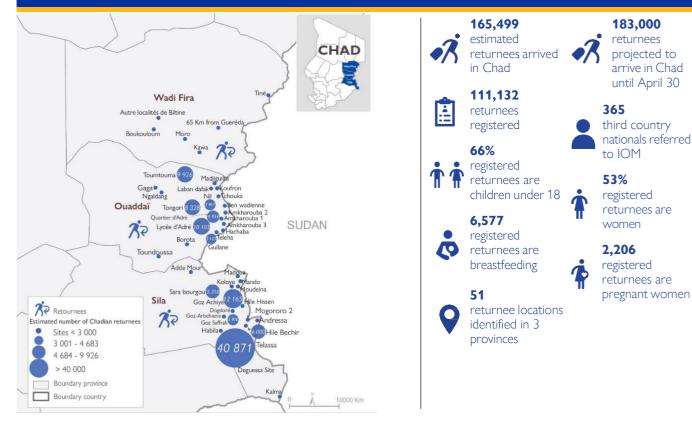
IOM CHAD: SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE

SITUATION UPDATE NO 33





SITUATION OVERVIEW

06 May 2024

- Nearly 750,000 people have crossed into Chad since the onset of the crisis in Sudan. IOM estimates that more than 165,422 among them are Chadian returnees and expects this number to rise to 183,000 by the end of April 2024, due to ongoing conflict in Darfur and the current suspension of the humanitarian corridor between Adré and Darfur.
- IOM, as the lead agency for the returnee response, collaborates with a range of operational partners including the Government of Chad, UNHCR, OCHA, LWF, PUI, UNICEF, MSF, UNFPA, LMI, ICRC, IRC, ACTED, the Chadian Red Cross, HELP-Tchad, ATURAD, Concern Worldwide, COOPI, INTERSOS, and WFP
- In coordination with CNARR and humanitarian organizations, IOM has registered 111,132 returnees and identified 365 third-country nationals (from South Sudan, Niger, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and Uganda) in 43 localities in three provinces.
- Most of the returnees currently live in spontaneous locations near the border and are in urgent need of food, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, household items, health, and protection.
- IOM is developing the returnee communities of Tongori, Ouaddaï province, and Deguessa, Sila province which, with over 13,000 and 25,000 individuals respectively, are the two largest returnee sites in eastern Chad. IOM and partners offer shelter, NFI, WASH, MPCA, and Protection/MHPSS assistance in those two sites
- IOM is coordinating with local authorities and diplomatic representations for the voluntary return to their home countries of third-country nationals (TCNs) from countries including Ethiopia, South Sudan, Nigeria, Niger, and Cameroon previously living in Sudan and displaced to eastern Chad.

FUNDING GAPS & NEEDS

Humanitarian







UPDATES ON THE RETURNEE RESPONSE











Multisectoral Humanitarian Assistance

IOM is continuing to develop the returnee sites of Deguessa in Sila province, and Tongori in Ouaddaï province. IOM has allocated 3,788 transitional shelters to some of the most vulnerable households in each site. In addition to shelter support, IOM is improving access to safe water and sanitation for over 80,000 for returnees by creating new boreholes and latrines and distributing essential WASH kits, has enabled over 40,000 individuals to meet their most essential needs through multipurpose cash assistance, and has supported the ability of over 47,000 individuals to carry out essential household tasks through non-food items distributions. In total, 27 returnee sites have benefitted from IOM emergency assistance.

Over the coming months, IOM will complete an additional 1,200 transitional shelters, 3 boreholes, 500 latrines, and 200 handwashing stations in the most vulnerable returnee sites across Ouaddaï and Sila. IOM is also continuing to support in-kind food or cash for food distributions by WFP to all registered returnees in both provinces. IOM will also initiate livelihood activities for both returnee and host communities in order to support resilience.

Protection & Social Cohesion

In Tongori and Deguessa sites, IOM is implementing community-based protection to strengthen the resilience of displaced communities. In both sites IOM is developing a referral system for protection cases, including persons with disabilities, in close coordination with protection actors. Protection and MHPSS activities in these sites include support site committees, group and individual counselling sessions, recreational activities, sensitization sessions on PSEA for residents and humanitarian actors, and identification and provision of direct protection assistance for vulnerable households and individuals on a case-by-case basis. Particular emphasis is placed on peaceful coexistence between returnees and host communities via consistent community engagement and the formation of joint committees comprising host community members and returnees. Across both sites, nearly 40,000 individuals are benefitting from Protection and MHPSS services from IOM and partners.

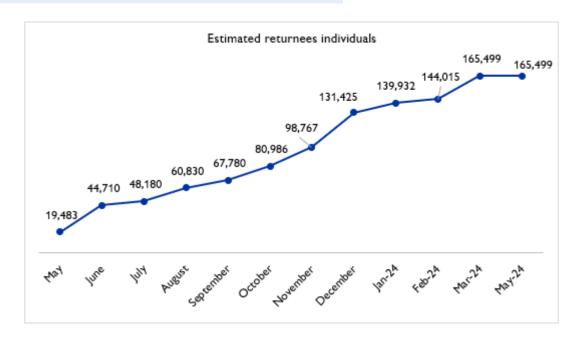
Returnee Identification and Data

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a leading tool to monitor and analyse displacement flows. IOM DTM teams, including locally recruited and trained enumerators, are deployed across Sila and Ouaddaï provinces on an ongoing basis to identify and register vulnerable returnee households, including newly arrived households as well as households in remote locations not previously identified. IOM continues to identify vulnerable returnees living either in host communities or in displacement sites in close collaboration with local authorities and communities in order to provide lifesaving assistance to those in need. IOM's identification and registration system is indeed the starting point for returnees to access assistance from IOM or to be referred to other humanitarian actors.

Humanitarian Coordination

As the lead agency for the humanitarian response to returnees, IOM continues to coordinate with national, international, and government partners (CNARR, local authorities) to deliver vital services to vulnerable returnee households in the east of Chad. IOM continues to support and coordinate the delivery of WASH, food, protection, health, shelter, NFI, and education assistance in returnee sites by national and international partners including UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, Concern Worldwide, LWF, LMI, Help Tchad, INTERSOS, COOPI, and the Chadian Red Cross. IOM is also managing the first Humanitarian Hub in Farchana, to accommodate UN agencies and NGOs operating in Chad and Sudan.

EVOLUTION OF RETURNEE ARRIVALS



PARTNERS









Swiss Agency for Development

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