INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and regional authorities as well as local partners to better understand migration movements in West and Central Africa. This report presents data collected at key transit points in Faya, Kalait and Rig-Rig, in Northern and Western Chad. These Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set up in order to monitor the movements of travellers in transit through the country. The FMP in Rig-Rig was installed in April 2019. The Zouarke FMP has been inactive since October 2018 because of worsening security conditions in the region.

In April 2019, 559 individuals were, on average, observed at Chad FMPs every day. This represents a significant increase of 43 per cent since March 2019, during which an average of 390 people were observed each day. This increase may be explained by the intensification of trade in preparation of Ramadan and the movement of travellers rejoining family members for the festivities. The set-up of a new FMP in Rig-Rig, along the Chad-Niger border, may also account for the observed increase. The main type of movement of travellers observed at FMPs were local short-term movements (53%). The majority of travellers (83%) were adults (65% were man and 18% were women), while 17 per cent were children (8% of boys and 9% of girls). The observed migrant population was almost entirely composed of Chadian nationals (98%), although 2 per cent, all observed at the Rig-Rig FMP, were Nigerien nationals. Faya, Kalait and Abeche, all located in Chad, were the primary locations of origin of travellers, with respectively 23 per cent, 18 per cent and 14 per cent of observed individuals having travelled from these towns. Nguigmi in Niger (6%) was the main foreign location of origin of migrants. Faya and Abeche were also the main destinations of travellers: 42 per cent and 26 per cent of travellers were heading to these cities, respectively.

METHODOLOGY: Flow monitoring 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 then identifies, 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), who may be bus station staff, police or customs officials, bus drivers, or the migrants themselves. Data collected includes basic information about 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 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 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 merely indicative.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Movement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal migration</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic migration (+ 6 months)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local short-term movement (- 6 months)</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nguigmi</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDjamena</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abeche</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalaït</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faya</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>97.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of flows</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAYA</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALAÏT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABECHE</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOULE</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGUIGMI (NIGER)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination of flows</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAYA</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABECHE</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALAÏT</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
dtmchad@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

IOM
International Organization for Migration

33% Niger by direct observation and represents 9% of new migrants. 5% of migrants are girls, 22% are boys.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means of transport</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VULNERABILITIES

- Children under 5: 3%
- Elderly persons: 1%
- Persons living with physical or mental disability: < 1%
- Pregnant women: 3%

DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

<table>
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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 April 2019.

Over the reporting period, the average daily number of individuals observed (151) decreased by ten per cent when compared to March 2019. Despite this drop, a large number of individuals was witnessed transiting through the FMP, a consequence of migrants leaving gold mining areas (albeit in smaller numbers than in March) following a decision by the government to evacuate these areas. Conflict-related movements were the main type of movement observed during the reporting period: 48 per cent of travellers indicated that their travel was induced by conflict-related factors. This represents a 9 per cent decrease compared to March 2019, during which 57 per cent of observed individuals were travelling for conflict-related reasons.

Kalait and Abeche were the primary locations of origin of travellers, with 63 and 24 per cent of travellers, respectively, travelling from these towns. They were also the top destinations of observed flows, with 54 per cent of travellers headed to Abeche and 37 per cent travelling to Kalait. Chadian nationals were the only nationality group observed amongst travellers during the reporting period.

Observed movements to and from Kalait (April 2019)

Outgoing flow

Incoming flow

Kalait FMP

4% Smallest flow

78% Largest flow

Chad

Nigeria

Niger

Kalait

Aveché

Faya

Zouar

Border

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

dmschad@iom.int – https://migration.iom.int www.globaldtm.info/chad

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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 Kalait FMP in April 2019.

Over the reporting period, the average daily number of individuals observed at the Faya FMP stood at 347, a significant 55 per cent increase when compared to the number witnessed in March 2019 (223). This increase may be explained by the intensification of commercial exchange and trade, in particular between Faya and Abeche, ahead of the month of Ramadan. The growth in trade-related traffic also explains why short-term local movements constituted the main type of movement observed (68% of individuals were conducting short-term movements).

Faya (35%), Amoule (14%) and Abeche (11%) were the primary locations of origin of travellers observed this month. Faya was also the primary destination of observed flows, with 64 per cent of travellers headed for Faya, followed by Abeche (18%).

The majority of travellers (74%) were adults, including 51 per cent of men and 23 per cent of women, while 26 per cent were minors (13% of boys and 13% of girls). All observed individuals were Chadian nationals.

Observed movements to from Faya (April 2019)

Forced movement due to conflict
Seasonal migration
Economic migration (+ 6 months)
Local short-term movement (- 6 months)

Types of movements observed

Dashboard # 25
Reporting period : April 2019

Origen of Traveellers, by Type of Movement

Nationalities observed

Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

Destination of flows

Flow Monitoring activities are implemented by IOM
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 April 2019.

Over the reporting period, 68 people were on average observed every day at the Rig-Rig FMP. Short-term local movements were the main type of travel, representing 34 per cent of observed individuals, followed by seasonal migration (32%) and long-term economic migration (31%).

Nguigmi (Niger) and N’Djamena were the primary locations of provenance of observed flows: 52 per cent and 39 percent of travellers, respectively, were travelling from these towns. They were also the main destinations of migrants, with 47 per cent of travellers headed to N’Djamena and 37 per cent going to Nguigmi.

The vast majority of observed individuals (94%) were adults, including 82 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women, while 6 per cent were minors (3% of boys and 3% of girls). Most travellers (79%) were Chadian nationals, although a number of Nigeriens (15%). Sudanese (2%), Nigerian (1%), Congolese (1%) and Cameroonian (1%) nationals were also identified.

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

- **Outgoing flow**
- **Incoming flow**
- **Rig-Rig FMP**
- **Libya**
- **Niger**
- **Nigeria**
- **Sudan**
- **Tibesti**
- **Tandil**
- **Mayo-Kebbi Est**
- **Tombo**
- **Mayo-Kebbi Ouest**
- **Logone Occidental**
- **Logone Oriental**

- **Ennedi Est**
- **Ennedi Ouest**
- **Borkou**
- **Bilma**
- **Djibo**
- **Maradi**
- **Maradi Baguirmi**
- **N’Djamena**
- **Ndjamena**
- **Ndjamena Est**
- **Ndjamena Ouest**
- **Ndjamena Baguirmi**
- **Ouaddai**
- **Salamat**
- **Sarh**
- **Takordjim**
- **Tchad Bagui**
- **Tiguent**
- **Tibesti**
- **Tibesti Baguirmi**
- **Tibesti Ouest**
- **Wadi Fira**
- **Wadi Fira Est**
- **Wadi Fira Ouest**

**Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination**

**Origin of flows**

- **NGUIGMI**
- **N’DJAMENA**
- **MAO**
- **OTHER**

**Destination of flows**

- **N’DJAMENA**
- **NGUIGMI**
- **MAO**
- **OTHER**

**Nationalities observed**

- **Nigeria**
- **Niger**
- **Sudan**
- **Chad**

**Flow Monitoring Activities are implemented by IOM**

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