



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Republic of Chad – Lac Province

Return Intention Survey
Round I

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INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Since 2015, Chad has been experiencing targeted attacks by armed and extremist groups. Recurrent attacks and threats continue to trigger the displacement of populations living in the Lac Province as well as the return of Chadian nationals from neighbouring countries affected by the conflict. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been implementing the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Chad since May 2015 to collect information about displacement caused by the conflict. The information collected is intended to provide both humanitarian and government partners with a better understanding of the intentions and living conditions of displaced populations in the Lac Province.

To this end, several DTM tools are implemented, including regular assessments in villages and displacement sites hosting displaced populations to collect information on the movements and needs of populations; ad hoc event tracking to monitor sudden and unexpected movements of populations, and thematic surveys. Under this last category, household-level surveys are conducted with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities to learn more about their future intentions and the factors necessary for the sustainable reintegration of displaced populations. For the first round of Return Intention Surveys, **3,076 households were surveyed in 60 displacement locations (villages and sites) from 27 February to 18 March 2019.**

KEY FINDINGS



96 per cent of IDPs do not intend to return to their area of origin.



Fear is the reason for which 91 per cent of IDPs did not plan to return.



61 per cent of IDPs and 55 per cent of returnees were displaced only once.



81 per cent of returnees believe they will be able to reintegrate their current place of residence.



91 per cent of households from the host community have trust in displaced persons.



96 per cent of IDPs and 93 per cent of returnees live in shelters made out of straw or metal sheet .

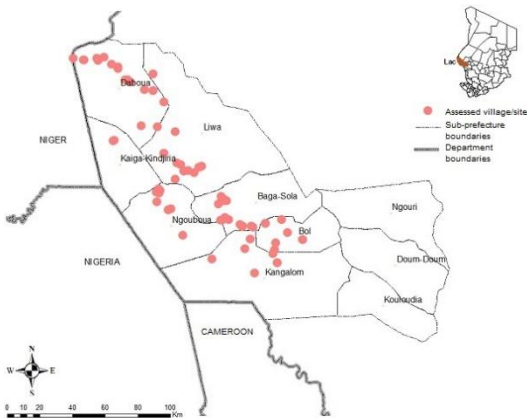
METHODOLOGY

For these return intention surveys, 60 villages were randomly selected among those previously assessed by DTM in the 7 sub-prefectures located in the 3 departments (Fouli, Kaya, and Mamdi) of the Lac Province. In all, 3,093 households were surveyed in the targeted villages of these sub-prefectures between 27 February and 18 March 2019. Interviews were conducted with heads of households or any other adult capable of answering for the household. Data was collected on the following topics :

- a. Demographic profile of households
- b. Displacement conditions
- c. Livelihood
- d. Housing and shelter, education, health, food, protection and safety, governance, water, sanitation and hygiene
- e. Humanitarian assistance
- f. Return intentions
- g. Relations between host communities and displaced populations
- h. Priority needs

The findings in this report are results of surveys conducted with target households and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of IOM.

The report presents a comparative analysis of surveys conducted with three categories of population : IDPs, returnees and host communities.



Map 1: Surveyed villages

Department	Sub-prefecture	# host households	# internally displaced households	# returnee households	Households total
FOULI	Daboua	159	154	115	428
	Kaiga-Kindjiria	68	113	90	271
	Liwa	270	237	302	809
Fouli total		497	504	507	1 508
KAYA	Baga-sola	225	198	197	620
	Ngouboua	145	189	48	382
Kaya total		370	387	245	1 002
MAMDI	Bol	92	88	132	312
	Kangaalom	71	33	150	254
Mamdi Total		163	121	282	566
Total		1 030	1 012	1 034	3 076

Table 1: Number of households surveyed by sub-prefecture

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF POPULATIONS



3,076 households, of which 1,012 IDP households, 1,034 returnee households and 1,030 host community households, were surveyed. The proportions of male and female individuals are similar between the three categories of population (52% of IDPs, 53% of returnees and 52% of individuals in host communities were female). Most individuals are minors in all three categories. Regarding IDPs and returnees, 69 per cent of individuals are children (51% and 52% of IDP and returnee children, respectively, are girls).

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVEMENTS

PERIOD OF FIRST MOVEMENT

Results show that the majority of IDPs (61%) were first displaced in 2015. This can be explained by an increased number of attacks by extremist groups in the Lac Province that year. Only 1 per cent of surveyed displaced households were displaced for the first time between January 2018 and January 2019, thanks to the government strengthening security measures in the Lac Province prior to and during that period. The majority of IDPs still currently displaced were displaced , highlighting the protracted and persistent nature of displacements.

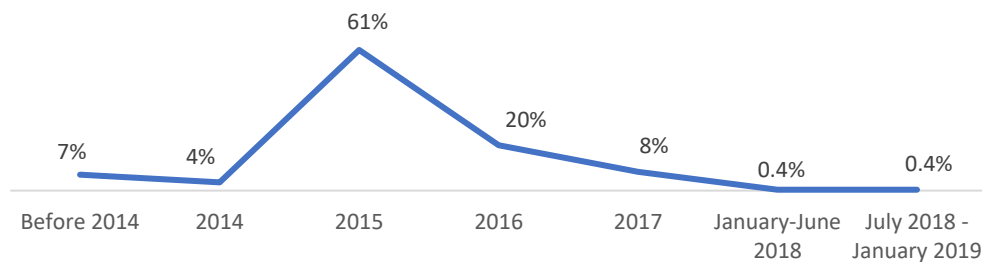
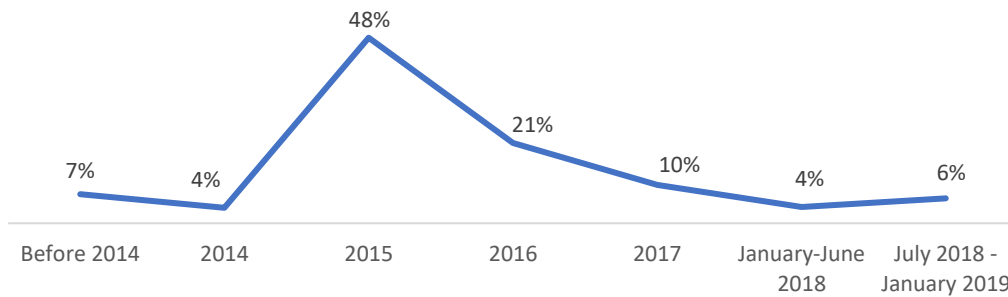


Figure 1: Date of the first displacement of IDPs

While the majority of IDPs (61%) first moved in 2015, first movements of returnees started slightly later. In fact, 48 per cent of returnees explained that they returned in 2015 whereas 41 per cent went back after 2015 (21% in 2016, 10% in 2017, 10% between January 2018 and January 2019) and only 29 per cent of IDPs first moved after 2015.

Figure 2: Date of return for returnee households



REASONS FOR AND NUMBER OF DISPLACEMENTS

All surveyed households said they left after a conflict related to attacks by extremist groups in the region. Sixty-six per cent of IDPs and 55 per cent of returnees moved only once. Therefore, the frequency of displacements is higher for returnees than for IDPs. Some returnees often do pendular movements from home to displacement sites so they can benefit from humanitarian assistance.

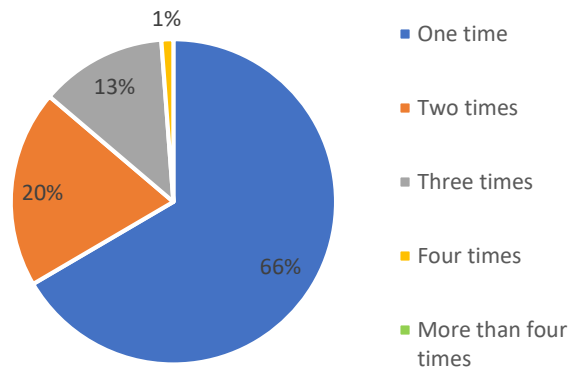


Figure 3: Number of IDPs displacements

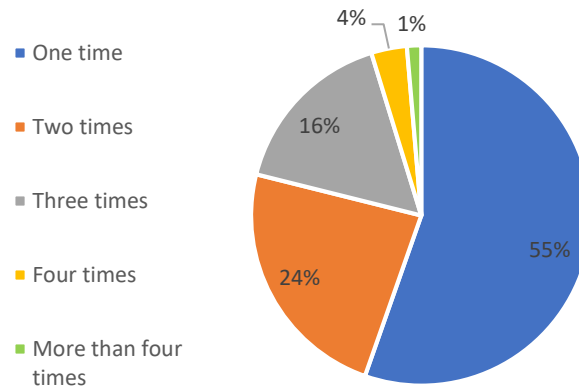


Figure 4: Number of returnees displacements (excluding return movements)

BELONGINGS LOST DURING DISPLACEMENT



Figure 5: Belongings lost during displacement

In the context of forced displacement, the loss of belongings is almost inevitable. In the Lac Province situation, most of the displaced populations have been affected by the loss of cattle. Seventy-one per cent of surveyed IDP households and 68 per cent of surveyed returnee households mentioned the loss of cattle. The second most important loss affecting these categories of populations concerns work tools. Fifty-seven per cent of IDPs and 54 per cent of returnees have lost their work tools.

HOST CONDITIONS AND SHELTER

HOST LOCATIONS

FAMILY SITUATION

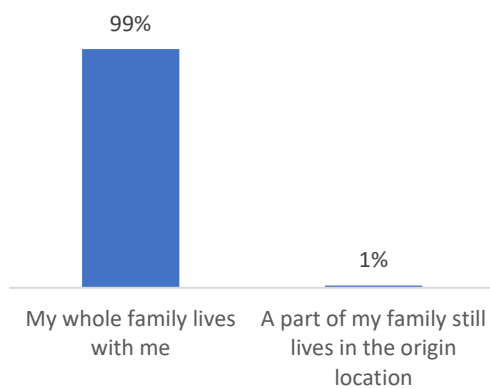


Figure 6: Family situation of IDPs and returnees

Almost all IDP households (99%) are composed of all members in the family unit, and a similar situation, and percentage, is observed with returnees. The fact that the majority of IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (61%) can be explained by the fact that IDPs live with their family in the host locations. This is a factor that could reduce the will to return to the place of origin because living as a family may facilitate their integration in a new environment.

HOST AND ORIGIN LOCATIONS

The data shows that during displacement, IDPs did not flee far from their home. In fact, 92 per cent of households have their permanent residence in the same department they are currently living in. At the

sub-prefecture level, 81 per cent consider that they are hosted in the same sub-prefecture they used to live in.

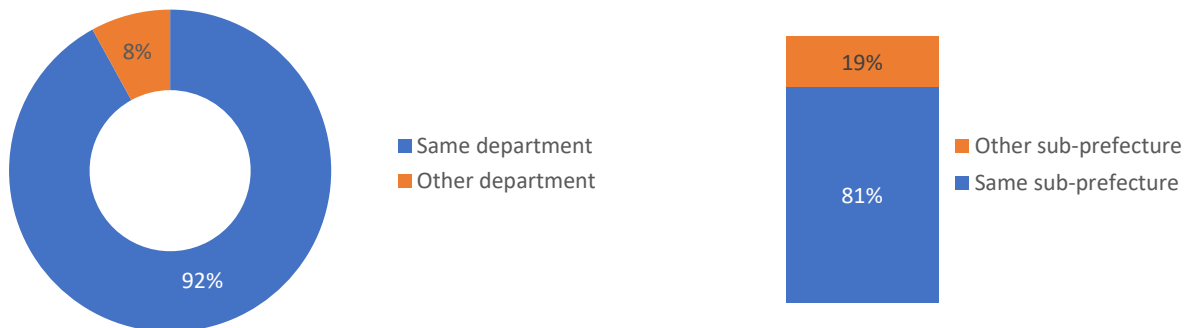


Figure 7: Localisation of IDPs' reception locations in regards with their permanent residence location (at the department level)

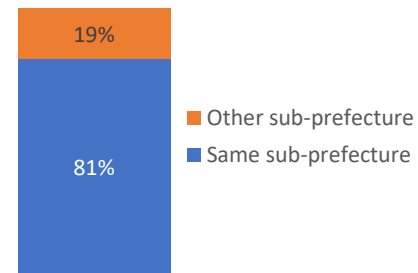


Figure 8: Localisation of IDPs' reception locations in regards with their permanent residence location (at the sub-prefecture level)

Regarding returnees, 65 per cent consider that their location of reception is their place of origin. For the 35 per cent left, it is the opposite. This is mainly due to a category of returnees, composed of Chadians, who returned from neighbouring countries affected by extremist groups attacks (mainly in Niger and Nigeria). These individuals used to live in these countries for years and do not necessarily go back to their places of origin when going back to Chad. Therefore, they are in a similar situation as IDPs.

VISITS OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS TO THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN

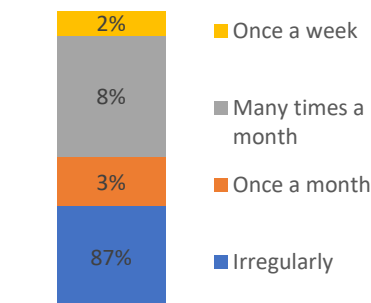


Figure 9: Frequency of visits of IDPs to their place of origin

Even though most IDPs are hosted in the same department or sub-prefecture, most of them (94%) do not visit their place of usual residence (place before the displacement). Among other households (6%) that visit their place of origin, the majority (87%) visit irregularly and mainly to understand if the situation allows them to return. Indeed, 56 per cent of households visiting their place of origin do it for this purpose, while 26 per cent do it to cultivate their land.

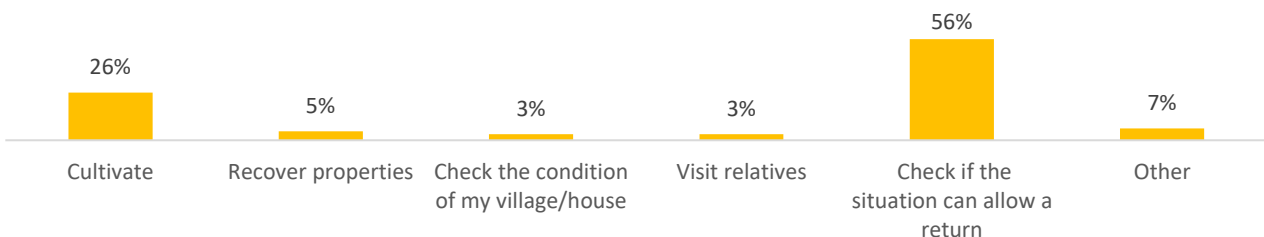


Figure 10: Reasons for visits in the place of origin

ACCESS TO ARABLE LANDS

Results show that host communities have a better access to arable lands than displaced populations (returnees and IDPs). Indeed, 72 per cent of host community households stated that they have access to an arable land, whereas 60 per cent of IDPs and 59% of returnees have a similar answer. Another difference highlighted is the way these different categories access these arable lands.

A vast majority (87%) of households among the host community consider that they own their arable lands. At the returnees' level, this proportion is reduced to 44 per cent and 54 per cent for IDPs. Many IDPs (40%) believe that the arable lands they access used to belong to their ancestors. This can be explained by the fact that IDPs displacements mainly took place in their own sub-prefectures (89%) and remained in the same tribes or clans' areas.

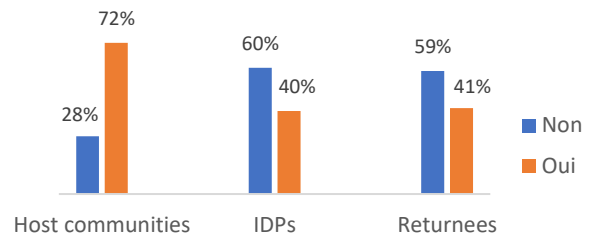


Figure 11: Access to arable lands

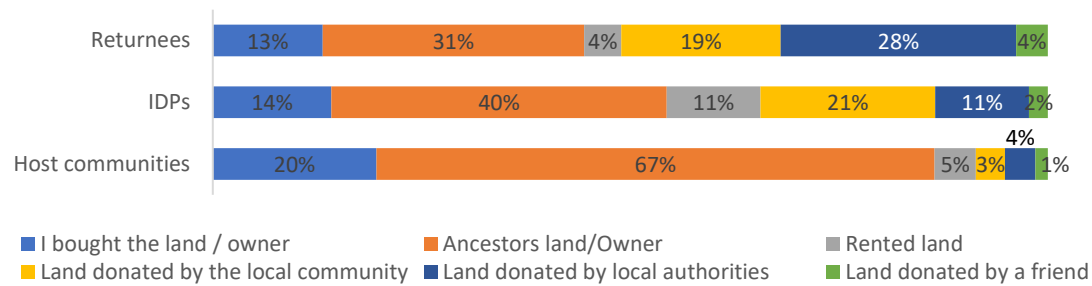


Figure 12: Mechanism of land acquisition

In addition, most households own arable lands without land title (94% of host community households, 98% of IDPs and a similar percentage for returnees).

SHELTER

TYPES OF SHELTER

The majority of IDPs (96%) and returnees (93%) currently live in straw or iron-sheet shelters. However, overall, a deterioration of the shelter quality can be observed for these two categories of populations: among 96 per cent of IDPs currently living in straw or iron-sheet shelters, 9 per cent used to live in mudbrick (banco) houses and 1 per cent in concrete houses. This deterioration of housing quality is yet more striking for returnees compared to IDPs, since among 93 per cent who currently live in straw or iron-sheet shelters, 21 per cent and 4 per cent used to live, respectively, in mudbrick (banco) houses and concrete houses.

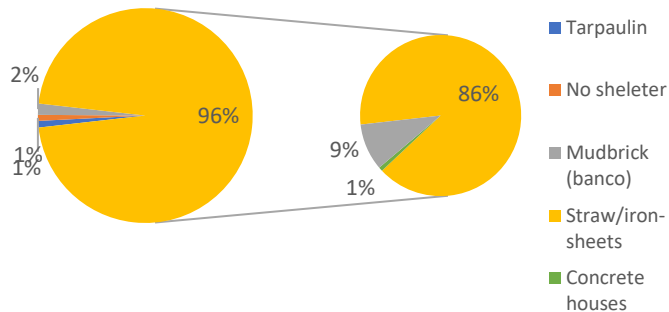


Figure 13: Current and previous housing for IDPs

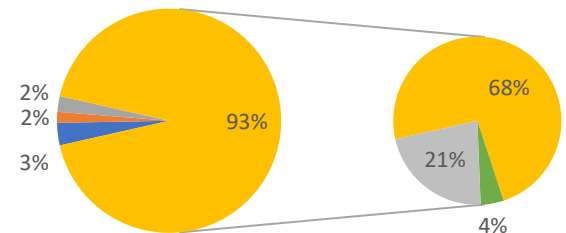


Figure 14: Current and previous housing for returnees

CONDITION OF SHELTER

All three categories of populations are currently living in partially destroyed housing, affecting displaced populations more than host communities. In fact, 59 per cent of host communities housing are partially destroyed compared to 65 per cent of returnees.

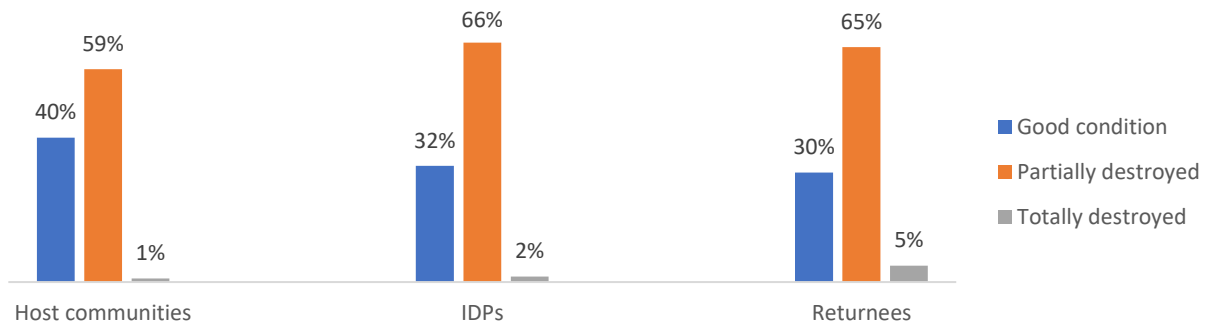


Figure 15: Current housing conditions

RELATIONS BETWEEN HOST COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACED POPULATIONS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Most of the displaced populations (59% of IDPs and 59% of returnees) declared they received assistance from host communities. Even more (76% of IDPs and 75% of returnees) believe that host communities could host them as long as it would be necessary.

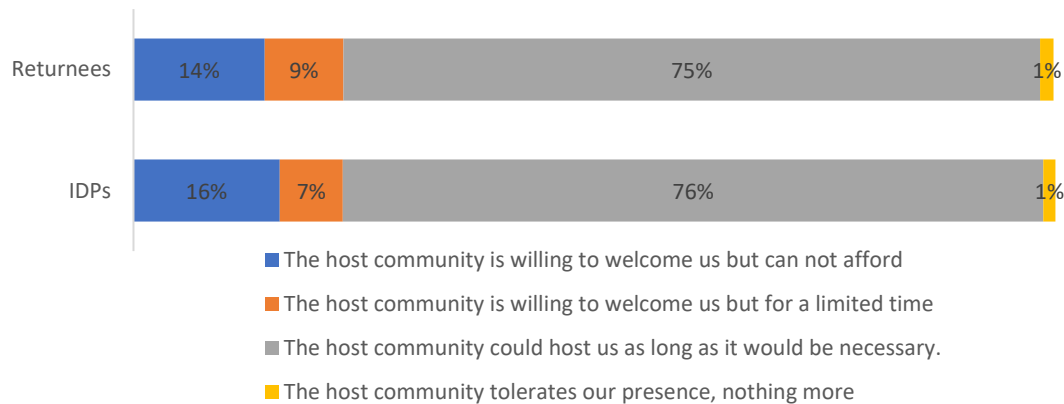


Figure 16: “How would you describe your relations with the host community?”

Since the arrival of displaced populations in their localities, most host communities (57%) estimate they are now encountering socio-economic issues. Difficulties are mainly due to the lack of products in the markets (difficulty met by 78% of host communities), the reduction of available resources (for 69% of host communities) and the saturation of social services (for 41% of host communities).

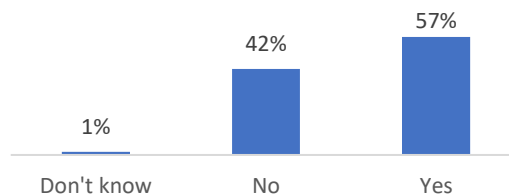


Figure 17: Economic or social difficulties encountered by host communities since the arrival of displaced populations

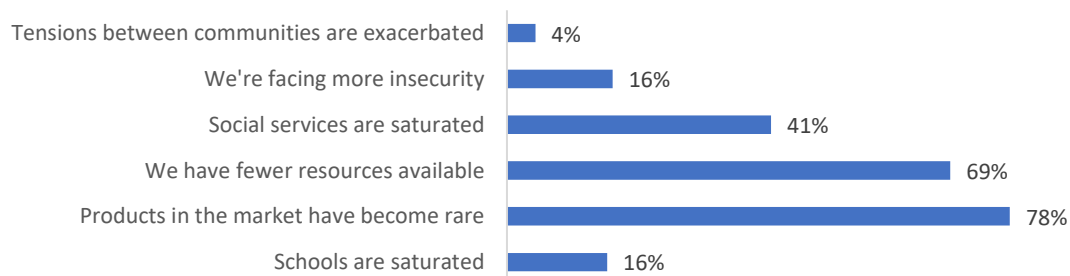


Figure 18: Problems arose since the arrival of displaced populations

PERCEPTIONS OF RELATIONS

Despite difficulties faced by host communities, 91 per cent of host communities have trusted the displaced populations since their arrival. This result highlights the existence of good social relationships between the different categories of populations.

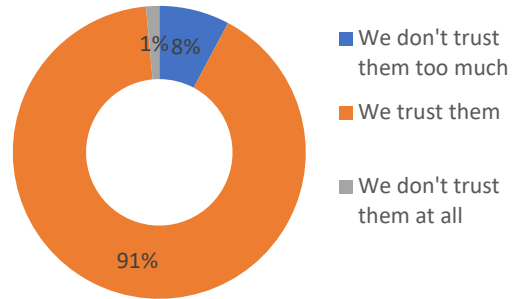


Figure 19: "How would you describe your relations with displaced populations?"

GOVERNANCE

Most households within all categories of populations estimate that they are well represented in the decision-making process that takes place in their current location (65% of host communities, 70% of IDPs and 65% of returnees). Religious or traditional groups constitute the main decision-making mechanism in all groups of populations: 68 per cent of returnees, 60 per cent of IDPs and 58 per cent of host communities consider that they are represented by this mechanism. The Fouli department is the one where this mechanism is the most frequent (for 69% of households of all groups of populations).

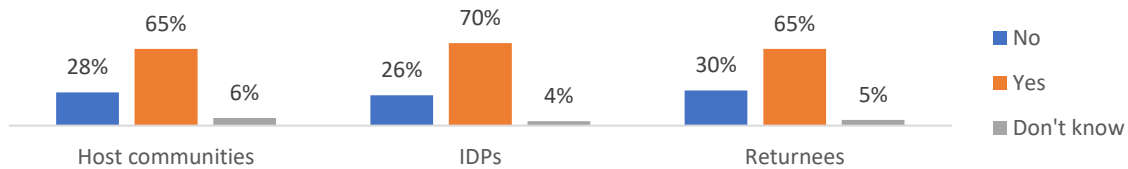


Figure 20: "Do you consider that your opinions are well represented and that you can fully participate to the decision-making process in your current place?"

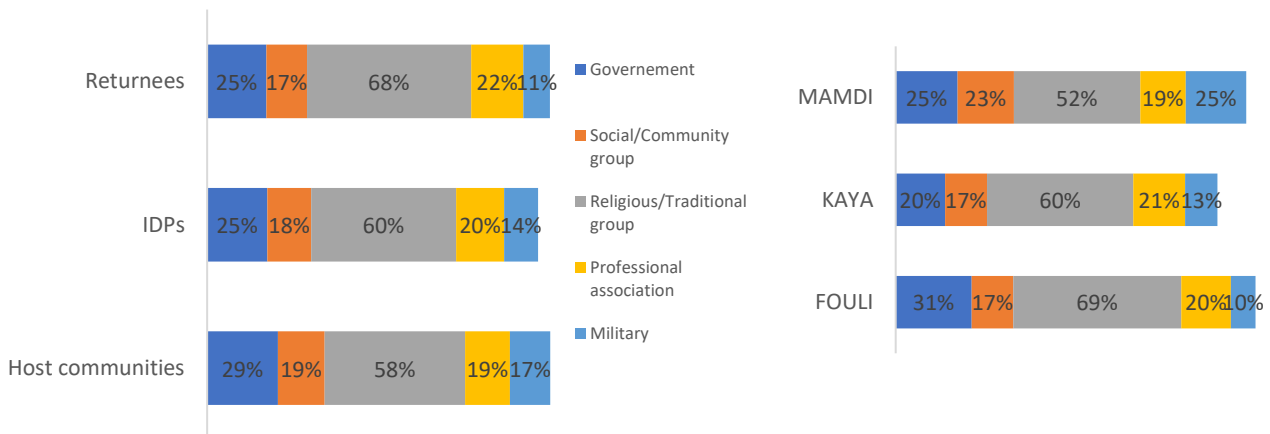


Figure 21: Representation mechanism, by category of population and by department

LIVING CONDITIONS

LIVELIHOODS

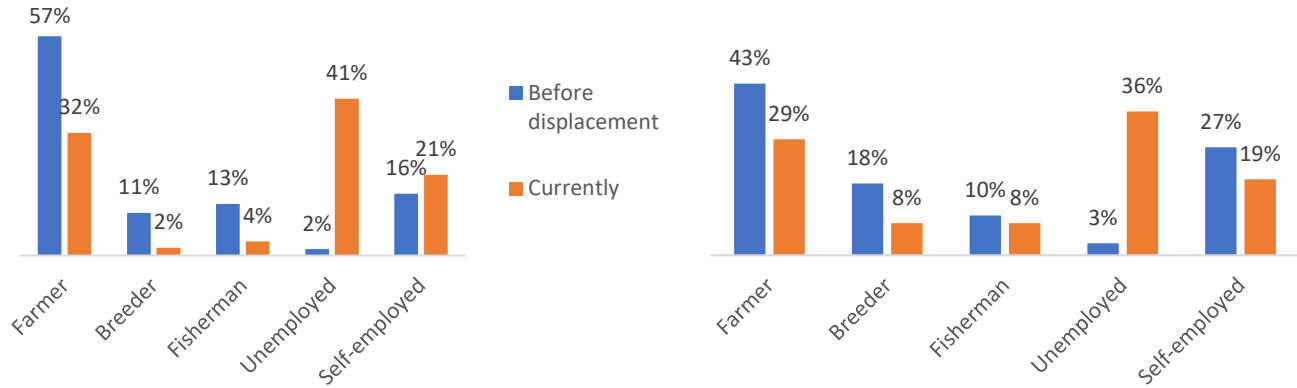


Figure 22: Professional status of the main household's provider for IDPs (left) and returnees (right)

Data show that displacement strongly affects the economic status of displaced households, particularly for farmers. Regarding IDPs, 57 per cent of households declared that their main provider were farmers before being displaced, a percentage that decreased to 32 per cent at the date of the report. A similar trend can be observed with returnees as 43 per cent of them were farmers down to 29 per cent at the date of the report. The same trend concerns herders: 11 per cent of IDPs and 18 per cent of returnees were herders before being displaced, percentages that respectively decreased to 2 and 8 per cent for IDPs and returnees. This sharp decrease in people being employed (for IDPs and returnees) inevitably increased the proportion of unemployed people. The data shows that only 2 per cent of 'household providers' among the IDPs were unemployed before displacement compared to 41 per cent currently unemployed. As for the returnees, 3 per cent were unemployed before displacement while 36 per cent currently are.

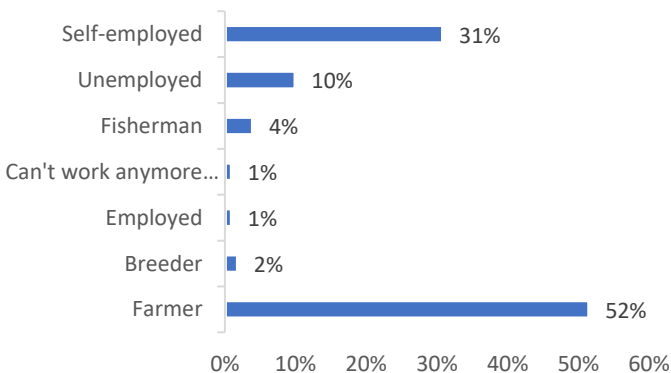


Figure 23: Professional status of the main household's support for host communities

A significant difference is observed between the economic status among the displaced household providers and the host communities. Among the host community, 52 per cent of main households' providers reported their income from farming and 31 per cent reported it from independent work.

FOOD

ACCESS TO MARKETS

A difference can be observed regarding the access to markets among the different categories of populations. Host communities have better access to markets compared to IDPs and returnees: 86 per cent of host community households consider that they can access the market compared to 69 per cent of IDPs and 76 per cent of returnees. For households that reportedly cannot access markets, this is mainly due to the distance between their houses and the market: 69 per cent of returnee households, 64 per cent of IDP households, and 57 per cent of host community households.

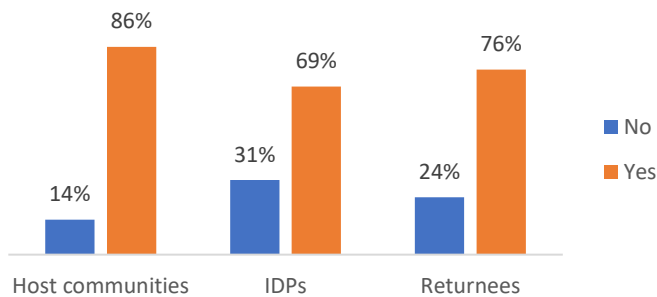


Figure 24: Access to markets

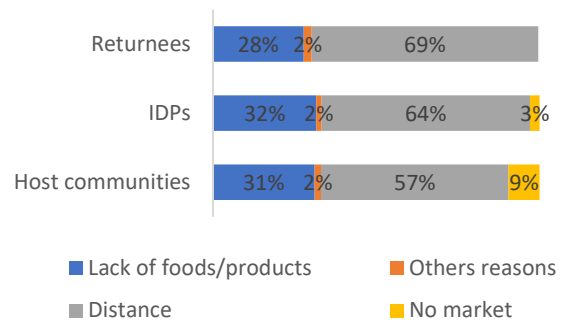


Figure 25: Reasons for not accessing markets

FOOD ISSUES

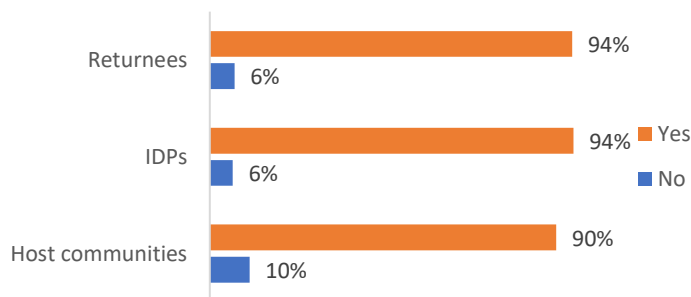


Figure 26: Percentage of households amongst which at least one of the members experienced a food insufficiency within two weeks preceding the survey

Food issues are almost identical for three categories of population. Indeed, 94 per cent of returnees and IDPs say they encountered food insufficiency in the two weeks preceding data collection, and 90 per cent of host community households reported similar food insufficiency.

Most of the individuals from these three categories of populations survived food insufficiency by decreasing their number of meals per day: 74 per cent of host community households, 79 per cent of IDP households and 74 per cent of returnee households. There is an important difference between IDPs and the two other categories in terms of receiving food donations. Indeed, 63 per cent of IDP households explain that they received food donations while only 46 per cent of returnees and 38 per cent of host

communities did. This highlights that food assistance is focused on IDPs even though the other categories of population are experiencing similar food insufficiency.

Categories of populations	Borrow money	Buying food on credit	Reduce daily meals	Selling properties	Sell or eat crops	Send household members to live elsewhere	Food donations	Beg
Host communities	51%	61%	74%	13%	29%	5%	38%	4%
IDPs	44%	59%	79%	13%	17%	6%	63%	11%
Returnees	46%	56%	79%	14%	17%	8%	46%	9%

Table 2: Percentage of households using strategies to survive

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

SOURCES OF WATER AND ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

The main source of water used is shut-in wells (76% of returnees, 83% of IDPs, and 87% of host communities).

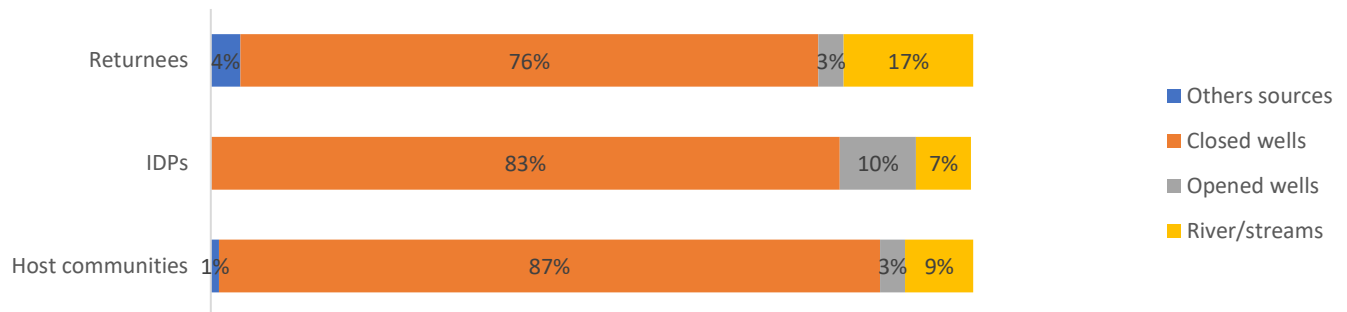


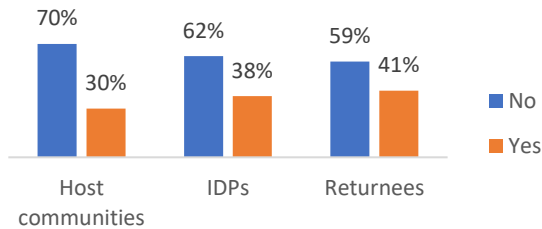
Figure 27 : Main sources of water

The bad water quality is the main difficulty for many households in host communities surveyed (48%). This issue is also experienced by 34 per cent of IDPs and 28 per cent of returnees. However, IDPs and returnees are more affected by the lack of water than host communities: 23 per cent of the latter face this problem compared to 31 per cent of IDPs and returnees.

Categories of populations	Lack of water points	Distance	Long waiting time at water points	Bad water quality	No functional water points	Scarcity of water	Others reasons	Total
Host communities	6%	6%	9%	48%	6%	23%	1%	100%
IDPs	7%	5%	14%	34%	7%	31%	1%	100%
Returnees	9%	7%	14%	28%	9%	31%	2%	100%
Total	8%	6%	13%	37%	8%	28%	2%	100%

Table 3: Percentage of households that experienced difficulties to access drinking water

LATRINES



All three categories experienced problems with access to latrines. Only 41 per cent of returnees and 38 per cent of IDPs can access latrines. This percentage is lower for host communities (30%).

Figure 28: Access to latrines

In addition, most latrines are not exclusive to female or male. Of those who own latrines, 93 per cent of the host community, 95 per cent of IDPs, and 92 per cent of returnees mentioned this situation.

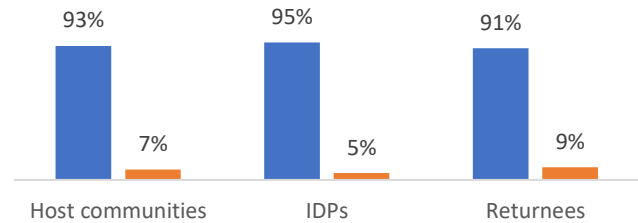


Figure 29: Division of latrines between male and female.

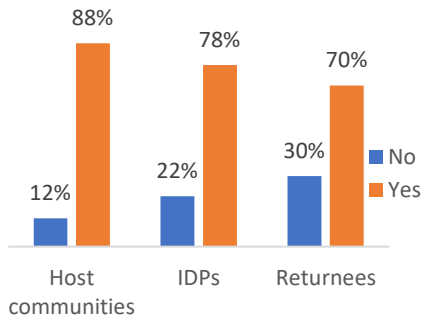


Figure 30: Access to health services

Within host communities, IDPs, and returnees, most surveyed households consider that they have access to health services. However, there is some differences between the three categories of populations: 88 per cent of host community households consider that they have access to these services but only 78 per cent of IDPs households and 70 per cent of returnees say the same.

HEALTH

For households that consider that they do not have access to health services, distance between their current location and health services is the main explanation for all three categories of populations: proportions of households that mentioned this issue are up to 78 per cent for host communities, 81 per cent for IDPs and 82 per cent for returnees.

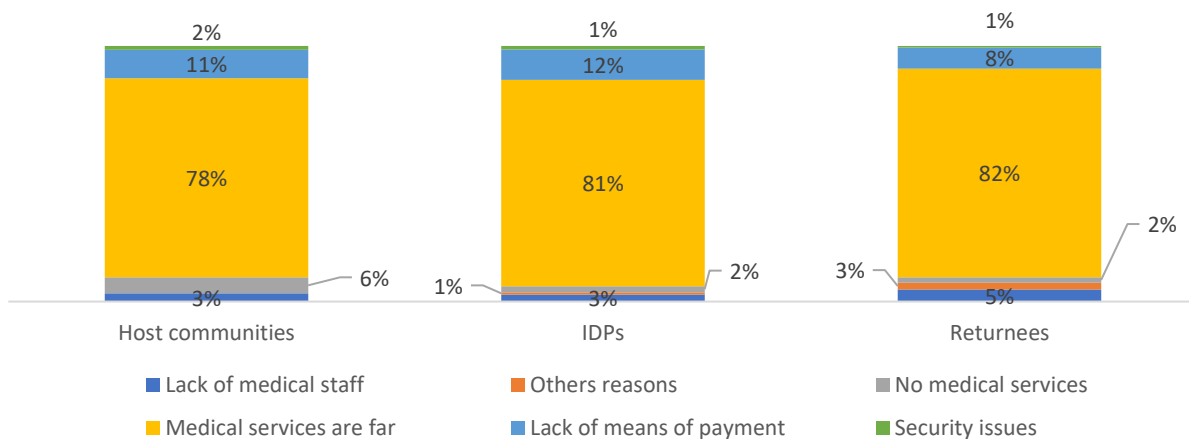


Figure 31: Reasons for not accessing health services

EDUCATION

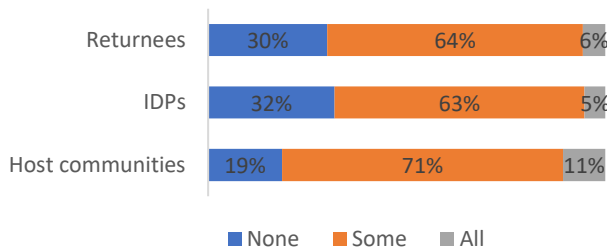


Figure 32: School attendance

For all three categories of populations, some school-aged children attend school (it concerns households for which not all school-aged children attend school). This proportion of children attending school is slightly higher in host community households than in IDPs and returnee households.

Indeed, 71 per cent of school-aged children from the host community households are reportedly attending school compared to the 64 per cent of returnee households and 63 per cent of IDP households attend school.

A slight difference can be noted regarding the percentage of those who consider the reason for non-attendance by school-aged children is due to the lack of schools available: 90 per cent of host community households, as opposed to the 86 per cent in IDP households and 83 per cent in returnee households.

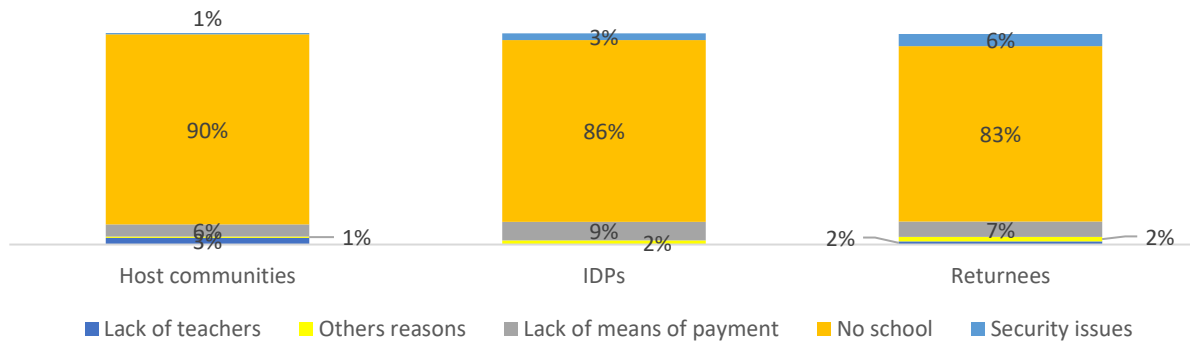


Figure 33: Reasons for non-attendance to school

PROTECTION AND SAFETY

Regarding the question on perception of security, similar proportions of all three population categories answered negatively: 82 per cent of host community households, 81 per cent of IDP households, and 84 per cent of returnees responded that they do not feel safe in their current location. Physical violence is the main problem encountered by most households (70% of host community, 69% of IDPs, and 73% of returnees).

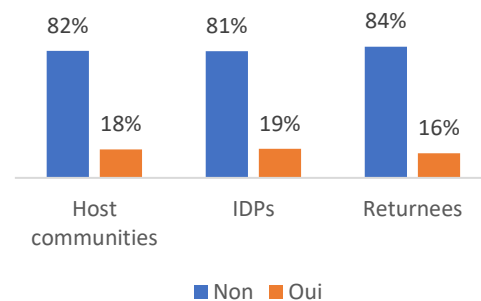


Figure 34: Perception of security in the current location

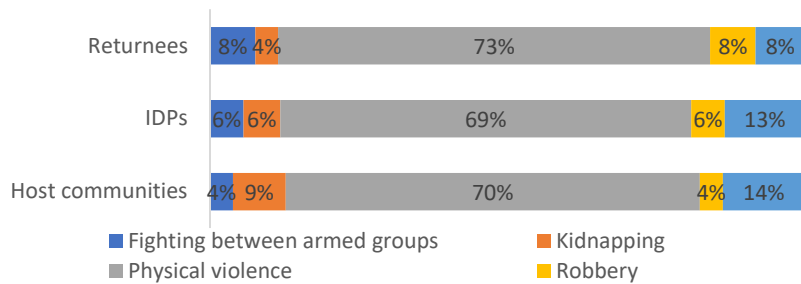


Figure 35 : Main security issues encountered

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The vast majority of IDPs (82%) declared that they received assistance while 57 per cent of returnees and 50 per cent of host communities mentioned the same thing. Seventy-one per cent of IDPs who received at least one assistance declared that they rely on humanitarian assistance to survive, which is almost similar to returnees’ declarations: 72 per cent of returnees who received assistance declared that they rely on it to survive. This percentage decreased to 55 per cent for host communities. Once again, this highlights that returnees need as much assistance as IDPs but that assistance providers target IDPs.

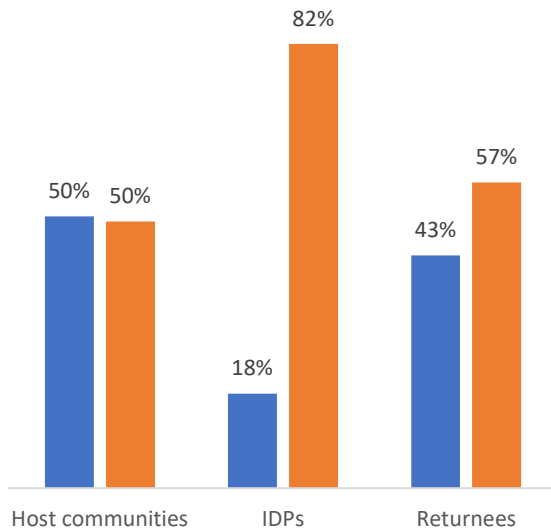


Figure 36: Percentage of households which received humanitarian assistance

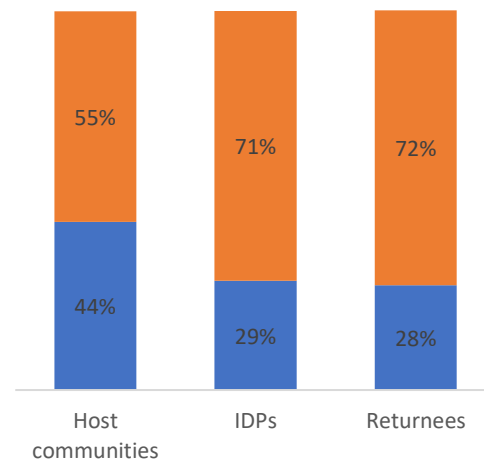


Figure 37: Percentage of households which rely on received assistance

Most households which received assistance declared that they received it recently: 55 per cent of returnees, 47 per cent of host communities IDPs received assistance between one to three months before the data collection.

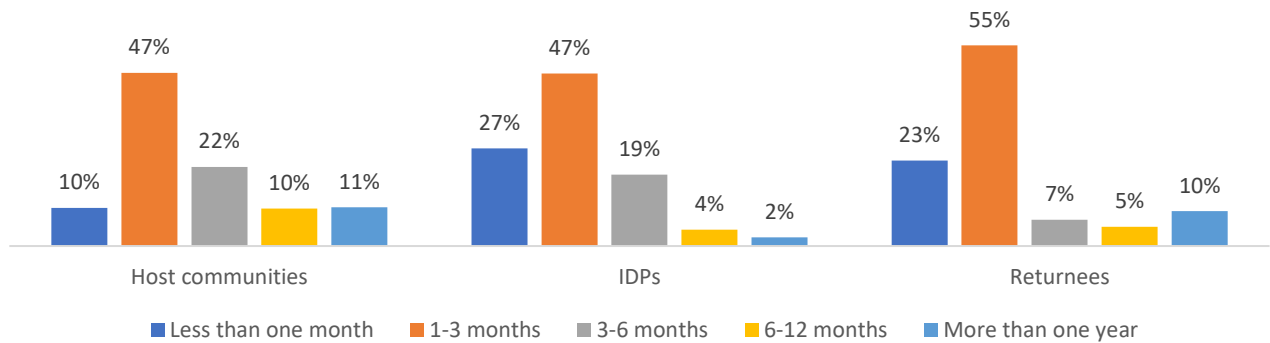


Figure 38: Date of the last assistance received

URGENT NEEDS

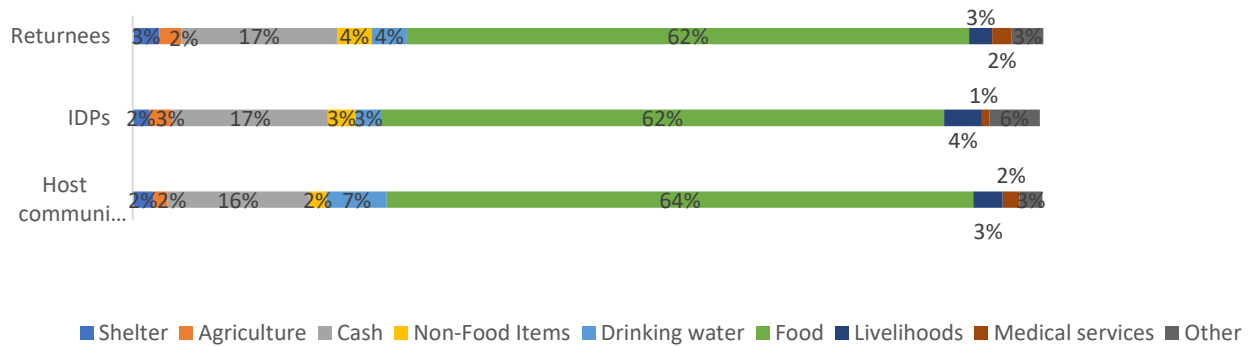


Figure 39: Urgent needs by categories of populations

When asked about their three most urgent needs, many households ranked first their need for food in all three categories of population: 62 per cent of returnees, 64 per cent of host communities, and 62 per cent of IDPs. The second most urgent need is cash (for 17% of returnees, 16% of host communities, and 17% of IDPs). Overall, all three categories of populations have the same needs.

RETURN INTENTIONS AND CONDITIONS

RETURN INTENTIONS

The large majority (96%) of IDP households surveyed declared no intentions to leave their current location. The main reason for IDPs’ unwillingness to leave is fear, declared by 91 per cent. This fear is associated with security concerns since the majority of IDPs (42%) asserted that the main factor to be implemented for them to consider returning to their places of origin is ensuring the presence of security forces. Housing reparation is also a factor evoked by 15 per cent of IDPs to consider return.

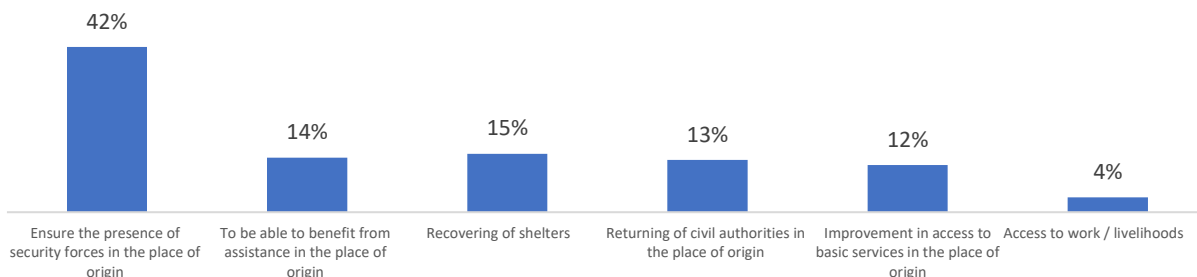
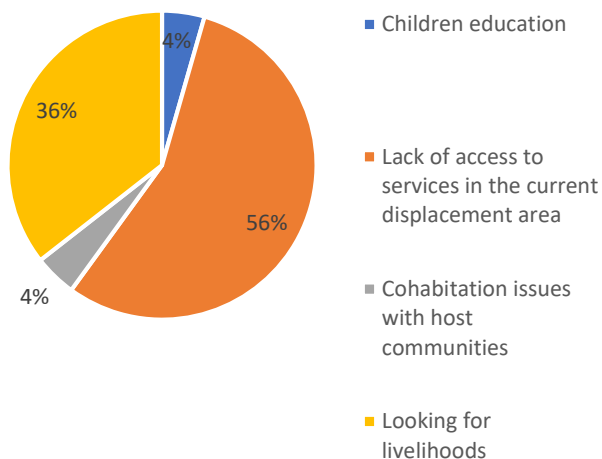


Figure 40: Necessary conditions for IDPs households to return to their place of origin



Among the 4 per cent of IDPs who want to leave their current place of residence, the majority (56%) is motivated by the lack of services in their displacement site. Another 36 per cent of these IDPs would be motivated to leave by the need to look for livelihoods. Seventy-one per cent of them would like to return to their place of origin. The expected timeline for a departure for most of them (38%) is from three to six months. Overall, only 35 per cent want to leave in less than three months whereas 65 per cent consider a departure in three months or more.

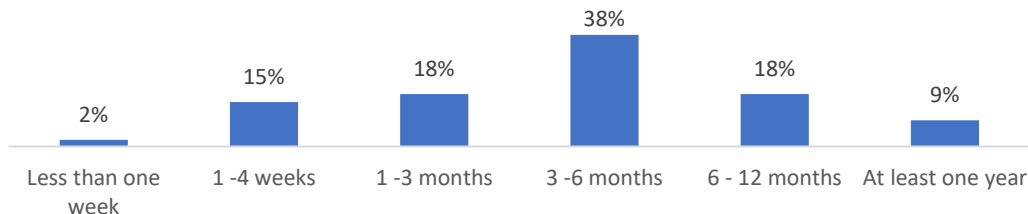


Figure 42 : Considered period to return

RETURNEES

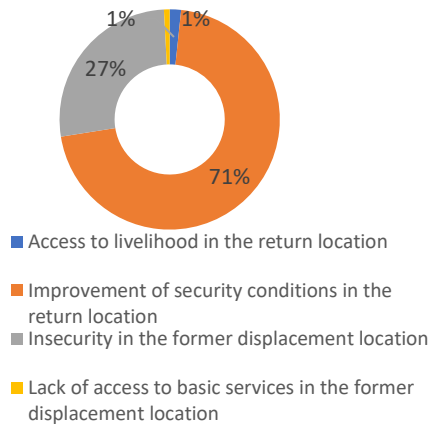


Figure 43: Return reasons for households who returned in their place of origin

Seventy-one per cent of returnees returned to their current locations thanks to the improvement of security conditions. A large majority of returnees (81%) believe that they can reintegrate in their current location. For the 19 per cent who believe they cannot, the main reason raised is the fact that they are not part of the community. In fact, returnees who returned from neighbouring countries did not necessarily return to their places of origin. These individuals can be subject to frequent displacements.

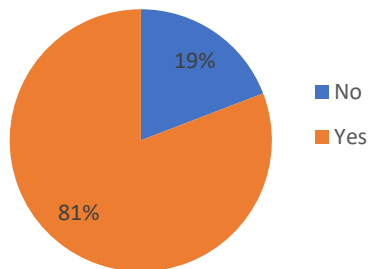


Figure 44: Percentage of returnee households who consider that they can reintegrate the place they are currently living in

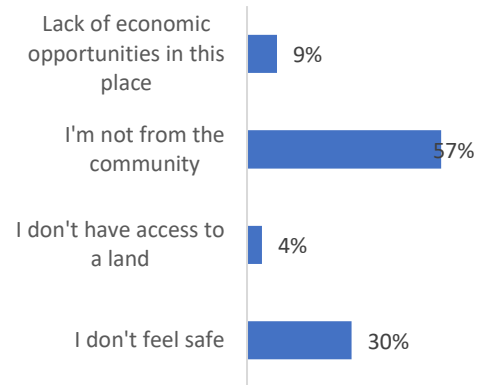


Figure 45: Reasons for non-reintegration

CONCLUSION

The data collected from this survey highlights that internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not have intentions to return to their places of origin. Fear is the main reason raised by these individuals. Following this logic, the majority of IDPs who do not want to return stated that the presence of security forces would be necessary in their places of origin for them to consider returning. However, several other reasons reinforced their intentions to not return home.

Many of them have been displaced for many years and moved only once. This decreases the likelihood for these people to go back home soon, evident by the fact that almost none of them visit their places of origin despite the proximity to their current location. In addition, similar to returnees, IDPs live with their family in their current location which is another reason reducing the likelihood to return.

A considerable proportion of returnees (35%) do not consider their current place as their place of origin. This could be the result of Chadians returning from Nigeria and Niger, who used to live there for generations, and who do not have family bonds in their reception places. This type of returnee can be subjected to frequent displacement. It is confirmed by the fact that most returnees who do not believe they can reintegrate in their current place explained this situation by the fact that they do not belong to the community they are living in.

Even if displacement have strongly affected the professional status of the main households' providers (the rate of unemployed people significantly increased for IDPs and returnees), the sectorial needs of IDPs and returnees are similar to those of host communities. The latter live in good relations with displaced populations and provide them with diverse assistance, which has also affected their own living conditions. Despite this, humanitarian assistance focuses on IDPs.

Return intentions, and all factors with direct and indirect consequences on return intentions, are dynamic. Return intentions can evolve according to several elements such as the security situation or the implementation of different projects in the Province. Thus, the regular implementation of this type of survey is important in the Lac Province in order to provide different actors with an updated evaluation of the intentions of displaced populations.



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