Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Republic of Chad

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

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EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

PROFILES OF INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED BY FLOODS IN N'DJAMENA

TRADEX SITE (9TH ARRONDISSEMENT)

DECEMBER 2020

CHAD — EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)
PROFILES OF DISPLACED PERSONS HOUSED ON THE TRADEX SITE (9TH ARRONDISSEMENT, N'DJAMENA) FOLLOWING FLOODS

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Report #2
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2 December 2020

I. CONTEXT

The objective of DTM's (Displacement Tracking Matrix) Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements. Following **floods** which have been ongoing since the end of July 2020 in N'Djamena, more than 5,000 households were forced to flee their homes. In order to host the individuals who were left without shelter, Chadian authorities and the humanitarian community identified the Tradex site, located in the 9th arrondissement, where 98 households (562 individuals) were hosted. The profiles of these individuals were presented in the first report on the Tradex site published in October 2020. Moreover, at the end of October 2020, a **dike breach** in Gardolé Djedide/Dingangali quartier forced several thousands of individuals to take refuge on the same site. This report aims to provide an **update on the profiles of the individuals who currently live on the Tradex site**.

2. METHODOLOGY, OBJECTIVE AND LIMITATIONS

The data presented in this report was collected through the **registration of the 3,403 households settled on the Tradex site**, as well as the **profiling of a sample of 699 households.** The data on the 98 households which arrived on the site **first** was collected in October 2020, while the data on the households which arrived following the dike breach was collected **from 20 to 23 November 2020** by the CCCM cluster member teams and the local authorities of the 9th arrondissement. This report aims to provide information on the demographic profiles of these displaced persons, as well as an overview of their needs. The data related to the number of households and individuals settled on the site, as well as on the profiles of the individuals responsible for their household was collected through registration, while all the other data was collected through the profiling exercise. The results hereby presented only reflect the situation of the individuals displaced on the Tradex site, and they cannot be generalized to the entire population displaced following floods in N'Djamena. Furthermore, this report does not aim to carry out an in-depth assessment of sectorial needs on the site.

## 3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES

On average, the households settled on the Tradex site are composed of **five individuals**. Half (50%) of the individuals are **female**. Most (61%) are **minors**: 31 per cent are boys and 30 per cent are girls. It is worth mentioning that **children aged between 0 and 5 years old alone account for a quarter (25%) of the displaced population settled on the site**. In addition, for half of the households (63%), **only one of the parents lives on-site**. This is due to the fact that in many cases, the father stayed in the place of origin in order to keep the household's belongings, while the mother is on the site with the children. Thus, 66 per cent of the individuals responsible for their household on the site are **female**. Most (70%) are aged between 26 and 59 years old. During the profiling exercise, a number of **vulnerabilities** were identified. Six per cent are elderly persons aged 60 or older, and the individuals suffering from a chronic or serious illness, the breastfeeding women and the children separated from their parents each account for 5 per cent of the total population on the Tradex site.

3,403 households (**16,375** individuals) identified
699 households interviewed for the profiling exercise

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES
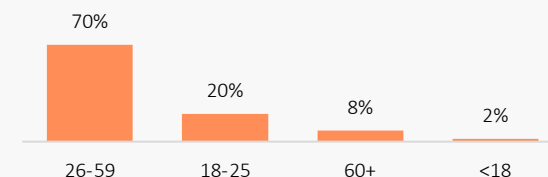

Graph 1: Sex and age distribution of displaced persons

Female (50%)   **Male (50%)**

Age	Female	Male
60+	3%	5%
26-59	10%	9%
18-25	7%	5%
6-17	17%	19%
0-5	13%	12%
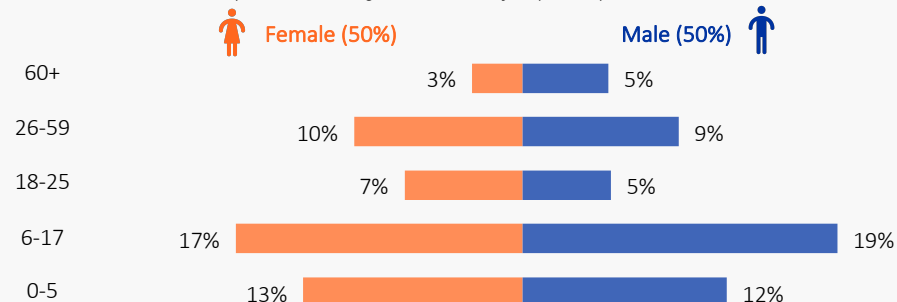
Graph 2: Sex distribution of the individuals responsible for their household on the site

Female 66% / Male 34%
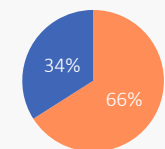
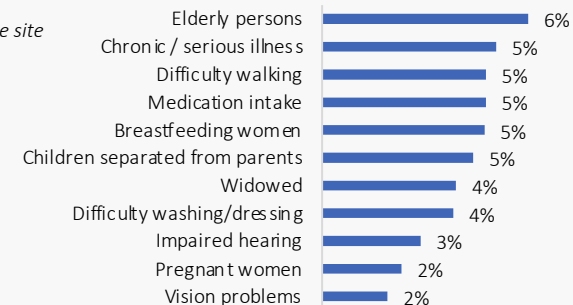Graph 3: Age distribution of the individuals responsible for their household on the site

26-59	18-25	60+	<18
70%	20%	8%	2%

Graph 4: Presence of the parents on the site

63% One parent on the site / 37% Two parents on the site
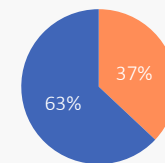
■ Two parents on the site
■ One parent on the site

Graph 5: Displaced persons' main vulnerabilities

Vulnerability	%
Elderly persons	6%
Chronic / serious illness	5%
Difficulty walking	5%
Medication intake	5%
Breastfeeding women	5%
Children separated from parents	5%
Widowed	4%
Difficulty washing/dressing	4%
Impaired hearing	3%
Pregnant women	2%
Vision problems	2%

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4. ORIGINS AND DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

All of the households housed on the Tradex site come from the **9th arrondissement** of N'Djamena. Prior to displacement, most of them used to live in the **quartiers of Gardolé Djedid/Dingangali** (49%), where the dike breach occurred, and **Walia** (35%).

The largest proportion of households were displaced during the months of **October** (41%) and **November** (44%) 2020. In addition, 13 per cent were displaced in August 2020, as a result of heavy rainfall and floods.

5. SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

Prior to displacement, a large share of the primary household providers were **merchants** (43%). Moreover, 17 per cent were unemployed.
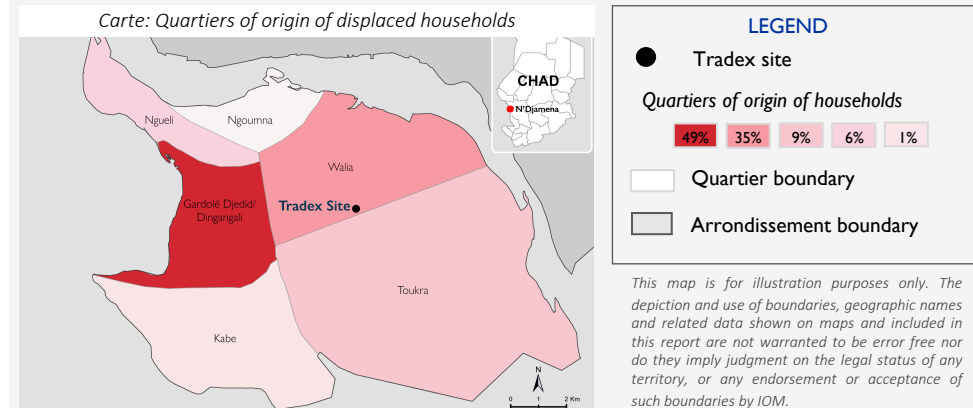
A large part of the households (43%) used to live in **solid walled shelters** prior to displacement, while 39 per cent lived in mud-brick walled shelters, and 18 per cent lived in houses made of straw or metal sheets. Most of the households were living in **rental houses** (43%) or were **homeowners** (40%). Seventeen per cent were hosted for free with their relatives.

The vast majority of households (86%) reported that they had **access to health services** prior to displacement. Among them, 64 per cent had access to a health centre, 36 per cent to street vendors selling pharmaceutical products (« Docteur Choukou ») and 35 per cent to a hospital.

In addition, among the 90 per cent of households with school-age children, **85 per cent stated that all of them attended school** prior to displacement, and prior to the closure of schools in the framework of government measures taken to limit and contain the spread of COVID-19. Eleven per cent reported that only some of their school-age children were going to school, and 4 per cent indicated that none of their school-age children were going to school. The main reason reported for why all of the school-age children were unable to attend school was a lack of financial resources (73%). In most cases, for households with school-age children, the school was located within walking distance of 30 minutes to an hour (40%) or 15 to 30 minutes (36%) of their house.
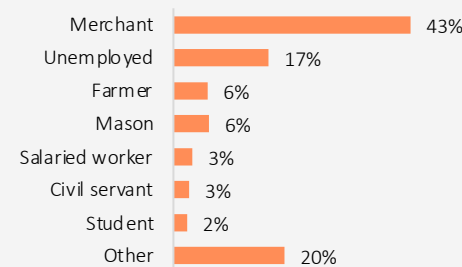
Most of the school-age children have a **primary level education**: 86 per cent of the households include at least one child at this level. Results also show that 32 per cent of households include at least one child with secondary-level education, and a quarter of them include at least one child at the high school level.
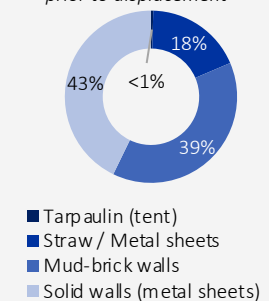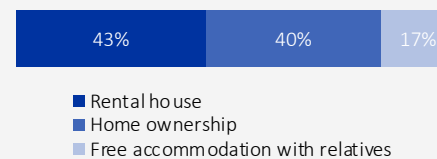
ORIGINS

Carte: Quartiers of origin of displaced households

LEGEND
● Tradex site
Quartiers of origin of households

| 49% | 35% | 9% | 6% | 1% |

☐ Quartier boundary
☐ Arrondissement boundary

This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

Graph 7: Professional status of the primary household provider prior to displacement

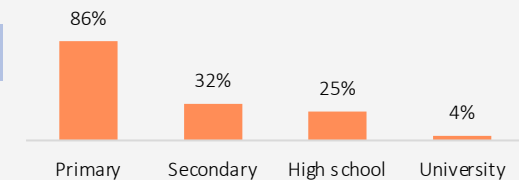|	
Merchant	43%
Unemployed	17%
Farmer	6%
Mason	6%
Salaried worker	3%
Civil servant	3%
Student	2%
Other	20%

Graph 8: Types of shelters occupied by households prior to displacement

18%
43% <1%
39%

■ Tarpaulin (tent)
■ Straw / Metal sheets
■ Mud-brick walls
■ Solid walls (metal sheets)

Graph 9: Households' accommodation types prior to displacement

| 43% | 40% | 17% |

■ Rental house
■ Home ownership
■ Free accommodation with relatives

Graph 10: Education level of school-age children

86%	32%	25%	4%
Primary	Secondary	High school	University

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6. CURRENT SITUATION

Following the floods, most households (84%) indicated that **their house has been partly (58%) or entirely (26%) destroyed**. Only 16 per cent kept their shelter in good condition (in which case it was flooded but not destroyed). Currently, the 98 households which arrived on the site first live in emergency shelters (shelters with a wooden framework and covered by tarpaulins), while the other households live in makeshift shelters.

Seventy-two per cent of the households **lost belongings** during their displacement. Among them, 69 per cent reported having lost **Non-Food Items (NFIs)** and 38 per cent mentioned the loss of work tools and equipment. Belongings lost during displacement also include cattle (19%) and farm land (15%). The loss of livelihood which followed displacement had a negative impact on the education of displaced children: **28 per cent of households, many of whose children attended school prior to displacement, indicated that their school-age children did not go to school anymore**, primarily because of the lack of financial means. This may be correlated to the fact that **61 per cent of households reported that their primary household provider could no longer work**, in most cases because their workplace was affected by floods (50%) or is now too far away (24%), or because of the loss of work tools (28%). It is worth mentioning that 21 per cent of respondents reported having been **separated from one or several household member(s)** following their displacement. Among them, the great majority (93%) know where these individuals currently are.

The vast majority of households believe that they **maintain good (72%) or excellent (21%) relations with the host community around the Tradex site**.
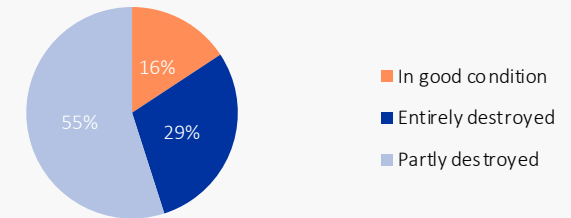
7. PRIORITY NEEDS

The registered households' **current priority needs** (the needs that were most frequently mentioned among their three most urgent needs) are **food (26%)**, **shelter (19%)** and **NFIs (15%)**. Nine per cent of the households indicated that they urgently need **health services** on-site. Indeed, 73 per cent of them reported that one or several member(s) have gotten sick since being displaced. The most common health concerns were **malaria** (75% of households), **fever** (44%) or **diarrhea** (21%). Only one mobile clinic is available on-site, and displaced persons lack the financial means to access other existing health services in the area.

With regards to households' **priority needs when returning to their area of origin**, 20 per cent of respondents mentioned **shelter** and 18 per cent expressed that they would urgently need **livelihood support**. Among the latter, 86 per cent wish to start a small business upon return to their area of origin. In addition, 14 per cent stated that they would need **food**.

CURRENT SITUATION

Graph 11: Condition of shelters in the households' area of origin

- In good condition
- Entirely destroyed
- Partly destroyed

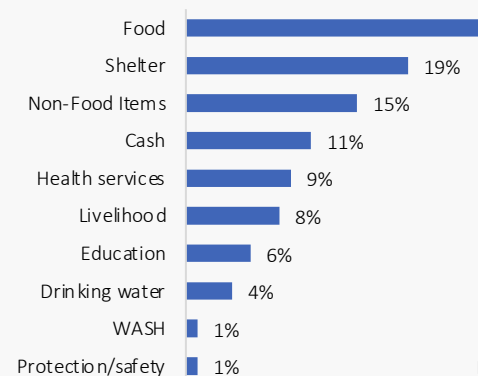**72%** have lost belongings

61% can no longer work

28% can no longer attend school

21% have been separated from one or several household member(s)

PRIORITY NEEDS

Graph 12: Current priority needs expressed by registered households

Need	%
Food	26%
Shelter	19%
Non-Food Items	15%
Cash	11%
Health services	9%
Livelihood	8%
Education	6%
Drinking water	4%
WASH	1%
Protection/safety	1%

Graph 13: Priority needs of households upon return to their area of origin

Need	%
Shelter	20%
Livelihood	18%
Food	14%
Non-Food Items	12%
Cash	12%
Health services	8%
Education	6%
Drinking water	4%
WASH	3%
Protection/safety	2%

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