



EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

**PROFILES OF
INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED
BY FLOODS IN
N'DJAMENA**

**TOUKRA SITE
(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 Digangali/Gardolé Djedid quartier also triggered the displacement of 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 **Toukra site**, located in the same arrondissement, is among the other places of refuge of these displaced persons. It hosts **1,498 households (7,968 individuals)**. This report aims to present the profiles of the individuals who currently live on this site.

2. METHODOLOGY, OBJECTIVE AND LIMITATIONS

The data presented in this report was collected through the **registration of the 1,498 households settled on the Toukra site**, as well as the **profiling of a random sample of 256 households**, conducted on **3 and 4 December 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 on the site, 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 on the Toukra site, 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 on the Toukra site.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES

On average, the households settled on the Toukra site are composed of **five individuals**. Slightly more than half (53%) of the individuals are **male**. Most (62%) are **minors**: 33 per cent are boys and 29 per cent are girls. It is worth mentioning that **children aged between 0 and 5 years old alone account for 23 per cent of the displaced population settled on the site**. In addition, for 60 per cent of the households, **only one of the parents lives on-site**. This is due to the fact that in many cases, one of the parents stayed in the place of origin in order to keep the household's belongings, while the other parent is on the site with the children.

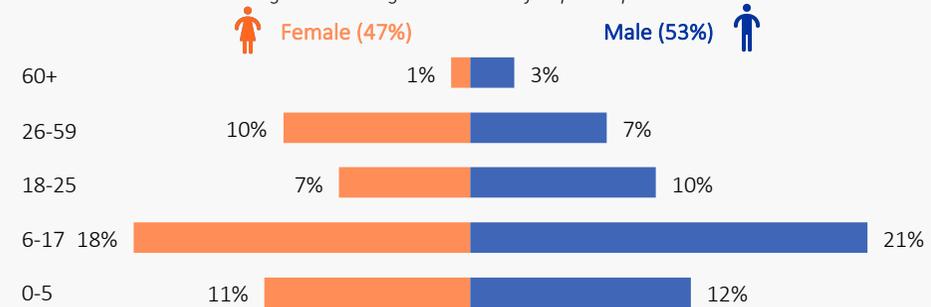
During the profiling exercise, a number of **vulnerabilities** were identified. Breastfeeding women and children separated from their parents each account for 6 per cent of the population on the Toukra site. In addition, the persons who have difficulty washing themselves or dressing and those who take medication both represent 5 per cent of the total.



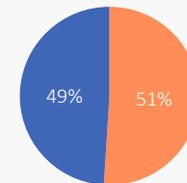
1,498 households (7,968 individuals) identified
256 households interviewed for the profiling exercise

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES

Fig.1: Sex and age distribution of displaced persons

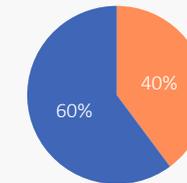


Graph 2: Sex distribution of the individuals responsible for their household on the site



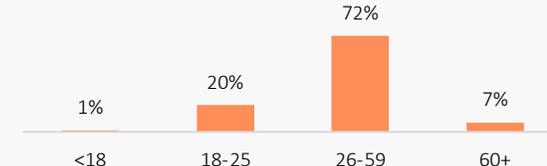
Female Male

Graph 4: Presence of the parents on the site

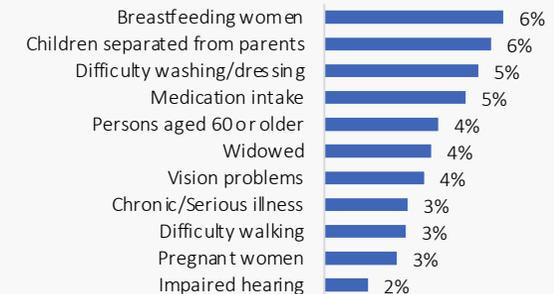


Both parents on the site One parent on the site

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 on the Toukra site come from the **9th arrondissement** of N'Djamena. Prior to displacement, most of them used to live in the quartier of **Toukra** (86%) and 13 per cent came from **Walia**.

Most households were displaced in **October 2020** (63%) and 35 per cent were displaced in **November 2020**.

5. SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

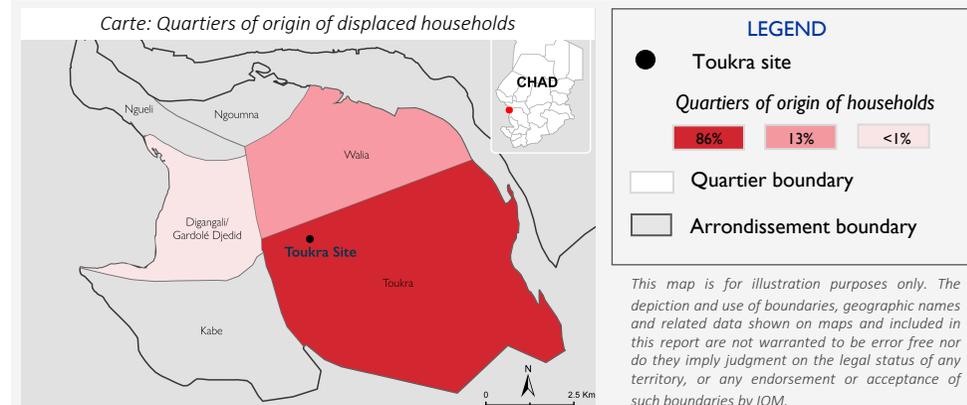
Prior to displacement, a large share of the primary household maintainers were **merchants** (29%). Moreover, 14 per cent were unemployed and 12 per cent were civil servants.

Half of the households (51%) used to live in **solid walled shelters** prior to displacement, while 33 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 **homeowners** (64%) and 27 per cent were **living in rental houses**. Nine per cent were hosted for free with their relatives.

In addition, among the 86 per cent of households with school-age children, **almost all (99%) 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 30 minutes to an hour (46%) or of 30 minutes (28%) of their house.

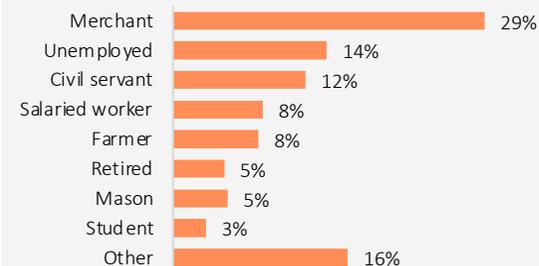
Most of the school-age children have a **primary level education**: 83 per cent of the households include at least one child at this level. Moreover, half of the households (50%) include at least a child with secondary-level education, and 30 per cent of them include at least a child at the high school level.

ORIGINS

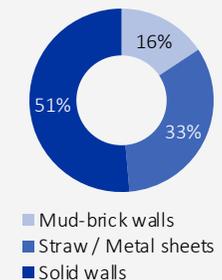


SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

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



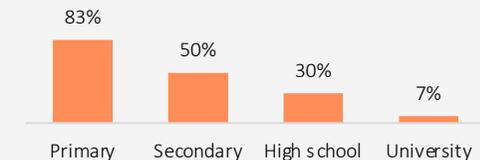
Graph 8: Types of shelters occupied by households prior to displacement



Graph 9: Households' accommodation types prior to displacement



Graph 10: Education level of school-age children



6. CURRENT SITUATION

Following the floods, most households (79%) indicated that **their house has been partly (52%) or entirely (27%) destroyed**. Only 21 per cent indicated that their shelter has suffered no destruction (in which case it was flooded but not destroyed). On the site, the households currently live in makeshift shelters.

Seventy-two per cent of the households **lost belongings** during their displacement. Among them, 43 per cent reported having lost **Non-Food Items (NFIs)**, 22 per cent mentioned the loss of work tools and equipment or the loss of cattle, and 19 per cent lost their crops. In addition, **10 per cent of the households whose school-age children were attending school indicated that they do not go to school anymore**, mainly because the school has been closed or is now too far away (38% each), or due to the lack of financial means (33%). Results also show that in 35 per cent of the households, **the primary household maintainer can no longer work**, primarily because their workplace has been affected by floods (68%) or is now too far away (16%), or because of the loss of work tools (38%). It is worth mentioning that 12 per cent of respondents reported having been **separated from one or several household member(s)** following their displacement. Among them, the majority (84%) know where these individuals currently are.

The vast majority of households believe that they **maintain good (73%) or excellent (17%) relations with the host community around the Toukra site**.

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 (27%), NFIs (21%) and shelter (17%)**. Five per cent of households indicated that they urgently need **health services** on-site. Indeed, 72 per cent of them reported that one or several member(s) have gotten sick since being displaced. The most common health concerns are **malaria (94% of households), fever (43%), cough (19%) and diarrhea (18%)**. It is worth mentioning that 8 per cent of households indicated that one or several of their member(s) have suffered from psychosocial disorders since their arrival on the site.

With regards to households' **priority needs when returning to their area of origin**, 19 per cent of respondents mentioned **shelter** and 17 per cent expressed that they would urgently need **food**. In addition, 14 per cent mentioned cash.

CURRENT SITUATION

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



72% have lost belongings

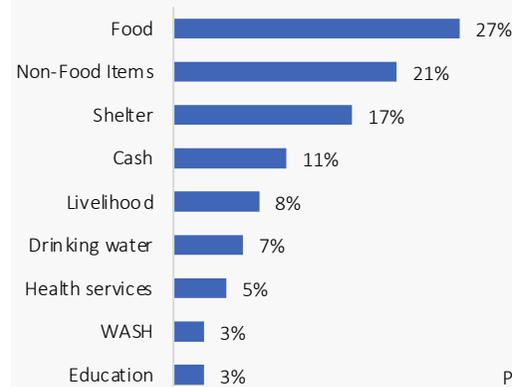
35% can no longer work

12% have been separated from one or several household member(s)

10% can no longer attend school

PRIORITY NEEDS

Graph 12: Current priority needs expressed by registered households



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

