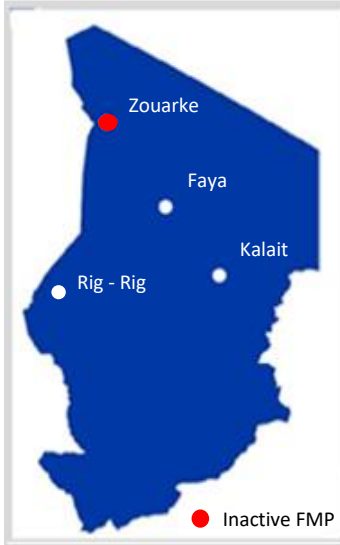


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and regional authorities as well as local partners to better understand migration movements in **West and Central Africa**. This report presents data collected at key transit points in **Faya, Kalait** and **Rig-Rig**, in Northern and Western Chad. These Flow Monitoring 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.



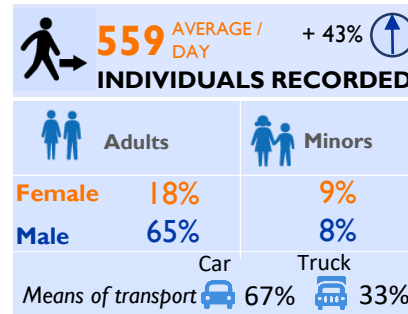
In April 2019, 559 individuals were, on average, observed at Chad FMPs every day. This represents a significant increase of 43 per cent since March 2019, during which an average of 390 people were observed each day. **This increase may be explained by the intensification of trade in preparation of Ramadan 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 Nigerian 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 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), 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.

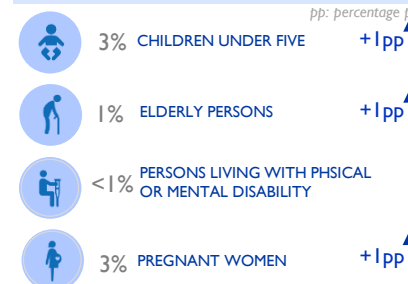
LIMITATIONS : Data collected during Flow Monitoring exercises should be understood as estimates only. Because of their restricted geographical (key transit points) and temporal (daily, during a specific time window) coverage, they reflect only part of the flows transiting through areas of high mobility. 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)



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABILITIES

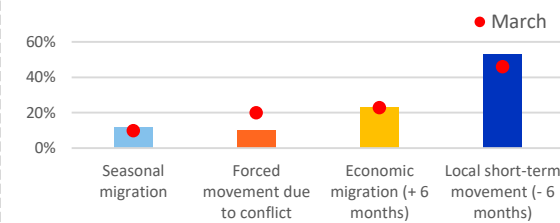
Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

Origin of flows	%
FAYA	23
KALAIT	18
ABECHE	14
AMOULE	9
NGUIGMI (NIGER)	6
OTHER	30

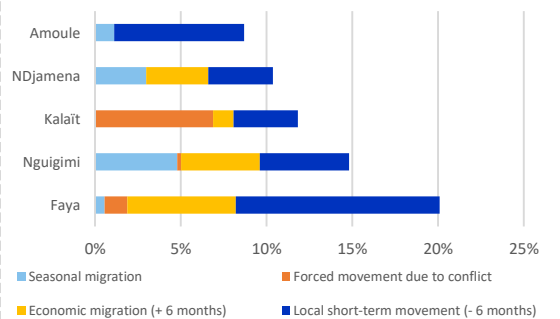
Destination of flows	%
FAYA	42
ABECHE	26
KALAIT	11
OTHER	22

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL

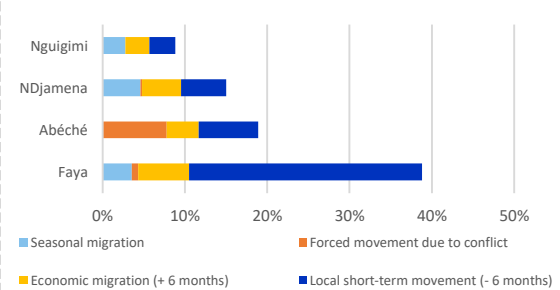
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



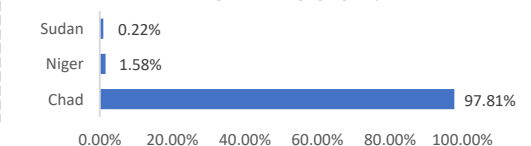
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

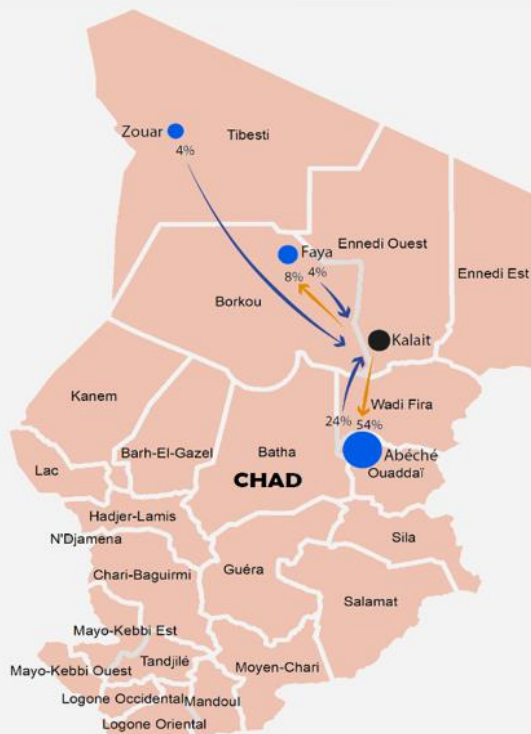
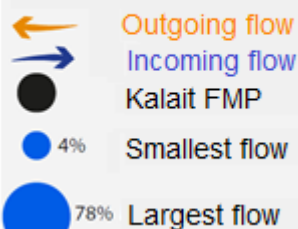


A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **Kalait** in **April 2017** to monitor the flows of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Kalait FMP in **April 2019**.

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.

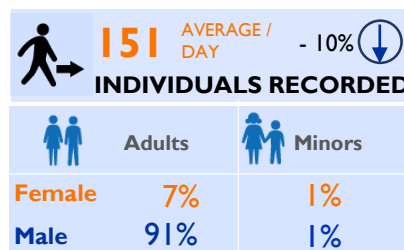
Kalait and Abeche were the primary locations of origin of travellers, with 63 and 24 per cent of travellers, respectively, travelling from these towns. They were also the top destinations of observed flows, with 54 per cent of travellers headed to Abeche and 37 per cent travelling to Kalait. Chadian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

Observed movements to and from Kalait (April 2019)



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



pp: percentage point

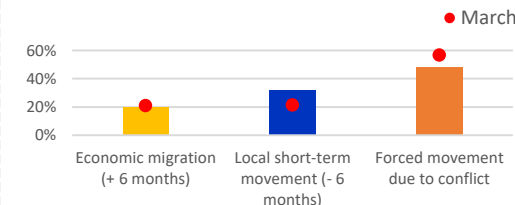


Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

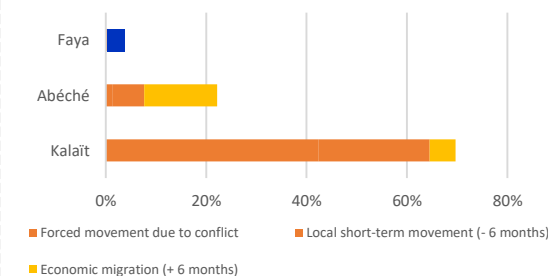
Origin of flows	%
KALAIT	63
ABECHE	24
FAYA	4
ZOUAR	4
OTHER	5

Destination of flows	%
ABECHE	54
KALAIT	37
FAYA	8
OTHER	1

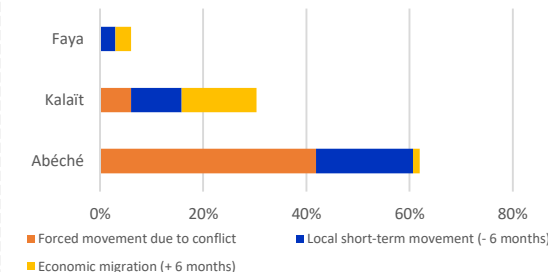
TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



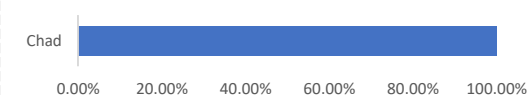
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



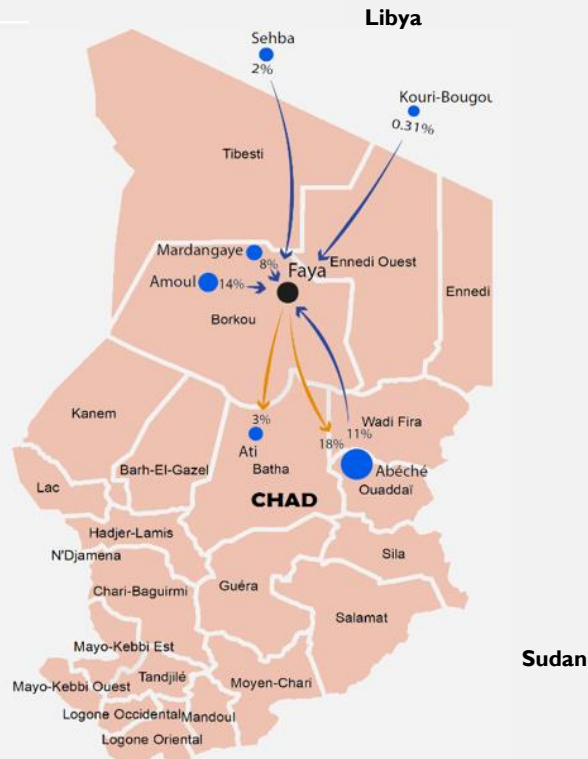
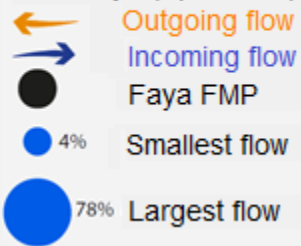
A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **Faya** in **March 2018** to monitor the flows of travellers in transit. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Kalait FMP in **April 2019**.

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%).

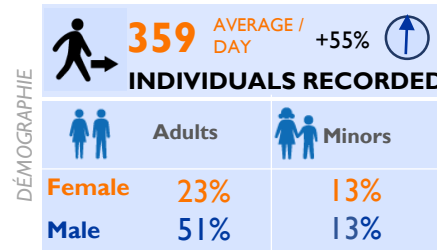
The majority of travellers (74%) were adults, including 51 per cent of men and 23 per cent of women, while 26 per cent were minors (13% of boys and 13% of girls). All observed individuals were Chadian nationals.

Observed movements to & from Faya (April 2019)

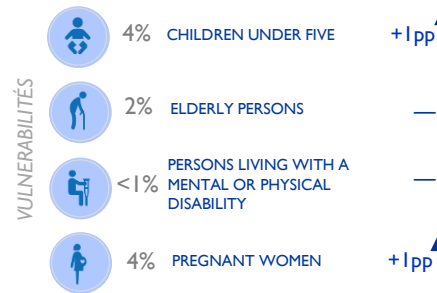


TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



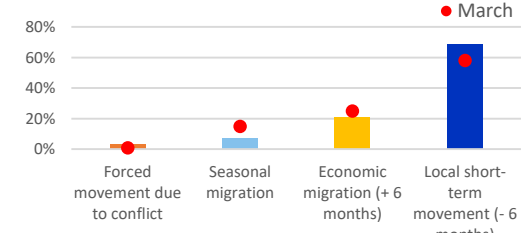
pp: percentage point



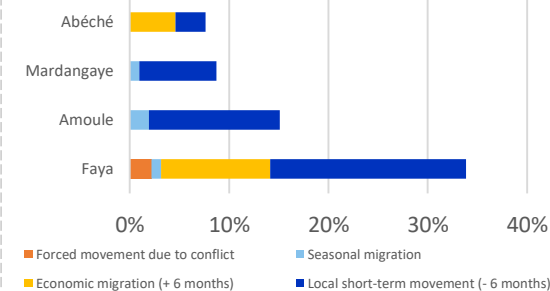
Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

Origin of flows	%
FAYA	35
AMOULE	14
ABECHE	11
MARDANGAYE	8
OTHER	32
Destination of flows	%
FAYA	64
ABECHE	18
ATI	3
OTHER	15

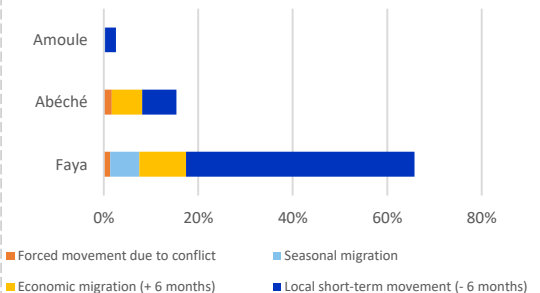
TYPES DE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



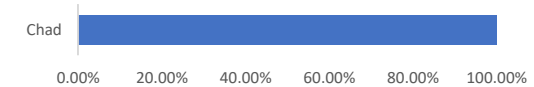
ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



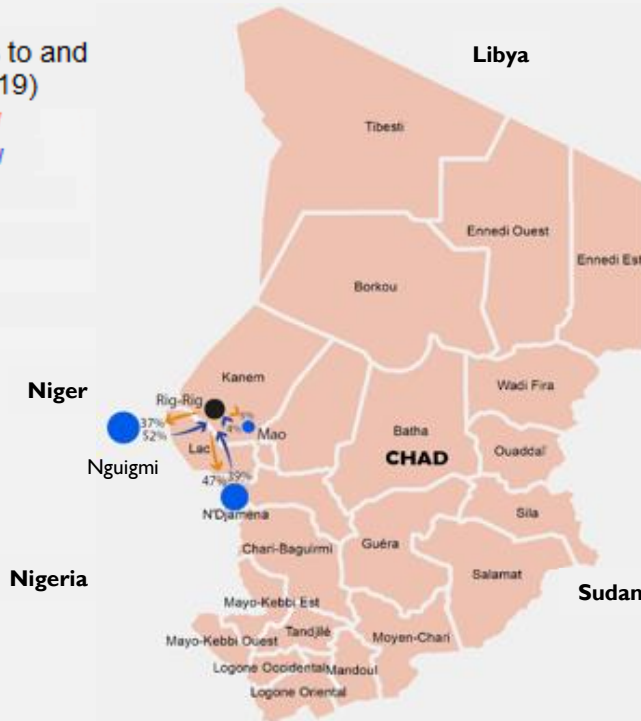
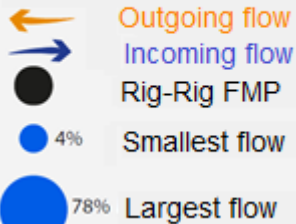
A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in **April 2019** in **Rig-Rig**, an important point of transit for individuals travelling between Niger and Chad. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Rig-Rig FMP in **April 2019**.

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.

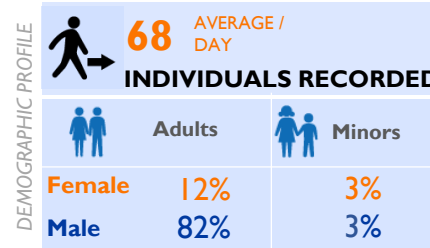
The vast majority of observed individuals (94%) were adults, including 82 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women, while 6 per cent were minors (3% of boys and 3% of girls). Most travellers (79%) were Chadian nationals, although a number of Nigerien (15%), Sudanese (2%), Nigerian (1%), Congolese (1%)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

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

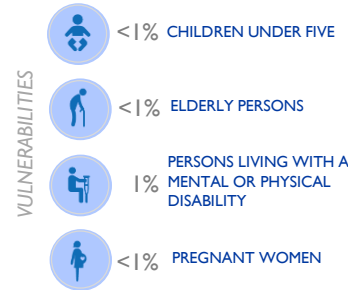


TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



pp: percentage point

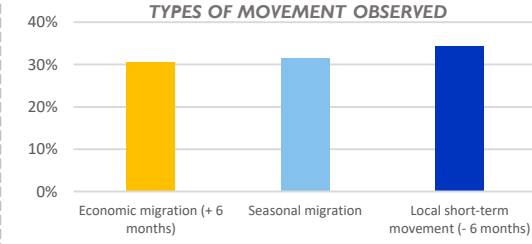


Percentage of flows, by provenance and destination

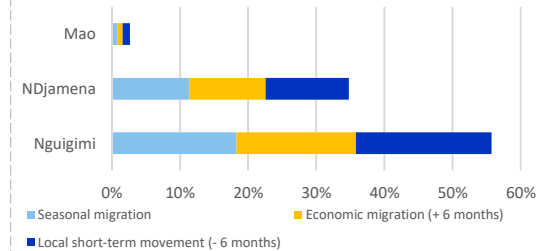
Origin of flows	%
NGUIGMI	52
N'DJAMENA	39
MAO	4
OTHER	5

Destination of flows	%
N'DJAMENA	47
NGUIGMI	37
MAO	5
OTHER	11

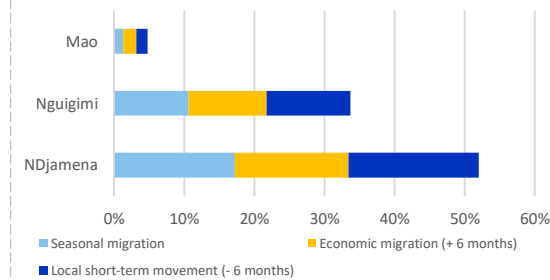
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVEL



ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

