



- 46 700** estimated returnees arrived in Chad
- 60 000** returnees projected to arrive in Chad
- 38 513** returnees registered and fixed
- 75** third country nationals referred to IOM
- 68%** registered returnees are children under 18
- 55%** registered returnees are women
- 1 811** registered returnees are breastfeeding
- 658** registered returnees are pregnant women
- 25** returnee locations identified in 3 provinces

SITUATION OVERVIEW

07 July 2023

- Since the beginning of clashes in April in Sudan, over 225 000 people have crossed the border into Chad. IOM estimates that more than 46 700 of them are Chadian returnees and expects this number to rise to 60,000 in the coming weeks.
- In coordination with CNARR and humanitarian officials, IOM has fixed and registered 38 713 returnees and observed 75 third-country nationals (from South Sudan, Niger, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Nigeria) in 25 localities in three provinces.
- Most of the returnees are currently residing in spontaneous locations near the border and are in urgent need of essential goods and services such as food, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, household items, health, and protection.
- IOM conducted post-distribution monitoring exercises in some of the locations targeted for assistance. According to the results, **90%** of the beneficiaries said the assistance contributed significantly to meeting their needs. All still have unmet needs after the assistance, mainly food (81%), NFIs (79%), shelter (39%), health (27%).
- IOM works with a range of operational partners in the returnee response including the Government of Chad, UNHCR, LWF, PUI, UNICEF, MSF, UNFPA, ICRC, IRC, the Chadian Red Cross and WFP.

FUNDING GAPS & NEEDS



Emergency humanitarian assistance and protection (WASH, Shelter, NFI, Protection)
USD 15 000 000



Voluntary Return Assistance and Relocation
USD 7 500 000



DTM and Humanitarian Border Management -
USD 2 500 000

UPDATES ON THE RETURNEE RESPONSE



22 430 (est.)

people reached
with humanitarian
assistance from IOM



12 874

returnees benefitted
from multipurpose cash
assistance



11,522

people benefitted
from non-food
assistance



9 926

people received
WASH assistance
with partners



10 820

returnees benefitted
from emergency
tarpaulins



WASH Assessment in Toumtouma Site

IOM conducted a rapid WASH assessment in Toumtouma, where nearly 10,000 returnees from Sudan reside. 118 sample households were randomly selected, and heads of the family were interviewed. The source of water for the returnees in Toumtouma is not considered as safe for drinking. It is exposed to contamination by pathogens due to open defecation practices. The majority of households do not treat the water, making them vulnerable to illnesses related to poor water and sanitation conditions. 98% returnees collect their drinking water from the nearby wadi/seasonal riverbed. 67% do not treat the water before drinking. 65% reported diarrhea and 58% malaria cases.

Relocations

IOM safely transferred 25 South Sudanese, Nigerian and Ethiopian TCNs fleeing Sudan from Farchana, Ouaddai to N'Djamena. IOM prioritised the most vulnerable TCNs, including those with medical conditions or who have been victims of exploitation or abuse. IOM will then support them in returning to their home countries.

Cash Post-Distribution Monitoring

IOM provided multipurpose cash assistance to 2,879 returnee households. To assess the impact of the assistance, a post-cash distribution monitoring exercise was conducted among a sample of 353 households returnee households. According to the results, the main uses of the cash (40 000 CFA per household) were: food (89%), NFIs (60%), supporting family/friends (45%), debt repayment (42%). 92% of the returnees surveyed fully have access to local markets and 71% found all the items they needed. 95% reported having no issues after receiving the assistance. 90% said the assistance contributed significantly to meeting their needs. All still have unmet needs after the assistance, mainly food (81%), NFIs (79%), shelter (39%), health (27%). 90% reported resorting to negative coping mechanisms to meet their needs, mainly 1) borrowing food and other essential items (58%), 2) reducing food consumption (58%), 3) incurring debt (38%), 4) selling belongings (22%).



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