DTM

Chad | Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
Round 2 Report | January 2020

DTM activities in Chad are supported by:

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a tool to track the displacement and mobility of populations and gain a better understanding of their needs and vulnerabilities. The aim of DTM is to capture and analyse data on the movements of populations during times of crisis and to disseminate this data to authorities and the humanitarian community. In addition to being systematically deployed during humanitarian emergencies, DTM is also an effective tool in crises preparedness and during the transition and reintegration phases. DTM provides accurate information to humanitarian clusters and other actors involved in the humanitarian response. It also contributes to coordination and service provision activities. Finally, it enables governments to deploy data collection and analysis methods and tools that have been tested during previous crises.

This report gives an overview of the return situation in Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari provinces in the south of Chad, where Chadian nationals arrived as a result of the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR). This crisis, which started in 2013 and has led to a major political crisis, a civil war and a wider conflict involving dozens of armed groups, has generated massive displacements to Chad. In addition to Central Africans, many Chadian nationals were forced to flee CAR and take refuge in Chad. As most of them have been living in CAR for many years, even generations, they no longer have any ties to Chad. Thus, most returnees are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The term "returnee" is only understood in terms of their Chadian nationality, and the so-called "return localities" are often not places of origin but the localities where they sought refuge after fleeing CAR. The information provided in this report was collected in 88 return localities, from 286 key informants, between 9 October and 13 November 2019.

DTM identified 77,650 returnees in Logone Oriental (33,817 individuals) and Moyen-Chari (43,833 individuals) provinces.

88 return localities were assessed during round 2, including 17 sites, 70 host communities and 1 collective centre.

The returnee population is 47% male and 53% female.

The average size of returnee households is 7 individuals per household.

64% of the identified returnee population are minors between 0 and 17 years old.

5% of returnees are aged 60 or older.

61% of the identified returnees live in sites, while 39% live in host communities and less than 1% live in a collective centre.

CONTEXT

Since 2013, the Central African Republic has been affected by a political, security and humanitarian crisis, characterized by conflicts between armed groups as well as intercommunal conflicts, resulting in significant displacement of populations. Chadian nationals have left the country to seek refuge in Chad, particularly in the southern provinces (Moyen-Chari, Mandoul, Logone Oriental and Logone Occidental). Before leaving, they had been living in CAR for generations as Chadian nationals and have now become foreigners in their own country, often without identification documents and unable to start a new life.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) deployed the DTM in Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari provinces in February 2019, to obtain accurate and comprehensive information on the displacements caused by this crisis. This tool collects information on the numbers and profiles of returnees in these provinces, as well as their living conditions, needs and vulnerabilities. DTM enables humanitarian and development actors, as well as government partners, to be informed about the information collected in order to support them in the development of programmes and other support strategies for people affected. This report provides the results of assessments conducted between 9 October and 13 November 2019 in 88 localities in the two provinces. The assessments identified 77,650 returnees in 17,413 households.
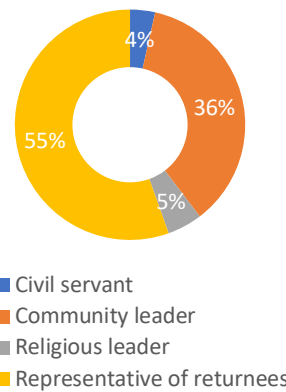
METHODOLOGY

The information presented in this report was collected between 9 October and 13 November 2019, in 88 return localities in Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari provinces. These two provinces hosted the majority of returnees from CAR. Data collection was conducted in four départements situated in Logone Oriental (La Nya, La Nya Pendé, La Pendé and Monts de Lam) and three départements in Moyen-Chari (Bahr-Kôh, Grande Sido, Lac Iro).

In Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari provinces, DTM conducts frequent and regular assessments with key informants in the identified localities hosting returnees. These localities are identified during discussions with key informants at the province, département and sous-préfecture levels. The DTM teams then collects data through interviews with key informants at the site or host community level. Key informants provide estimates on the number of returnees located in their sites or host communities, their origins and their experiences of displacement, as well as their needs and vulnerabilities. These key informants are selected based on their knowledge of their localities. In addition to interviews with the key informants, in each site or host community, data on household composition is collected from a sample of returnee households in order to highlight their demographic profile. To this end, a demographic calculator is used, involving visits to households to collect information on their composition. For this second round, 709 households were interviewed.

During this round, data was collected through interviews with 286 key informants, which represents three key informants per site or host community on average. The key informants from whom the data was collected were mostly composed of returnee representatives (55%) and community leaders (36%).

Graph 1: Types of key informants

- Civil servant
- Community leader
- Religious leader
- Representative of returnees

LIMITATIONS

It is important to mention the limitations of the methodology used to collect the information presented in this report.

Firstly, the information used in this report is based on estimates obtained through interviews with key informants. To ensure the reliability of these estimates, data collection was carried out at the lowest administrative level: the site or the host community. Thus, the geographic area was reduced, ensuring that the key informants providing the data have a thorough understanding of their area.

Additionally, data collection was carried out during the rainy season in southern Chad, meaning that certain localities were not accessible due to flooding and rising water levels. As such, the localities situated in canton d'Oudoumian in Bessao sous-préfecture (in Logone Oriental province) were not assessed.

Finally, it should be mentioned that although the provinces of Moyen-Chari and Logone Oriental are the two main provinces which host returnees from CAR, the assessments were not conducted in all provinces hosting returnees, and therefore do not provide a complete picture of the return situation of all Chadian nationals coming from CAR. To do so, assessments would need to be extended to all provinces in southern Chad, which would require an increase in DTM resources in order to cover these provinces.

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

In order to have a common understanding of the terms used, this section provides definitions of the main terms which will be addressed in this report:

- **Returnees:** In this report, a returnee is defined as a Chadian national who, as a result of the crisis in CAR, was forced to leave CAR to go to Chad.
- **Return localities:** These refer to localities that host returnees. There are three types of return localities discussed in this report:
  - **Sites:** In this report, this term refers to makeshift camps where returnees are settled, usually at the request of the authorities. These sites only accommodate returnees.
  - **Host communities:** Host communities are localities where returnees are hosted and live with host families.
  - **Collective centre:** This is a public institution (school, hospital, etc.) where returnees have settled. Only one collective centre was identified during the data collection. It was a school in the Ngondeye village, in the sous-préfecture of Ngondeye (Moyen-Chari province).
- **Host populations:** In this report, host populations are defined as persons who were never displaced and who live in or around localities hosting returnees.

RETURNEE POPULATIONS
Numbers and location of returnees

Map 1: Returnee populations by département and type of return locality
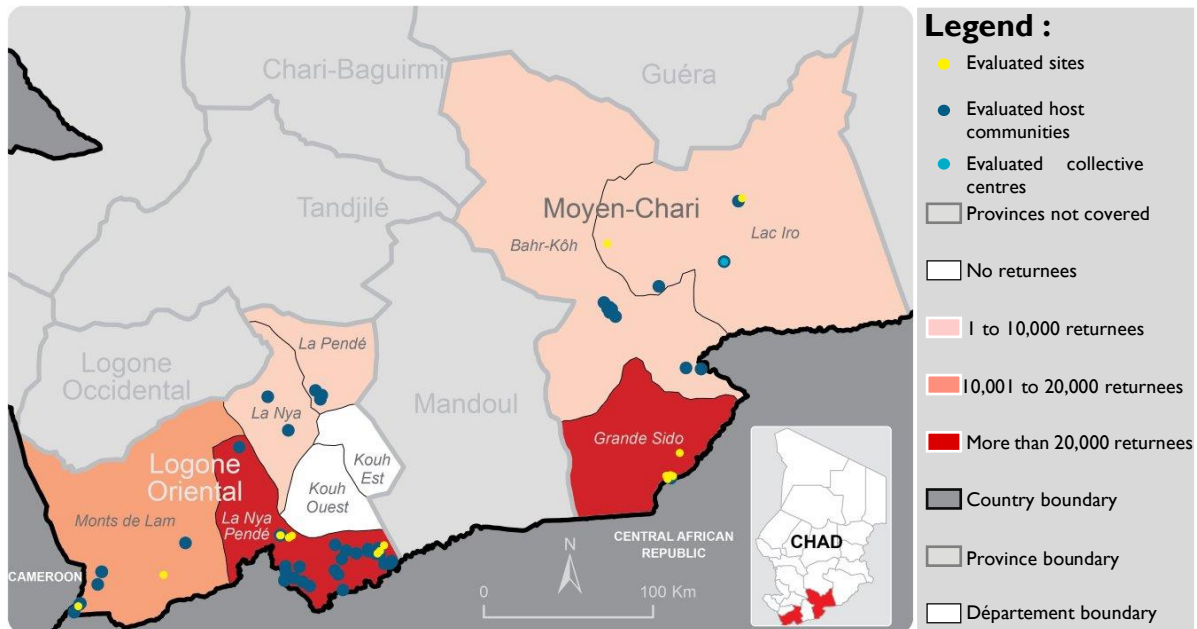
During this round, 77,650 returnees from 17,413 households were identified in Lagone Oriental and Moyen-Chari provinces. The results indicate that the province of Moyen-Chari hosts 56 per cent of returnees. Most of these returnees were identified in Grande Sido département, which alone hosted 45 per cent of returnees. Indeed, the Sido border post, which is the most crucial border post between Chad and CAR, is situated in this département. As a result, the authorities had prepared reception sites in this département, given their proximity to CAR. It should be noted that these sites were initially intended to be temporary, so that returnees could later reach the localities where their grandparents lived before migrating to CAR. However, returnees ultimately settled there for the long term as they had no ties in these localities.

Logone Oriental province hosts 44 per cent of returnees. In this province, the départements of la Nya Pendé and Monts de Lam hosted most of the returnees, with 28 and 14 per cent of returnees having settled in these two départements, respectively.

Most of the returnees (61%) live in sites, the largest being in Maïngama in Moyen-Chari (hosting 22% of the returnees), Danamadja in Logone Oriental (11%), Sido Est in Moyen-Chari (10%) and Kobiteye in Logone Oriental (8%). It should also be noted that most of the returnees living in host communities, particularly in the départements of La Nya, La Pendé and Lac Iro, were initially settled in sites upon arrival before deciding to move to these host communities for economic reasons.

Table 1: Distribution of returnees by province and département (individuals)

Province/Département	# of assessed localities	# of returnees	% of returnees
Logone Oriental	63	33,817	44%
La Nya Pendé	32	21,712	28%
Monts de Lam	26	10,656	14%
La Pendé	3	759	1%
La Nya	2	690	1%
Moyen-Chari	25	43,833	56%
Grande Sido	8	34,654	45%
Bahr-Kôh	11	5,471	7%
Lac Iro	6	3,708	4%
Total	**88**	**77,650**	**100%**

During data collection activities, data on the number of host population members were also collected. Although these data are estimates and not based on a census, they give an indication of the proportion of returnees residing in the départements hosting returnees in Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari provinces, compared to the total population.

The results indicate that the percentage of returnees in the département of Grande Sido (Moyen-Chari province) is 57 per cent. This is the only département where returnee populations make up the majority of the current total population in the département. This percentage was 34 per cent in La Nya Pendé département in Logone Oriental. Compared to other départements, these two départements also received the largest number of returnees (see table above). The départements of La Pendé and La Nya in Logone Oriental have the lowest percentage of returnees compared to the total population, with 1 and 2 per cent, respectively.

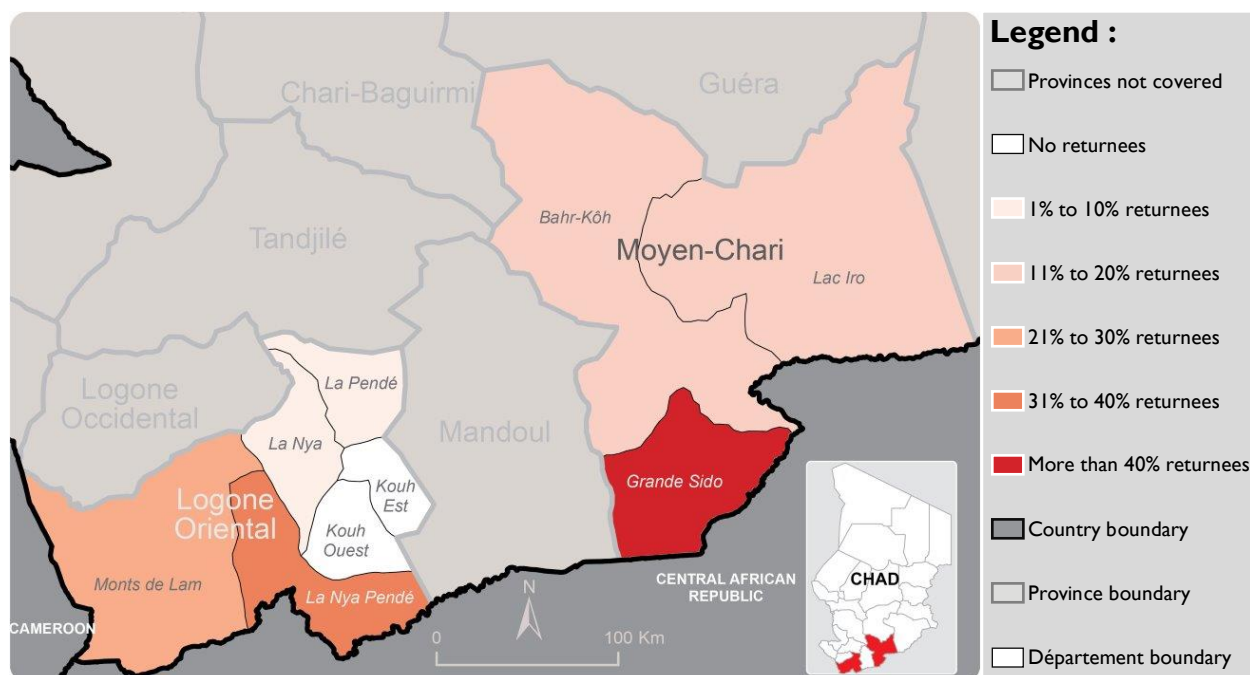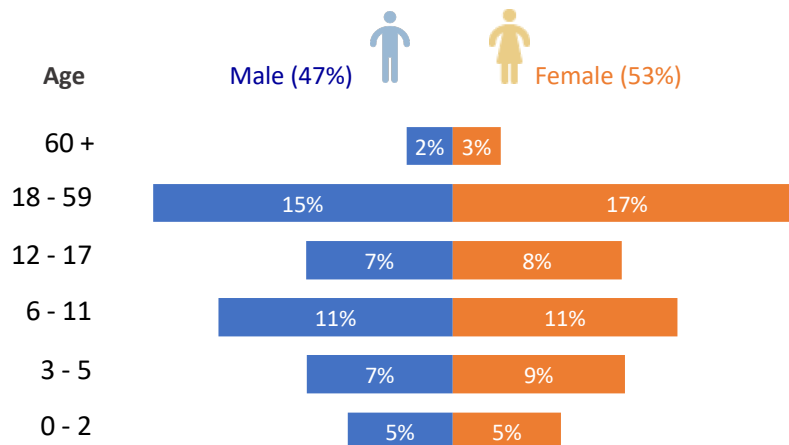*Map 2: Percentage of returnees out of the total population, by département*

Table 2: Percentage of returnees by département

Region	Département	# localites evaluated	# of returnees	# host populations	Population total	% of returnees
Logone Oriental	La Nya	2	690	31,211	31,901	2%
	La Nya Pendé	32	21,712	41,434	63,146	34%
	La Pendé	3	759	71,514	72,273	1%
	Monts de Lam	26	10,656	38,106	48,762	22%
Logone Oriental Total		**63**	**33 817**	**182,265**	**216,082**	**16%**
Moyen-Chari	Bahr-Kôh	11	5,471	39,255	44,726	12%
	Grande Sido	8	34,654	26,574	61,228	57%
	Lac Iro	6	3,708	15,465	19,173	19%
Moyen-Chari Total		**25**	**43,833**	**81,294**	**125,127**	**35%**
Grand Total		**88**	**77,650**	**263,559**	**341,209**	**23%**

Demographic profile

Demographic data was collected from a sample of 709 returnee households consisting of 5,087 individuals. The data indicates that women accounted for the largest proportion of returnees (53%), with minor girls alone accounting for 33 per cent of returnees. In addition, 64 per cent of returnees were children. Women aged 60 or older accounted for 3 per cent of returnees and men in the same category accounted for 2 per cent.

Graph 2: Demographic distribution of returnees by age and sex

Male (47%)   Female (53%)

Age	Male	Female
60 +	2%	3%
18 - 59	15%	17%
12 - 17	7%	8%
6 - 11	11%	11%
3 - 5	7%	9%
0 - 2	5%	5%

## Characteristics of sites and shelters

Assessments showed that most returnees were residing in sites (61%), and the remainder were in host communities (39%). This discrepancy could be explained by the fact that the government had temporarily settled returnees in these sites upon their arrival in Chad, to allow them to relocate to the localities where their grandparents lived before migrating to CAR. However, most of them no longer had any links to these localities, and consequently settled in these sites.

*Graph 3: Types of return localities*

■ Host community ■ Site
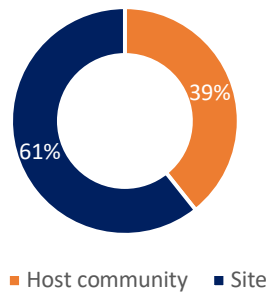
Although most returnees reside in sites, there are discrepancies between the different départements. In La Nya and La Pendé départements (in the Logone Oriental province), all returnees are settled in host communities, whereas in La Nya Pendé département, which is located in the same province, 69 per cent of returnees are in sites. The same pattern was observed in the département of Grande Sido in Moyen-Chari province, where 85 per cent of the returnees are settled in sites. Moreover, these two départements (La Nya Pendé and Grande Sido) host the majority of returnees: 73 per cent of the returnees reside in sites.

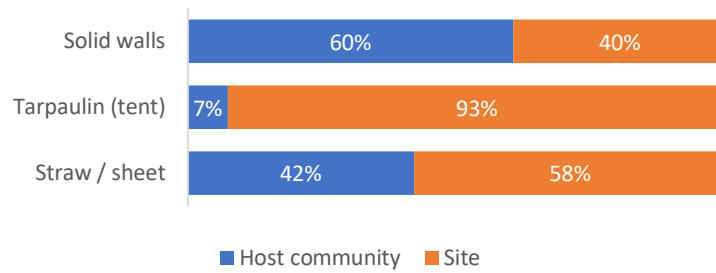*Graph 4: Returnees by département and type of locality*

■ Host community ■ Site
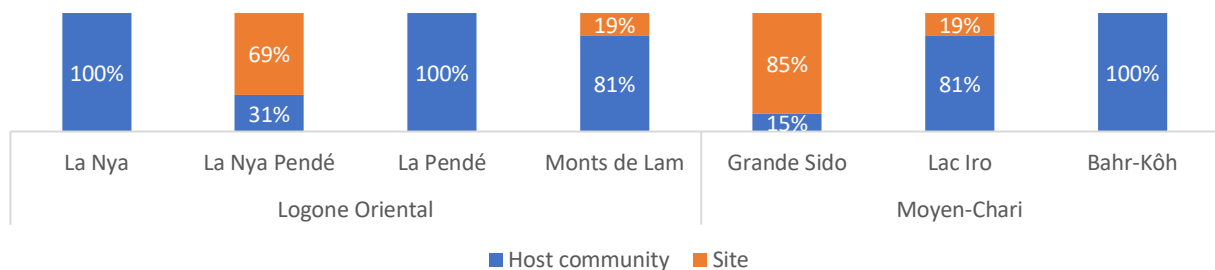
Graph 5: Types of shelters

■ Straw / sheet ■ Tarpaulin (tent) ■ Solid walls
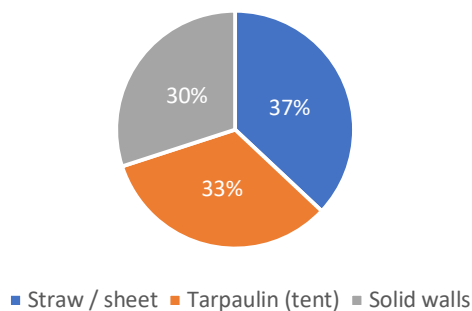
All returnee households have access to shelter. Thirty-seven per cent of households live in shelters made of straw or sheet metal, 33 per cent live in tarpaulin shelters and 30 per cent live in solid walled shelters. Assessment results show that among returnees with straw or tin shelters, 58 per cent reside in sites, while 42 per cent are in host communities. For those with tarpaulin shelters, 93 per cent live in sites, compared to 7 per cent who are in host communities. Finally, for those returnees in solid walled shelters, 60 per cent live in host communities compared to 40 per cent who live in sites. These figures reveal that the overall shelter conditions for returnees are better in host communities than in sites. For this reason, most shelter interventions for returnee populations are site-oriented and involve the distribution of tarpaulins (tents).

Graph 6: Shelters by type of return locality

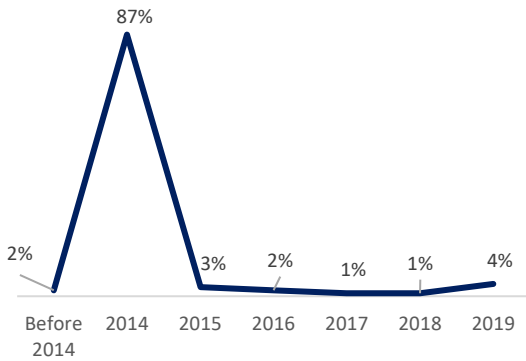| Shelter type	Host community	Site
Solid walls	60%	40%
Tarpaulin (tent)	7%	93%
Straw / sheet	42%	58%

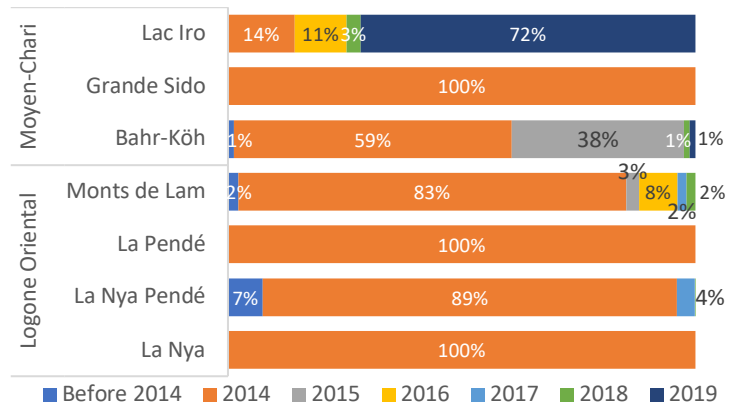■ Host community   ■ Site

Return periods

This section provides insight into the return periods of returnees. In 2014, the largest number of returns to Chad was observed, with 88 per cent of returnees arriving this year. It is also during this year that the crisis in CAR escalated: violence that started out as political in nature, became widespread and turned into communal violence. As a result, Chadian nationals were the target of attacks because they were perceived to be associated with certain armed groups.

In all départements, except for the Lac Iro département where the majority of returnees arrived in 2019, most returnees arrived in 2014. In the départements of Grande Sido (Moyen-Chari), La Nya and La Pendé (Logone Oriental), all returnees arrived in 2014. With regard to the returnees who arrived in 2019, key informants indicated that returnees were subjected to abuse and looting from armed groups in CAR which, despite a lull in the conflict since the Khartoum Agreements were signed in February 2019, continues to cause casualties.
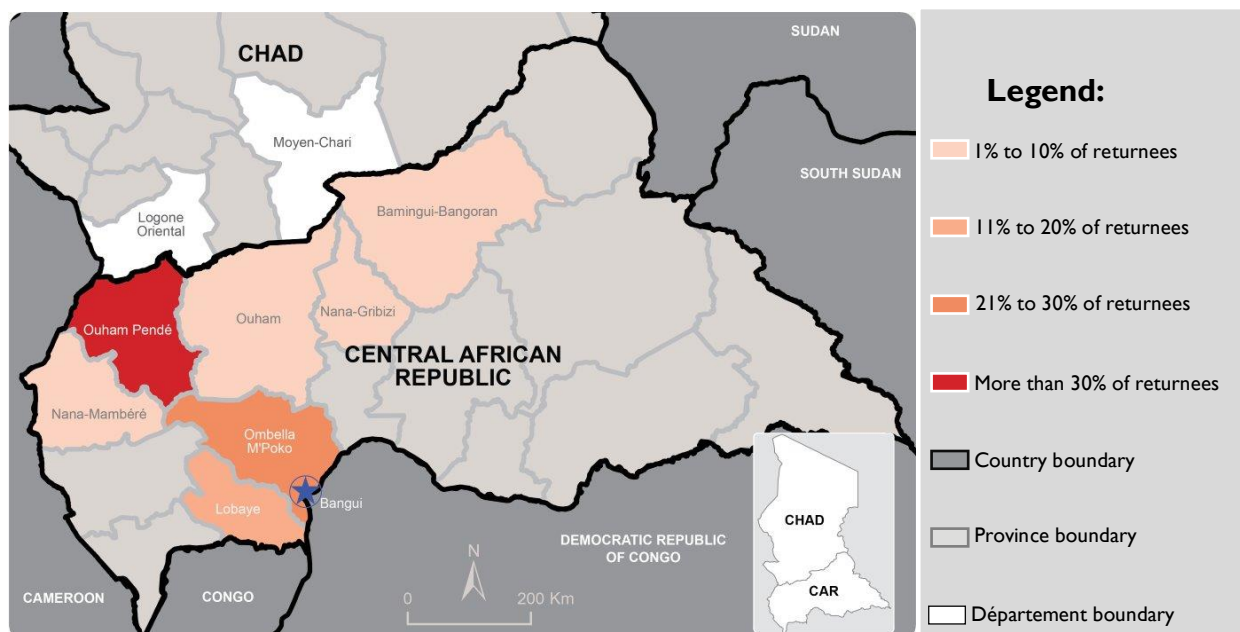
Graph 7: Return periods

Before 2014	2%
2014	87%
2015	3%
2016	2%
2017	1%
2018	1%
2019	4%

Graph 8: Return periods by département

Moyen-Chari

Département	Before 2014	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lac Iro		14%		11%	3%		72%
Grande Sido		100%					
Bahr-Köh	1%	59%	38%		1%		1%

Logone Oriental

Département	Before 2014	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monts de Lam	2%	83%	3%	8%	2%		2%
La Pendé		100%					
La Nya Pendé	7%	89%			4%		
La Nya		100%					

■ Before 2014 ■ 2014 ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019

Origin of returnees in CAR

Map 3: Origin of returnees

Many Chadian nationals have been settled in CAR for many years. During various wars in Chad, several Chadians sought refuge in CAR. On the other hand, historically, trade movements between the two countries have previously existed for a long time, so many Chadian nationals have also had to migrate to CAR for economic reasons. It should also be noted that since northern Chad is a desert area with an arid climate, many people from these areas settled in southern Chad and CAR for economic activities. These factors can explain the significant presence of Chadian nationals in CAR over the years.

Table 3: Origin of returnees by hosting province

	Préfectures of origin in CAR						
Hosting provinces	**Bangui**	**Lobaye**	**Nana-Gribizi**	**Nana-Mambere**	**Ombella M'poko**	**Ouham**	**Ouham Pendé**
Logone Oriental	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	12%	86%
Moyen-Chari	33%	19%	3%	4%	41%	0%	0%
Percentage of returnees by province	**18%**	**11%**	**2%**	**3%**	**24%**	**5%**	**37%**

Returnees came from different parts of the Central African Republic to seek refuge in Chad. Many of them came from the préfecture of Ouham Pendé (37%), 23 per cent from Ombella M'Poko, 18 per cent from Bangui and 11 per cent from Lobaye.

One finding worth noting is that Ouham Pendé is the main préfecture of origin of returnees and is on the border of Logone Oriental province. As indicated above, Moyen-Chari province received a large number of returnees (56%), mainly in Grande Sido département which hosts 45 per cent of the returnees. However, this province is far away from Ouham Pendé préfecture. This can be explained by the fact that Logone Oriental received the totality of its returnees from Ouham Pendé préfecture (28,653 people). Likewise, most returnees hosted in Logone Oriental (86%) have come from this préfecture. However, on the Moyen-Chari side, it appears that returnees hosted there came from a more diverse range of places: 40 per cent came from Ombella M'poko prefecture, 33 per cent from Bangui and 19 per cent from Lobaye, all of which are in southern CAR and thus, far from the Chad-CAR border. As such, it appears that while Logone Oriental received the majority of people near

the border, Moyen-Chari mainly received people from areas further away from the border. This can be explained by the fact that the main border post between CAR and Chad is Sido, in Moyen-Chari. Thus, returnees coming from remote areas, who for the most part were being transported by the Chadian authorities, arrived through this border post.

It is also worth mentioning the specific case of persons originating from Nana-Mambere préfecture. Even though this Central African préfecture is closer to Logone Oriental than it is to Moyen-Chari, the majority of persons (79%) originating from Nana-Mambere were hosted in Moyen-Chari. Indeed, relocations to Chad were carried out for many returnees. At first, many returnees were in other localities in Chad before being relocated by the authorities to sites in Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari. Many returnees originally passed through Cameroon, then were hosted in city of Moundou in Chad (in Logone Occidental) before being relocated to other sites. This is therefore the case of the persons coming from Nana-Mambere, who probably passed through Cameroon, which is closer than Chad.

Means of transport of returnees
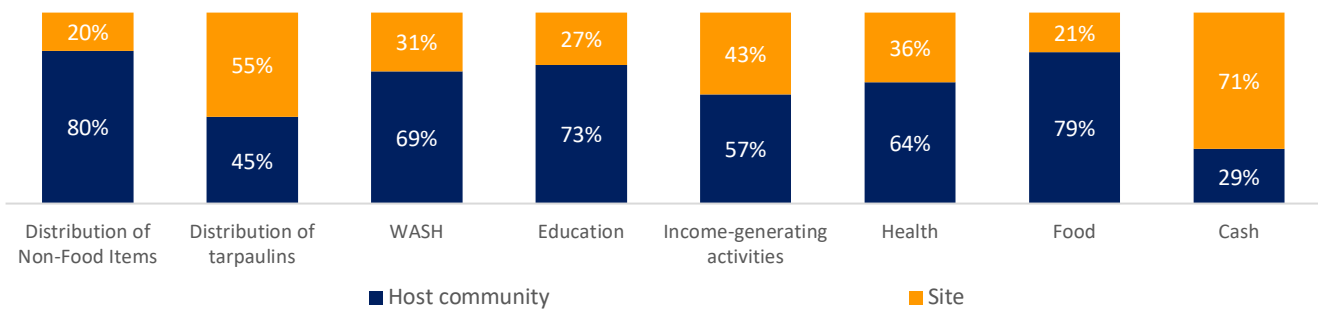
Graph 9: Means of transport
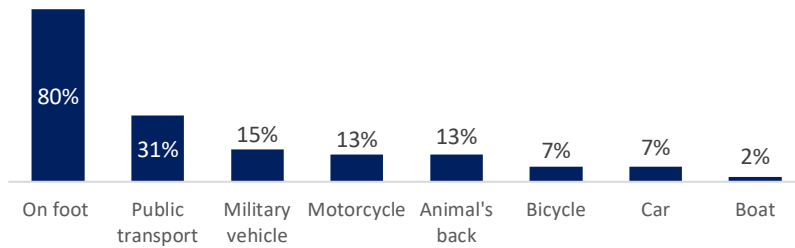
Key informants indicated that in 80 per cent of the localities assessed, most returnees had walked to their current return location. In 31 per cent of the localities assessed, most returnees used public transportation to reach their host location. There is also a significant proportion, i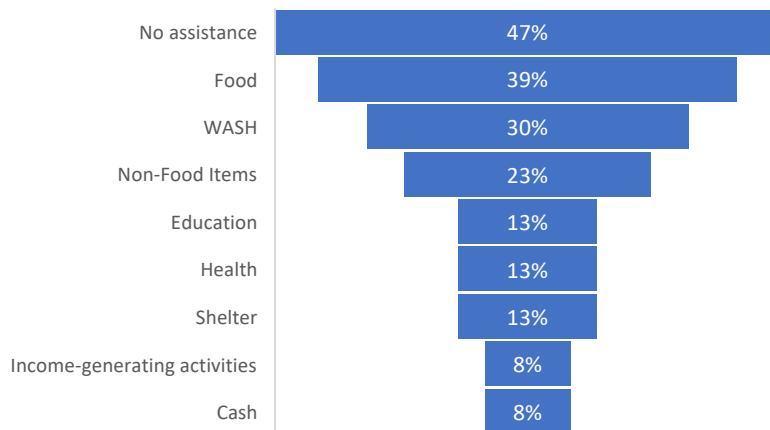n 15 per cent of the localities assessed, where the majority of returnees were transported by military personnel. Public transport and military vehicles were the most common means used by the authorities when organising the return of returnees.

ASSISTANCE AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

Graph 10: Percentage of localities that received key assistance

Graph 11: Type of assistance in return localities

Type	%
No assistance	47%
Food	39%
WASH	30%
Non-Food Items	23%
Education	13%
Health	13%
Shelter	13%
Income-generating activities	8%
Cash	8%

In 47 per cent of the localities assessed, key informants reported that the returnee populations had not received any assistance. Given that an assessed locality may receive more than one type of assistance, the graph on the left indicates that food distribution was the most common type of assistance received by localities (39%), followed by water, hygiene and sanitation assistance (WASH) [received by 30% of localities] and distribution of non-food items (received by 23% of localities).

Of the localities that received food assistance, 79 per cent are host communities, while 21 per cent are sites. For WASH assistance, 69 per cent of the receiving localities are host communities. Regarding the distribution of non-food items, 80 per cent of the receiving localities are host communities.
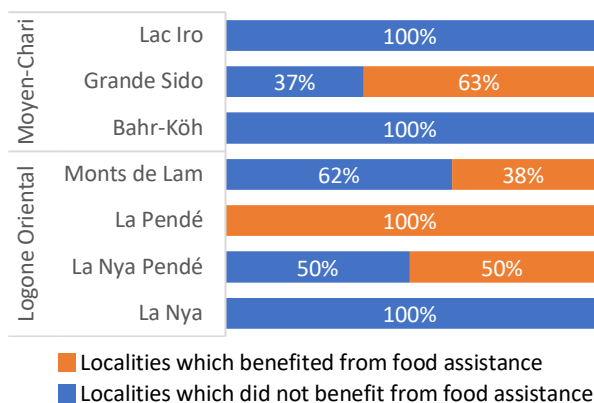
Cash assistance was received by more sites (71%) than host communities (29%), as well as was shelter assistance (distribution of tarpaulins), received by 55 per cent of sites compared to 45 per cent of host communities.

It should be noted that the assessments do not collect the number of returnees receiving assistance in the return localities. Thus, the fact that key informants indicated that a certain locality received assistance does not necessarily mean that assistance was in fact provided to all returnees in the locality.
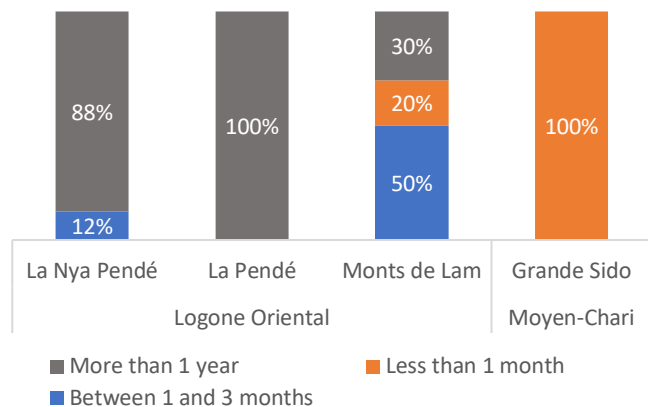
Food security

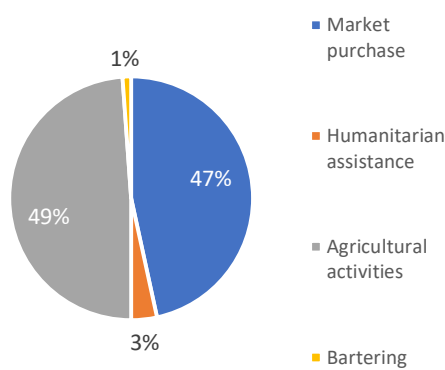*Graph 12: Food assistance by département*

Moyen-Chari		
Lac Iro	100%	
Grande Sido	37%	63%
Bahr-Köh	100%	

Logone Oriental		
Monts de Lam	62%	38%
La Pendé		100%
La Nya Pendé	50%	50%
La Nya	100%	

■ Localities which benefited from food assistance
■ Localities which did not benefit from food assistance

Graph 13: Period when assistance was last received

	La Nya Pendé	La Pendé	Monts de Lam	Grande Sido
More than 1 year	88%	100%	30%	
Less than 1 month			20%	100%
Between 1 and 3 months	12%		50%	

Logone Oriental — Moyen-Chari

■ More than 1 year   ■ Less than 1 month
■ Between 1 and 3 months

The localities which benefited from food assistance (39% of the localities assessed) were located in La Nya Pendé, La Pendé and Mont de Lam départements in Logone Oriental province, and in Grande Sido département in Moyen-Chari province. Grande Sido is the département where localities have most recently received food assistance. In all the localities evaluated in this département, food assistance was provided less than a month before data collection. In Monts de Lam département, 20 per cent of the localities were provided with food assistance less than a month before data collection, while in 50 per cent were provided food assistance between one and three months before data collection. It should be noted that 30 per cent of the localities in this département received food assistance more than a year before the data collection. This is also the case for 88 per cent of localities in La Nya Pendé and all localities in La Pendé. It should also be mentioned that in Moyen-Chari, apart from Grande Sido, key informants from all localities in two other départements (Lac Iro and Bahr-Köh) indicated that no food assistance was received there. These two départements host 9,179 returnees.

Graph 14: Main sources of food   *Graph 15: Main sources of food by département*
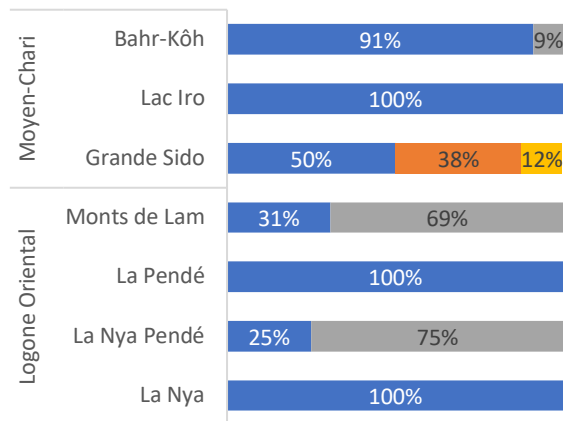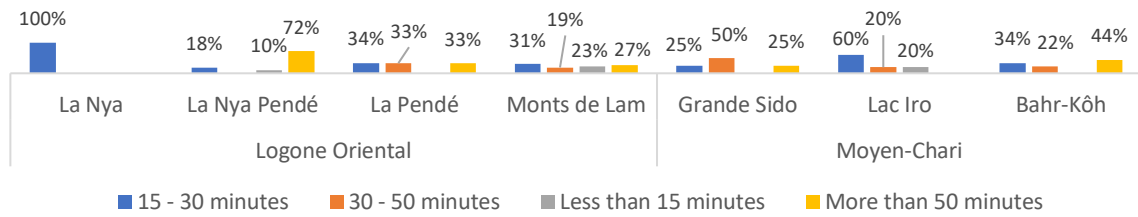

Key informants indicated that food production (through agricultural activities) and market purchases are the two main sources of food in most localities; in 49 and 47 per cent of the return localities respectively, returnees rely on them. Humanitarian assistance is the main source of food for returnees in only 3 per cent of localities. There are interesting discrepancies between the different départements. In Moyen-Chari, while most returnees in the Bahr-Köh and Lake Iro départements buy food from the market (91% returnees from Bahr-Köh and all returnees from Lake Iro), in the département of Grande Sido only 50 per cent buy food from the market. In fact, in Moyen-Chari, Grande Sido is the only département where food assistance was received (in 63 % of the return localities). As such, key informants indicated that in 38 per cent of the localities in this département, the primary source of food for returnees is humanitarian assistance (making it the only département where key informants indicated that this is the case). It should also be noted that this is the only département which has localities where returnees barter for the food they need (12%). Southern Chad, and particularly Grande Sido département, is a large agricultural area. Some returnees work in fields for people who often pay them with agricultural products. Thus, in order to diversify their food, these people exchange these products for other products they need. The proximity of the return localities in this département and the border with the CAR facilitates commercial exchanges, including this type of trade.

In Logone Oriental, both La Pendé and La Nya were the two départements where all returnees depend mainly on markets for their food. In these départements, the return localities are urban centres (notably Doba, central Bebedjia and Komé), which is why agricultural activities are not largely practiced.

It should be noted that in most cases, markets are not far from the return localities. Only in La Nya Pendé département are most localities (72%) situated more than 50 minutes away from the markets (estimates by key informant, for travels on foot).
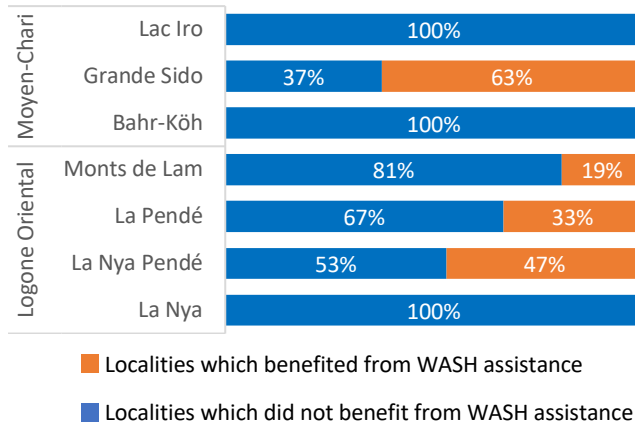
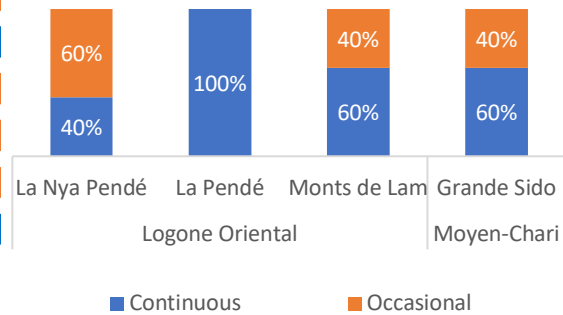*Graph 16: Distance between return localities and markets*

Logone Oriental: La Nya 100%, La Nya Pendé 18% / 10% / 72%, La Pendé 34% / 33% / 33%, Monts de Lam 31% / 19% / 23% / 27%
Moyen-Chari: Grande Sido 25% / 50% / 25%, Lac Iro 60% / 20% / 20%, Bahr-Kôh 34% / 22% / 44%

- 15 - 30 minutes
- 30 - 50 minutes
- Less than 15 minutes
- More than 50 minutes

💧 Water, sanitation and hygiene

Assistance received

Graph 17: Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance by département

Moyen-Chari:
Lac Iro 100%
Grande Sido 37% / 63%
Bahr-Köh 100%

Logone Oriental:
Monts de Lam 81% / 19%
La Pendé 67% / 33%
La Nya Pendé 53% / 47%
La Nya 100%

- Localities which benefited from WASH assistance
- Localities which did not benefit from WASH assistance

Graph 18: Period when assistance was last received

Logone Oriental:
La Nya Pendé 40% / 60%
La Pendé 100%
Monts de Lam 60% / 40%
Moyen-Chari:
Grande Sido 60% / 40%

- Continuous
- Occasional

According to key informants, WASH assistance was provided in 30 per cent of the locations assessed. This assistance reached 63 per cent of the localities assessed in the département of Grande Sido, in Moyen-Chari province. In Logone Oriental province, the percentage of those receiving WASH assistance were 47 per cent in La Nya Pendé, 33 per cent in La Pendé and 19 per cent in Monts de Lam. As with food assistance, in all the localities evaluated in the Lac Iro, Barh Kôh and La Nya départements, key informants stated that they had never received this type of assistance.

The key informants also indicated the last time when WASH was received. Among the localities that did receive assistance, in La Nya Pendé 60 per cent of localities receive assistance on an *ad hoc* basis, compared to 40 per cent which receive assistance on an ongoing basis. In the département of La Pendé, assistance is continuous for all the localities. In the départements of Monts de Lam and Grande Sido, 60 per cent of the localities that received assistance received continous assistance, while 40 per cent received assistance on an *ad hoc* basis.
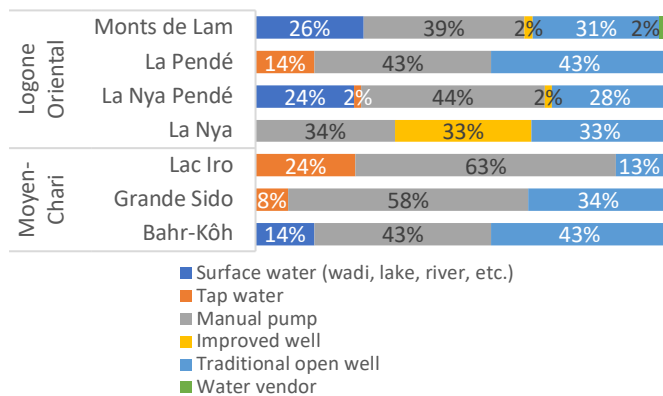
Main water sources

Graph 19: Main water sources available
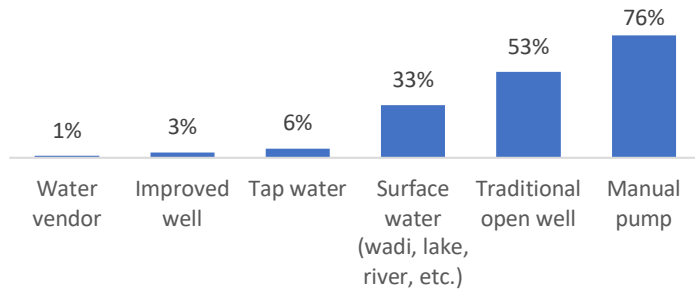
The results of the second round show that the main water source in Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari provinces is the manual pump: 76 per cent of the sites evaluated use this water source. Traditional open wells (53%) and surface water (33%) were also important water sources.

Graph 20: Main water sources available, by département

The main water sources varied somewhat between départements. The localities of Lac Iro and Grande Sido use manual pumps as their main source of water (63% and 58%, respectively). Additionally, La Nya is the only département with a significant proportion (33%) of localities using improved wells as their main water source.

*Challenges associated with water quality*

Graph 21: Problems associated with the quality of water, by département
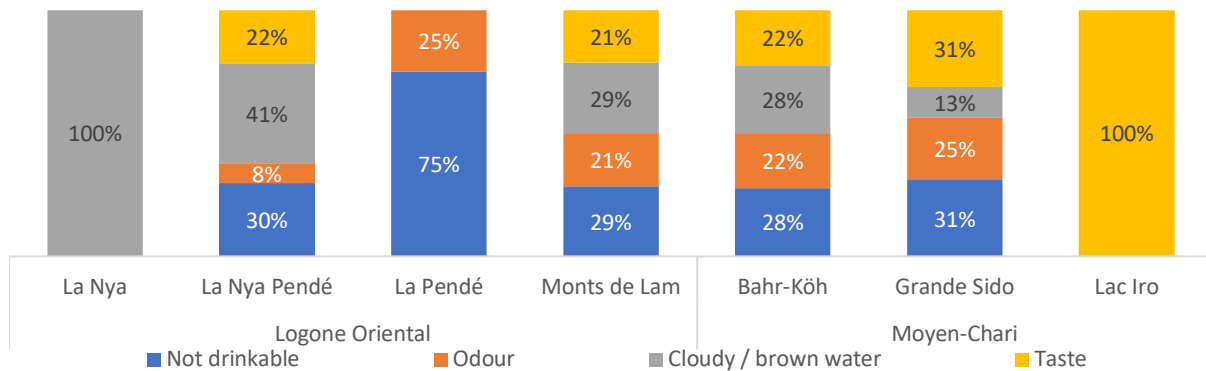
Key informants also highlighted challenges related to water quality faced by returnees. As indicated in the graph above, the problems vary from one département to another. For example, in La Nya Pendé département, the major water-related problem (in 75% of the localities) is linked to the colour of the water. In all localities in Lac Iro département on the other hand, the biggest issue is related to the taste of the water.

Availability and condition of latrines in return localities evaluated

Graph 22: Condition of latrines

- Bad condition 7%
- Operational 10%
- Unusable 22%
- No latrines 61%
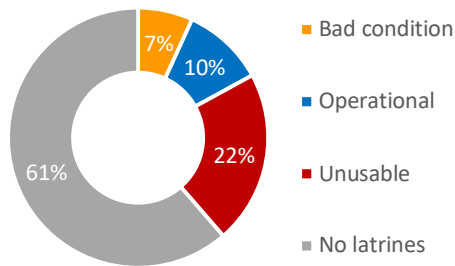
Key informants indicated that latrines are available in 39 per cent of the localities assessed. Latrines were operational in only 10 per cent of the locations, and in 22 per cent of the locations, they were unusable. In 7 per cent of the localities, the latrines were in poor or unhygienic condition.
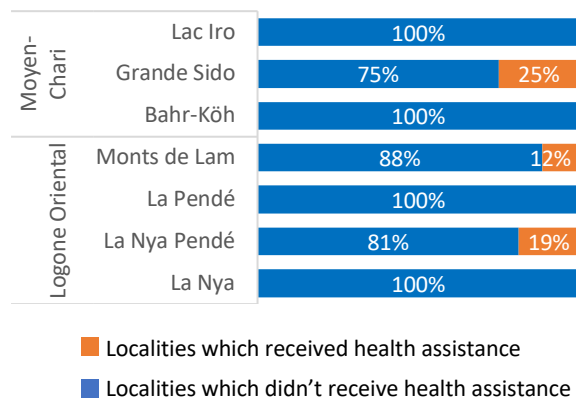
The data also showed that in most of the return localities (88%), even where latrines were available, they were not separated between women and men.
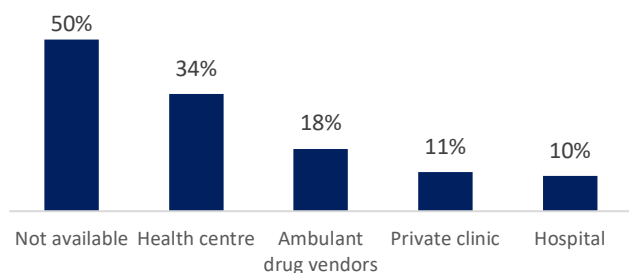
Health

Assistance received

Graph 23: Health assistance by département

Moyen-Chari	Lac Iro	100%
	Grande Sido	75% / 25%
	Bahr-Köh	100%
Logone Oriental	Monts de Lam	88% / 12%
	La Pendé	100%
	La Nya Pendé	81% / 19%
	La Nya	100%

- Localities which received health assistance
- Localities which didn't receive health assistance

Graph 24: Availability of health services

- Not available 50%
- Health centre 34%
- Ambulant drug vendors 18%
- Private clinic 11%
- Hospital 10%

Only 13 per cent of the localities assessed reported receiving health assistance. The départements which reported recieiving this type of assistance were Grande Sido (25% of localities), La Nya Pendé (19% of localities) and Monts de Lam (12% of localities) départements.

Half of the localities evaluated had no health services available at all. Thirty-four per cent reported having health centres and 18 per cent reported receiving services from ambulant drug vendors, commonly known as " Docteur Choukou". Eleven per cent of localities assessed reported having a private clinic and 10 per cent, a hospital.

Main health problems encountered

Graph 25: Main health problems encountered in return localities
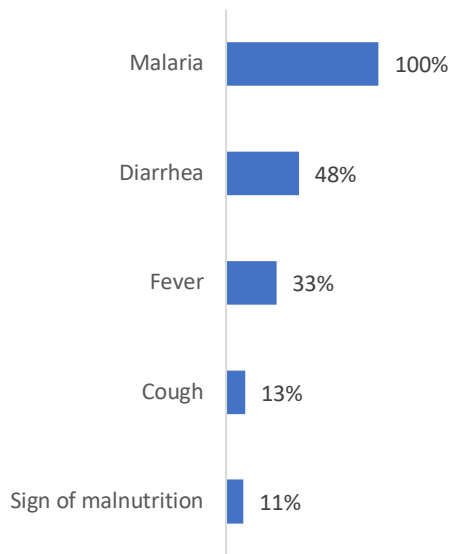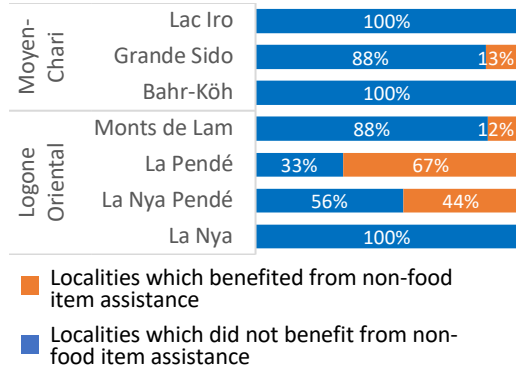

Returnees face a multitude of health concerns in the assessed return localities. Malaria was indicated as the most common health problem, which returnees encountered in 100 per cent of localities. Diarrhea was the second most common health problem among returnees (in 48% of localities). Specifically, in Logone Oriental, in La Pendé département, all the return localities suffer from malaria and in La Nya, 50 per cent of the return localities suffer from diarrhea. Likewise, in Moyen-Chari, in Bahr-Kôh and Lac Iro départements, diarrhea is a reported problem in 73 per cent and 50 per cent of the localities, respectively. Fever was also frequently mentioned in Moyen-Chari: in 67 per cent of the localities in Lac Iro, 64 per cent in Bahr-Kôh and 63 per cent in Grande Sido, key informants reported that returnees often catch fever. It should also be mentioned that in a significant proportion of the localities of Lac Iro (33%) and Grande Sido (25%), in Moyen-Chari, key informants indicated that they had observed signs of malnutrition among returnees, particularly children.

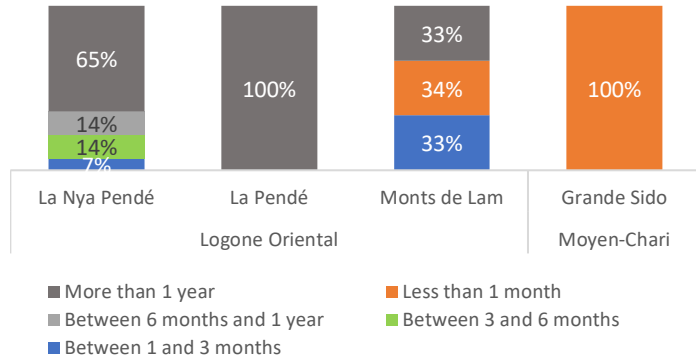*Graph 26: Main health problems encountered, by département*
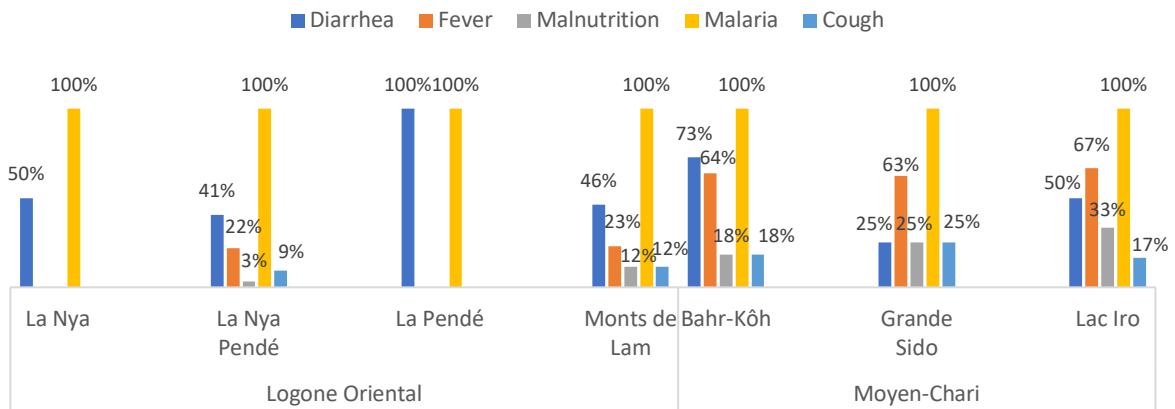
NFI Non-food items (NFIs)

Graph 27: Non-food item assistance by département

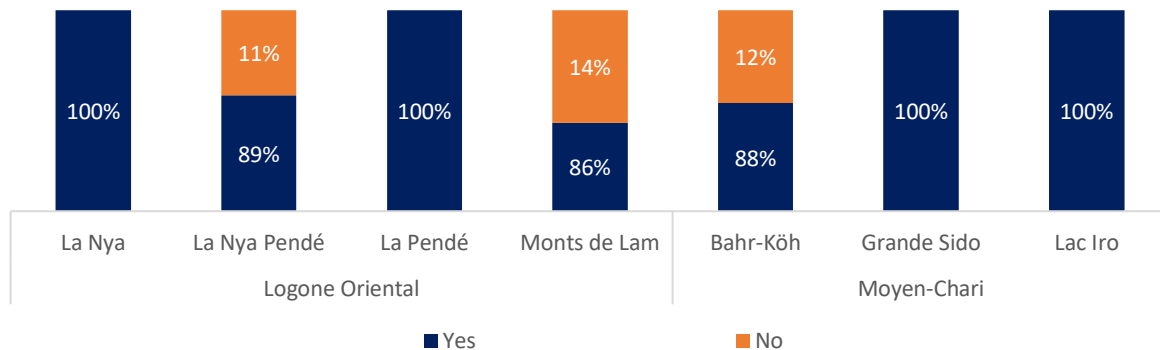*Graph 28: Period when assistance was last received*

Graph 27: Non-food item assistance by département

Moyen-Chari
- Lac Iro: 100%
- Grande Sido: 88% | 13%
- Bahr-Köh: 100%

Logone Oriental
- Monts de Lam: 88% | 12%
- La Pendé: 33% | 67%
- La Nya Pendé: 56% | 44%
- La Nya: 100%

- Localities which benefited from non-food item assistance
- Localities which did not benefit from non-food item assistance

Graph 28: Period when assistance was last received

Logone Oriental
- La Nya Pendé: 65% | 14% | 14% | 7%
- La Pendé: 100%
- Monts de Lam: 33% | 34% | 33%

Moyen-Chari
- Grande Sido: 100%

- More than 1 year
- Less than 1 month
- Between 6 months and 1 year
- Between 3 and 6 months
- Between 1 and 3 months

Twenty-three per cent of the localities assessed reported that they received assistance in the form of non-food items. These localities having received non-food items are mainly located in the départements of La Nya Pendé, where 44 per cent of the assessed localities reported having received non-food items, and La Pendé where this proportion is 67 per cent.

Grande Sido is the département which reported having received assistance in non-food items most recently: all the localities evaluated in this département received this type of assistance less than a month before data collection. In the other départements, localities were reported to have received non-food items more than a month before data collection. In the département of La Pendé, for example, all localities received this assistance more than a year before data collection and in La Nya Pendé, this proportion is 65 per cent.

Security and protection

Security

Graph 29: Sense of security in return localites, by département

Graph 29: Sense of security in return localites, by département

Logone Oriental
- La Nya: 100%
- La Nya Pendé: 11% / 89%
- La Pendé: 100%
- Monts de Lam: 14% / 86%

Moyen-Chari
- Bahr-Köh: 12% / 88%
- Grande Sido: 100%
- Lac Iro: 100%

- Yes
- No

DTM

In 91 per cent of the localities assessed, key informants responded that returnees felt safe in the locality. The remaining 9 per cent of localities where key informants reported that returnees did not feel safe were located in the départements of Monts de Lam (in 14% of the localities assessed), Grande Sido (12%) and La Nya Pendé (11%).

The reasons for the reported sense of insecurity varied, depending if the returnee is a woman, man or child. However, shared fears include snake bites, the fear of damage caused by cattle in the fields and aggression. In addition to these fears shared by all three groups, women expressed feelings of insecurity due to domestic violence, harassment, kidnapping, rape and the abduction of their daughters. Men reported fearing theft of livestock, sometimes with guns, land disputes and inter-communal conflicts. Children reported the fear of being abducted and forced to become child herders.[1]

Protection

*Graph 30: Main vulnerable groups*
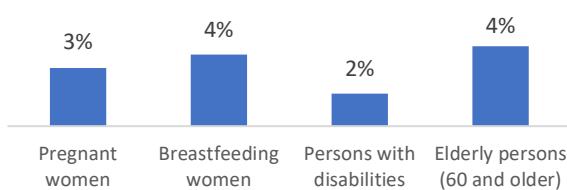
Assessments conducted in the return localities in the provinces of Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari include a limited number of protection indicators, including vulnerabilities and the possession of identity documents. Persons aged 60 or older and breastfeeding women both account for 4 per cent of returnees.

Graph 31: "Do the majority of returnees have an identification document"?
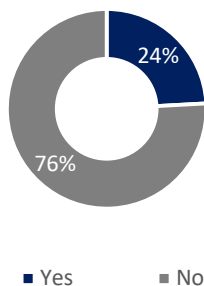
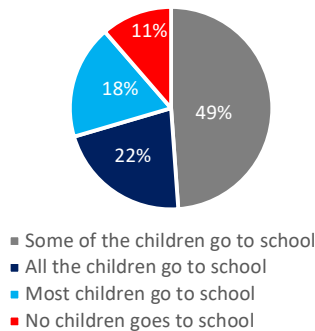*Graph 32: Reasons for lack of identification documents*
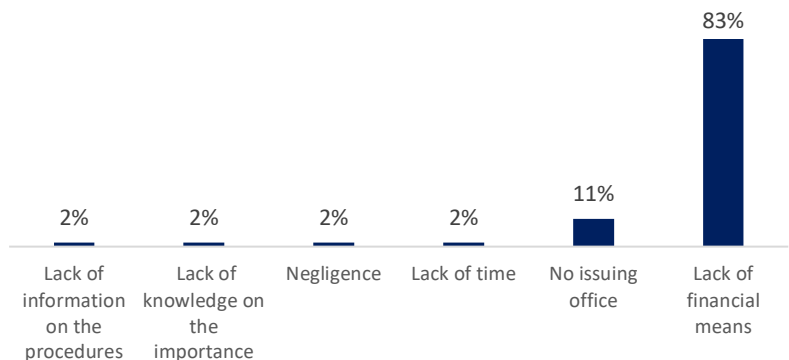
In 76 per cent of the locations assessed, the majority of returnees did not have identification documents. The main reason for the lack of identification documents (in 83% of the locations assessed) was the lack of financial means. In 11 per cent of the locations assessed, key informants mentioned the lack of offices issuing identification documents as the reason for their lack of identification document.

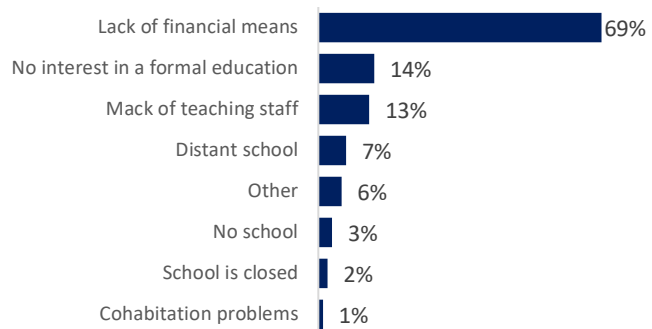[1] In this report, a child herder refers to a child who is put in charge of raising livestock.

📖 Education

Graph 33: Access to school

Graph 34: Reasons for non-attendance by children

11%	
18%	
22%	49%

- Some of the children go to school
- All the children go to school
- Most children go to school
- No children goes to school

Lack of financial means	69%
No interest in a formal education	14%
Mack of teaching staff	13%
Distant school	7%
Other	6%
No school	3%
School is closed	2%
Cohabitation problems	1%

In most locations evaluated (89%), school-age children were attending school ; however, school attendance was not at the same level everywhere. For example, in 49 per cent of places where children were attending school, attendance was only partial. In 18 per cent of the localities assessed, the majority of children (but not all) were reported to be attending school, while in 22 per cent of the localities assessed, all school-age children were reported to be attending school. However, in a significant portion of the localities assessed (11 per cent), none of the children were attending school.

The main reason reported for non-attendance of school by children was a lack of financial means (in 69% of the localities assessed). In 14 per cent of the localities evaluated, key informants expressed a lack of interest in formal education as the main reason for non-attendance. The lack of teaching staff was mentioned in 13 per cent of the localities assessed, and in 7 per cent of them, the distance from the school was mentioned as the reason why returnee children were not going to school.

The fact that in 7 per cent of the localities, the distance from school was a factor contributing to the lack of enrollment of returnee children could be related to the sense of insecurity prevailing in some of the places evaluated: women fear the abduction of their daughters and children on their way to school, to turn them into child herders.

The results of this report show that although the majority of Chadian nationals who have returned from CAR are hosted in places where they feel safe, efforts to provide them with durable solutions should be strengthened in order to make their reintegration successful. The vast majority of them do not possess identity documents, which restricts their mobility and could affect their sense of belonging in Chad. Even five years after their massive arrival, the majority of them are still living in sites, in straw or tarpaulin shelters, and are still dependant on humanitarian assistance to meet their needs, including on food distribution.

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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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