns Data (internal data)

IOM Regional Office - (Areas of attraction for worker migration)

IOM Italy, Spain and Greece - Compilation (migration.iom.int)

IOM Libya - DTM and FMS (migration.iom.int)

IOM Niger - Returns data by region of origin

IOM Niger - Search & Rescue (nigermigrationresponse.org)

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

UNDESA - Migrant database

UNHCR - Refugee Data

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

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