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|--|---|---|
|  | Assessment conducted in affected areas                            |   |
|   | Assessment conducted through phone interviews with key informants |  |

The objective of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements. Information is collected through key informant interviews or direct observation. This dashboard presents information on a movement which occurred on **30 January, 19 and 20 February 2023** in the towns of **Faya and Ounianga-Kébir**, located in the provinces of **Borkou and Ennedi-Ouest**, near the Libyan border.

## SUMMARY OF EVENT

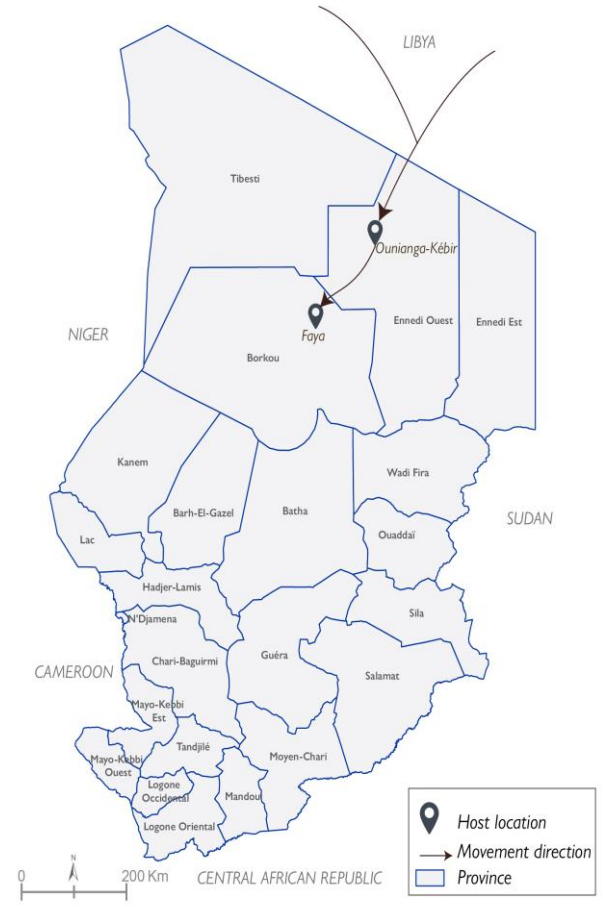
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|--|---|---|--|--|--|
|  | Collectively expelled population :<br><b>219 individuals</b>              |  | Reason for movement :<br><b>Collective expulsion</b> |  | Departure location :<br><b>Libya</b>                             |
|   | Host location :<br><b>Ounianga Kébir (Ennedi Ouest) and Faya (Borkou)</b> |  | Means of transport :<br><b>11 trucks</b>             |  | Date of movement :<br><b>30 January, 19 and 20 February 2023</b> |

During the period from 30 January to 20 February 2023, a total of **217 Chadian and 2 Nigerian nationals** were collectively expelled to Libya and arrived in three waves in the towns of Faya and Ounianga-Kébir. Among these individuals, 45 Chadian nationals arrived in Faya on 30 January 2023; 106 Chadian nationals (17 among them are minors) and 2 Nigerian female nationals arrived in Ounianga-Kébir on 19 February and 66 Chadian nationals arrived in Ounianga-Kébir on 20 February 2023. The first wave of Chadian nationals has been registered and assisted in food and transportation by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). However, the other two waves of expelled individuals (**174 individuals**) have not received any assistance. In addition, most of the expelled persons come from Abéché, Ati, Mao, Moussoro, Oumhadjer and Bokoro; and majority of the individuals reported being in prison for 2 to 4 years in Benghazi and Tripoli (Libya) before being expelled.

Therefore, the 174 expelled individuals are living in a situation of extreme vulnerability and do not have any support to continue their trip towards their communities of origin. **As such, they reported urgent needs in food after going several days without eating, non-food items such as blankets and mats, as well as transport assistance to their localities of origin.**

## PRIORITY NEEDS

|  |             |   |                       |   |                  |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|------------------|
|  | <b>Food</b> |  | <b>Non-Food Items</b> |  | <b>Transport</b> |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|------------------|



*This map is 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.*