

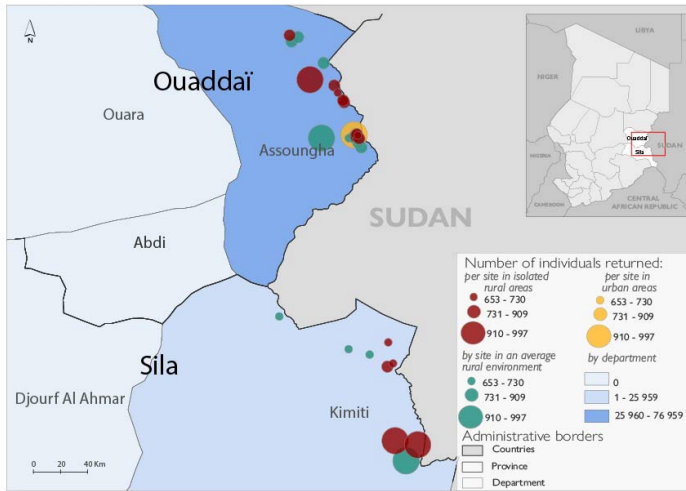
Evaluation Method



Movement overview



Demographic profile (returnees from abroad)



Background and methodology

Following the armed conflict in Sudan in April 2023, thousands of people were forced to leave the country and take refuge in Chad, mainly in the east. These Chadian nationals, who had been living in Sudan for many years, were registered by IOM at 41 displacement sites in the Sila and Ouaddai provinces. The majority (61%) of the displacement sites are in the Adre sub-prefecture, and make up 55% of the total returnee population in the two provinces.

In fact, the aim of this assessment was to measure the profiles, vulnerabilities, infrastructures and needs of the populations displaced by this crisis, in order to better orient the results towards the planning of sustainable solutions for the displaced. Data was collected through interviews with key informants (local authorities, traditional chiefs, IDP representatives and site managers) in villages and IDP reception sites, as well as through direct observations in these localities.

This dashboard presents the results of assessments carried out from **January 03 to February 08, 2024, in 41 locations across the Ouaddai and Sila provinces.**

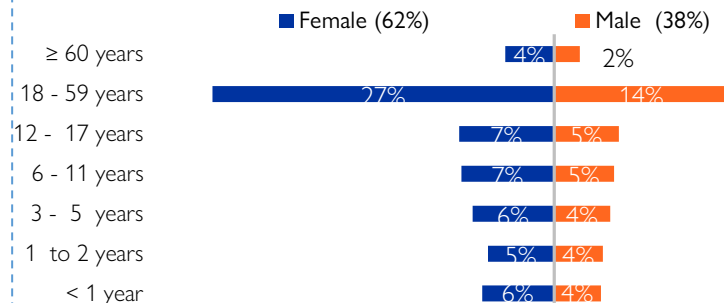
Number of IDP and HHs by sub-prefecture

Department	Sub-prefecture	#Returnees households from abroad	# Returnees from abroad	Households Native population	# Population native
Total Assoungha		11 764	76 958	30 590	199 037
Assoungha	Adr�	8 372	56 143	16 244	105 788
	Molou	3 392	20 815	14 346	93 249
Total Kimiti		3 895	25 959	7 880	32 505
Kimiti	Add�	350	2 239	4 675	20 200
	Mogororo	3 250	21 712	2 540	11 180
	Moudeina	295	2 008	665	1 125
Total Province		15 659	102 917	38 470	231 524

231 542 local population

102 917 Returnees from abroad

Demographic breakdown of displaced population by gender and age group



DTM ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN CHAD ARE SUPPORTED BY:

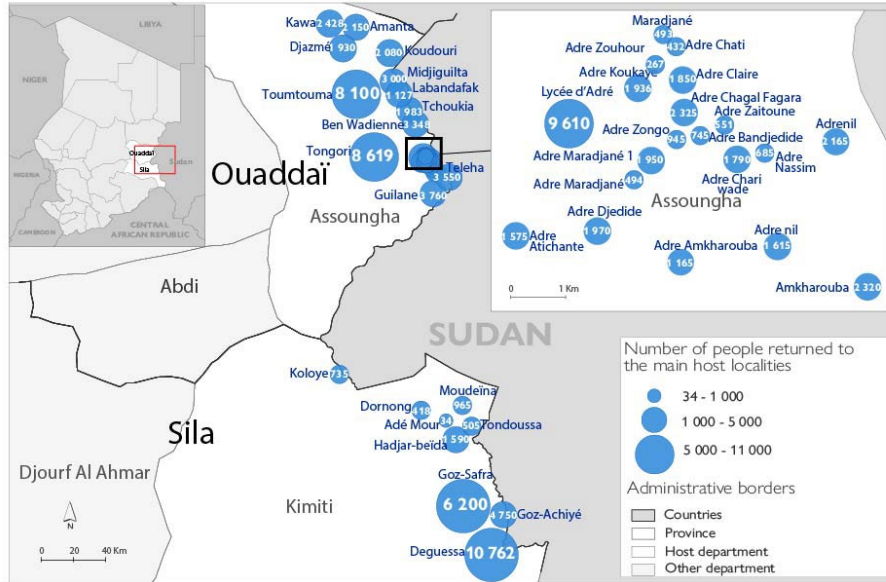


INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Contact: dtmchad@iom.int - <https://displacement.iom.int/chad> - <https://dtm.iom.int/chad>

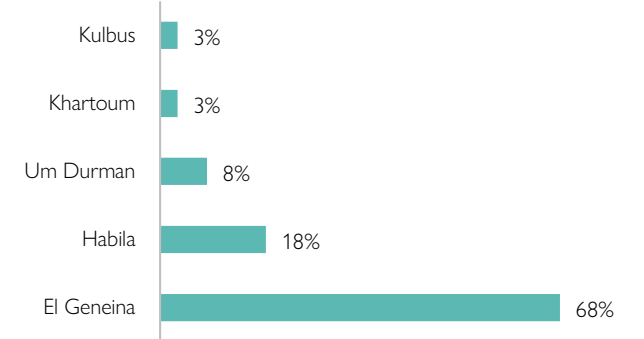
For any information extracted from this document, whether quoted, paraphrased or used in any other way, the source must be mentioned as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration [April, 2024] Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

Main localities assessed as hosting the largest number of displaced persons



Returned from abroad

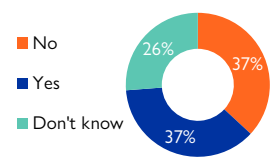
Percentage of localities hosting returnees, by department of origin (Sudan)



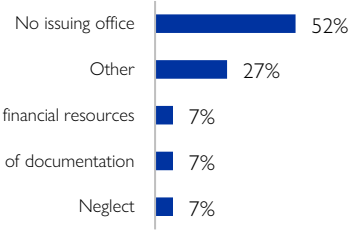
The 41 evaluated sites only host returnees from abroad who were living in **West Darfur, Sudan**. In **68 per cent** of the sites, the majority of returnees are from **El Geneina** department. The department of **Kulbus has the fewest sites (3%)** from which the majority of people in the sites assessed said they will come.

Possession of identity documents

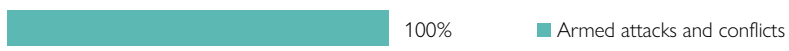
Do most people have identification documents? (% of localities)



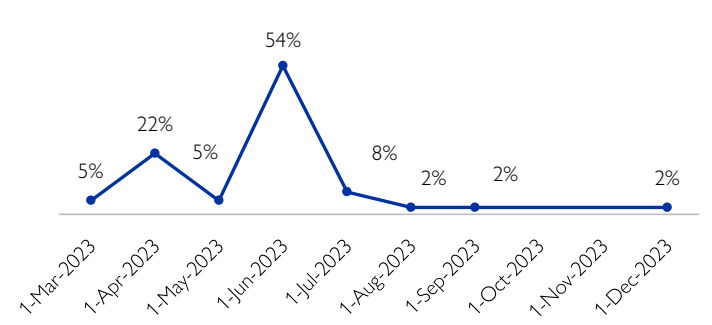
If not, why not (% of locations)



Reasons for moving the majority of returnees from abroad



Arrival dates of returnees from abroad



DTM ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN CHAD ARE SUPPORTED BY:



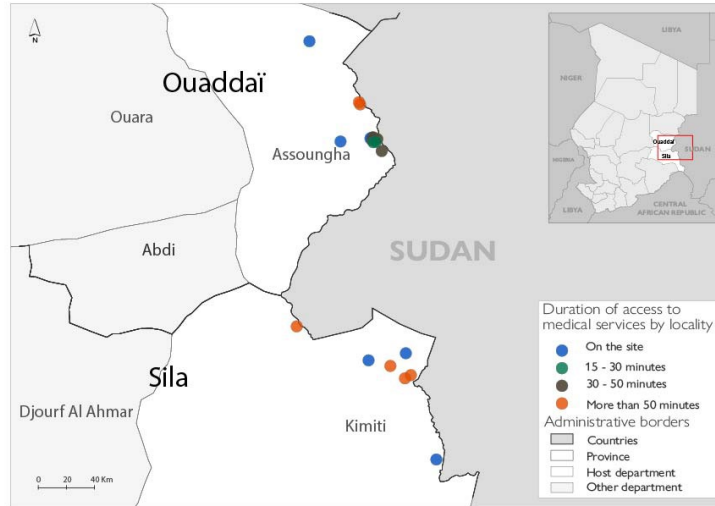
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Contact: dtmtchad@iom.int - https://displacement.iom.int/chad - https://dtm.iom.int/chad

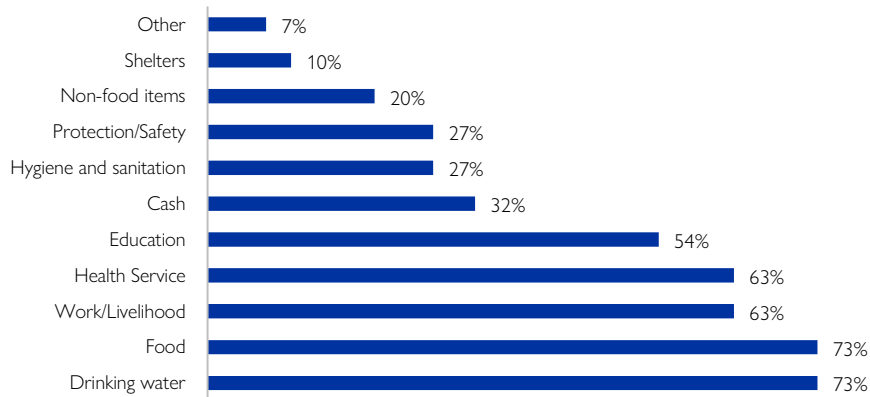
For any information extracted from this document, whether quoted, paraphrased or used in any other way, the source must be mentioned as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration [April, 2024] Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".



Distance to nearest health services Water, hygiene and sanitation



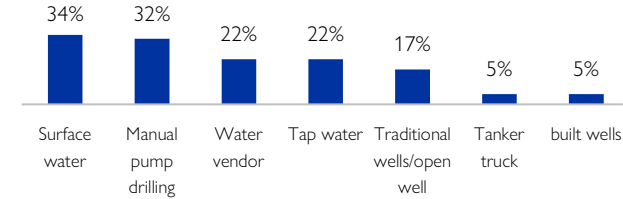
Most urgent humanitarian needs Percentage of localities identifying each need as a priority*



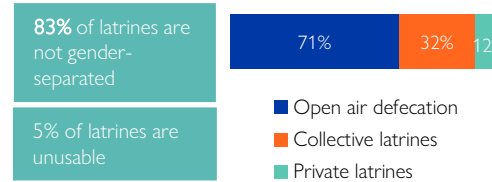
Walking time to nearest water source (% of locations)

On Site	15%
Less than 10 minutes	2%
10-30 minutes	54%
More than 30 minutes	29%

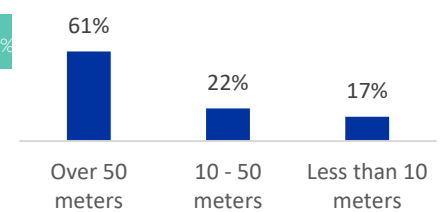
Main sources of water supply in villages* (% of localities)



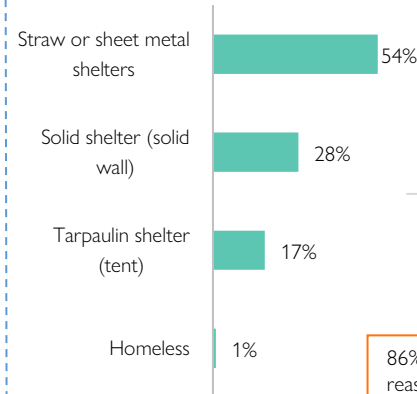
Presence of latrines in travel area* (% of localities)



Distance between latrines or defecation areas and water points (% of localities with latrines)

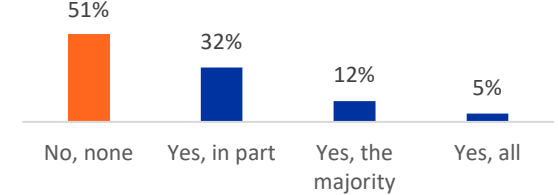


Percentage of households by shelter type



Education

School attendance for school-age children (% of localities)



86% of localities indicated that the lack of schools was the main reason why most children did not attend school.

*Multiple choice question, the total of percentages is >100%

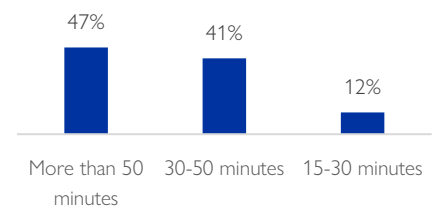
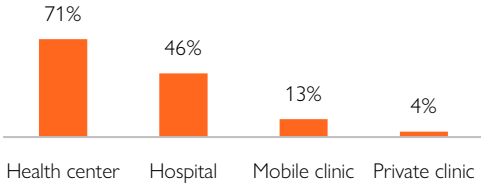
Health and health services

Availability and types of functional medical services

Walking times for functional medical services

59% of localities have access to a functional health service

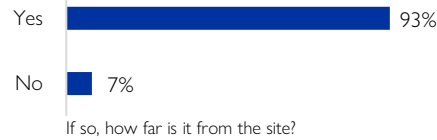
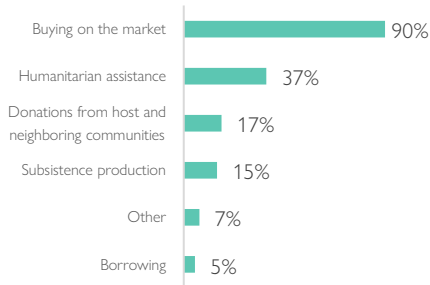
71% off-site and 29% on-site



Access to services and basic needs

Main sources of food available * (% of localities)

Do people in the villages have physical access to the market?



If so, how far is it from the site?

Duration	Percentage
Less than 15 minutes	13%
15-30 minutes	39%
30 - 50 minutes	24%
More than 50 minutes	24%

Displaced people depend mainly on market purchases and humanitarian assistance to feed themselves. Although almost all of them have access to a market, it takes them more than 30 minutes to get there.

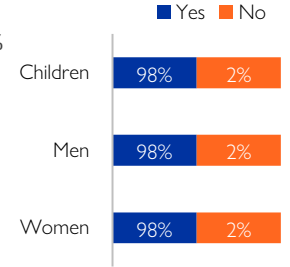
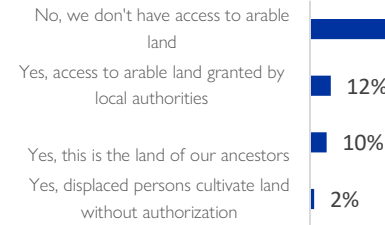


* Multiple choice question, reason for sum greater than 100%.

Safety and voltages

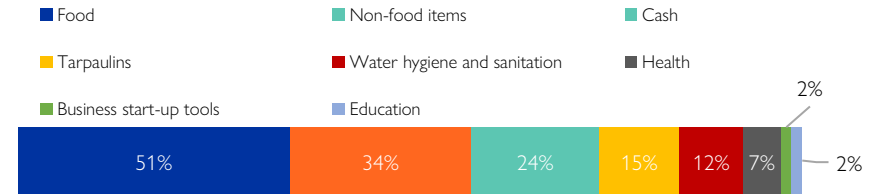
Do the majority of displaced persons have access to arable land (% of localities)

Feeling of safety in the site/village (% of locations)



Assistance

Types of assistance by location * (% of locations)



41 per cent of localities surveyed indicated that they had not received any assistance.

Vulnerability profile of IDP

Vulnerabilities	Number	% of vulnerable people affected
Female head of household	122 02	12%
Breastfeeding women	10 156	10%
Pregnant women	6 865	7%
Elderly (over 60 years old)	6 009	6%
Single parent (male)	5 278	5%
Vulnerable minors (orphans,separated)	3 157	3%
Child head of household	2 396	2%
Separated children	983	1%

Limits

The results presented in this report are the best estimates given by key informants. However, an evaluation may provide accurate figures of the affected population in both provinces.

DTM ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN CHAD ARE SUPPORTED BY :



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Contact: dtmchad@iom.int - <https://displacement.iom.int/chad> - <https://dtm.iom.int/chad>

For any information extracted from this document, whether quoted, paraphrased or used in any other way, the source must be mentioned as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration [April, 2024] Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".