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, Zouaré, 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 Zouaré 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, disaggretated 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.
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**
  - Faya FMP
  - Country of origin
  - Country of destination

- **Incoming flows to Faya**

**VULNERABILITIES**

- 2% Children under Five
- 2% Elderly
- 4% Persons living with a physical or mental disability
- 2% Pregnant Women

**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%

**NATIONALITIES OBSERVED**

- Pakistani: 1%
- Sudanese: 1%
- Chadian: 99%

**ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**

- Seasonal migration: 47%
- Economic migration (+6 months): 40%
- Short term local movement (-6 months): 8%

**DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**

- Seasonal migration: 30%
- Economic migration (+6 months): 40%
- Short term local movement (-6 months): 30%

**ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**

- Children under Five: 2%
- Elderly: 2%
- Persons living with a physical or mental disability: 4%
- Pregnant Women: 2%

**IS DATA AVAILABLE?**

In addition to the data collected at the Faya FMP, data was also collected for the following flows:

- 150 flows to N’Djaména
- 250 flows to Moussoro
- 100 flows to Abéché
- 200 flows to Faya

**SUMMARY OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS**

- Faya: 55%
- Abéché: 23%
- Moussoro: 7%
- Other: 15%

**TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED**

- Seasonal migration: 47%
- Economic migration (+6 months): 40%
- Short term local movement (-6 months): 8%
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

**POPULATION FLOW MONITORING**

**CHAD - Zouarké**

*Reporting period: September 2019*

**TRAVELLERS’ PROFILE**

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

- **INDIVIDUALS RECORDED**
  - **AVERAGE / DAY**
    - **Adults**
      - **Female** 3%
      - **Male** 93%
    - **Minors**
      - **Female** 0%
      - **Male** 4%

- **TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED**
  - Seasonal migration
  - Forced movement due to conflict
  - Economic migration (+6 months)
  - Short term local movement (-6 months)

- **ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**
  - Zouarké
  - Maroum
  - Sebha
  - Kouri
  - Abéché
  - Zouar

- **DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**
  - Zouarké
  - Abéché
  - Biltine
  - Faya
  - Kouri

- **NATIONALITIES OBSERVED**
  - Sudanese 1%
  - Chadian 99%

**VULNERABILITIES**

- **Child under five**
- **Elderly**
- **Persons living with a physical or mental disability**
- **Pregnant women**

**PROFIL DE LA POPULATION**

**MONITEUR DE FLOCONS DE POPULATION**

**CHAD - Zouarké**

*Rapportage : Septembre 2019*

**TRAVAILLEUSES ET TRAVAILLEURS**

(data obtenus par observation directe et entretiens avec les chauffeurs et le personnel des gares)

- **INDIVIDU ABORDÉ / JOUR**
  - **Adultes**
    - **Femmes** 3%
    - **Hommes** 93%
  - **Enfants**
    - **Femmes** 0%
    - **Hommes** 4%

- **TYPES DE MOUVEMENTS OBSERVÉS**
  - Migration saisonnière
  - Mouvement forcé à cause de la conflictualité
  - Migration économique (+6 mois)
  - Mouvement local court (-6 mois)

- **ORIGINE DES TRAVAILLEUSES ET TRAVAILLEURS, PAR TYPE DE MOUVEMENT**
  - Zouarké
  - Maroum
  - Sebha
  - Kouri
  - Abéché
  - Zouar

- **DÉNOMINATIONS DES TRAVAILLEUSES ET TRAVAILLEURS, PAR TYPE DE MOUVEMENT**
  - Zouarké
  - Abéché
  - Biltine
  - Faya
  - Kouri

- **DÉNOMINATIONS OBSERVÉES**
  - Soudanais 1%
  - Chadien 99%
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 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**
  - Rig-Rig FMP
  - Origin/Destination of flows in Rig-Rig

### TRAVELLERS’ PROFILE

#### TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

- **Forced movement due to conflict**
- **Seasonal migration**
- **Economic migration (+6 months)**
- **Short term local movement (-6 months)**

#### ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

- **Mao**
- **N’Djamena**
- **Nguigmi**

#### DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

- **Guim**
- **Doboua**
- **Mao**
- **N’Guigmi**
- **N’Djamena**

### NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

- **Cameronian** <1%
- **Nigerian** <1%
- **Burkinabe** <1%
- **Ivorian** <1%
- **Nigerian** 4%
- **Chadian** 34%

#### POPULATION FLOW MONITORING

**CHAD – Rig-Rig**

**Reporting period: September 2019**

**Dashboard #30**

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**

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

**CREDENTIALS:** When quoting or paraphrasing any 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)”. 
A Flow Monitoring Point was set up in May 2019 in Sarh to monitor flows of travellers in transit to and from the Central African Republic. This page presents a summary of the data collected at the Sarh FMP in September 2019.

Over the reporting period, 325 individuals were on average observed every day, compared to 305 in August 2019. This 7 per cent increase is mainly due to the movements of travellers moving to work on crops and purchase agricultural products. Short-term local movements (46%), economic migration of more than six months (26%) and seasonal migration (17%) were the main types of movements observed at the Sarh FMP during this period. Sarh and Sido were the main locations of origin of flows observed during this month with respectively 61 and 22 per cent of travellers coming from these two cities. Sido (39%) and Sarh (39%) were also the main destination cities for travellers. Observations made during this month showed that 85 per cent of travellers were adults (54 per cent were men and 31 per cent were women), while 15 per cent were minors (7 per cent boys and 8 per cent girls). The travellers observed during this month were mainly Chadian nationals (97%).

**Observed movements to and from Sarh (September 2019)**

**Incoming flows to Sarh**
- Sarh FMP
- Origin/Destination of flows in Sarh

**Outgoing flows from Sarh**
- Sarh FMP
- Origin/Destination of flows in Sarh

**Types of Movements Observed**
- Tourism
- Seasonal migration
- Economic migration (+6 months)
- Short term local movement (-6 months)

**Destination of Travellers, by Type of Movement**
- Short term local movement (-6 months)
- Seasonal migration
- Economic migration (+6 months)
- Tourism

**Origin of Travellers, by Type of Movement**
- Short term local movement (-6 months)
- Seasonal migration
- Economic migration (+6 months)
- Tourism

**Types of Movement**
- Temporary: +7%
- Short-term local movement (-6 months)
- Seasonal migration
- Economic migration (+6 months)

**Demographic Profile**
- **INDIVIDUALS RECORDED**
  - Total: 325
  - +7% increase

**TRAVELLERS’ PROFILE**

**ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**

**ORIGIN OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**

**DESTINATION OF TRAVELLERS, BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**

**Origin of Flows**
- Sarh: 61%
- Sido: 22%
- Kyabé: 4%
- Other: 13%

**Destination of Flows**
- Sido: 39%
- Sarh: 39%
- Roro: 6%
- Other: 16%

**Nationalities Observed**
- Sudanese: 1%
- Central African: 2%
- Nigerian: 3%
- Chadian: 93%

**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).”