



EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

PROFILES OF
INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED
BY FLOODS IN
N'DJAMENA

GRILLAGE
COLLECTIVE CENTRE
(9TH ARRONDISSEMENT)

DECEMBER 2020

I. CONTEXT

The objective of DTM's (Displacement Tracking Matrix) Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements. Following floods which have been ongoing since the end of July 2020 in N'Djamena, more than 5,000 households were forced to flee their homes. Moreover, at the end of October 2020, a dike breach in Gardolé Djedide/Dingangali quartier also triggered the displacement of several thousands of individuals. Most of the displaced persons are housed on the Tradex site, located in the 9th arrondissement of N'Djamena (see the [report on their profiles](#)). The **Grillage collective centre**, located in the same arrondissement, is among the other places of refuge of these displaced persons: it hosts **698 households (3,534 individuals)**. This report aims to present the profiles of the individuals who currently live in this centre.

2. METHODOLOGY, OBJECTIVE AND LIMITATIONS

The data presented in this report was collected through the **registration of the 698 households settled in the Grillage collective centre**, as well as the **profiling of a random sample of 137 households**, conducted on **30 November 2020** by the CCCM cluster member teams and the local authorities of the 9th arrondissement. This report aims to **provide information on the demographic profiles of these displaced persons, as well as an overview of their needs**. The data related to the number of households and individuals settled in the centre, as well as on the profiles of the individuals responsible for their household was collected through registration, while all the other data was collected through the profiling exercise. The results hereby presented only reflect the situation of the individuals displaced in the Grillage collective centre, and they cannot be generalized to the entire population displaced following floods in N'Djamena. Moreover, this report does not aim to carry out an in-depth assessment of sectorial needs in the centre.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES

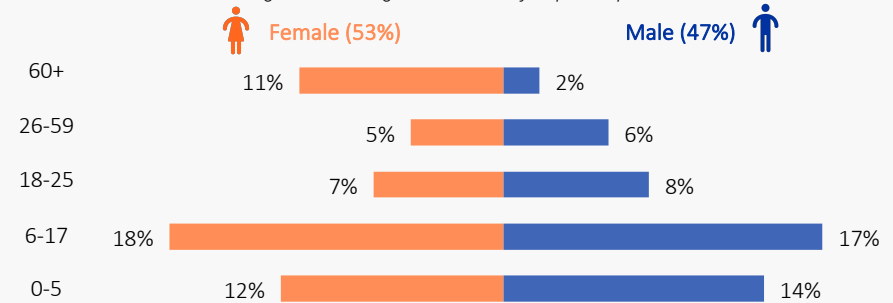
On average, the households settled in the Grillage collective centre are composed of **five individuals**. Slightly more than half (53%) of the individuals are **female**. Most (61%) are **minors**: 31 per cent are boys and 30 per cent are girls. It is worth mentioning that **children aged between 0 and 5 years old alone account for a quarter (25%) of the displaced population settled in the centre**. In addition, for most of the households (74%), **only one of the parents lives in the centre**. This is due to the fact that in many cases, the father stayed in the place of origin in order to keep the household's belongings, while the mother is in the centre with the children. As a result, 61 per cent of the individuals responsible for their household on the site are **female**. Most (69%) are aged between 26 and 59 years old. During the profiling exercise, a number of **vulnerabilities** were identified. Thirteen per cent are persons aged 60 or older (among which 11 per cent are female), 7 per cent are children separated from their parents, and the individuals suffering from a chronic or serious illness, the breastfeeding women and the persons taking medication each account for 5 per cent of the total population in the Grillage centre.



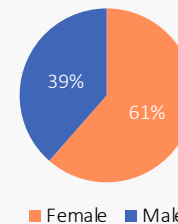
698 households (3,534 individuals) identified
137 households interviewed for the profiling exercise

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES

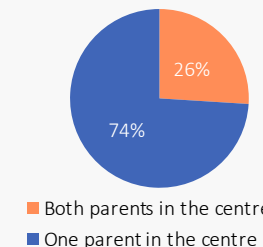
Fig.1: Sex and age distribution of displaced persons



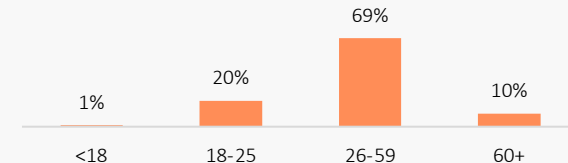
Graph 2: Sex distribution of the individuals responsible for their household on the site



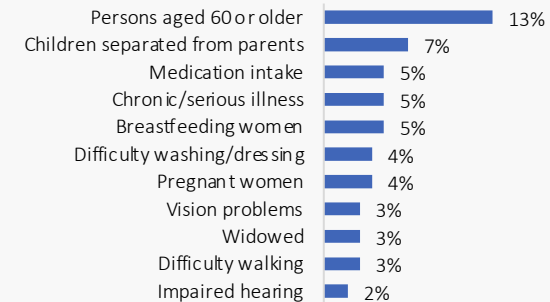
Graph 4: Presence of the parents in the centre



Graph 3: Age distribution of the individuals responsible for their household on the site



Graph 5: Displaced persons' main vulnerabilities



4. ORIGINS AND DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

All of the households hosted in the Grillage centre come from the **9th arrondissement** of N'Djamena. Prior to displacement, most of them used to live in the quarters of **Walia** (52%) and 47 per cent came from **Gardolé Djedid/Dingangali**.

Most of the households were displaced in **October 2020** (81%) and 18 per cent were displaced in November 2020.

5. SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

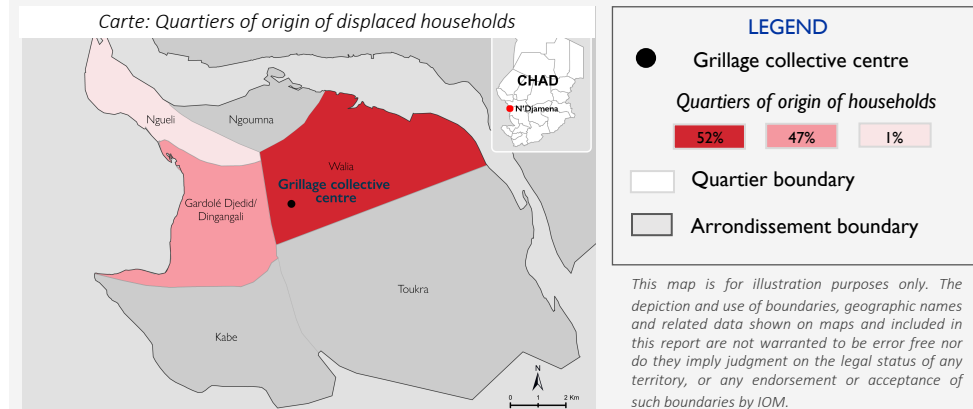
Prior to displacement, a large share of the primary household maintainers were **merchants** (38%). Moreover, unemployed individuals and masons each accounted for 10 per cent of the total.

Displaced households mostly used to live in **solid walled shelters** (60%) prior to displacement, while 24 per cent lived in mud-brick walled shelters, and 16 per cent lived in houses made of straw or metal sheets. Most of the households were living in **rental houses** (43%) or were **homeowners** (41%). Sixteen per cent were hosted for free with their relatives.

In addition, among the 81 per cent of households with school-age children, **91 per cent stated that all of them attended school** prior to displacement, and prior to the closure of schools in the framework of government measures taken to limit and contain the spread of COVID-19. In most cases, for households with school-age children, the school was located at a walking distance of an hour or more (71%) of their house.

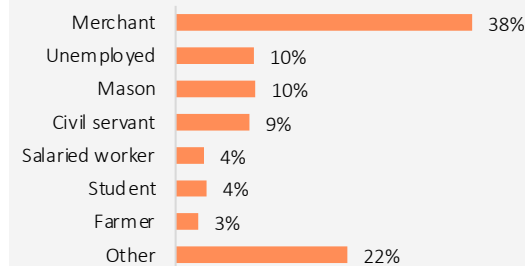
Most of the school-age children have a **primary level education**: 84 per cent of the households include at least one child at this level. Furthermore, 36 per cent of households include at least a child with secondary-level education, and 34 per cent of them include at least a child at the high school level.

ORIGINS

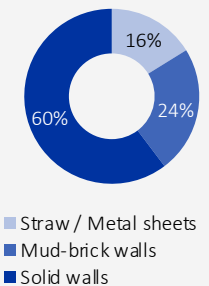


SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

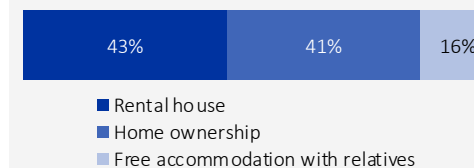
Graph 7: Professional status of the primary household provider prior to displacement



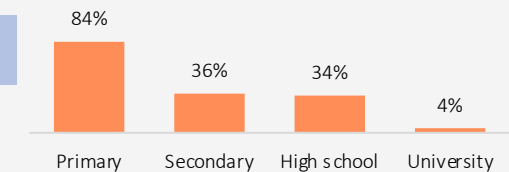
Graph 8: Types of shelters occupied by households prior to displacement



Graph 9: Households' accommodation types prior to displacement



Graph 10: Education level of school-age children



6. CURRENT SITUATION

Following the floods, most households (74%) indicated that **their house has been partly (56%) or entirely (18%) destroyed**. Only 26 per cent reported that their shelter has suffered no destruction (in which case it was flooded but not destroyed). In the collective centre, households currently live in makeshift shelters.

Sixty per cent of the households **lost belongings** during their displacement. Among them, 61 per cent reported having lost **Non-Food Items (NFIs)** and 18 per cent mentioned the loss of work tools and equipment. Belongings lost during displacement also include cattle (9%) and crops (5%). In addition, **25 per cent of the households whose school-age children were attending school indicated that they do not go to school anymore**, mainly due to the closure of their school (59%) or the lack of financial means (26%). The data also shows that in 46 per cent of the households, **the primary household maintainer can no longer work**, mainly because their workplace has been affected by floods (63%) or is now too far away (19%), or because of the loss of work tools (26%). It is worth mentioning that 15 per cent of respondents reported having been **separated from one or several household member(s)** following their displacement. All of them know where these individuals currently are.

The vast majority of households believe that they **maintain good (74%) or excellent (19%) relations with the host community around the Grillage centre**.

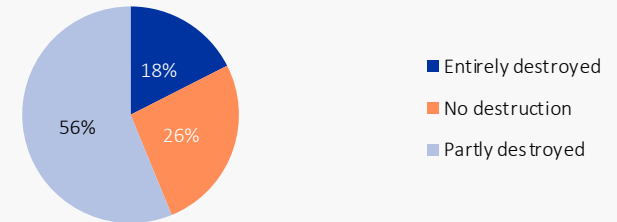
7. PRIORITY NEEDS

The registered households' **current priority needs** (the needs that were most frequently mentioned among their three most urgent needs) are mainly **food (30%) and NFIs (22%)**. Seven per cent of the households indicated that they urgently need **health services** in the centre. Indeed, 63 per cent of them reported that one or several member(s) have gotten sick since being displaced. The most common health concerns are **malaria (88% of households), fever (41%) and diarrhea (22%)**.

With regards to households' **priority needs when returning to their area of origin**, 22 per cent of respondents mentioned **shelter** and 17 per cent expressed that they would urgently need **livelihood support**. Among the latter, 86 per cent wish to start a small business upon return to their area of origin. In addition, 14 per cent stated that they would need food or cash.

CURRENT SITUATION

Graph 11: Condition of shelters in the households' area of origin



60% have lost belongings

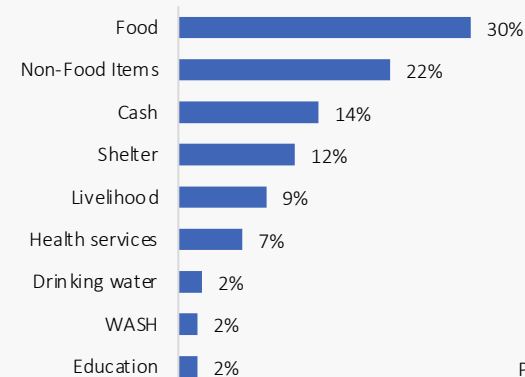
46% can no longer work

25% can no longer attend school

15% have been separated from one or several household member(s)

PRIORITY NEEDS

Graph 12: Current priority needs expressed by registered households



Graph 13: Priority needs of households upon return to their area of origin

