

## Chad | Lac Province Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 8 Report | July 2019



*DTM activities in Chad are supported by :*

July 2019

**DTM**



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

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## INTRODUCTION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed a displacement tracking system, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), conceptualized in 2004 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 eighth 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 11 March to 02 May 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 178,928 displaced individuals: 133,338 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 42,788 returnees and 2,802 third country nationals (TCN)



189 displacement sites were assessed, including 134 camps/sites and 55 host communities



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



74% of the identified displaced persons live in sites while 26% 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.

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 villages identified as hosting displaced persons. 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.

In Chad, the DTM tracks the following populations: internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (previous IDPs and individuals 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 Persons (IDPs)*: 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 humanmade 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.).
- *Returnees*: 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 nationals (TCN)*: Any person who is an international migrant in distress, originally from another country than the one in crisis.

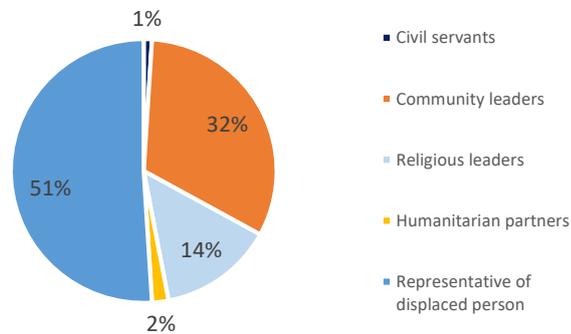
The information presented in this report was collected from 11 March to 02 May 2019 in 189 displacement locations<sup>1</sup> in the Lac Province. The data collection was conducted in three departments (seven sous-préfectures) of the Lac Province affected by the crisis: Fouli, Kaya and Mamdi.

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<sup>1</sup> In this report, the term « displacement location » will therefore refer to either displacement sites or host communities, where displaced persons were identified during this round.

During this round, the data was collected through interviews with 2,742 key informants. Representatives of displaced persons accounted for the largest part (51%) of the key informants from whom the data was collected. Community leaders (32%) and religious leaders (14%) also comprised a significant part of the key informants.

*Figure 1 : Demographics of key informants*



## 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, since the beginning of 2019, the security situation in the Lac Province has deteriorated. Access to certain areas in the province has become very difficult – sometimes impossible – for data collection teams. Similarly, security escorts are sometimes unavailable, 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. During Round 8, data collection teams were not able to access several villages situated on the islands in the sous-préfectures of Bol and Kangalam, due to the prevailing insecurity.

# DISPLACED POPULATIONS

## Key information



### Internally Displaced Persons

**133,338 individuals**

**32,920 households**

75% of the mobile population

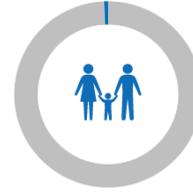


### Returnees

**42,788 individuals**

**10,439 households**

24% of the mobile population



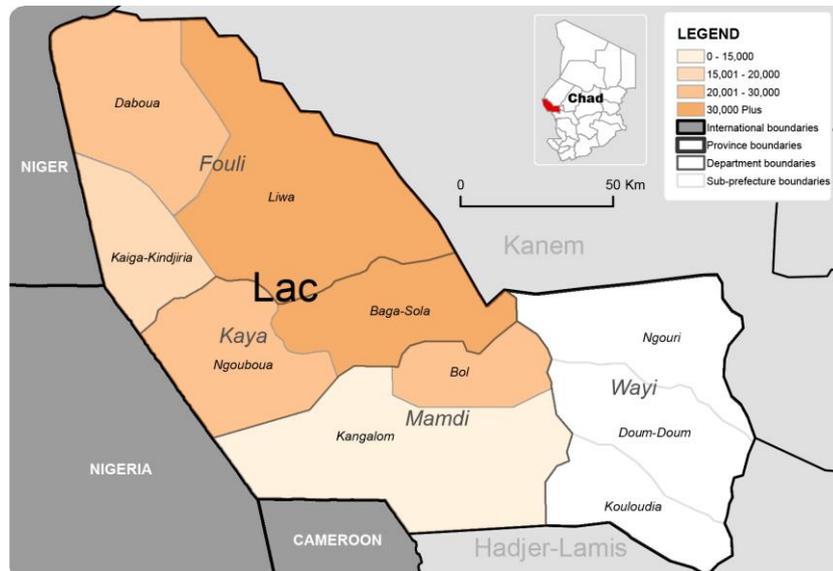
### Third-Country Nationals

**2,802 individuals**

**668 households**

1% of the mobile population

Map 1 : Displaced populations by sous-préfecture



During Round 8, a total of 178,928 displaced individuals (44,027 households) were identified, compared to 174,340 individuals (43,291 households) identified during the previous round, representing a 3 per cent increase. This is mostly due to the recent armed attacks perpetrated by extremist groups in the Lac Province, which triggered new displacements.

As in the previous round, the sous-préfectures of Liwa and Bagasola in the department of Fouli are those that comprise the highest number of displaced persons (hosting respectively 23 % and 19 % of displaced persons). During the previous round, these sous-préfectures hosted respectively 21 and 20 per cent of displaced persons. The increase in persons displaced in the sous-préfecture of Bagasola is mainly due to the new displacements of individuals who fled the Lake Chad islands, mainly those situated in the sous-préfecture of Bol, to seek refuge in Bagasola.

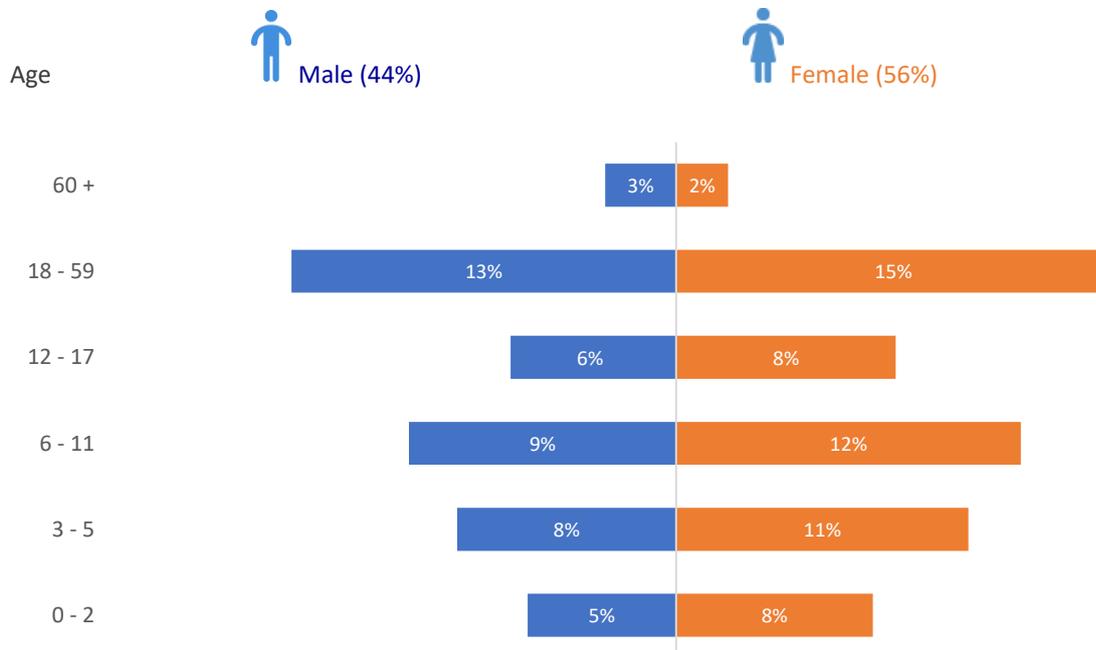
Table 1 : Representation of displacements by sous-préfecture (individuals)

Department	Sous-préfecture	# sites assessed	# IDPs	# returnees	# TCN	# displaced persons	% displaced persons
Fouli	Daboua	44	22,599	1,253	218	24,070	13%
	Kaiga Kindjiria	10	14,843	2,607	0	17,450	10%
	Liwa	47	35,636	5,461	54	41,151	23%
<b>Total Fouli</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>73,078</b>	<b>9,321</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>82,671</b>	<b>46%</b>
Kaya	Baga Sola	16	21,740	13,020	105	34,865	19%
	Ngouboua	32	23,344	3,088	343	26,775	15%
<b>Total Kaya</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>45,084</b>	<b>16,108</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>61,640</b>	<b>34%</b>
Mamdi	Bol	19	9,871	10,530	117	20,518	11%
	Kangalam	21	5,305	6,829	1,965	14,099	8%
<b>Total Mamdi</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>15,176</b>	<b>17,359</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>34,617</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>133,338</b>	<b>42,788</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>178,928</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Demographic profile

Demographic data was collected from a sample of 15,283 displaced households. These households were comprised of 103,224 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. Moreover, more than two thirds of the displaced population (67%) are children. It is worth noting that 3 per cent of men and 2 per cent of women are more than 60 years old.

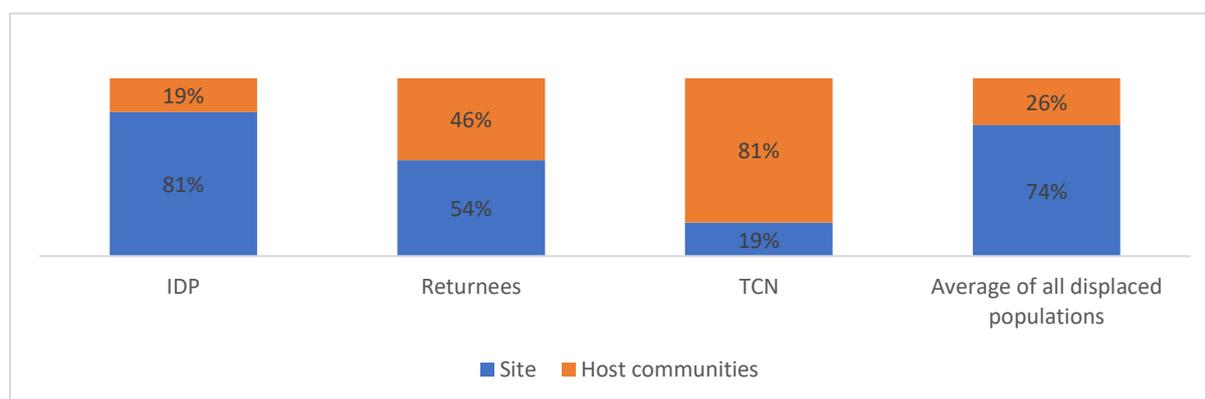
Figure 2 : Displaced population, by sex and age



## 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 displacement sites<sup>2</sup>, and the remaining part in host villages<sup>3</sup>. Indeed, 74 per cent of the identified mobile population live in spontaneous settlements, compared to 26 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, this proportion varies depending on displacement categories. Indeed, internally displaced persons mainly reside in spontaneous settlements (81%) and returnees as well but in a lesser proportion than that of IDPs (54%). Lastly, third country nationals are the only mobile category that mainly resides in host communities (81%). 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.<sup>4</sup>

As previously noted, the majority of displaced persons reside in sites. However, differences are observed between sous-préfectures: while almost all displaced persons in the sous-préfectures of Liwa (93%) and Bagasola (94%) reside in sites, in the sous-préfectures of Kangalam (76%) and Bol (50%), a significant proportion reside in host communities.

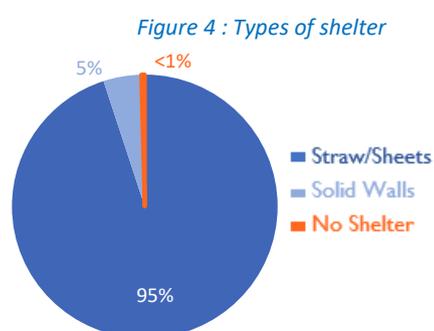
<sup>2</sup> Makeshift camp, which can be situated on public, private or communal land, in which displaced persons settle, generally following negotiations with owners, authorities or the local population.

<sup>3</sup> DTM's reports on Nigeria and Cameroon are available on the following links : <https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria/> and <https://displacement.iom.int/cameroon/>

<sup>4</sup> DTM Chad Return Intention Survey Report – Round 1 – Page 8 : <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/chad-%E2%80%94-return-intention-survey-report-1-27-february-%E2%80%94-18-march-2019?close=true>

Table 2: Types of places of displacement by sous-préfecture

Sous-préfecture	Place of displacement	IDPs	Returnees	TCN	Total displaced individuals
Baga Sola	Site	93%	97%	0%	94%
	Host community	7%	3%	100%	6%
Bol	Site	98%	4%	100%	50%
	Host community	2%	96%	0%	50%
Daboua	Site	73%	73%	0%	72%
	Host community	27%	27%	100%	28%
Kaiga Kindjiria	Site	71%	61%	0%	70%
	Host community	29%	39%	0%	30%
Kangalam	Site	56%	2%	16%	24%
	Host community	44%	98%	84%	76%
Liwa	Site	93%	93%	0%	93%
	Host community	7%	7%	100%	7%
Ngouboua	Site	64%	77%	26%	65%
	Host community	36%	23%	74%	35%



In terms of shelter, about 95 per cent of displaced households live in shelters made of straw or iron sheets. The fact that most mobile persons (74%) reside in spontaneous settlements 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. Numerous 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. Results show that 99 per cent of displaced persons who live in sites live in shelters made of straw or iron sheets. This percentage is 86 per cent for the displaced persons living in host communities.

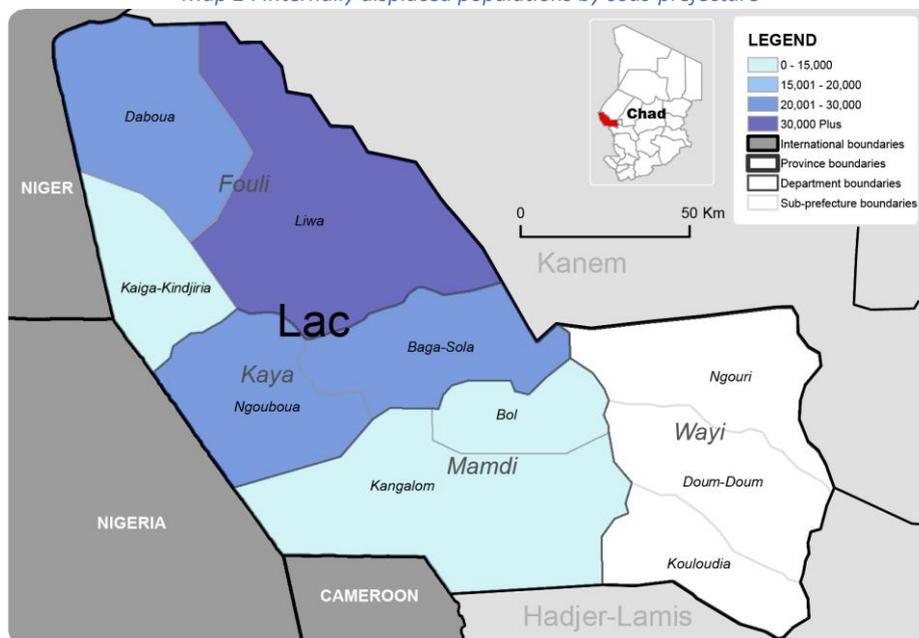
## Reasons for displacement

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 (namely due to attacks by extremist groups) or seeking assistance after their first displacements due to the conflict linked to armed groups. It should be highlighted that the majority of these returnees from abroad lived in the Niger or Nigeria for several years, or even several generations.

# INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

## Population numbers

Map 2 : Internally displaced populations by sous-préfecture



Evaluated areas in the Lac Province during Round 8 host a total of **133,338 IDPs** (32,920 households), while during the previous round, this number was estimated at **130,472** (32,782 households); this represents a 2 per cent increase. This increase is due to the recent armed attacks perpetrated by extremist groups in the Lac Province, which triggered new displacements. The department of Fouli hosts slightly more than half of the IDPs in evaluated areas (55%). The sous-préfecture of Liwa, in the same department, is the one that hosts the largest number of IDPs (27%).

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

Department	Sous-préfecture	# sites assessed	# IDPs	% IDPs
Fouli	Daboua	44	22,599	17%
	Kaiga Kindjiria	10	14,843	11%
	Liwa	47	35,636	27%
<b>Total Fouli</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>73,078</b>	<b>55%</b>
Kaya	Baga Sola	16	21,740	16%
	Ngouboua	32	23,344	18%
<b>Total Kaya</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>45,084</b>	<b>34%</b>
Mamdi	Bol	19	9,871	7%
	Kangalam	21	5,305	4%
<b>Total Mamdi</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>15,176</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>133,338</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Displacement periods

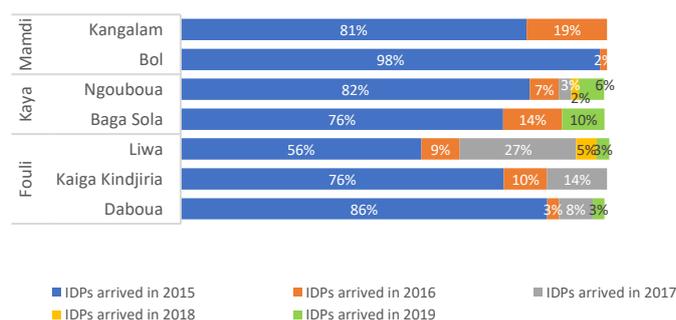
This section provides insight into the displacement periods of IDPs who are still displaced to this day, without taking into account the persons who were displaced but who have since returned home. Therefore, this section presents neither the overall evolution nor the cumulative number of displacements 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.

The main displacements were observed in 2015: 75 per cent of IDPs were displaced during this year. A significant part of IDPs (11%) was also displaced in 2017.

Figure 5 : Displacement periods of IDPs



Figure 6 : Displacement periods of IDPs by sous-préfecture



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, following which residents were forced to leave the islands in order to go ashore in search of better security conditions. Indeed, 75 per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2015. Since then, the scale of 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, and by the increased presence of armed forces. The 2018 year was the year during which the lowest number of displacements was observed out of the four years (2% of IDPs were displaced during this year). However, a rise in the number of displacements was observed during the first five months of 2019, linked to armed attacks perpetrated by extremist groups, which multiplied during this period. This is reflected in the fact that 4 per cent of IDPs were displaced between January and May 2019, that is more than the number of IDPs displaced in the entire 2018 year. This trend could continue, considering the significance of displacements observed by the Emergency Tracking Tool implemented by the DTM to collect information on sudden displacements<sup>5</sup>

Displacement periods illustrated above also put forward the protracted and persistent aspect of displacements, since 94 per cent of internally displaced persons have been displaced since before 2018.

## Origin of IDPs

All internally displaced persons lived in the Lac Province before being displaced. The sous-préfectures of Kaiga-Kindjiria (29%) and Ngouboua (21%) 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 their sous-préfecture of origin. This trend was namely observed in Kaiga-Kindjiria, Ngouboua, Bol and Kangalam, where no internally displaced household left its sous-préfecture of origin. IDPs who moved away from their sous-préfecture of origin did not, for the most part, leave

<sup>5</sup> <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/chad-%E2%80%94-emergency-tracking-tool-report-february-%E2%80%94-june-2019?close=true> - Dashboard of sudden displacements observed by the Emergency Tracking Tool between February and June 2019

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, 51 per cent of IDPs in Bagasola lived in a sous-préfecture from another department (mostly in Bol and Kangalam in the Mamdi department).

Figure 7 : Origin of IDPs

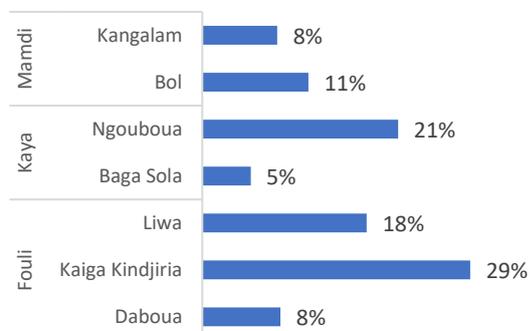


Figure 8 : Types of origin of IDPs

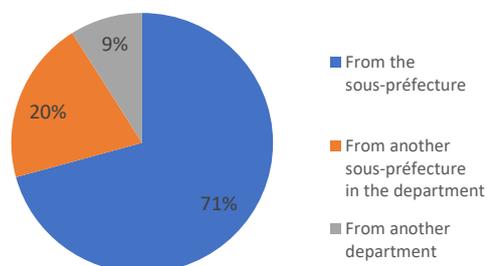


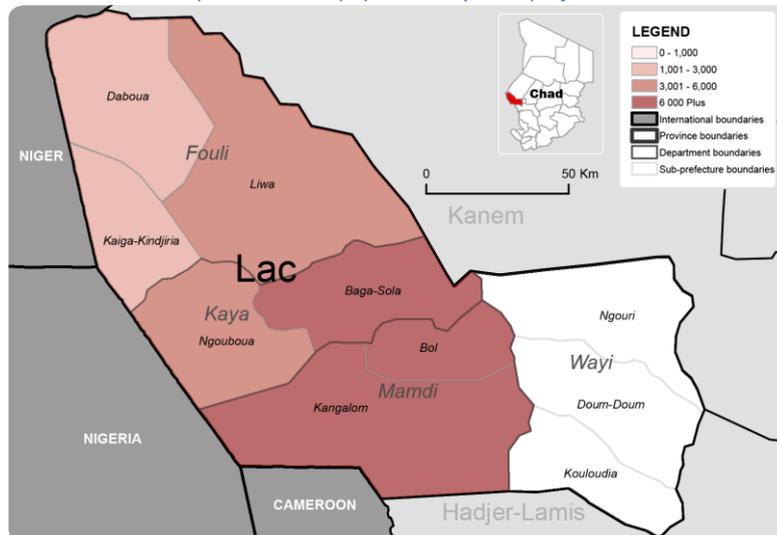
Table 4 : Types of origin of IDPs by sous-préfecture

Department	Sous-préfecture	From the sous-préfecture	From another sous-préfecture in the department	From another department
Fouli	Daboua	49%	49%	1%
	Kaiga Kindjiria	100%	0%	0%
	Liwa	65%	34%	2%
Kaya	Baga Sola	32%	17%	51%
	Ngouboua	100%	0%	0%
Mamdi	Bol	100%	0%	0%
	Kangalam	100%	0%	0%
<b>Average</b>		<b>71%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>

# RETURNEES

## Population Numbers

Map 3 : Returnee population by sous-préfecture



The evaluated zones in the Lac Province, during the eighth round, welcomed a total of **42,788 returnees** (10,439 households), while in the previous round this number was estimated at **41,199 individuals** (9,868 households). This represents an increase of 4 per cent. This increase reflects the continuous return of individuals affected by the conflict. Although the conflict remains the main reason for returns, since most returnees return to Chad following an attack or the deterioration of security conditions in the host country, there are also returnees who return to Chad in search of humanitarian assistance. This is the case of returnees to Chad during the last round of data collection: they were displaced either because they were in search of assistance after being displaced by the conflict related to armed groups, or more generally in search of better living conditions. Moreover, access to certain fishing areas in the Niger, particularly in the Diffa region, was banned because of the insecurity due to the presence of extremist groups. Consequently, many individuals returned to Chad to undertake fishing activities.

These returns from the Niger and Nigeria were namely observed in the sous-préfectures of Daboua and Liwa, where food distribution has already been carried out in 82 and 74 per cent of sites, respectively. Therefore, the search for help seems to be the main factor pushing these people to go to these sous-préfectures.

It should also be noted that the majority of these returnees from abroad were living in the Niger or Nigeria for several generations. Their return to Chad does not imply that they live in their places of origin, and 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 (41%). However, the sous-préfecture of Bagasola in the department of Kaya is the one hosting the largest number of returnees (30%), followed by Bol (25%, in the department of Mamdi).

Table 5: Returnee population by department and sous-préfecture

Department	Sous-préfecture	# sites assessed	# returnees	% returnees
Fouli	Daboua	44	1,253	3%
	Kaiga-Kindjiria	10	2,607	6%
	Liwa	47	5,461	13%
<b>Total Fouli</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>9,321</b>	<b>22%</b>
Kaya	Baga Sola	16	13,020	30%
	Ngouboua	32	3,088	7%
<b>Total Kaya</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>16,108</b>	<b>38%</b>
Mamdi	Bol	19	10,530	25%
	Kangalam	21	6,829	16%
<b>Total Mamdi</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>17,359</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>42,788</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Years of return

The 2015 and 2016 years were the years during which the highest number of returns to Chad took place. These two years correspond to the periods where attacks from armed groups were the most numerous and devastating in the Niger and Nigeria.

It should be noted that while returns between 2015 and 2017 from the Niger and Nigeria were due to armed attacks, in 2019 return flows were more related to the search of assistance or better living conditions in general. Indeed, most individuals left the Niger in 2019 as a result of the breakdown of humanitarian assistance in their places of origin, coming to Chad in search of humanitarian aid.

Figure 9 : Years of return

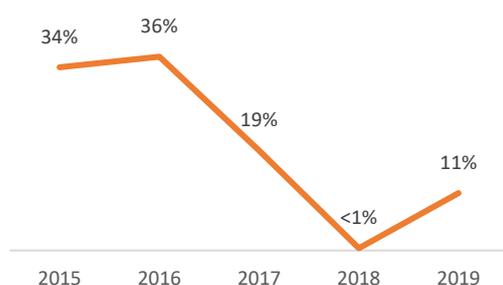
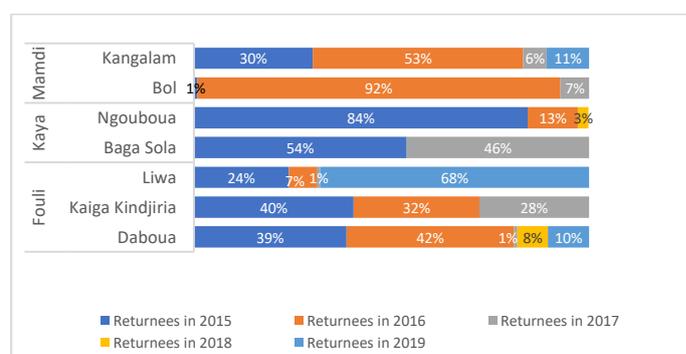


Figure 10 : Years of return by sous-préfecture



## Origins of Returnees

The majority of returnees identified in the evaluated areas came from abroad (77%). Half of the returnees come from the Niger (50%). Many of those from the Niger and Nigeria are returning from areas affected by the violence of armed groups: the persons arriving from Nigeria are almost all from Kukawa, in the Borno State, which is particularly affected by the violence of extremist groups. Similarly, the vast majority of returnees from the Niger return from the Diffa region (29% from the N'guigmi department and 18% from the Diffa department), which

is also the region of the Niger most affected by the violence from extremist groups. In Chad, the departments of Mamdi (19%) and Kaya (3%) were the only two departments from which the returnees came.

All the returnees from Chad (former IDPs) are hosted in the sous-préfectures of Bol and Kangalam. Indeed, most of the islands of the Lake Chad are situated in these two sous-préfectures. During armed attacks, the individuals often leave the islands to seek refuge ashore and return home when the situation improves. Pendular movements between these islands and the land are therefore observed regularly depending on the evolution of the security context, but also sometimes depending on the humanitarian assistance in the displacement sites situated on land, where most of the humanitarian aid is concentrated due to the difficult access to these islands.

Figure 11: Countries of origin of returnees

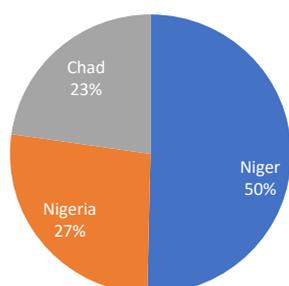


Figure 12: Departments of origin of returnees

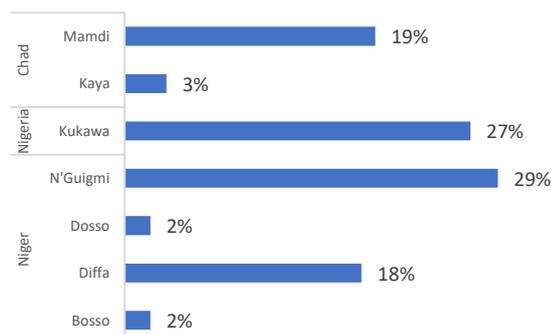


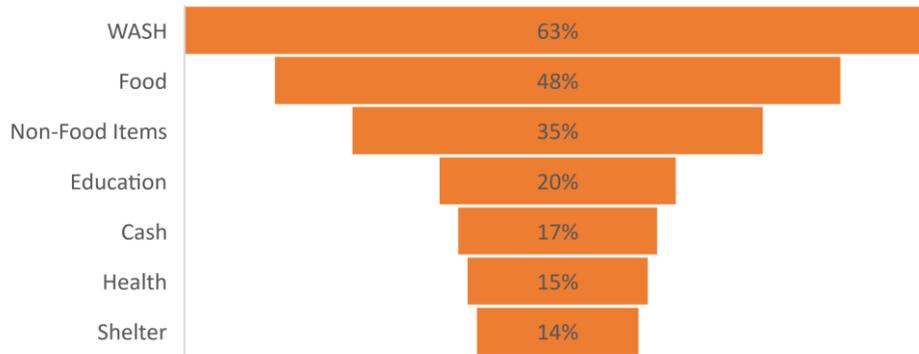
Table 6 : Origins of returnees by sous-préfecture

Department	Sous-préfecture	% Returnees originating from the Niger	% Returnees originating from Nigeria	% Returnees originating from Chad
Fouli	Daboua	100%	0%	0%
	Kaiga-Kindjiria	100%	0%	0%
	Liwa	100%	0%	0%
Kaya	Baga Sola	86%	14%	0%
	Ngouboua	12%	88%	0%
Mamdi	Bol	3%	46%	51%
	Kangalam	6%	30%	64%

## ASSISTANCE AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

Levels of assistance and access to services vary by sector and site. Key informants stated that water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) assistance and food distribution were the main areas of assistance received by most places of displacement. Indeed, WASH assistance and food distribution were received in 63 and 48 per cent of assessed locations, respectively. However, as part of these DTM assessments, the level of support provided at each location has not been evaluated. For example, the fact that key informants indicated that a displacement location received assistance does not mean that assistance has been provided to all displacement populations on the displacement location.

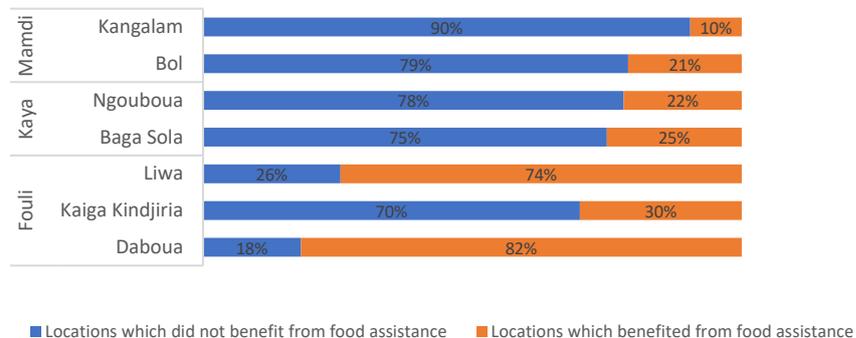
Figure 13: Main types of assistance received as a percentage of the total displacement locations



## 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 sources of food. The proportion of places receiving this assistance is not the same in all the sous-préfectures. Daboua and Liwa, in the department of Fouli, are sous-préfectures in which food distribution has taken place in a large majority of places of displacement (82% in Daboua and 74% in Liwa). At the same time, the majority of displacement locations in the sous-préfecture of Kangalam (90%) did not receive any food distribution.

Figure 14 : Food assistance by sous-préfecture



## Health

The majority of displacement locations in the sous-préfectures have not received any health assistance. Indeed, 85 per cent of displacement locations have not yet received this type of assistance. The sous-préfecture of Liwa is the one with the highest number of displacement sites which have benefited from health assistance. Indeed, 30 per cent of displacement sites in this sous-préfecture have already received this type of assistance. This percentage is even lower in the other sous-préfectures. For example, displacement locations situated in Kangalam and Kaiga-Kindjiria have not received any health assistance.

Seventy-four per cent of assessed displacement locations do not have health services available. Fifteen per cent of displacement locations have access to mobile clinics, while 11 per cent have a health centre or a hospital closeby.

Figure 15: Health assistance by sous-préfecture

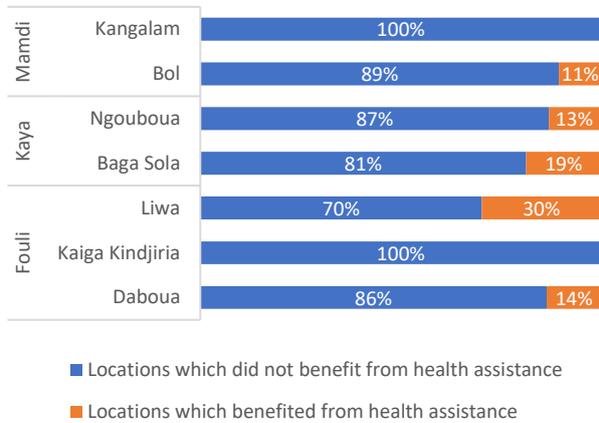
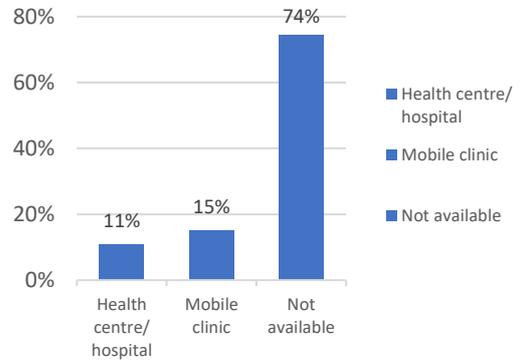


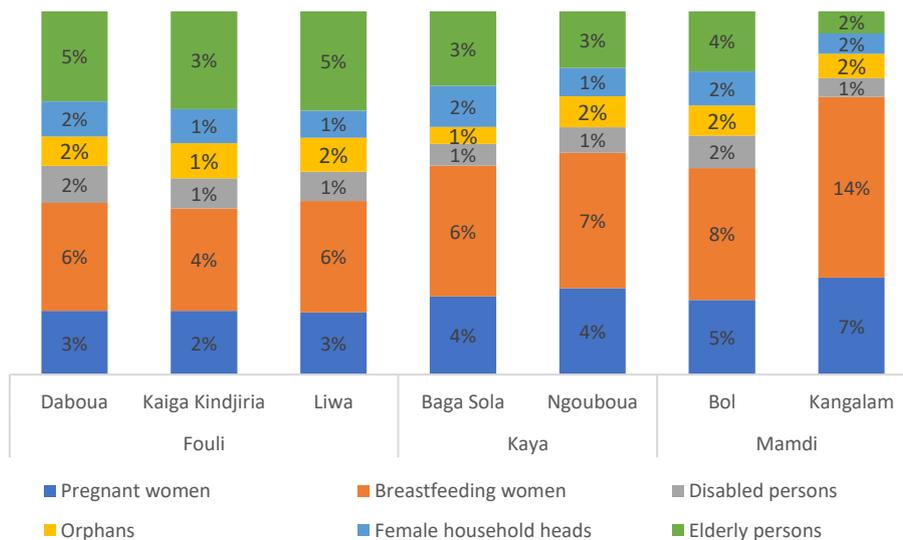
Figure 16: Availability of health services



## Protection

Assessments conducted at the displacement locations 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 Kangalam (14%) and Bol (8%) being the sous-préfectures in which the proportion of breastfeeding women is highest. The number of elderly persons within the affected populations is also significant, namely in Daboua and Liwa, where they account for 5 per cent of the overall displaced population in each of these sous-préfectures.

Figure 17 : Main vulnerabilities by sous-préfecture



In most displacement locations in the sous-préfectures of the Kaya and Mamdi departments, the displaced persons hold identification documents (88% in Bagasola, 97% in Ngouboua, 58% in Bol and 100% in Kangalam). On the other hand, in the sous-préfectures of the Fouli department, only a minority of displaced persons have identification documents (20% in Daboua, 29% in Kaiga-Kindjiria and 29% in Liwa). The main reason for the lack of identification documents in these sous-préfectures is the lack of offices issuing this type of documents: this is the case in 94 per cent of displacement locations in the sous-préfecture of Liwa, while this percentage rises to 100 per cent in Kaiga-Kindjiria and 94 per cent in Daboua.

Figure 18 : Possession of identification documents

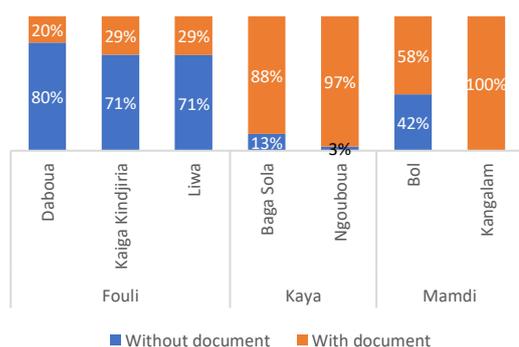
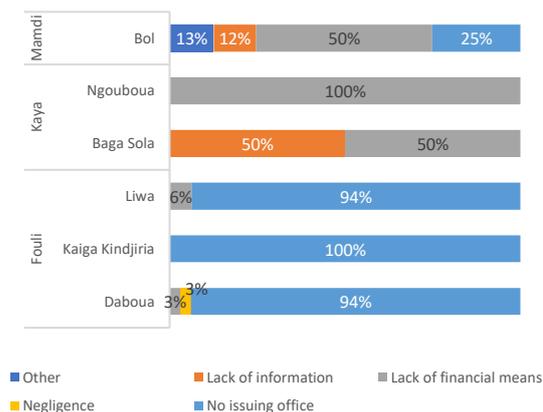


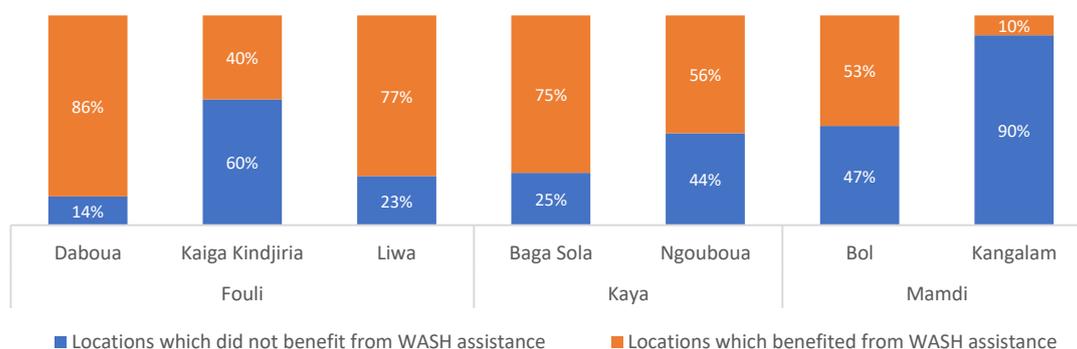
Figure 19 : Reasons for the lack of identification



## Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)

According to key informants, water, sanitation and hygiene assistance was provided in the majority of assessed displacement locations (63%), namely in Daboua, Liwa and Bagasola, where 86 per cent, 77 per cent and 75 per cent of assessed locations respectively, have already received this kind of assistance. However, in the two sous-préfectures of Kangalam and Kaiga-Kindjiria, most of the assessed displacement locations have not yet received water, sanitation and hygiene assistance: only 10 per cent in Kangalam and 40 per cent in Kaiga-Kindjiria.

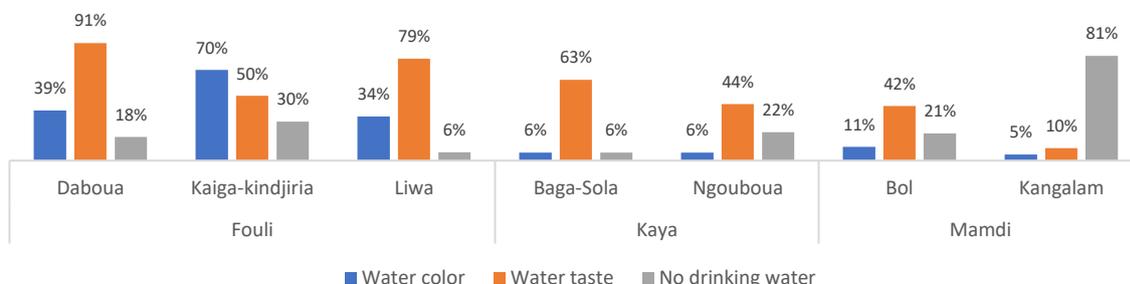
Figure 20: Assistance with water, sanitation, and hygiene by sous-préfecture



*Problems associated with the quality of the water*

Key informants identified water quality issues that displaced populations are encountering. The problems of water taste are particularly high in the places of displacement of Daboua and Liwa: respectively in 91 per cent and 79 per cent of sites evaluated in these sous-préfectures.

*Figure 21: Problems associated with the quality of the water by sous-préfecture*

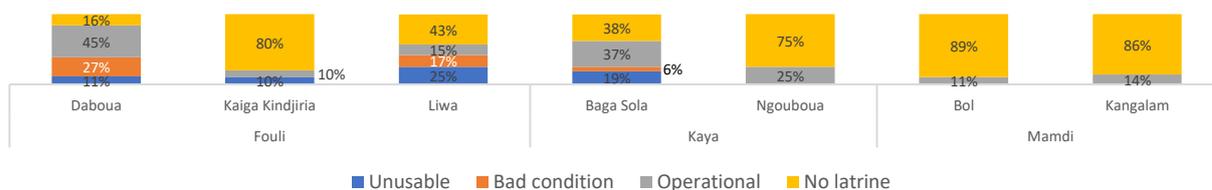


*Availability and conditions of latrines in the evaluated displacement locations:*

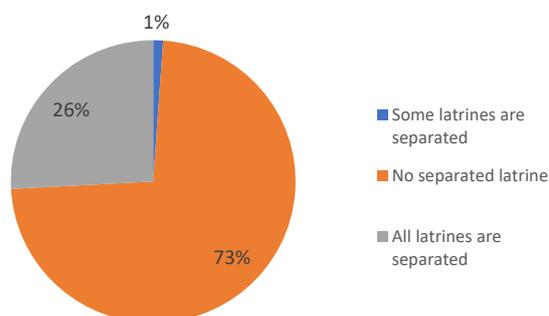
According to data collected from key informants, the availability and status of latrines varies from one sous-préfecture to another. Daboua (45%) and Bagasola (37%) are the two sous-préfectures whose majority of places of displacement have operational latrines. On the other hand, Bol, Kangalam and Kaiga-Kindjiria are the sous-préfectures in which the majority of places of displacement do not have a latrine, with respectively 11 per cent, 14 per cent and 20 per cent of places with 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 73 per cent of displacement locations that have latrines, they are not separated between women and men.

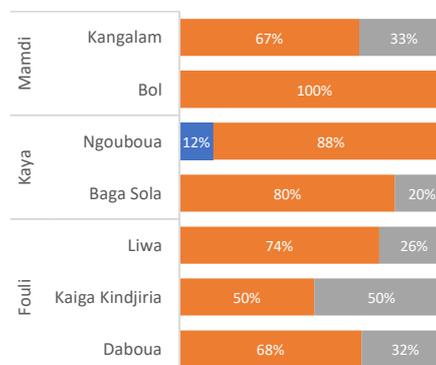
*Graph 22: Conditions of latrines by sous-préfecture*



*Figure 23 : Separation of latrines between men and women*



*Figure 24: Separation of latrines by sous-préfecture*



## Education

In most places of displacement (63%), no child goes to school. In Kaiga-Kindjiria, for example, in 70 per cent of the places visited, no child goes to school. This percentage rises to 83 per cent in the Liwa sous-préfecture. On the other hand, in Bol and Bagasola, the places of displacement in which no child attends a school only represent 11 and 6 per cent respectively.

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 90 percent of the places of displacement.

Figure 25: Access to school by sous-préfecture

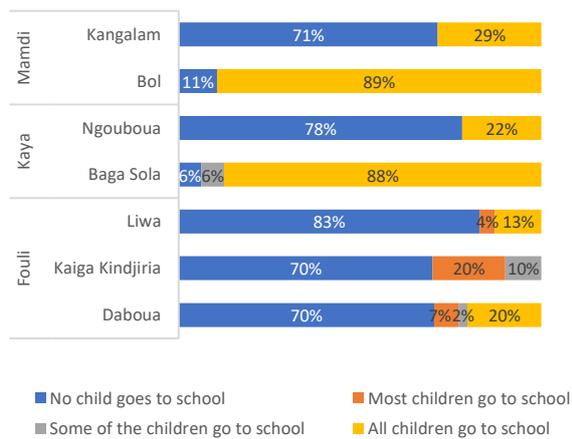
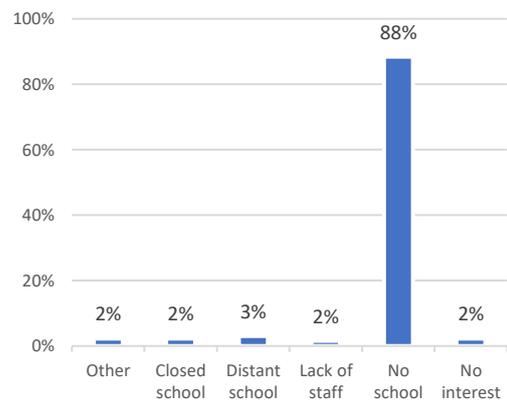


Figure 26: Reasons for non-attendance by children



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 the issues are; to promote economic and social development through migration; and to preserve human dignity and the well-being of migrants.

The maps provided are for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on these maps may contain errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

The raw data on which this report was produced are available on the DTM website mentioned below. In case they need support for in-depth analyses, partners can contact DTM Chad through the e-mail address below.

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