



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

14 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 48 180 of them are Chadian returnees and expects this number to rise to 80 000 in the coming weeks.
- In coordination with CNARR and humanitarian officials, IOM has fixed and registered 39 117 returnees and observed 75 third-country nationals (from South Sudan, Niger, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Uganda) 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%).
- The rapid WASH assessment conducted by IOM in Toumtoouma, where nearly 10,000 returnees from Sudan reside highlighted that the source of water for the returnees is not considered as safe for drinking and the majority of households (2/3) 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. 65% reported diarrhea and 58% malaria cases.
- 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



25 678 (est.)

people reached with humanitarian assistance from IOM



12 874

returnees benefitted from multipurpose cash assistance



14 762

returnees benefitted from emergency tarpaulins



9 926

people received WASH assistance with partners



11

returnee sites served with assistance



### 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 and the majority of households (2/3) do not treat the water, making them vulnerable to illnesses related to poor water and sanitation conditions. Key results are available via this [link](#).

### Food distribution

IOM provided on the ground support to WFP for the distribution of food assistance in four sites for Chadian returnees (Adre, Ben Wadienne, Toumtouma, and Tchoukia in the province of Ouaddaï), benefitting 14,852 individuals.

### Relocations

IOM safely transferred 25 South Sudanese, Nigerian and Ethiopian TCNs fleeing Sudan from Farchana, Ouaddaï 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.

### Return Intention Survey

IOM conducted a return intention survey of 334 households in Ouaddaï province (4 sites) and 36 in Sila (6 sites) with through interview with the heads of households or representatives. 95 percent of the respondents were women and 5 percent men. Almost all the households surveyed (89% in Ouaddaï and 97% in Sila) indicated that the members of their household who lived with them before the crisis live with them on the site. However, in some households (4% in Ouaddaï and 3% in Sila) part of the household does not live either on the site or in the place of origin. Since their displacement, 64 percent of the returnees in Sila are homeless and 36 percent are in tarpaulin shelters in Ouaddaï. Regarding return intentions, 1% in Ouaddaï and 28% in Sila want to leave their current place. The main reason in Ouaddaï is to seek out other family members, while in Sila it is access to basic services (40%), lack of security (20%) and the search for means of subsistence (20%). Key results are available via this [link](#).



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