

Chad | Lac Province
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
Round 7 Report | April 2019



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INTRODUCTION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed a displacement tracking system, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. DTM's tools gather information on various levels and of various kinds, including information on where displacements occur, why they occur, the length of displacement and the intentions and conditions of migrants and internally displaced individuals. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. This information is shared with relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian and government.

This seventh report of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment provides an overview of the situation in Chad's Lac Province, where displacements are due to insecurity linked to violence by extremist armed groups. The information presented in this report was collected from key informants in displacement sites, in close collaboration with local and national authorities, from 9 January to 28 February 2019.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Nigeria in July 2014, in Chad in May 2015 and in Cameroon in November 2015. DTM activities play a key role in these three countries insofar as they allow humanitarian and government stakeholders to gain insight into the profiles and movements of internally displaced people (IDPs), out of camp refugees and returnees, as well as their needs and vulnerabilities, in order to provide targeted and appropriate humanitarian assistance, both at sub-regional and national levels. These three countries are affected by the same crisis in similar contexts and DTM methodologies are analogous, which makes displacement trends comparable in the sub-region.



The DTM identified 174,340 displaced individuals : 130,472 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 41,199 returnees and 2,669 third country nationals (TCN)



185 displacement sites were assessed, including 131 camps/sites, 53 host communities and 1 collective centre



100% of the displaced population is displaced because of the armed conflict taking place in the region



The displaced population is 44% male and 56 % female



The average size of displaced households is 7 individuals per household



67% of the identified displaced persons are minors between 0 and 17 years old



Individuals older than 60 years old represent 5% of the displaced persons



75% of the displaced persons identified live in camps or sites while 25% live in host communities

CONTEXT

Since 2015, Chad has been experiencing attacks perpetrated by armed groups. Recurring attacks and threats keep triggering the displacement of populations living in the Lac Province, as well as the return of Chadians from neighbouring countries affected by the conflict. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Chad in May 2015 to collect precise and comprehensive information on the displacements caused by the crisis. The information collected is intended to provide both humanitarian and government partners with a better understanding of population movement and displacement in the Lac Province.

Conceptualised in 2004, the DTM has constantly been perfected and reinforced thanks to a long operational experience acquired in various contexts : conflicts, natural disasters and migration flows. Its central role consists in providing information and primary data on displacements and human mobility at national, regional and global scales.

In Chad, the DTM tracks the following populations : internally displaced persons, returnees (previous IDPs and refugees returning from foreign countries) and third country nationals. In the framework of this report, these persons are all referred to as « displaced persons » :

- Internally Displaced Person (IDP): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.).
- Returnee: This category includes both former IDPs who returned to their locality of origin and Chadian nationals who returned to Chad or to their locality of origin from a foreign country. Former IDPs are persons who had settled in another locality in Chad but who have since returned to their habitual place of residence. Returnees from other countries are persons who were displaced or had migrated in another country and who returned to Chad or to their habitual place of residence.
- Third country national (TCN) : Any person who is an international migrant in distress, originally from another country than the one in crisis.

The DTM aims to collect baseline information on displaced persons in Chad in order to facilitate the coordination of the humanitarian response and the provision of humanitarian assistance in the country, as well as the economic stabilization of these populations through development assistance. The DTM frequently updates the collected information by particularly focusing on : the overall situation of the displaced persons at the lowest administrative level ; the socio-demographic characteristics of displaced households as well as their specific vulnerabilities ; the general displacement trends ; and the sectoral needs and gaps in terms of services provided to displaced persons.

METHODOLOGY

In Chad, the DTM runs frequent and regular assessments from key informants in sites identified as hosting displaced persons.

The information presented in this report was collected from 9 January to 28 February 2019 in 185 displacement sites in the Lac Province. The data collection was conducted in three departments (seven sous-préfectures) of the Lac Province affected by the crisis : Fouli, Kaya and Mamdi. The DTM is currently deployed through 11 data collectors (including 5 from the Government), 2 team leaders, 2 dataclerks and 1 supervisor based in the Lac Province. The enumerators involved in the establishment of this tool have received training on the DTM's methodology. These trainings are provided on a regular basis in order to strengthen local capacity in data collection and data management.

During this round of data collection, DTM teams have carried out interviews with key informants at site and host community levels. Key informants provide estimations on the number of displaced persons in their sites or host communities, their origins, as well as their needs and vulnerabilities. Along with interviews with key informants, in each site or host community, the data on household composition were collected from a sample of displaced households in order to extract the demographic profile of displaced populations.

LIMITS

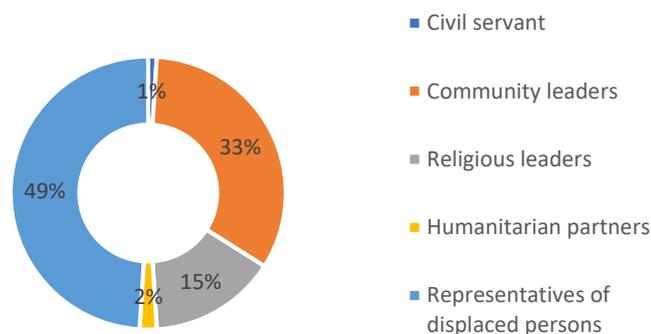
The data used in the framework of this analysis are estimates obtained through interviews with key informants. Thus, in order to ensure the reliability of these estimations, data collection was carried out at the lowest administrative levels : the site or the host community. The geographical area is therefore reduced, which ensures that key informants who provide the data have a thorough understanding of their areas.

Moreover, the security situation in the Lac Province has slightly stabilized but remains volatile. Access to certain areas in the province still depends on the support of security forces and on a security analysis prior to deployment. Sometimes, escorts are not available, and therefore the team has to reschedule its activities. Thus, there is a possibility that certain zones of the Lac Province hosting displaced persons were not assessed.

KEY INFORMANTS

During this round, the data was collected through interviews with 2,280 key informants. Representatives of displaced persons accounted for the largest part of the key informants from whom the data was collected. Indeed, 49 per cent of key informants were in this category. Community leaders (33%) and religious leaders (15%) also comprised a significant part of the key informants. Public servants only represent one per cent.

Figure 1 : Types of key informants



DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Key information



Internally Displaced Persons

130,472 individuals
32,782 households

75% of the mobile population



Returnees

41,199 individuals
9,868 households

24% of the mobile population

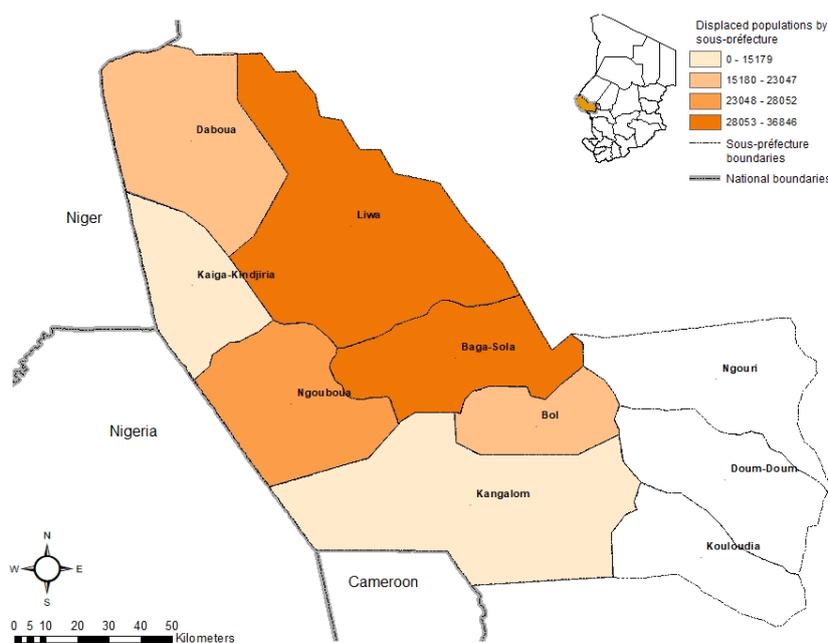


Third-Country Nationals

2,669 individuals
641 households

1% of the mobile population

Map 1 : Displaced populations by sous-préfecture



During round 7, a total of 174,340 displaced individuals (43,291 households) were identified, compared to 167,246 individuals (41,620 households) identified during the previous round, representing a 4 per cent increase. This is mostly due to the fact that the number of displacement sites evaluated has risen between these two rounds ; indeed, a number of sites which were not accessible during the previous round became accessible for this round : 176 displacement sites were assessed during round 6 compared to 185 for round 7. The category breakdown of displaced persons during this round is as follows : **130,472 internally displaced persons** (32,782 households), **41,199 returnees** (9,868 households) and **2,669 third country nationals** (641 households).

As in the previous round, the sous-préfecture of Bagasola, in the department of Kaya, and the sous-préfecture of Liwa in the department of Foulï are those that comprise the highest number of displaced persons (hosting respectively 21 per cent and 20 per cent of displaced persons). During the previous round, these sous-préfectures hosted respectively 23 and 20 per cent of displaced persons.

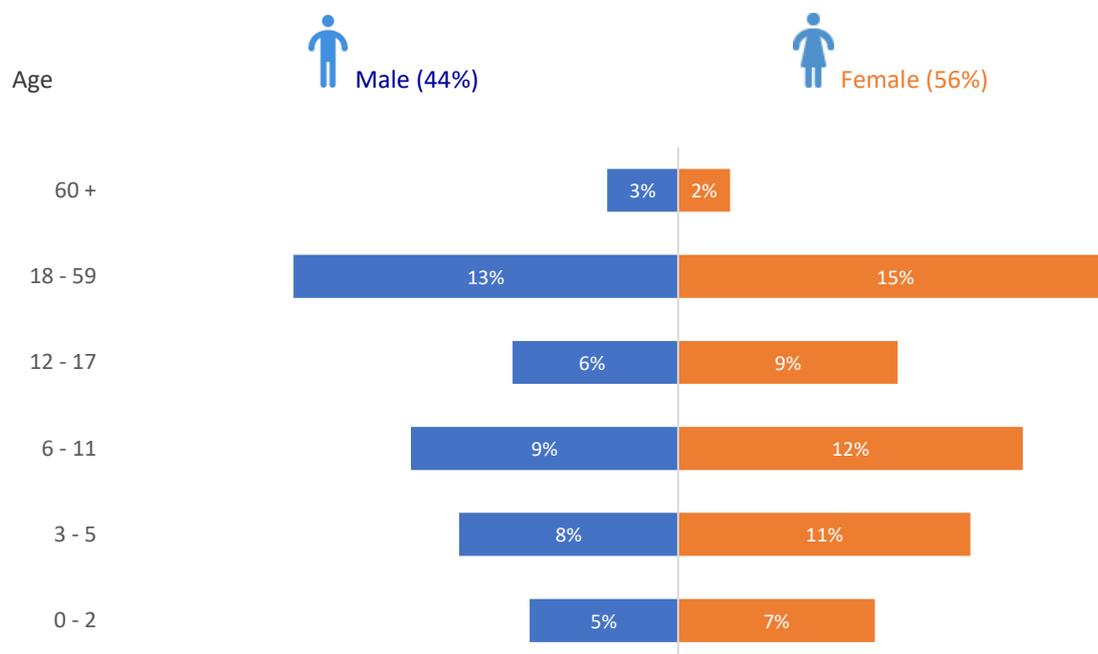
Table 1 : Representation of displacement by sous-préfecture (individuals)

Department	Sous-préfecture	# sites assessed	# IDPs	# retirees	# TCN	# displaced persons	% displaced persons
Fouli	Daboua	44	21,356	1,602	89	23,047	13%
	Kaiga-kindjiria	10	13,570	1,609	0	15,179	9%
	Liwa	37	29,835	4,315	54	34,204	20%
Total Fouli		91	64,761	7,526	143	72,430	42%
Kaya	Bagasola	16	24,900	11,925	21	36,846	21%
	Ngouboua	34	23,566	4,143	343	28,052	16%
Total Kaya		50	48,466	16,068	364	64,898	37%
Mamdi	Bol	22	11,852	10,726	197	22,775	13%
	Kangalom	22	5,393	6,879	1,965	14,237	8%
Total Mamdi		44	17,245	17,605	2,162	37,012	21%
Total		185	130,472	41,199	2,669	174,340	100%

Demographic profile

Demographic data was collected from a sample of 13,221 displaced households. These households were comprised of 89,491 individuals. The collected data indicates that women represent the majority of the displaced persons (56%), namely minor girls who account for 39 per cent of the displaced population. It is worth noting that 3 per cent of men and 2 per cent of women are more than 60 years old.

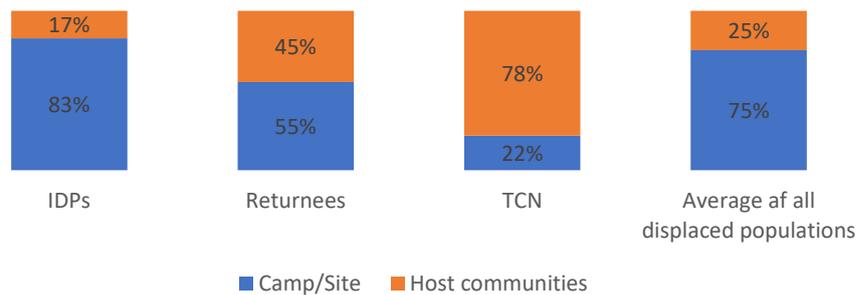
Figure 2 : Displaced population, by gender and age



Characteristics of sites and shelters

Contrary to other countries of the subregion affected by the crisis, the large majority of displaced populations in Chad reside in camps or spontaneous settlements¹. Indeed, 75 per cent of the identified mobile population live in spontaneous camps or settlements, compared to 25 per cent living in host communities. This could namely be due to the concentration of humanitarian assistance in spontaneous settlements or camps, rather than in host communities, which has likely prompted certain displaced populations to settle in sites in order to receive the assistance they need.

Figure 3 : Type of displacement site by mobile population category



Although the large majority of displaced persons reside in spontaneous settlements or camps, this proportion varies depending on displacement categories. Indeed, internally displaced persons mainly reside in spontaneous settlements or camps (83%) and returnees as well but in a lesser proportion than that of IDPs (55%). Lastly, third country nationals are the only mobile category that mainly resides in host communities (78%). Returnees tend to settle in host communities upon arrival, and to then leave them to settle in sites in order to receive humanitarian assistance. Internally displaced persons rather tend to settle outside host communities and to gather to form a spontaneous settlement in order to keep their traditional authority structures. These categories tend to travel in groups or with the entire village.

¹ DTM products in Nigeria and Cameroon are available on the following links: <https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria/> and <https://displacement.iom.int/cameroon/>

Map 2 : Types of displacement sites by sous-préfecture

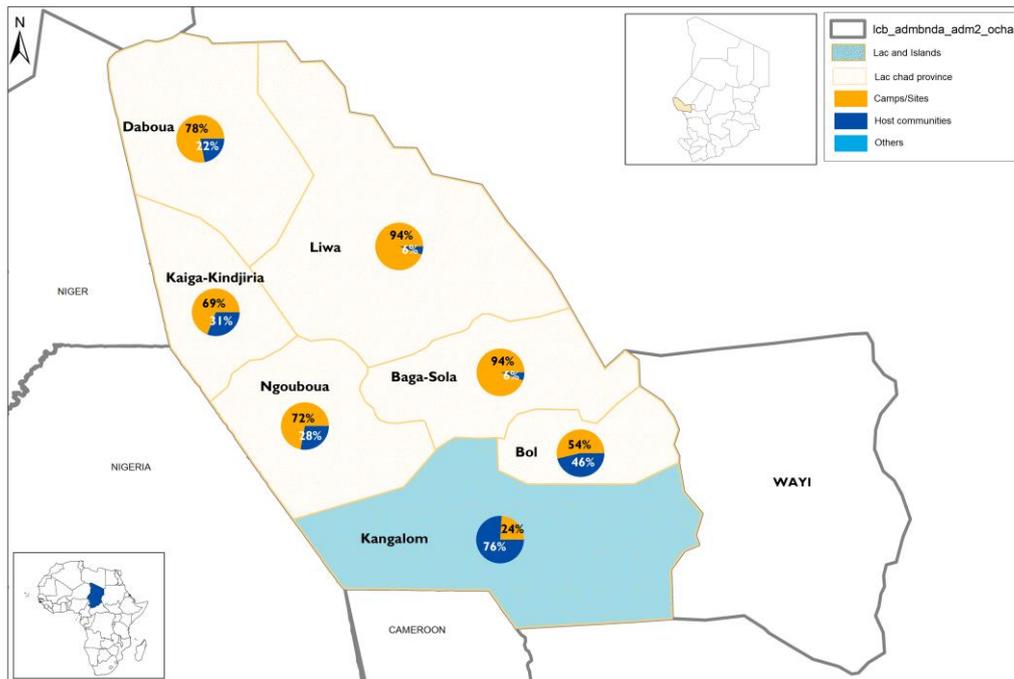
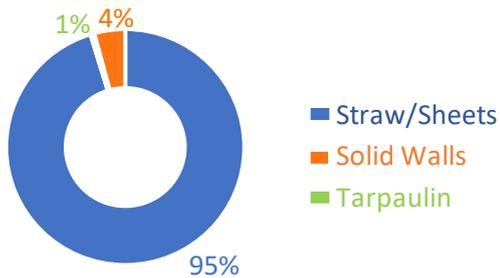


Figure 4 : Types of shelters



Generally, most displaced persons reside in camps. However, differences can be observed between sous-préfectures: while almost all displaced persons in the sous-préfectures of Liwa (94%) and Bagasola (94%) live in sites, in the sous-préfectures of Kagalom and Bol a significant part lives in host communities, respectively 76 and 46 per cent. In terms of shelter, 95 per cent of displaced households live in shelters made of straw or iron sheets, 4 per cent in hard walls shelters and 1 per cent in tarpaulins. The fact that most mobile persons (75%) reside in spontaneous settlements or camps partly

explains the prevalence of straw or iron-sheet shelters. This percentage can also be explained by the immediate availability of traditional building materials including wooden stakes and straw collected in bush, as well as the individuals' habits and abilities when it comes to building these types of shelters. The displaced households that live in host communities are also concerned by this type of emergency shelters, since they sometimes build shelters in the compound of the host family, as the shelters occupied by the host family are limited in space.

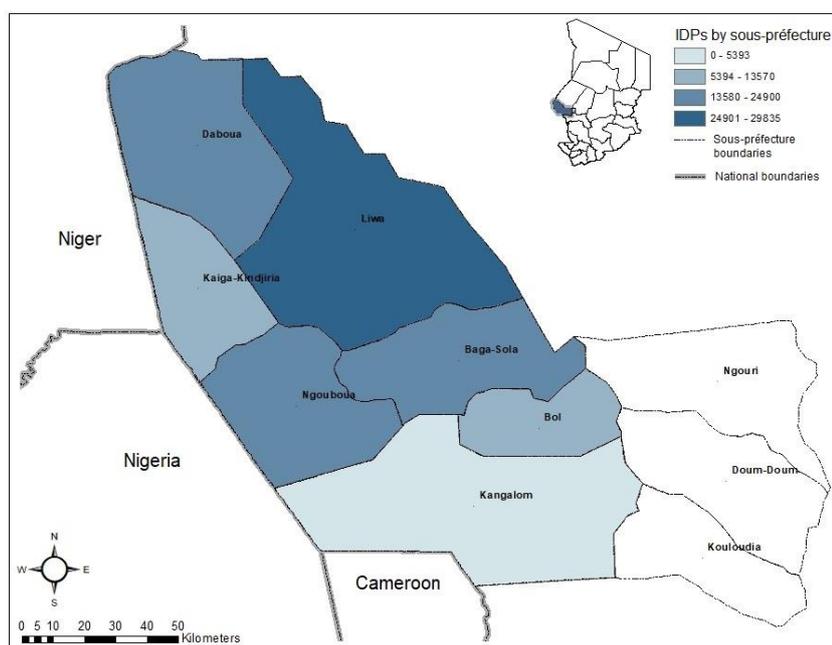
Reasons for displacement

The entire target population was displaced because of the conflict linked to armed groups. All the displacements were directly or indirectly caused by this conflict. Indeed, some displacements were triggered by attacks on villages of residence or neighbouring villages. Returnees from Nigeria and the Niger in particular returned to Chad following the deterioration of security conditions in these host countries, or seeking assistance after their first displacements due to the conflict linked to armed groups.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

Population numbers

Map 3 : Internally displaced populations by sous-préfecture



Evaluated areas in the Lac Province during round 7 host a total of **130,472 IDPs** (32,782 households), while during the previous round, this number was estimated at **126,313** (31,781 households); this represents a 3 per cent increase. This is mainly due to the fact that some sites that were inaccessible during the previous round became accessible and could be evaluated during this round (185 displacement sites evaluated during round 7 compared to 176 during round 6). The department of Fouli hosts half of the IDPs in evaluated areas. The sous-préfecture of Liwa, in the same department, is the one that hosts the largest number of IDPs (23%).

Table 3 : Internally displaced population by department and sous-préfecture

Department	Sous-préfecture	# assessed sites	# IDPs	% IDPs
Fouli	Daboua	44	21 356	16%
	Kaiga-kindjiria	10	13 570	10%
	Liwa	37	29 835	23%
Total Fouli		91	64 761	50%
Kaya	Bagasola	16	24 900	19%
	Ngouboua	34	23 566	18%
Total Kaya		50	48 466	37%
Mamdi	Bol	22	11 852	9%
	Kangaalom	22	5 393	4%
Total Mamdi		44	17 245	13%
Total		185	130 472	100%

Displacement periods

This section provides insight into the displacement periods of IDPs who are still displaced to this day, without taking into account the persons who were displaced but who have since returned home. Therefore, this section presents neither the overall evolution nor the cumulative number of displacements for a given year, but it rather provides an overview of the periods which mark the beginning of the displacement of persons who are currently displaced.

Figure 5 : Displacement periods of IDPs

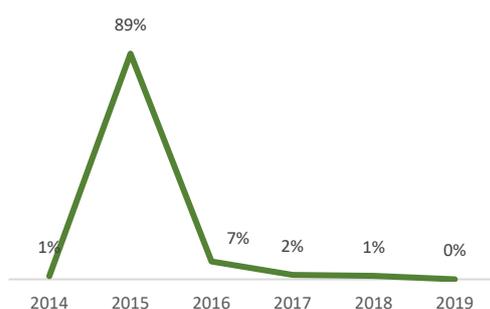
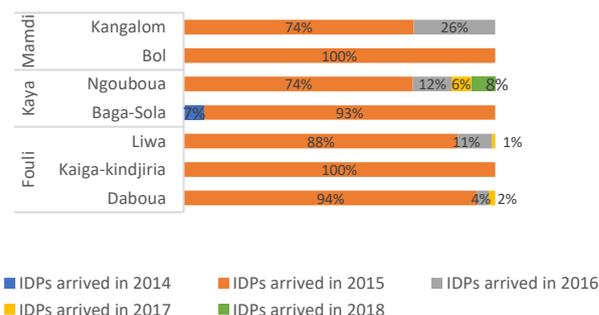


Figure 6 : Displacement periods of IDPs by sous-préfecture



The main displacements were observed in 2015 : 89 per cent of IDPs were displaced during this year. A significant part of IDPs was also displaced in 2016 (7%).

The displacement peak observed in 2015 results from the multiplication of terrorist attacks by armed groups in the region, and in particular on the islands in lake Chad at the border with Nigeria and the Niger, where residents were forced to leave the islands in order to go ashore in search of better security conditions.

Since 2015, the scale of new displacements has dropped sharply. This decline could be explained by the fact that attacks by armed groups have decreased, because the government has reinforced security in the Lac Province.

Displacement periods illustrated above also put forward the protracted and persistent aspect of displacements, since 96 per cent of internally displaced persons have been displaced for more than three years (2014, 2015 and 2016).

Origin of IDPs

All internally displaced persons lived in the Lac Province before being displaced. The sous-préfectures of Kaiga-Kindjiria (27%) and Ngouboua (24%) are the main locations of provenance of IDPs. The data indicates that most IDP movements occurred within sous-préfectures (71%). This means that the majority of IDPs fled their residence but did not leave the sous-préfecture. This trend was namely observed in Bol, Kangalom and Kaiga-Kindjiria where no internally displaced household left its sous-préfecture of origin (as well as in Ngouboua where it was the case for 97% of IDPs). IDPs who moved away from their sous-préfecture of origin did not, for the most part, leave the department : among the 29 per cent of IDPs who left their sous-préfectures, 20 per cent found themselves in other sous-préfectures within the same department. However, Bagasola is the only sous-préfecture that hosts IDPs mostly coming from other sous-préfectures. Indeed, 61 per cent of IDPs in Bagasola lived in another sous-préfecture, including 27 per cent who lived in the same department, and therefore coming from Ngouboua (Bagasola and Ngouboua are the only two sous-préfectures in the Kaya department) – and 34 per cent who lived in another department's sous-préfecture (mostly in Kangalom in the Mamdi department).

Figure 7 : Origin of IDPs

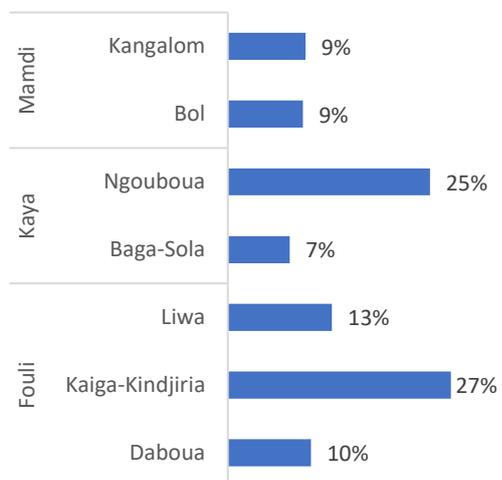


Figure 8 : Types of origin of IDPs

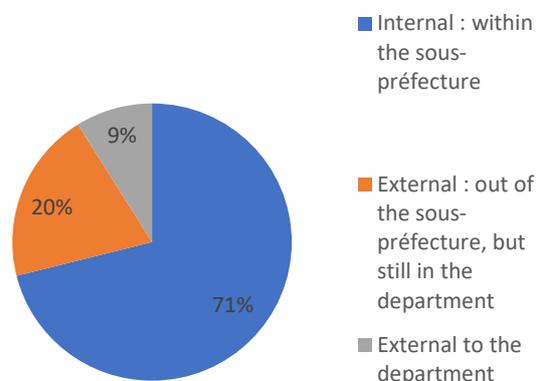
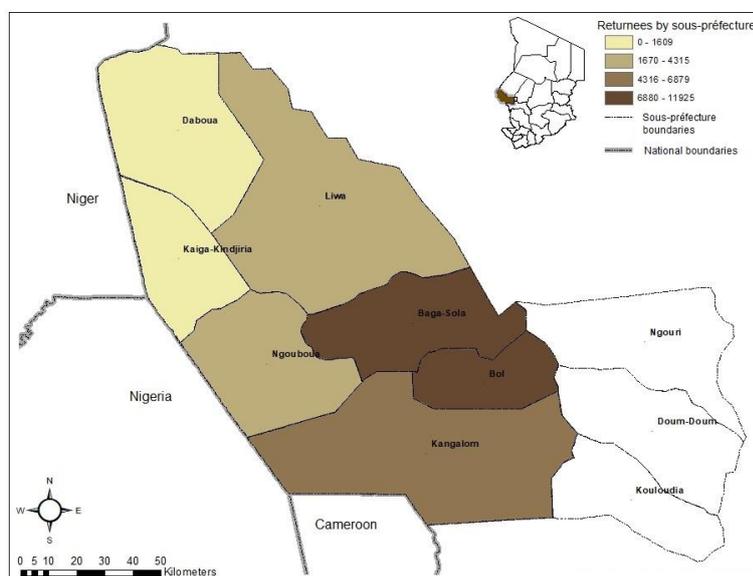


Table 4 : Types of origin of IDPs by sous-préfecture

Department	Sous-préfecture	From the sub sous-préfecture	From another sous-préfecture in the department	From another department
Fouli	Daboua	61%	38%	1%
	Kaiga-kindjiria	100%	0%	0%
	Liwa	55%	38%	7%
Kaya	Bagasola	39%	27%	34%
	Ngouboua	97%	0%	3%
Mamdi	Bol	100%	0%	0%
	Kangalom	100%	0%	0%
Average		71%	20%	9%

Returnees Population Numbers

Map 4: Returnee population by sous-préfecture



The evaluated zones in the Lac Province, during the seventh round, welcomed a total of **41,199 returnees** (9,868 households), while in the previous round this number was estimated at **39,312** (9,452 households). This is an increase of 5.5 per cent, because some displacement sites were assessed during this round while they were not in the previous round. This increase is also the result of returns of Chadian nationals who left the Niger following the cessation of humanitarian assistance. This phenomenon has been observed especially in the sous-préfecture of Liwa in particular, where food distribution has been carried out in 86 per cent of sites. The search for help seems to be the factor pushing these people to go to Liwa. It should also be noted that the majority of these returnees have been living in the Niger or Nigeria for several generations and even though they have returned to Chad. This does not mean that they live in their places of origin. Their situation is therefore analogous, for the most part, to that of IDPs. The department of Mamdi contains the majority of the areas of return evaluated (43%). However, the sous-préfecture of Bagasola in the department of Kaya is the one hosting the largest number of returnees (29%) followed by Bol (26%, in the department of Mamdi).

Table 5: Returnee population by department and sous-préfecture

Department	Sous-préfecture	# locations evaluated	# returnees	% returnees
Fouli	Daboua	44	1602	4%
	Kaiga-kindjiria	10	1609	4%
	Liwa	37	4315	10%
Total Fouli		91	7526	18%
Kaya	Bagasola	16	11925	29%
	Ngouboua	34	4143	10%
Total Kaya		50	16068	39%
Mamdi	Bol	22	10726	26%
	Kangaalom	22	6879	17%
Total Mamdi		44	17605	43%
Total		185	41199	100%

Years of return

The greatest numbers of returns took place in 2015 and 2016. These two years correspond to the periods when the attacks of the armed groups were the most numerous and the most devastating. However, it should be noted that in the sous-préfecture of Kaiga-kindjiria, the majority of returnees came back in 2017 and 2018. In 2019, only the sous-préfecture of Liwa had returnees: 65 per cent of people returned to this sous-préfecture in the first two months of 2019. This is due to the return of Chadians of Nigerien origin. The majority of these people left the Niger as a result of the breakdown of humanitarian assistance in their places of origin, coming to Chad in search of humanitarian aid, mainly provided in Liwa. These movements could continue in the coming months.

Figure 9: Years of return

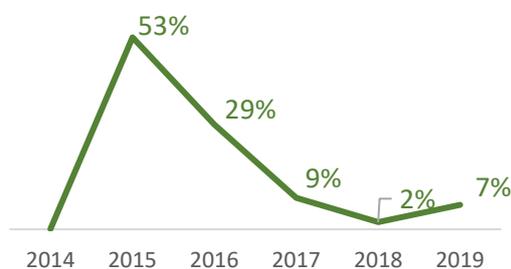
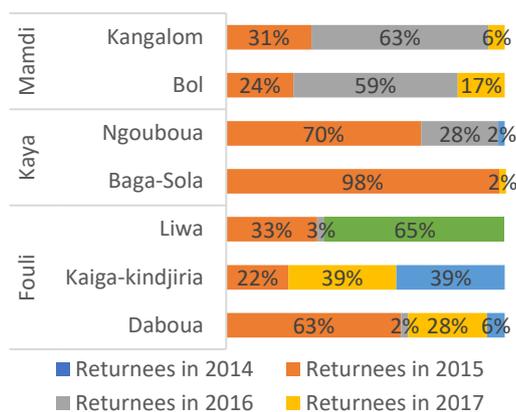


Figure 10: Years of return by sous-préfecture



Origins of returnees

The majority of returnees identified in the evaluated areas come from abroad (66%). The Niger (36%) and Nigeria (30%) are the main two countries of origin of international returnees. Many of those from the Niger and Nigeria are returning from areas affected by the violence of the armed groups: the persons arriving from Nigeria are almost all from Borno State, which is particularly affected by the violence of the armed groups 26 per cent and 4 per cent of returnees come from Kukawa and Maiduguri respectively. Similarly, the vast majority of returnees from the Niger return from the Diffa region (27% from the N'guigmi department and 8% from the Diffa department). This is also the region of the Niger most affected by the violence from armed groups. In Chad, the departments of Mamdi (29.5%) and Kaya (4.5%) were the only two departments from which the returnees came.

Figure 11: Countries of origin of returnees

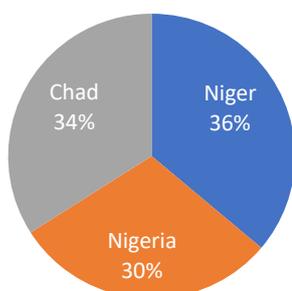


Figure 12: Department of origin of returnees

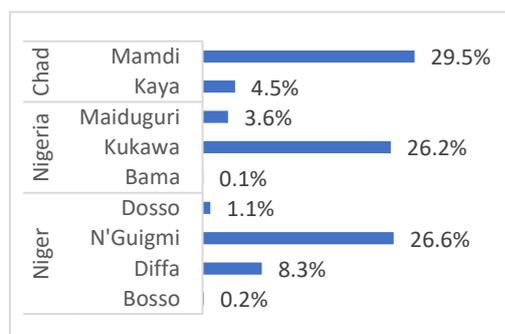


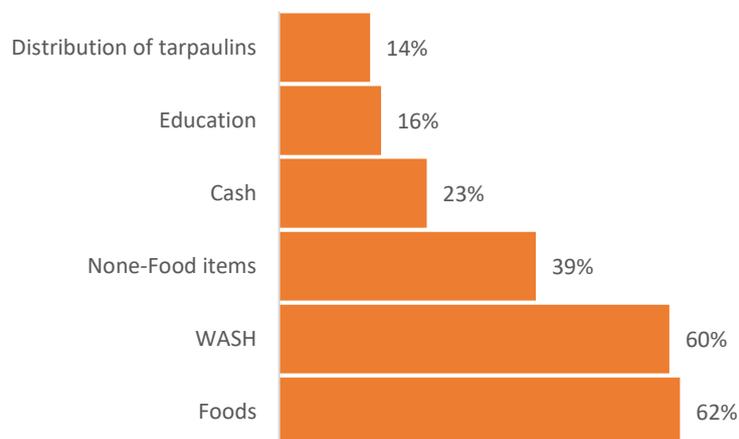
Table 6: Origins of returnees by sous-préfecture

Department	Sous-préfecture	% Returnees originating from Niger	% Returnees originating from Nigeria	% Returnees originating from Chad
Fouli	Daboua	100%	0%	0%
	Kaiga-kindjiria	100%	0%	0%
	Liwa	100%	0%	0%
Kaya	Bagasola	51%	49%	0%
	Ngouboua	2%	74%	24%
Mamdi	Bol	0%	16%	84%
	Kangalom	18%	24%	58%

Assistance and Access to Services

Levels of assistance and access to services vary by sector and site. Key informants stated that food distribution and water, hygiene and sanitation assistance were the main areas of assistance received by most places of displacement. In fact, food assistance and WASH assistance were distributed in 62 and 60 per cent of displacement sites, respectively. However, as part of these DTM assessments, the level of support provided at each site has not been evaluated. For example, the fact that key informants indicated that a site received assistance does not mean that assistance has been provided to all IDPs on the site.

Figure 13: Main types of assistance received as a percentage of the total sites



Food security

The displacement of people generally has a negative impact on their food security, particularly in a context where livestock farming, farming and fishing are major sectors of activity and source of food. Food assistance is the one that most places of travel have received. However, the proportion of places receiving this assistance is not the same in all the sous-préfectures. Liwa and Daboua in the department of Fouli are sous-préfectures in which a distribution of food has taken place in a large majority of places of displacement. At the same time, the

majority of travel sites in the sous-préfectures of Kangelom and Kaiga-Kindjiria did not receive any food distribution (91% in Kangelom and 80% in Kaiga-Kindjiria).

Figure 14: Food assistance by sous-préfecturee



Health

Sixty-eight per cent of assessed travel locations do not have health services available. This rate is as high as 94 per cent in Ngouboua sous-préfecture. Bagasola is the only sous-préfecture where most places of travel have access to a health service (38% to a mobile clinic and 25% to a health center or hospital).

Figure 15: Availability of health services

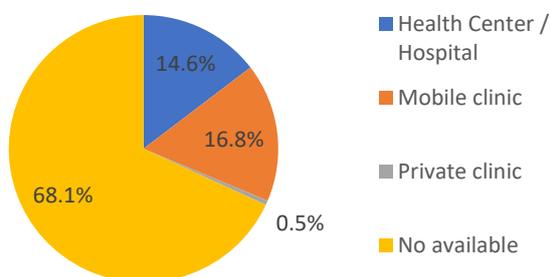
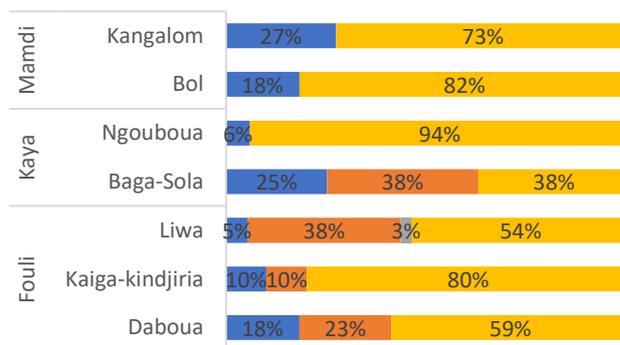


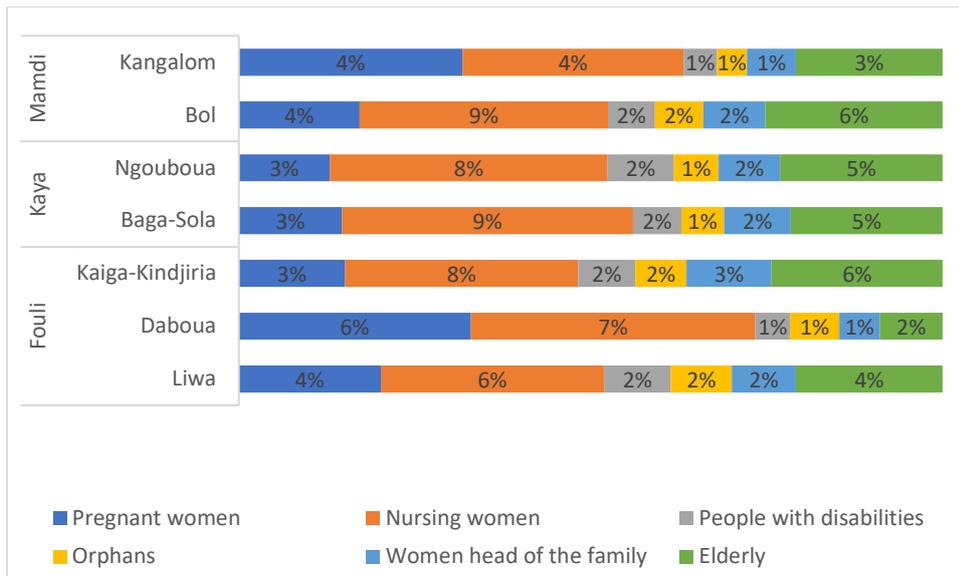
Figure 16: Availability of health services by sous-préfecture



Protection

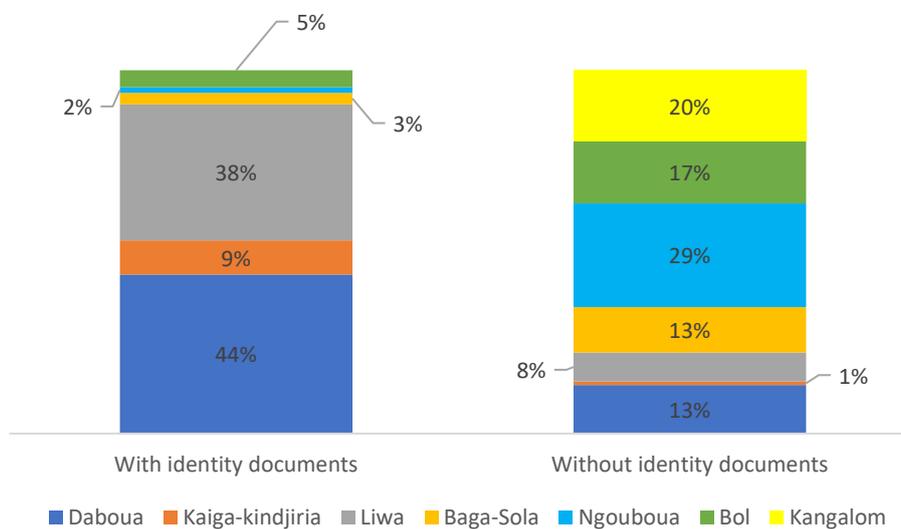
Assessments at the displacement sites in Lac Province include a limited number of protection indicators, including vulnerabilities and possession of identity documents. Breastfeeding women represent a sizeable proportion of displaced people in all sous-préfectures, with Bol (9%) and Bagasola (9%) being the sous-préfectures in which the proportion of breastfeeding women is highest.

Figure 17: Main vulnerabilities by sous-préfecture



The majority of displaced persons with identification documents are located either in the sous-préfecture of Daboua (44%) or in that of Liwa (38%). On the other hand most of those who do not have one are in Ngouboua sous-préfectures (29%), Kangalom (20%), and Bol (17%).

Figure 18: Availability of identity documents in all the sous-préfectures

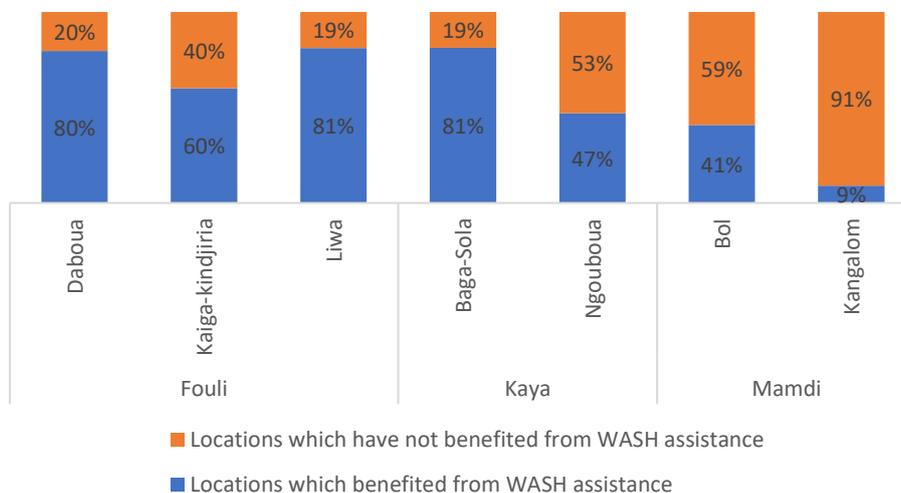


Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)

According to key informants, water, sanitation and hygiene assistance was provided in the majority of assessed travel sites, including Bagasola, Liwa and Daboua, where 81 per cent, 81 per cent and 80 per cent of assessed

sites respectively, have already been assessed. However, in the two sous-préfectures of Bol and Kandalom, most of the assessed travel sites have not yet received water, sanitation and hygiene assistance: 91 per cent in Kandalom and 59 per cent in Bol.

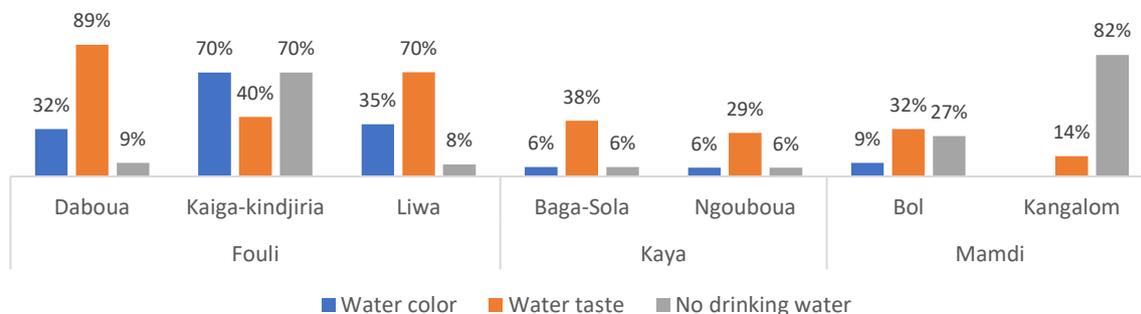
Figure 19: Assistance with water, sanitation, and hygiene by sous-préfecture



Problems associated with the quality of the water:

Key informants identified water quality issues that IDPs are encountering. The problems of water taste are particularly high in the places of displacement of Daboua and Liwa: respectively in 89 per cent and 70 per cent of sites evaluated in these sous-préfectures.

Figure 20: Problems associated with the quality of the water by sous-préfecture



Availability and conditions of latrines in the evaluated displacement sites:

According to data collected from key informants, the availability and status of latrines varies from one sous-préfecture to another. Daboua (57%) and Bagasola (56%) are the two sous-préfectures whose majority of places of displacement have operational latrines. On the other hand, Kaiga-Kindjiria, Kandalom and Ngouboua are the sous-préfectures in which the majority of places of displacement do not have a latrine, with respectively 90 per cent, 86 per cent and 82 per cent of places of no latrines.

The data also show that even when latrines are available, they are not separated between women and men in most places of displacement. Indeed, for 67 per cent of displacement sites that have latrines, they are not separated between women and men. Daboua and Bagasola are the two sous-préfectures in which there is a significant proportion of places of displacement that have separate latrines between women and men: 46 percent in Daboua and 38 percent in Bagasola.

Figure 21: Conditions of latrines by sous-préfecture

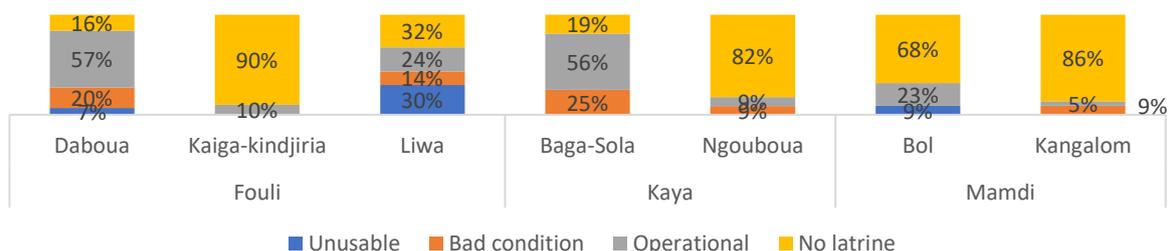


Figure 22: Separation of latrines between males and females

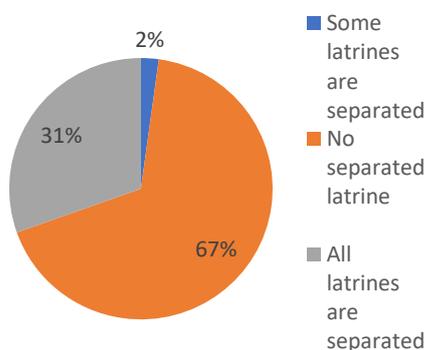
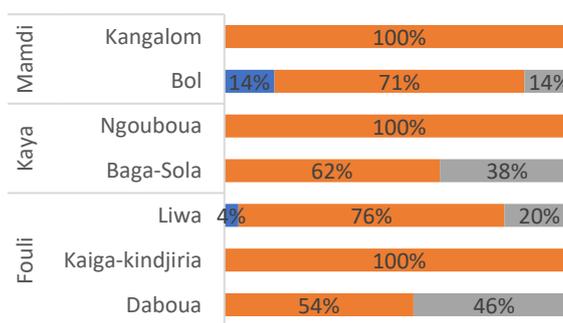


Figure 23: Separation of latrines by sous-préfecture



Education

In most places of travel, no child goes to school. In Kaiga-Kindjiria, for example, in 80 per cent of the places visited, no child goes to school. On the other hand, in Bol and Bagasola, in 82 and 81 per cent of the places of displacement assessed in these sous-préfectures, all the children attend a school.

The main reason why children do not attend school is the absence of schools in the places of displacement: this reason was mentioned by the key informants of 84 percent of the places of displacement.

Figure 24: Access to schools by sous-préfecture

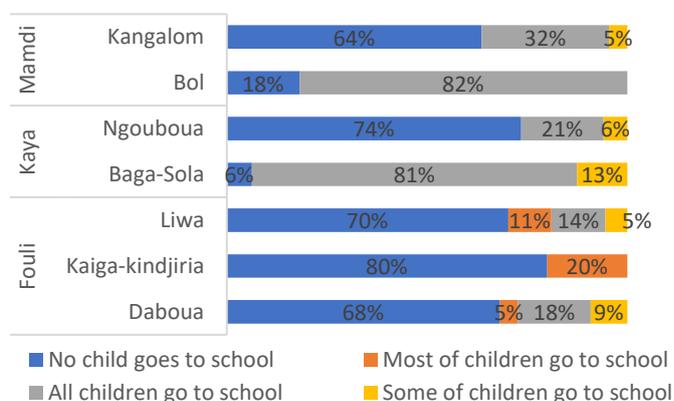
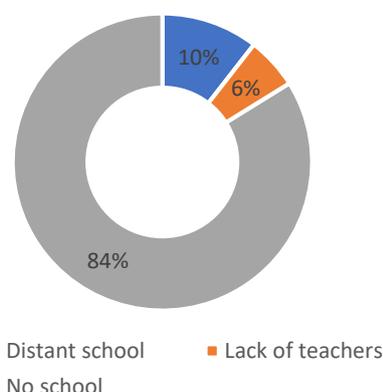


Figure 25: Reasons for non-attendance by children



The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IOM, donors and partners: IOM strongly believes that humane and orderly migration is beneficial for migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM works with partners in the international community to help address the operational challenges of migration: to better understand what are the issues; to promote economic and social development through migration; and to preserve human dignity and the well-being of migrants.

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