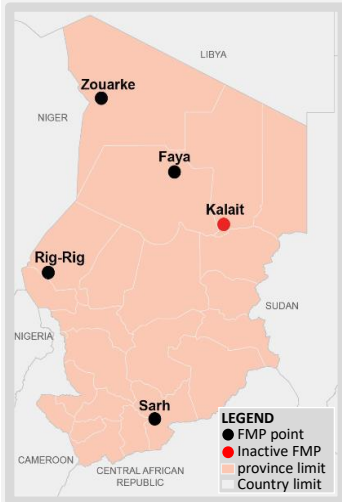


**INTRODUCTION:** IOM works with national and regional authorities, as well as local partners to better understand migration movements across **West and Central Africa**. This report presents data collected in September 2019 at key transit points in **Faya, Zouarké, Rig-Rig and Sarh** in **Northern, Western and Southern Chad**. These Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set up to monitor the movements of travellers in transit through the country. It should be noted that the **Kalait** FMP was rendered inactive in June 2019 in order to open the Zouarké FMP to better monitor cross-border movements.



In September 2019, 745 individuals were, on average, observed at Chad FMPs each day. This represents a 10 per cent increase from August 2019, during which an average of 674 individuals were observed every day. **This increase can be explained by the fact that the harvesting period in the southern part of the country has started and people are moving to purchase agricultural products.** The main types of movements of travellers observed at FMPs were short-term local movements, accounting for 46 per cent of flows. In September 2019, 88 per cent of travellers were adults (70% were men and 18% were women), while 12 per cent were children (7% of boys and 5% of girls). Chadian nationals made up the overwhelming majority of travellers (95%). It should be noted that more than 3 per cent of the travellers observed were Nigerian, Sudanese and Central African nationals. Sarh, Faya, Sido and Abéché were the primary locations of origin of travellers with respectively 27, 19, 10 and 9 per cent of travellers. Faya, Sido and Sarh were the main destinations of travellers with respectively 23, 17 and 17 per cent of individuals who were heading to these cities.

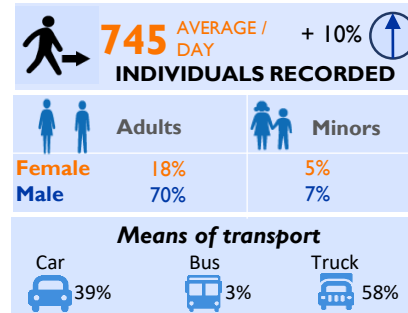
**METHODOLOGY :** Flow Monitoring (FM) is a data collection exercise which aims to identify areas with high internal, cross-border and inter-regional mobility. These areas are first identified at the national level, in collaboration with national authorities. DTM teams then choose, following consultations 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.

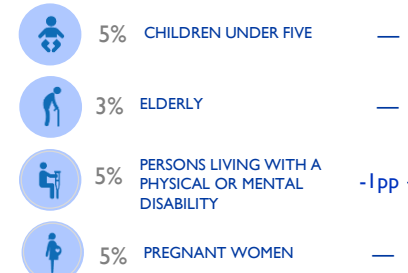
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



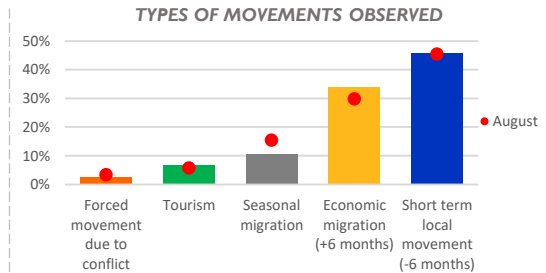
Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

Origin of flows	%
SARH	27
FAYA	19
SIDO	10
ABÉCHÉ	9
OTHER	35

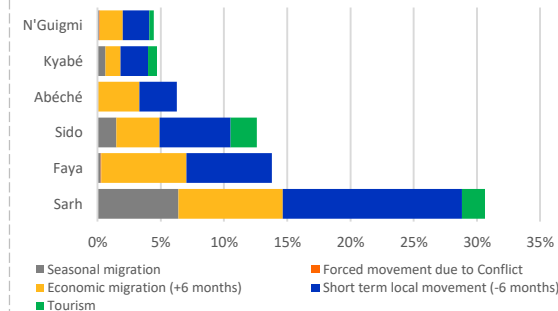
  

Destination of flows	%
FAYA	23
SIDO	17
SARH	17
ABÉCHÉ	11
OTHER	32

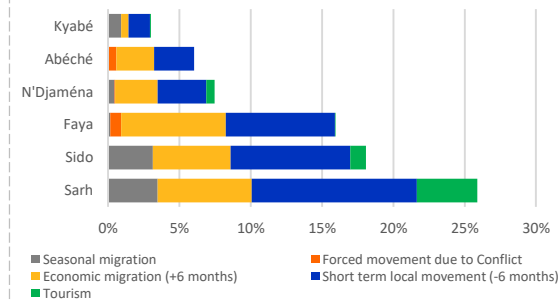
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL



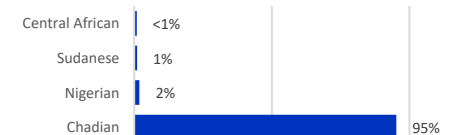
### ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



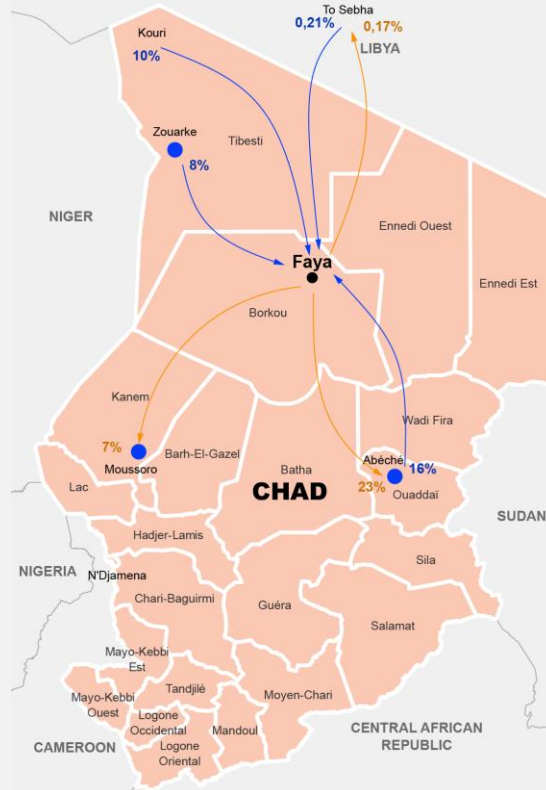
A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **Faya** in March 2018 to monitor the flows of travellers in transit, including migrants going to and coming from northern Chad. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Faya FMP in September 2019.

Over the course of the month, the average daily number of individuals observed was 291, compared to 288 in August 2019. This small difference between these two months can be explained by the fact that no significant event or trend impacting traveler flows was observed during the month of September in Faya.

**Short-term local movements (48%) and economic migration (47%)** were the main types of movements observed. Faya (46%), Abéché (16%), Kouri (10%) and Zouarké (8%) were the main locations of origin of flows observed during this month. Faya also constituted the main destination of flows with 55 per cent of travellers heading there, followed by the city of Abéché with 23 per cent of travellers heading there. Observations during this month showed that 90 per cent of travellers were adults : 78 per cent were men, 12 per cent were women; while 10 per cent were minors (6% boys and 4% girls). The travellers observed during August 2019 at the Faya FMP were almost exclusively Chadian nationals (99%). Some Sudanese and Pakistani nationals were also identified (<1%).

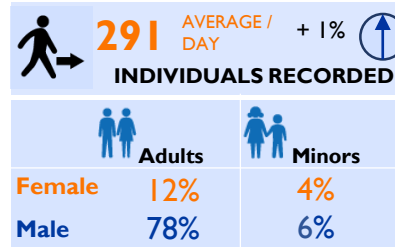
### Observed movements to and from Faya (September 2019)

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

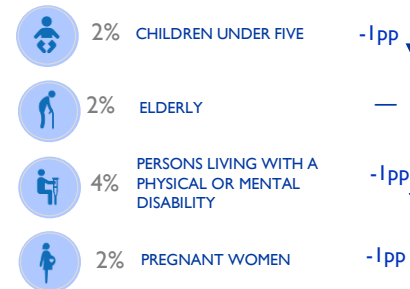


### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



pp: point percentage



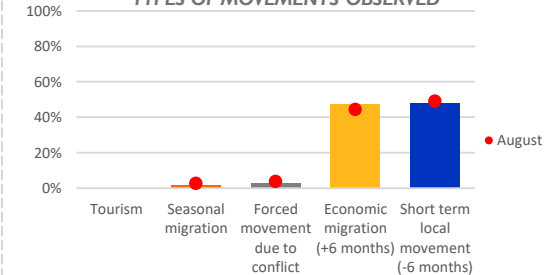
Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

Origin of flows	%
FAYA	46
ABÉCHÉ	16
KOURI	10
ZOUARKÉ	8
OTHER	20

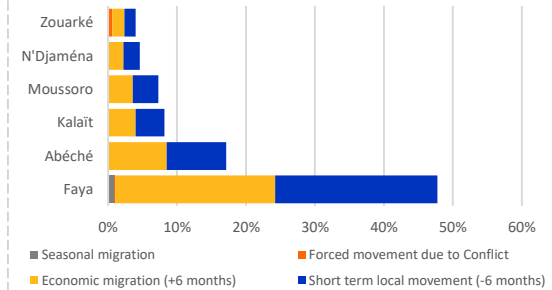
  

Destination of flows	%
FAYA	55
ABÉCHÉ	23
MOUSSORO	7
OTHER	15

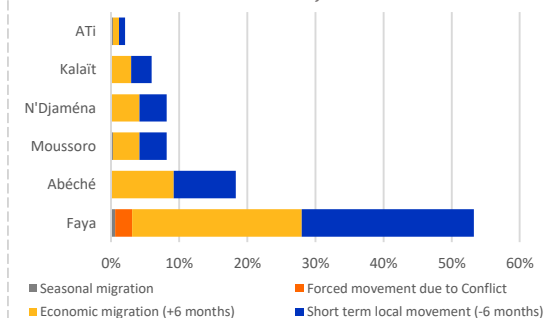
### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



### ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

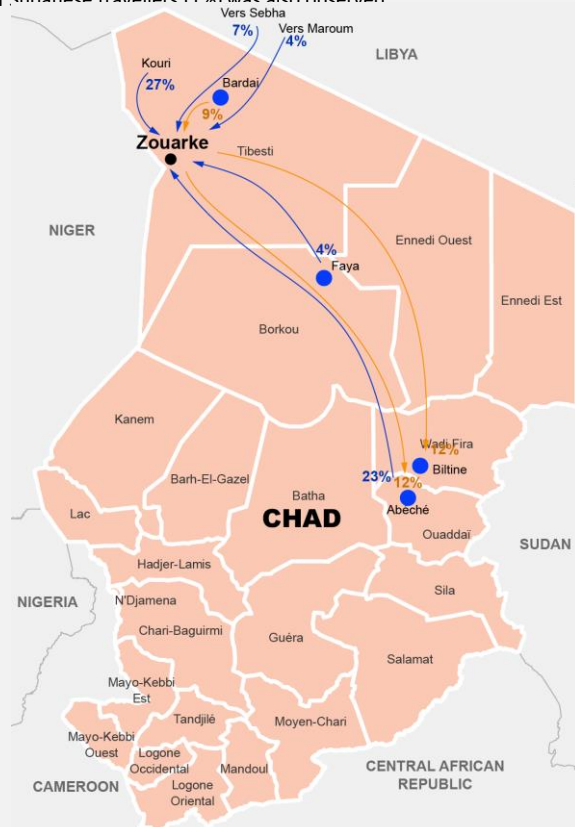


A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in April 2017 in Zouarké to monitor flows of travellers in transit, primarily those going to and returning from Libya. This FMP was inactive for several months because of the security situation in the area, but was reactivated in July 2019. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Zouarké FMP in September 2019.

Over the course of the month, 108 individuals were on average observed every day (the same average as the one observed in August 2019). This stability in flows between these two months can be explained by the fact that no significant event or trend impacting traveler flows was observed during the month of September 2019 in Zouarké. **Short-term local movements (40%) and economic migration (39%)** were the main types of movements observed during this period. Kouri, Abéché and Zouarké were the main locations of origin of flows with respectively 27, 23 and 23 per cent of travellers coming from these cities. Many sheep sellers came from Abéché to Zouarké. Zouarké (31%), Abéché (12%) and Biltine (12%) were the main destinations of travellers. Chadians (99%) accounted for almost all the nationalities observed at the Zouarké FMP in September 2019. A very small number of Sudanese travellers (1%) was also observed.

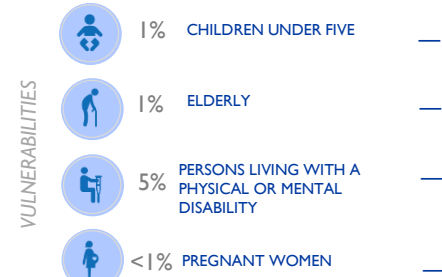
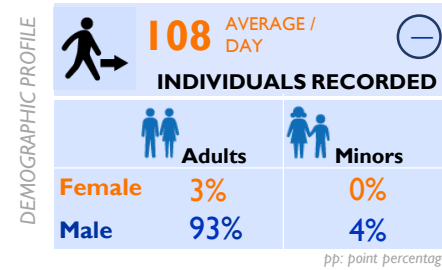
### Observed movements to and from Zouarké (September 2019)

- ➡️ **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)

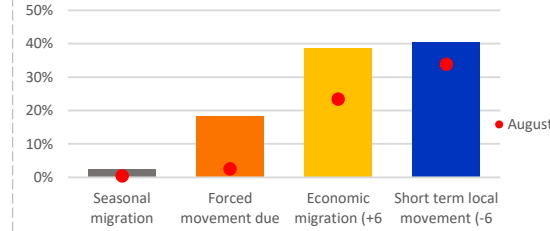


Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

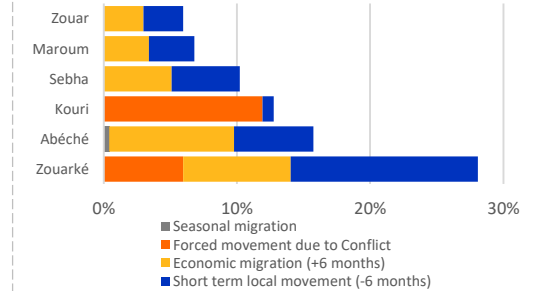
Origin of flows	%
KOURI	27
ABÉCHÉ	23
ZOUARKÉ	23
OTHER	27

Destination of flows	%
ZOUARKÉ	31
ABÉCHÉ	12
BILTINE	12
OTHER	45

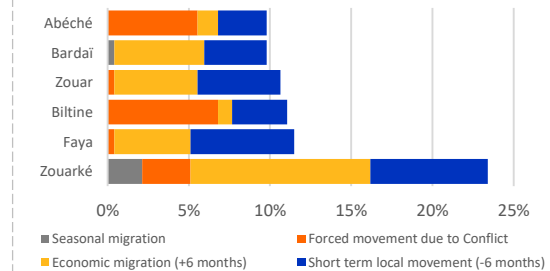
### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



### ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT






### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

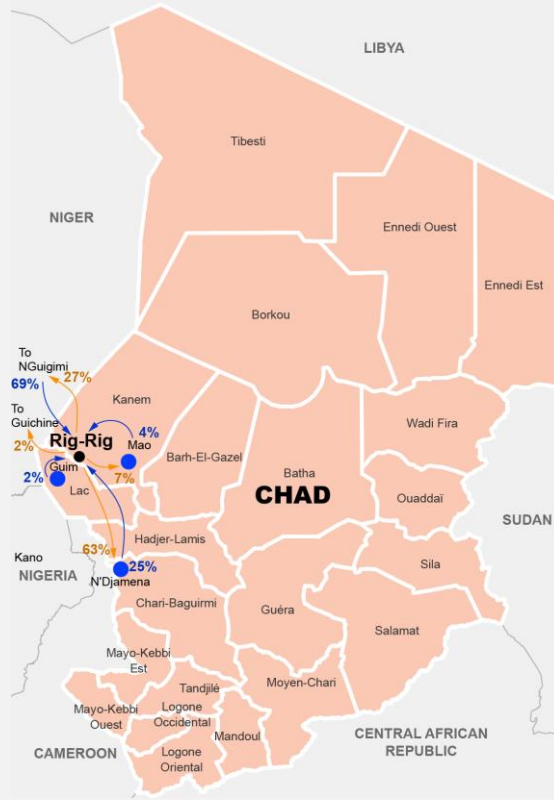


A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **April 2019** in **Rig-Rig** to monitor flows of **travellers in transit** to and from Niger. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Rig-Rig FMP in September 2019.

Over the course of the month, 33 individuals were on average observed every day, compared to 39 in July 2019 (the Rig-Rig FMP was not functional during the month of August). This 15 per cent decrease 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** (49% of observed movements) were the main types of movements observed at the Rig-Rig FMP during this period. Nguigmi in Niger (69%) and N'Djamena (25%) were the main cities of origin of the flows observed during this month. These two cities were also the main destination cities for travellers, with respectively 63 and 27 per cent of travellers going to N'Djamena and Nguigmi. The travellers observed during this month were mostly Chadian nationals (94%).

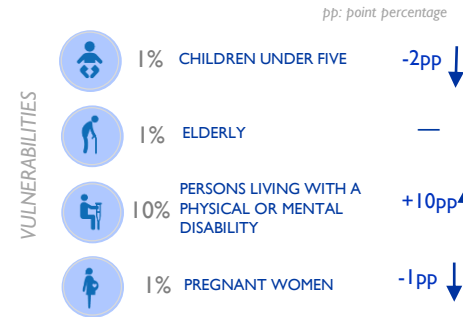
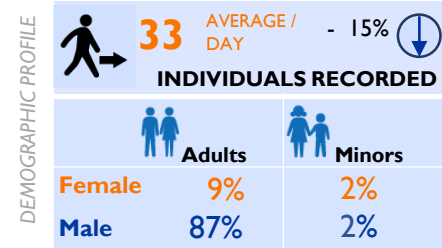
### Observed movements to and from Rig-Rig (September 2019)

-  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)



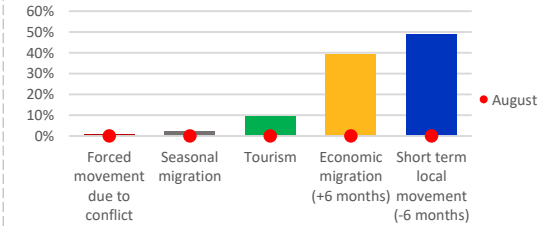
**ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL**

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

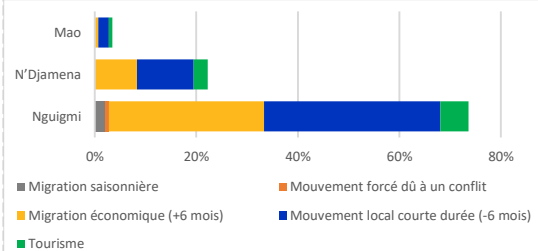
Origin of flows	%
NGUIGIMI	69
N'DJAMENA	25
MAO	4
GUIM	2

Destination of flows	%
N'DJAMENA	63
NGUIGIMI	27
MAO	7
GUIHINEY	2
DABOUA	1

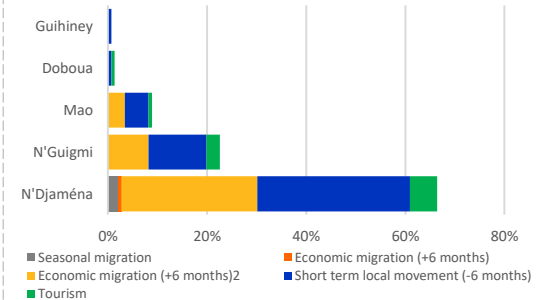
### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



### ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

