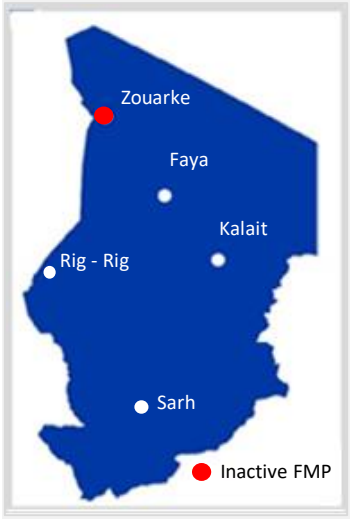
FLOW MONITORING REPORT
Migration in Northern, Western and Southern CHAD

Dashboard # 27
Reporting period : June 2019

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 June 2019 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 to monitor the movements of travellers in transit through the country. The Zouarké FMP has been inactive since October 2018 for security reasons.



In June 2019, 518 individuals were, on average, observed at Chad FMPs every day. **This represents a significant increase of 43 per cent from May 2019, when on average 363 people were observed each day. This increase may be explained by the normal resumption of movements following the month of May when movements were limited due to Ramadan**. The main types of movement of travellers observed at FMPs were short-term local movements, accounting for 49 percent of flows, while seasonal migration accounted for 15 percent of flows. This is due to the beginning of the rainy season in the south of the country where people are moving more and more to plough their fields. As of June 2019, 87 per cent of travellers were adults (66 per cent were men and 21 per cent were women), while 13 per cent were children (7% of boys and 6% of girls). Chadian nationals made up the majority of travellers (96.1%). It should be noted that 2 per cent and 1 per cent of the travellers observed were respectively Central Africans and Nigeriens. Sarh, Sido, Faya and Abéché were the primary locations of origin of travellers with respectively 28, 16, 15 and 13 per cent of travellers. Sido, Sarh and Faya were the main destinations of travellers: respectively 23, 20 and 17 per cent of travellers 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)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

518 AVERAGE / DAY **+ 43%**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	21%	6%
Male	66%	7%

Means of transport

Car	Bus	Truck
41%	3%	55%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

6%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	+2pp
3%	ELDERLY	+1pp
1%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	—
4%	PREGNANT WOMEN	+1pp

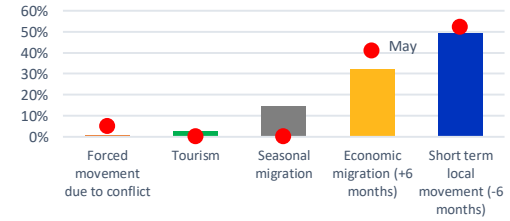
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

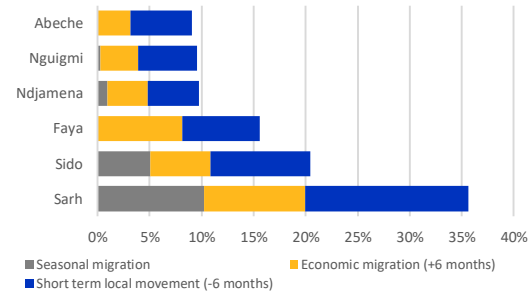
Origin of flows	%
SARH	28
SIDO	16
FAYA	15
ABECHE	13
OTHER	28

Destination of flows	%
SIDO	23
SARH	20
FAYA	17
ABECHE	11
OTHER	29

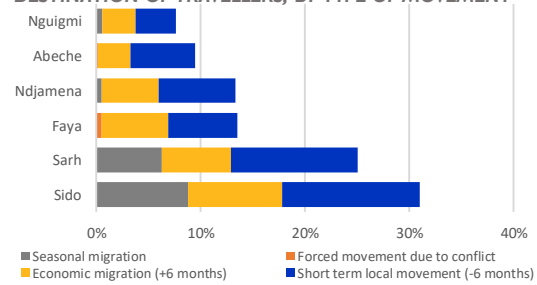
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



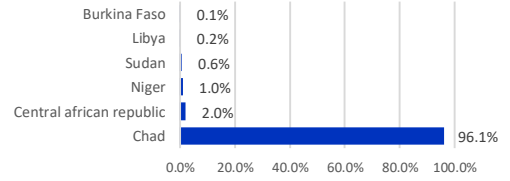
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
CHAD - Kalait

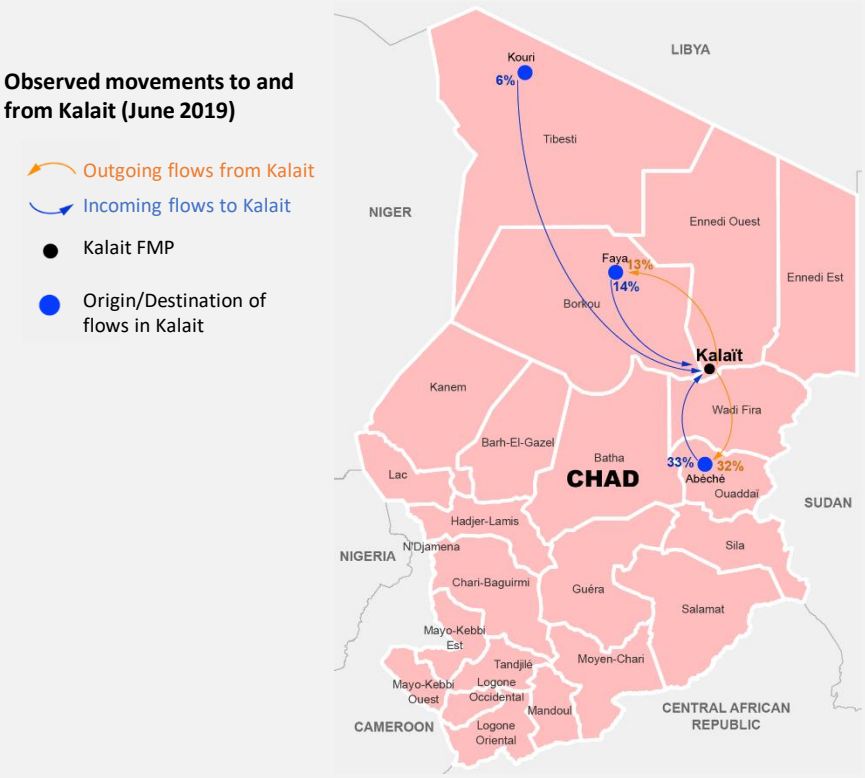
Dashboard # 27
Reporting period : June 2019

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 **June 2019**.

Over the reporting period, the average daily number of individuals observed (88 individuals) decreased by 20 per cent when compared to May 2019. This decrease may be explained by the hot season currently hitting the north of the country and resulting in travellers moving during the night. **Short-term local movements** were the main types of movements observed during this period with 93 per cent of travellers.

Kalait, Abéché and Faya were the primary locations of origin of travellers with respectively 45, 33 and 14 per cent of travellers from these towns. Kalait (55%), Abéché (32%) and Faya (13%) were also the main destinations for travellers. Chadians (99.8%) accounted for almost all the travellers observed at the Kalait FMP in June 2019. A very small number of Sudanese (0.1%) and Cameroonian (0.1%) travellers have been observed.

Observed movements to and from Kalait (June 2019)



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

88 AVERAGE / DAY **- 20%**

INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	12%	2%
Male	85%	1%

pp: percentage point

VULNERABILITIES

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

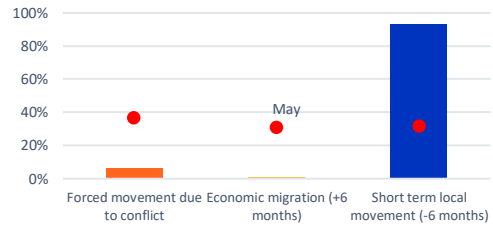
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

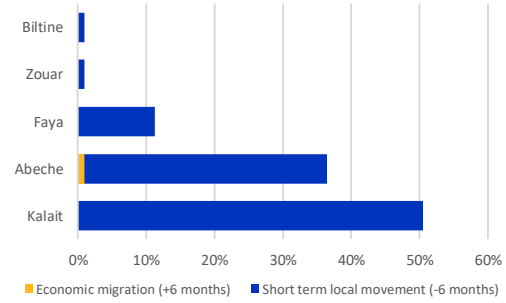
Origin of flows	%
KALAIT	45
ABECHE	33
FAYA	14
KOURI	6
OTHER	2

Destination of flows	%
KALAIT	55
ABECHE	32
FAYA	13

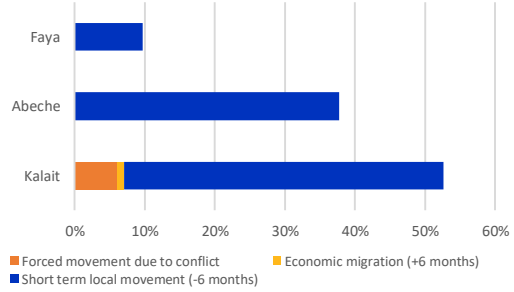
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



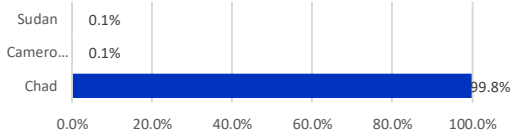
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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 # 27
Reporting period : June 2019

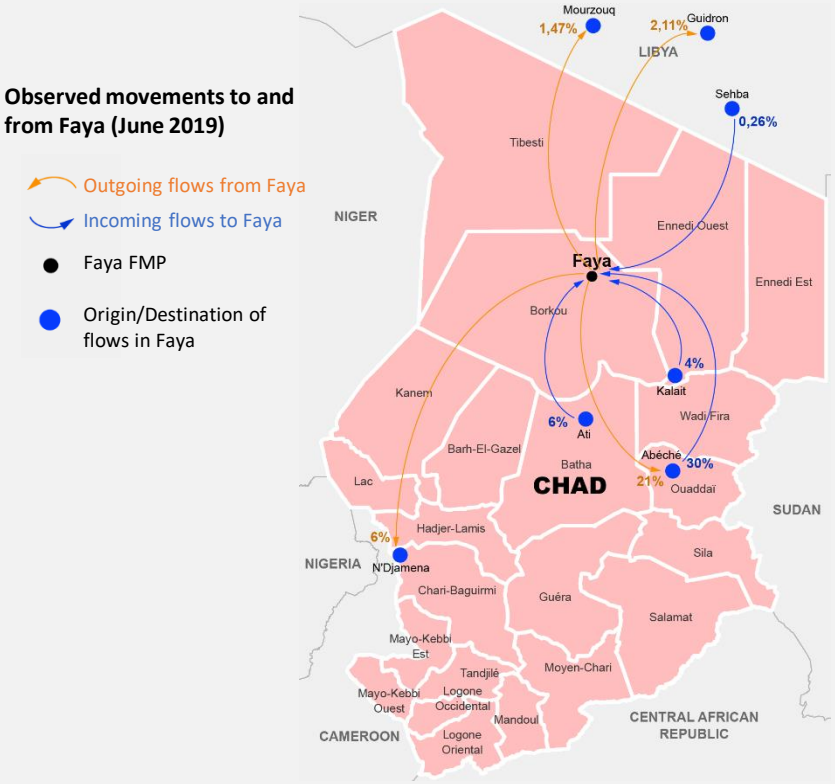
A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in Faya in March 2018 to monitor the flows of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Faya FMP in **June 2019**.

During this month, the average daily number of individuals observed was 148, compared to 179 in May 2019. This 17 per cent decrease may be explained by the current heat in the north of the country, resulting in travellers moving during the night.

Economic migration (53%) was the main type of movement observed. Faya (45%) and Abéché (30%) were the primary locations of travellers observed during this month. Faya was also the main destination of flows with 55 per cent of travellers heading there, followed by Abéché with 21 per cent of travellers.

Observations during this month showed that 80 per cent of travellers were adults: 69 per cent were men, 11 per cent were women; while 20 per cent were minors (14% boys and 6% girls). The travellers observed during June 2019 at the Faya FMP were almost all Chadians (99.5%). Some Libyans were also observed (0.5%).

Observed movements to and from Faya (June 2019)



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

148 AVERAGE / DAY -17%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	11%	6%
Male	69%	14%

pp: percentage point

VULNERABILITIES

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

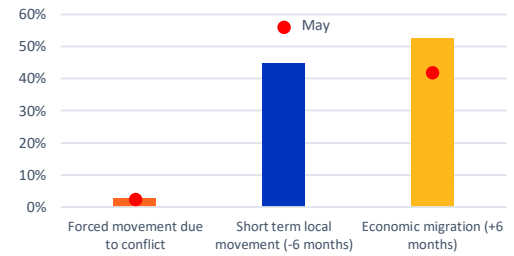
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

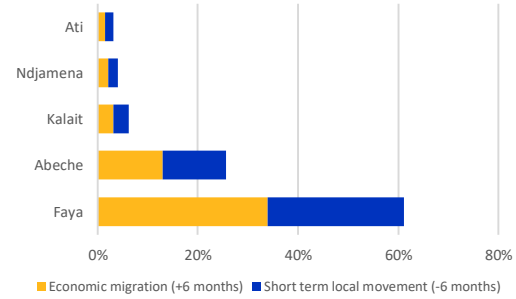
Origin of flows	%
FAYA	45
ABECHE	30
ATI	6
KALAIT	4
OTHER	15

Destination of flows	%
FAYA	55
ABECHE	21
N'DJAMENA	6
OTHER	18

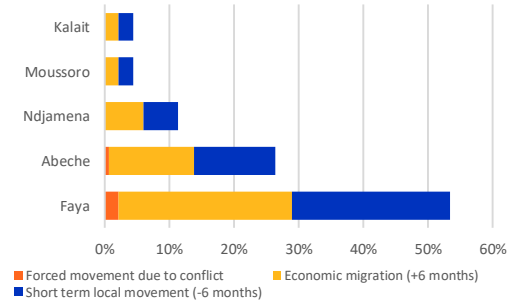
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



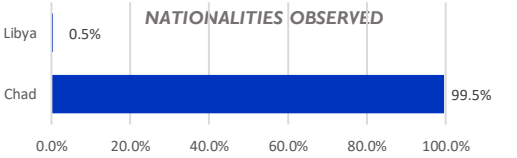
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



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FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES ARE IMPLEMENTED BY IOM

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
CHAD - Rig-Rig

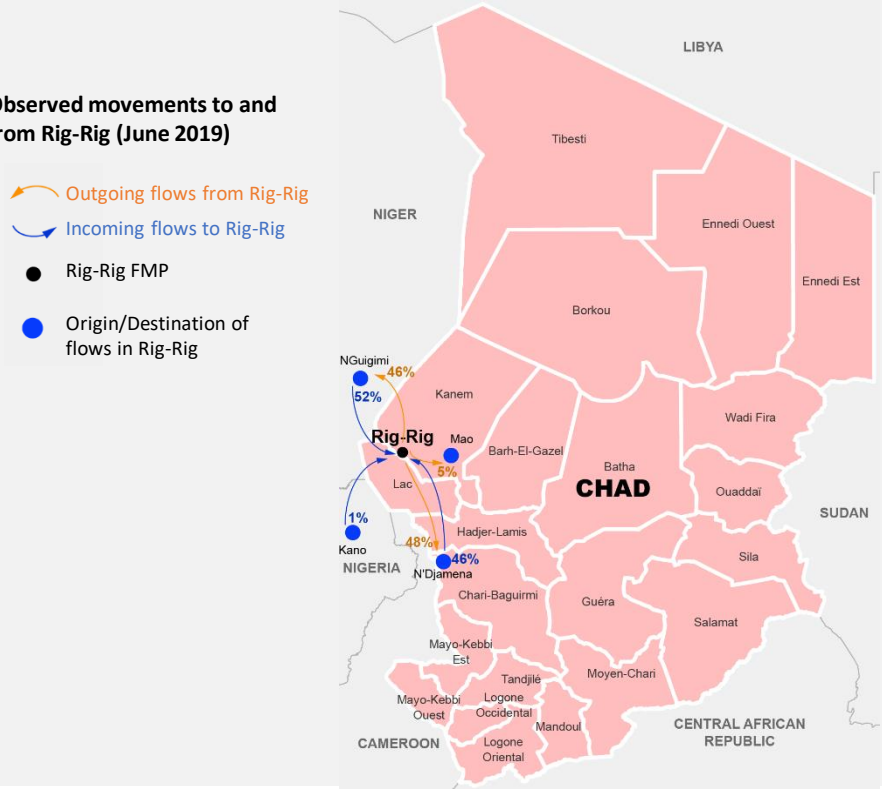
Dashboard # 27
Reporting period : June 2019

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 **June 2019**.

Over the reporting period, 45 individuals were on average observed every day, compared to 36 in May 2019, an increase of 25 per cent which can be explained by the fact that travellers to or from Niger increasingly avoid passing through the Lac province, because of armed groups attacks, and pass through Rig-Rig instead. **Short-term local movements** (53% of observed movements) were the main types of movements observed at the Rig-Rig FMP. Nguigmi in Niger (52%) and N'Djamena (46%) were the main locations of origin of the flows observed. These two cities also constituted the main destination of flows, with respectively 48 per cent and 46 per cent of travellers going to N'Djamena and Nguigmi.

The vast majority of observed individuals (94%) were adults: 86 percent were men, 8 percent were women, while 6 percent were minors (3% boys and 3% girls). Most travellers were Chadians (86.8%). Some Nigeriens (11.6%), Burkinabés (1.3%), Cameroonians (0.2%) and Mauritanians (0.1%) were also identified.

Observed movements to and from Rig-Rig (June 2019)



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

45 AVERAGE / DAY **+ 25%**
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	8%	3%
Male	86%	3%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

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

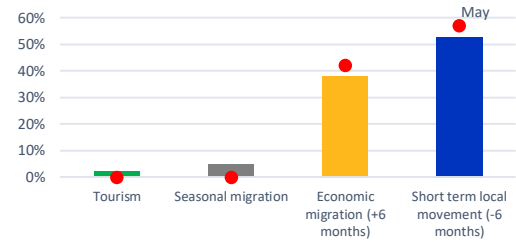
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

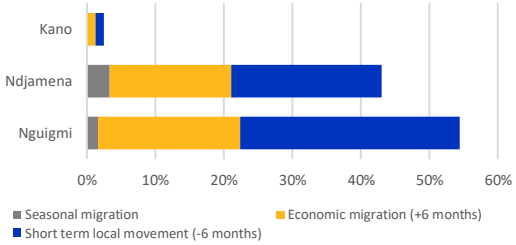
Origin of flows	%
NGUIGMI	52
N'DJAMENA	46
KANO	1
RIG-RIG	1

Destination of flows	%
N'DJAMENA	48
NGUIGIMI	46
MAO	5
OTHER	1

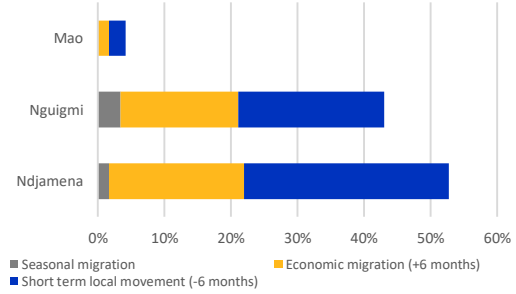
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



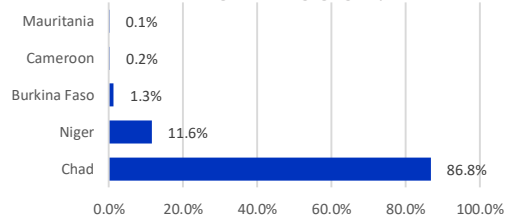
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



POPULATION FLOW MONITORING
CHAD - Sarh

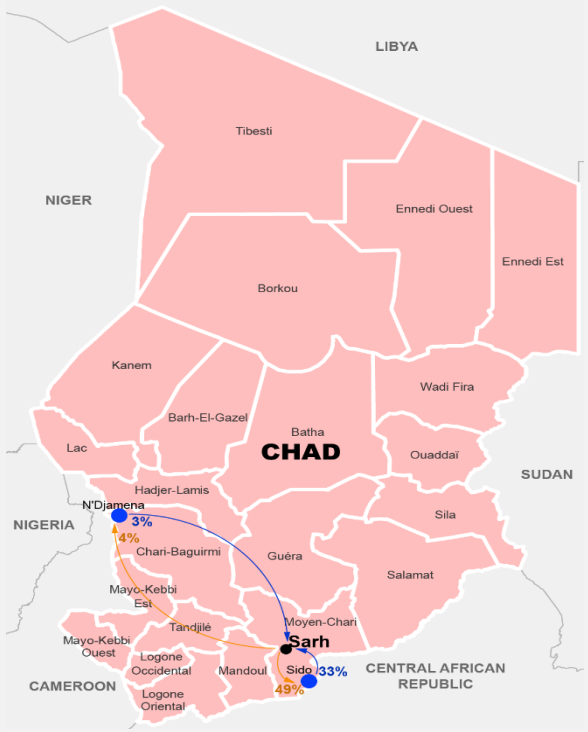
A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in May 2019 in Sarh to monitor flows of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Sarh FMP in **June 2019**.

Over the reporting period, 245 individuals were on average observed every day, compared to 201 individuals in May 2019. This 22 percent increase is mainly due to travellers moving to plough their fields during the rainy season which began in the south of the country. **Short-term local movements (44%), seasonal migrations (26%) and economic migrations of more than 6 months (26%)** 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 58 and 33 per cent of the travellers. They also constituted the main destinations: Sido (49% of travellers) and Sarh (42% of travellers).

Most travellers (87%) were adults: 54 per cent were men, 33 per cent women, while 13 per cent were minors (6% boys and 7% girls). Most travellers were Chadians (95.5%), although a number of Central Africans (4.3%) and Cameroonians (0.2%) were also identified.

Observed movements to and from Sahr (June 2019)

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



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

245 AVERAGE / DAY + 22%
INDIVIDUALS RECORDED

	Adults	Minors
Female	33%	7%
Male	54%	6%

VULNERABILITIES

pp: percentage point

8%	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	+3pp
5%	ELDERLY	+1pp
2%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY	—
6%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-1pp

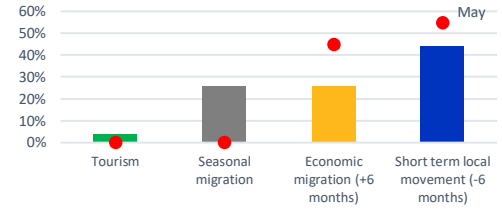
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

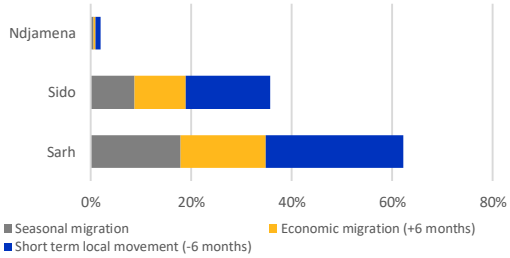
Origin of flows	%
SARH	58
SIDO	33
N'DJAMENA	3
OTHER	6

Destination of flows	%
SIDO	49
SARH	42
N'DJAMENA	4
OTHER	5

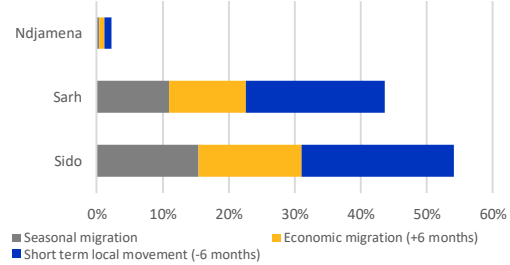
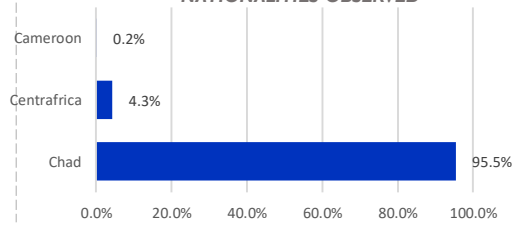
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED