Migration and Flow Data management in Chad
2019- 2021

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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

1. BACKGROUND SUMMARY

Since 2014, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been working with the Government of Chad and others relevant partners to conduct displacement and flow monitoring across multiple provinces of Chad: Lac, Moyen-Chari, Logone Oriental, Borkou, Tibesti, Borkou and Ennedi Ouest.

The displacement dynamic analysis is rooted in the experiences of the 2011 response to the Libya crisis during which IOM supported more then 150,000 people arriving in northern Chad. Since then, numerous crises, including the Lake Chad Bassin crisis, the crisis in the Central African Republic and recurring displacement dynamics in Libya and Sudan have necessitated the development of a coherent approach to monitoring of migration flows to Chad. Most recently, the renewed interest in Chad as a transit and departure country for migrant flows towards Libya and potentially onwards to Europe, have inspired a new quality and coherence in IOM's migration data management approach in Chad.

The Displacement tracking matrix (DTM) is an information management system that tracks and monitors the displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly capture, process, and disseminate various layers of information to provide a better understanding of the evolving needs of mobile populations, on site or en route both of forced displacement and other migration flows.[1] Adapted from the global methodology, relevant DTM components are being carried out in targeted locations to facilitate displacement management, the delivery of immediate humanitarian services and emergency response, informing transition and durable solutions and development-centred policy.

Since its launch, DTM has grown to a fully integrated component of the national and sub-national humanitarian information management architecture, informing the Government of Chad and international response both humanitarian and developmental across the majority of sectors/clusters and as part of the commitment of the international community and the Government of Chad to the New Way of Working (NWOW) as part of the humanitarian-development nexus.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 Overall Objectives

In absence of a national data management system and weak coverage of administrative services in areas affected by regular population movements, IOM through its DTM tools aims to support the understanding of data linked to migration flows in line with IOM and Chad's commitment to the 2030 agenda, most specifically SDG 8.7., 10.7., 16.2., and 17.18[2]. This includes:

1. **Building of national capacities to manage migration data;**
2. **To provide overall situations** of displacement in humanitarian settings;
3. **To provide demographics, vulnerabilities, and socio-economic data** on the forcibly displaced populations, returning Chadian migrants, and third country nationals and other mobile populations such as transhumance;
4. **To implement population flow monitoring of mixed migration flows** in areas of limited access;
5. **Providing of sectoral needs, gaps, and service provisions** to the internally displaced populations, returnees and stranded migrants;
6. **Timely and wide dissemination of data related to displacement and population movements.**

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[1] displacement.iom.int
[2] https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

2.1 Use of DTM

The implementation of DTM provides:

1. Data and information at the operational level to facilitate a more **targeted approach for planning, prioritization and delivery of assistance** and at the strategic level to facilitate **evidence-based humanitarian programming** in Chad based on clear protection principles;

2. **Enhanced local capacity** on migration data management to obtain clear, reliable and concise data disaggregated nu migratory status, vulnerability, geographic location and socio-economic profile;

3. In longer term, baseline sets of **information** to build upon **for future return and recovery programming.**

The DTM in Chad builds on a collaborative approach between clusters and the intercluster coordination committee and government counterparts throughout the implementation to:

1. Continuously improve userfriendliness and relevance of information products;

2. Facilitate verification and triangulation of results through a consultative process with data users;

3. Building capacity of the national counterparts to nationalize and contextualize the data management tools gradually.

Important note: IOM maintains strict data confidentiality measures in line with its global data management and confidentiality principles. Individual data sets can only be shared based on pre-existing agreements between end-users and IOM following a thorough review of data management and confidentiality principles of all parties involved or the existense of referral mechanisms, such as applicable for survivors for sexual exploitation and abuse or gender-based violence within the cluster system.

3. IMPLEMENTATION MODEL

The DTM implementation is composed of:

A. Mobility tracking

This component aims to quantify the presence of mobile population categories, reasons for **displacement**, length of displacement and needs within defined locations, with a frequency that captures mobility dynamics. Several sub-components are implemented within this component :

- Baseline assessments : They are implemented in order to establish a baseline information of IDPs and returnees across the country. Information gathered include : estimation of existence and number of the displaced populations at village and site level disaggregated by type of temporary settlements, locations of origine, date of displacement, demographic profile and overrall of sectoral needs. The information is collected from local key informants and provides a rough picture of the IDPs and returnees distribution inside Chad. **Operationally, the information is used for the facilitating of a more targeted approach for planning, prioritization and delivery of assistance and at the strategic level to facilitate evidence-based humanitarian programming.** Baseline Assessments are conducted very two months in provinces with high level of changes of dynamic displacements (currently the Lac province) and less frequently in provinces with less dynamic displacement changes (currently the DTM is implemented in the Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari in that way).

- Stability Index : While baseline assessments permit to gather information on the number of returnees and their locations, the Stability Index is conducted to identify stable return zones that would, in turn, enables identification of stability pocket that could support in transition and recovery with appropriate programming. Information is gathered from key informants at village and site level. This component is conducted especially in provinces which content zones with different stability status and high dynamic changes (actually the Lac province for instance) and in which baseline assessments are ongoing.

- Emergency Tracking : this sub-component is activated on an ad hoc basis to allow the gathering, consolidation and dissemination of information within the first 48 hours of a reported incident of in any part of the country to provide timely, accurate and comprehensive information about the situation. Emergency Tracking targets all new displacement events.

Information gathered include number of displaced populations, locations of origin, date of displacement, accessibility and immediate needs. The information is collected from local key informants through direct or phone interviews. This activity is to be conducted through a network of trained key informants, overlapping with the already established disaster risk reduction committees on the pronvicial level.

B. Return Intention Surveys : This component is used to enrich and complement the other previous components. It aims to learn more about future intentions of displaced people and the factors necessary for their sustainable reintegration.

C. Flow monitoring :

This component is a data collection exercise, whose purpose is to identify areas of high regional mobility and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of migrants transiting through these areas. Zones of high mobility are first identified in collaboration with national authorities. DTM teams, together with local authorities, then select strategic points of transit (Flow Monitoring Points- FMP) at which data collection will be conducted. At each FMP, two activities are implemented: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS). These assesments are currently conducted at 4 FMPs throughout the country (2 in the Northern towards the border with Libya, 1 at the border with Niger and 1 in the Southern towards the border with the Central African Republic). In order to increase the relevance of this exercise, DTM aims to focus its flow monitoring points in limited access areas in the eastern and northern regions which contain high risk migratory routes (for trafficking in people for instance).

- Flow Monitoring Registry : For the FMR, data is collected through direct observation and interviews with key informants. Information collected includes the number of travellers observed crossing FMPs daily; origin and intended destination of travellers; nationalities; vulnerabilities; and means of transport.

- Flow Monitoring Surveys : The FMS involves interviews with a randomly chosen sample of migrants travelling through FMPs in order to collect more detailed information about their profiles and migration background. Data is collected on the demographic profile; nationality; level of education; employment prior to migration; reasons for migrating; route taken; needs and difficulties faced; and vulnerabilities of interviewed individuals.

C. Thematic studies : For the purpose of reinforcing the understanding of the human mobility in Chad, thematic research are conducted to gather particular trends and profile of people in movements whether it's forced displacement or not. Topics of research have to be discussed with government counterparts and others national and international partners. Topics might be for example: transhumance, feminization of migration movements, Rural to Urban Migration, Movement towards mining areas of the North, Seasonal migration, Climate Change and Migration, Labor Migration, Diaspora, remittances, counter trafficking.

D. Key informants' credibility review mechanism : for most of DTM components, data is collected from key informants. They are selected among the most people who have the best possible understanding of their communities. These include displaced persons representatives, chiefs of villages, Non-Gouvernemental Organizations, UN agency, civil servants, community leaders, religious leaders,… However, a mechanism to assess the quality of information provided by them is necessary to permit the classification of collected information by level of credibility and make according analysis. This mechanism will progressively be included in DTM analysis.

E. Capacity building of CNARRR (Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés) and INSEED (Institut national de la statistique, des études économiques et démographiques) on migration data management : the DTM supports these two governement institutions in order to build national capacities to autonomously manage migration data. This includes:

a. **Technical support :** in addition to training sessions on migration data management, this process consists in increasing the involvement of governement counterparts (INSEED and CNARRR) in the implementation of data collection activities (methodologies designing, data collection, data analysis, reporting and dissemination) through secondments of government staff to IOM for periods of 6-12 months (ongoing since 2018) and seconding IOM staff to government entities for the management of main servers and

data sets and accompanying the government in data analysis and adequate, safe and confidential management of data sets.

b. **progressively hand-overing** of relevant IOM data management activities with an aim to fully handover acitivities by 2022.

c. Additionnally, DTM provides the governement support on other data management activities, such as : census activities; support to borders management authorities to gather and provide consolidated migration data among others.

4. COORDINATION AND DATA TRIANGULATION

Coordination and liaison include:

- **OCHA and Inter Cluster Coordination (ICC)** at national and provincial level, on overall coordination for harmonization of assessment activities and tools
- **Humanitarian Clusters and Working Group Leads, especially the CCCM and protection clusters,** for data and information sharing and dissemination.
- **CNARR and INSEED and others governement institutions,** for all the data management processus (design, data collection, analyzing and dissemination).
- **Key informants** for data collection, verification and triangulation : data is collected from different key informants ensuring they are verified and trianguled.

5. STAFFING AND PARTNERSHIPS

- **Core Staffing:** Please refer to Annex 1: Organigram
- **Team Distribution and data collection:** A DTM coordinator is in charge of coordinating all operational and technical activities. The team is divided in 2 units :

  - a technical unit which is composed with a data analyst, a Geographic Information System specialist, a database assistant and a research officer.

  - an operational unit : Each DTM main component is led by a program assistant who coordinates several DTM supervisors based in field offices who are responsible for managing field enumerators. The number of enumerators per team is adjusted based one the size of the areas targeted for data collection. The DTM team works in close collaboration with CNARRR and INSEED representatives.

  - Additionnally, according to the context on the field DTM works with national NGOs for data collection.

6. DATA PROTECTION

DTM capture sensitive information, such as GPS coordinates and protection related indicators. Data is collected through Kobo forms and papers. Data is transferred to the IOM server in Dakar or in Geneva. Data transmission over email and internet are done in through secure means of IOM Virtual Private Networks. During the 2020-2021 period, a server has to be installed at IOM Chad, which can eventually be handed over to governement counterparts per IOM data protection principles.

7. INFORMATION PRODUCTS AND DISSEMINATION

DTM information products below will be released according to each DTM component data collection schedule. Specific protocols for data and information in relation to protection-related sensitive indicators will be discussed with corresponding clusters and working groups.

- **Products of Baseline assessments component**

  For each round of baseline assessments, 2 products have to be released : - a dashboard to summarize key figures , this dashboard has to be released not later than 2 weeks after the end of data collection; - a narrative report which contents in-depth information of the data collection findings, it has to be released not later than one month after the end of data collection.

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- **Stability Index report**

  For each round of stability index data collection, a report of key findings has to be released not later than one month after the end of data collection.

- **Emergency Tracking component dashboard**

  A dashboard has to be published in a short time frame after a displacement event was reported

- **Flow monitoring products**

  For each month a flow monitoring registry report has to be released. It must be published not later than 14 days after the end of the month. On the other hand, each quarter a flow monitoring survey report must be released not later than 14 days after the end of the quarter.

- **Transhumance Tracking products**

  A map of corridor has to be released after each mapping workshop with breeders. This map will be regularly updated by data collected on the field. A report of breeders movements will be released depending of the flow on the field. Additionnally for each agro-pastoral conflict alert a dashboard has to be released.

- **Research report**

  Each done reasearch has its own narrative report.

- **Mobility mapping report**

  Every 6 months a mobility mapping report has to be released. This product summarizes all mobility infographics in Chad.
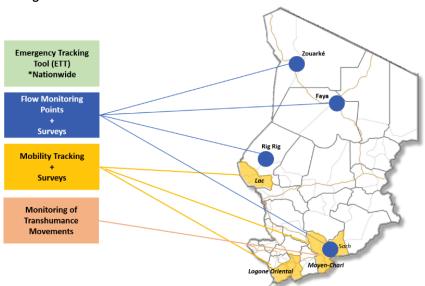
- **Regional reports**

  In addition to reports produced at national level, the DTM unit at Dakar usually produces reports of the West and Central Africa region, in which Chad is incorporated.

- **Datasets** have to shared to relevant stakeholders to facilitate further in-depth analysis that will compliment the DTM information products.

8. FUNDING LEVEL

1) Current funding

DTM components	Donors	Targeted zones	End date
Baseline assessments	Kingdom of Netherlands	Lac, Moyen-chari and Logone oriental	Nov-19
Stability index	Kingdom of Netherlands	Lac	Nov-19
Emergency tracking	Kingdom of Netherlands	Lac, Moyen-chari and Logone oriental	Nov-19
	European Union Emergency Trust Fund	Northern Chad	Sep-20

DTM components	Donors	Targeted zones	End date
	German humanitarian assistance	Northern Chad	Dec-20
Flow monitoring	Kingdom of Netherlands	Western and Southern Chad (border with Niger and Central African Republic)	Nov-19
	European Union Emergency Trust Fund	Northern Chad	Sep-20
	German humanitarian assistance	Northern Chad	Dec-20
Transhumance tracking	Peacebuilding Fund	Grande Sido (Province of Moyen-chari)	Jun-20
Survey	Kingdom of Netherlands	Lac, Moyen-chari and Logone oriental	Nov-19
Thematic studies	Not funded		

2) Required funding (for a 25 months program cost)

DTM components	Funding requirement Dec 2019 - 2021	Region	Required start date
Baseline assessments	1,000,000 USD	Lac , south, east, north	Dec 19
Stability index	150,000 USD	Lac, east, north	Dec-19
Emergency tracking	300,000 USD	Country-wide	Dec-19
RIS	200,000 USD	Lac, south, east	Jan-20
Flow monitoring	700,000 USD	North, east	Dec-19
Thematic studies	500,000 USD	Country-wide	asap
Capacity Building	400,000 USD	Country-wide	asap

Total cost approx. 3,250,000 USD

9. 2019 – 2021 WORKPLAN

R = Round	DTM CHAD WORK PLAN 2019 - 2021								
	2019	2020				2021			
Activities	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Baseline assessments in the Lac	R9	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R16	R17
Baseline assessments in the South	R2		R3		R4		R5		R6
Baseline assessments in the East		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8
Baseline assessments in the North		R1		R2		R3		R4	
Stability index in the Lac	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9
Stability index in the East		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8
Stability index in the North		R1		R2		R3		R4	
Emergency tracking - country wide									
Return Intention Survey in the Lac	R2		R3		R4		R5		R6
Return Intention Survey in the South	R1		R2		R3		R4		R5
Return Intention Survey in the East			R1		R2		R3		R4
Return Intention Survey in the North			R1		R2		R3		R4
Continuation of Flow monitoring in current FMPs									
Set-up of new FMPs									
Flow monitoring in new FMPs									
Transhumance Tracking									
Definition of new Thematic research									
Implementation of Thematic research									
Mobility mapping - country wide									

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Training sessions with CNARRR and INSEED			
Secondment from CNARRR and INSEED			
Secondee to CNARRR and INSEED			
Coordination meetings with partners			