

926 COVID-19 cases confirmed in the country

244 stranded TCNs* hosted in IOM transit centres

5 COVID-19 cases confirmed in Lac Province

655 individuals deported from Libya

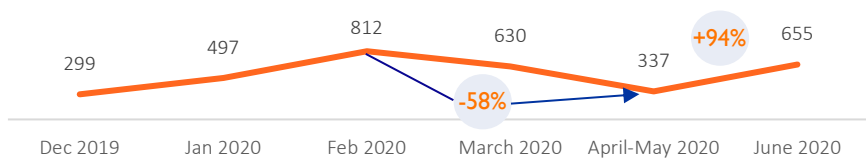
REPORT #2
(JULY 2020)



IN FOCUS: MOBILITY IMPACTS OF COVID-19

As of 29 July 2020, **926 COVID-19 cases** (including 810 recovered cases, 41 cases under treatment and 75 deaths) have been confirmed in Chad (see the [national SitRep #127](#)). The first case was confirmed on 19 March 2020. As a result, the [restrictions taken by the government to restrict or bar population movements](#) – such as the closure of all air and land borders, as well as schools, places of worship and non-essential shops, and strict limitations on internal mobility – have significantly affected mobility from, to and within the country. This section presents the main consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on the flows of travellers passing through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in the North, as well as on the individuals affected by mobility restrictions at Points of Entry (PoE) or within the country.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS OBSERVED IN THE NORTH



Through its Flow Monitoring activities, DTM has registered a **significant drop in the average daily number of travellers observed at the FMPs of Faya, Zouarké and (since April 2020) Ounianga Kébir, in northern Chad**, due to the imposition of travel restrictions and bans to contain and limit the spread of COVID-19. From February to May 2020, this number went from 812 to 337, decreasing by 58 per cent and reversing the upward trend in population flows observed since December 2019 (which was due to both an upturn in the gold-mining activity in the site of Miski, and increasing flows of gold miners returning to their localities of origin at the request of authorities). However, **the easing of certain restrictive measures, and notably the end of the ban on movements between the capitals of Provinces and other localities, has led to a rebound in flows in June 2020 (+94% from April-May to June 2020)**. Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) reports on movements registered in [April-May](#) and [June 2020](#) provide more detailed information on the evolution of flows observed at each FMP. In addition, the pandemic has also affected the [intentions of these travellers](#): for instance, DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) showed that the share of individuals intending to go to a neighbouring country went from 22 to 9 per cent from the first to the second quarter of 2020. Upcoming FMS reports will include specific analyses on COVID-19 awareness and the implementation of precautionary measures during travel.

AFFECTED POPULATIONS AT BORDER POINTS OR IN THE COUNTRY

Despite the official closure of all air and land borders to contain and limit the spread of COVID-19 from neighbouring countries, a number of travellers still cross land border entry points. Since 16 April 2020, DTM has registered the arrival of **655 individuals deported from Libya and placed in quarantine in to the town of Ounianga Kébir (Ennedi-Ouest Province)**. These individuals rely on humanitarian assistance or support from their families to meet their daily needs and to return home safely upon completion of their quarantine period. In addition, **244 TCNs* awaiting to return home were hosted in IOM transit centres since the beginning of the pandemic**.



655 individuals deported from Libya and placed in quarantine
(see ETT reports [#50](#) to [#65](#) + the [report on these travellers' profiles](#))
244 TCNs hosted in IOM transit centres

*Acronyms : IDPs = Internally Displaced Persons | PPE = Personal Protective Equipment | TCNs = Third Country Nationals | WASH = Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



COVID-19 IN LAC PROVINCE

For more than five years, the Lake Chad Basin crisis – which results from a combination of factors, including the presence of Non-State Armed Groups, extreme poverty and climate change – has been triggering significant displacement. Lac Province hosts 298,000 displaced persons, including 236,000 IDPs* (see the [DTM Round 11 dashboard](#)). The COVID-19 outbreak could significantly worsen the situation of these mobile persons, who are already extremely vulnerable and live in largely unsanitary conditions, often in overcrowded sites where social distancing measures are near impossible to put in place, and with limited access to health services and PPE*. As of 29 July 2020, **five COVID-19 cases have been confirmed in Lac Province, and no case has been reported yet among displaced persons**. One death has been registered in the capital of Lac Province, Bol, which hosts 39,000 IDPs. However, these figures may be underestimated, due to the limited number of tests and the possible existence of asymptomatic cases.

During Round 11 (16 – 30 April 2020), DTM collected data related to COVID-19. Results indicate that in **most of the localities assessed (68%), most or all of the individuals were aware of the virus, even though in 14 per cent of identified sites and villages, less than a quarter of the population were aware of COVID-19**. In addition, only a quarter of the identified sites and villages had measures in place to prevent or limit the spread of the virus, and in 36 per cent of localities, individuals were not aware of the recommended protective measures.

In the framework of its COVID-19 prevention and response activities, IOM has distributed more than 1,000 WASH* kits and hand-washing stations in 12 localities, and conducted sensitization campaigns targeting 6,480 households.



FORCED DISPLACEMENT

LAC PROVINCE (May – July 2020)

12,868 IDPs* (3,093 households) including :

- **10,584 individuals (2,604 households)** displaced due to the **fear of armed attacks** (see the Emergency Tracking Tool reports [#52](#), [#56](#), [#61](#) and [#63](#))
- **1,510 individuals (277 households)** displaced following **armed attacks** (ETT [#59](#) and [#63](#))
- **654 individuals (160 households)** displaced following a **fire of unknown origin** (ETT [#56](#))
- **120 individuals (52 households)** displaced following a **military movement** (ETT [#53](#))

564 returnees (133 households) went back to their localities of origin due to **improving security conditions** (ETT [#56](#) and [#63](#))

DTM ACTIVITIES IN CHAD
ARE SUPPORTED BY:

