



## **EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL**

**PROFILE OF  
POPULATIONS AFFECTED  
BY ARMED CLASHES  
IN THE CENTRAL  
AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

**NGANDAZA AND THE  
SIDO CENTRE SITES  
(DÉPARTEMENT OF  
GRANDE SIDO)**

**JUNE 2021**

### 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 armed clashes which have occurred since the beginning of April 2021 in the town of Kanga-Bandero in the Central African Republic, more than 6,457 people of Chadian nationality, as well as a large number of people of Central African nationality, have crossed the border to take refuge in the town of Sido (Grande Sido Department, Moyen-Chari Province). The sites of **Ngandaza** and **Sido-Centre**, located in the same village, are currently home to **1,112 households (6,457 individuals)**. This report aims to present the profiles of the people currently residing in these sites.

### 2. METHODOLOGY, OBJECTIVE AND LIMITATIONS

The data presented in this report was collected through **the registration of 1,112 households** in the **Ngandaza** and **Sido-Centre** sites, carried out between **19 and 30 May 2021** by IOM Chad’s DTM teams, in collaboration with the CNNAR (National commission for the reception and integration of refugees and returnees). This report seeks to provide **information on the demographic profiles of these returnee, as well as an overview of their needs**. Data on the number of households and individuals present in the sites, as well as on the profiles of heads of household, were collected through during the registration exercise, while the remaining information presented in the report were gathered through a profiling exercise, conducted in parallel to registration. The results relayed in the report relate only to returnees present in the Ngandaza and Sido-Centre sites, and cannot be extrapolated to the entire returnee population displaced by armed clashes in Kanga-Bandero town in the Central African Republic. In addition, the exercise did not purport to carry out an in-depth sectoral needs assessment at the sites.

### 3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES

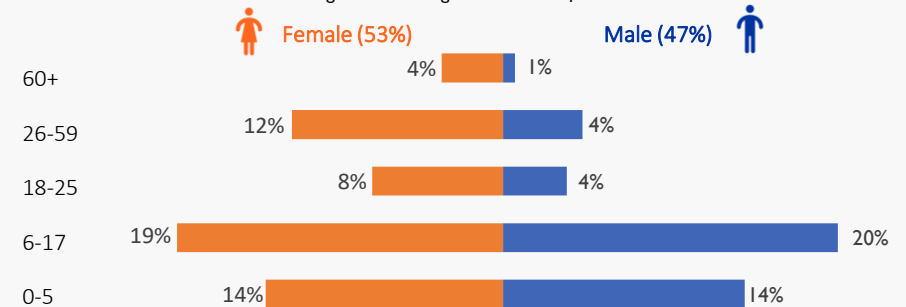
Returnee households in the Ngandaza and Sido-Centre sites were composed of five members, on average. More than half (53%) of individuals were **female**. The majority (67%) were minors (34 percent were boys and 31 percent were girls), while 5 per cent were elderly. **Children under 6 alone represented 28 percent of the total number of displaced individuals**. In addition, for the majority of households (74%), only one parent was present at the site. In many cases, one of the parents stayed back in the location of origin to look after the household’s assets, while the other fled with the household’s children.

During the profiling, a number of **vulnerabilities** were identified, including separated children (38%), breastfeeding and lactating women (25%), widowed women (15%) and unaccompanied children (9%).

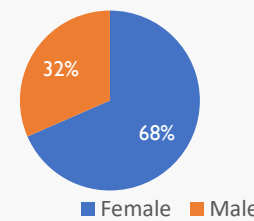
 **1,112 households (6,457 individuals) identified**

#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES

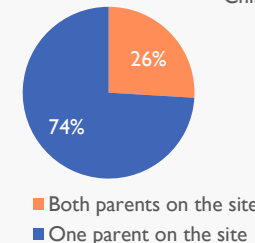
Fig. 1: Sex and age distribution of returnees



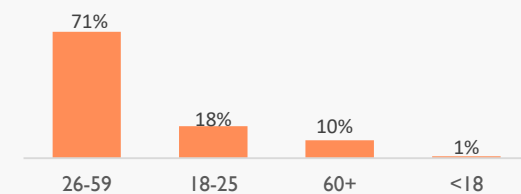
Graph 2: Sex distribution of heads of households



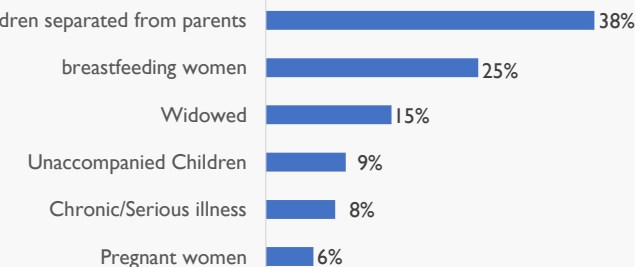
Graph 4: Presence of parents in returnee households



Graph 3: Age distribution of heads of households



Graph 5: Primary vulnerabilities of returnees





### 4. LOCATION OF ORIGIN AND PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

Most returnee households residing at the Ngandaza and Sido-Centre sites came from the town of **Kabo** in the Central African Republic. The households fled preventively as armed clashes raged in Kaga-Bandero, which threatened to spread to neighbouring locations and areas. The remaining 14 percent came from **Kaka-Bandero** town, where they fled from conflicts afflicting the town.

The majority of returnees (87%) arrived on the site of displacement in **April 2021**, as armed clashes which have been affecting Kaga-Bandero began, while 13 per cent arrived in May 2021.

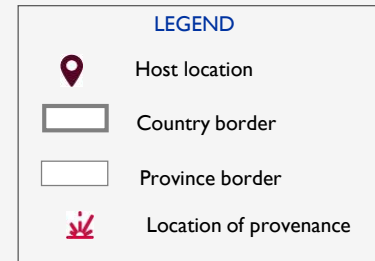
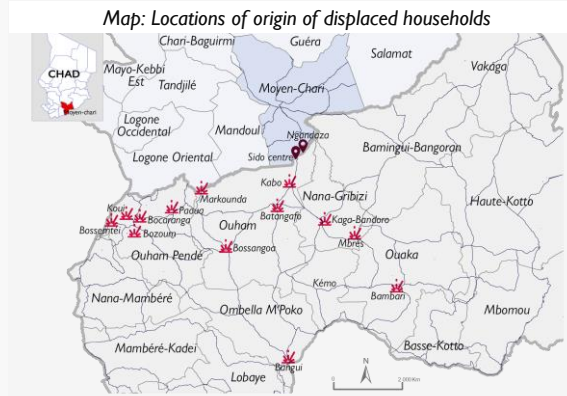
### 5. SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

Prior to displacement, the primary household providers of returnee households worked primarily as **merchants** and **traders** (51%). In addition, 22 percent were farmers and 8 percent were livestock herders.

Over half of returnee households (53%) lived in shelters made of **straw or metal sheets** prior to displacement, while 37 per cent lived in adobe shelters with mud-brick walls, and 7 per cent in tarp tents. Only 3 per cent of displaced households lived in houses with solid walls before displacement. Most households owned their homes (38%) and 35 percent were renting. In addition, 25 percent were staying with family members for free, at no cost.

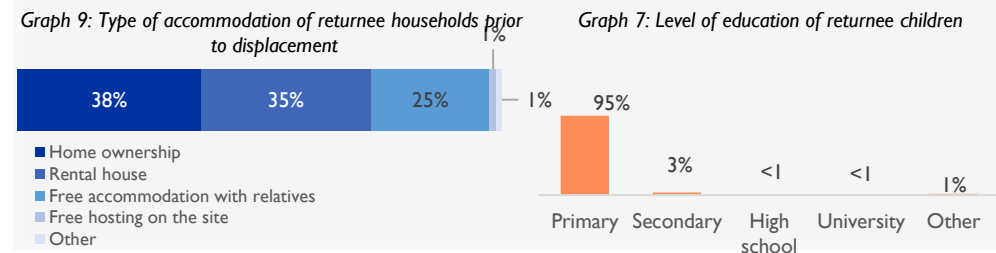
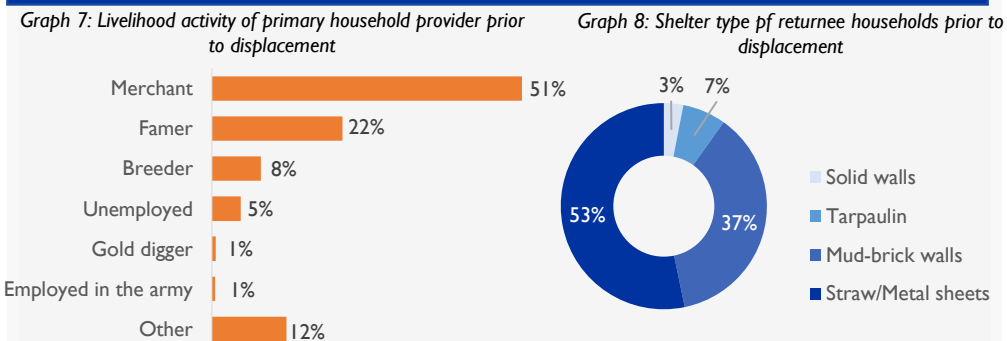
Almost every school-age returnee child had completed primary school: 95 per cent of households have at least one child who had finished primary school.

### PROVENANCE



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### SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT



### 6. CURRENT SITUATION

The majority of returnee households (58%) indicated that their home in their place of origin had **not been** destroyed as a result of the armed clashes which led to their displacement. However, 31 per cent of dwellings were **partially destroyed** and 11 per cent were **completely destroyed**. At the displacement site, displaced households were residing with host families and in a collective centre (school).

Most households (57%) indicated that they did not have access to health services in the place of displacement, primarily due to insufficient financial resources (81%), because the health centre was full (8%) or closed (7%). Notably, for 1 per cent of returnees, insecurity prevented them from accessing the health facilities. Close to three-quarters of households (72%) reported that, since their arrival at the displacement site, one or more family had fallen ill. The most common health problems cited were **malaria** (35% of households), **fever** (25%) and **diarrhoea** (15%). It should be noted that 3 per cent of households indicated that one or more of their members had suffered from psychosocial problems since their arrival.

Thirty-three per cent of households **lost goods** during the displacement. Of these, 41 per cent reported losing **household items**, 28 per cent work equipment and tools or livestock, and 16 per cent had to leave their farmland behind (15%).

In addition, **25 per cent of households reported that their children no longer attended school**, mainly because of lack of money (49%), insecurity (18%), lack of school supplies (11%), or because there was no school nearby.

Further, 23 per cent of households were unable to continue an income generating activity since their displacement, primarily as a result of insecurity (57%), because their workplace was now too far away (27%), or due of the loss of work tools (16%).

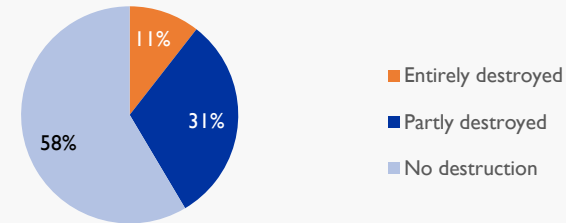
The vast majority of households reported **relations with the host community around the Ngandaza and Sido-Centre sites as being good** (55%) or excellent (33%). Nevertheless, 8 per cent of returnees indicated that relations were **not good**.

### 7. PRIORITY NEEDS

The main **needs** expressed by households were **food** (59%) and **shelter** (22%). Five per cent of households also reported an urgent need **for health services** and **non-food items**.

### CURRENT SITUATION

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



**57%** do not have access to health services

**33%** have lost belongings

**25%** can no longer attend school

**23%** can no longer work

**91%** report having good or excellent relationship with the host community

### PRIORITY NEEDS

Graph 12: Priority needs of returnee households

