



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Republic of Chad



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

PROFILES OF
INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED
BY FLOODS IN
N'DJAMENA

TRADEX SITE
(9TH ARRONDISSEMENT)

OCTOBER 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. They took refuge either elsewhere in their arrondissement, or in neighbouring arrondissements. In order to host the households 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)** are currently settled.

2. METHODOLOGY, OBJECTIVE AND LIMITATIONS

The data presented in this report was collected through the **registration of households**, conducted on **12 October 2020** by IOM staff and the local authorities of the 9th arrondissement, in order to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. This registration exercise covered all the households settled on the Tradex site. This report aims to provide information on the demographic profiles of these displaced persons, as well as an overview of their needs. The results presented here 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. Moreover, this report does not aim to carry out an in-depth assessment of sectoral needs on the site.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES

The majority of the individuals housed on the Tradex site (55%) are **female**. Most of them (64%) are **minors**: 35 per cent are girls and 29 per cent are boys. **Children aged 5 years old or younger alone account for 20 per cent of the displaced population identified on the site**. On average, the 98 registered households are composed of **six persons**. Furthermore, 23 per cent of the households are single-parent families.

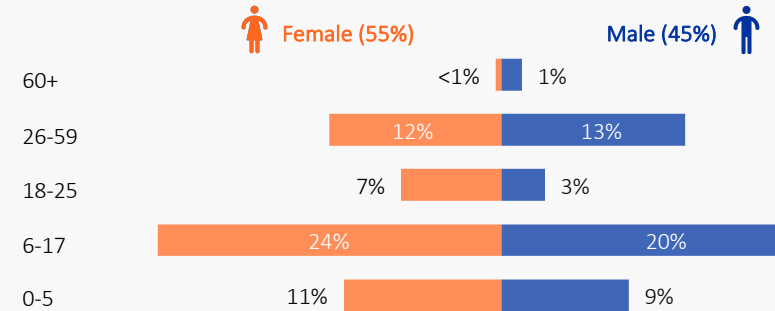
Among the **household heads**, more than three-quarters are **male** (76%) and 83 per cent are aged **between 26 and 59 years old**.

During data collection, a number of **vulnerabilities** were identified among the individuals housed on the Tradex site. Seven per cent reported suffering from a chronic or serious illness, 4 per cent are breastfeeding women, 2 per cent are children separated from their parents and 2 per cent are pregnant women. In addition, a significant share of the registered households indicated that some of their members are facing hearing or vision problems, have difficulty walking, or take medication (6% each).

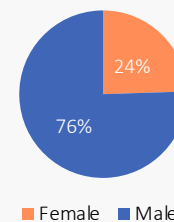
 **98 households (562 individuals) registered**

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND VULNERABILITIES

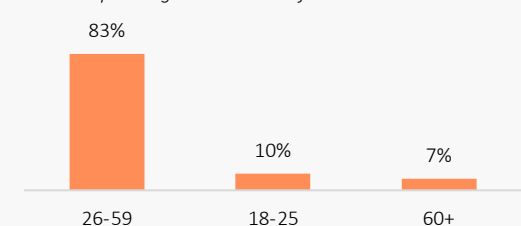
Graph 1: Sex and age distribution of displaced persons



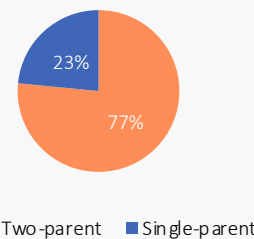
Graph 2: Sex distribution of household heads



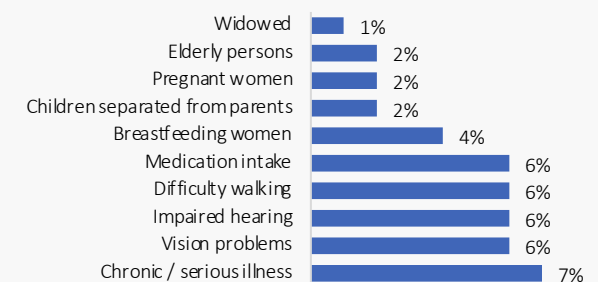
Graph 3: Age distribution of household heads



Graph 4: Types of households



Graph 5: Displaced persons' main vulnerabilities



4. ORIGINS AND DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

All of the households hosted on the Tradex site come from the 9th arrondissement of N'Djamena. The great majority (95%) used to live in **Gardole Djedid quartier** prior to their displacement, 3 per cent are from **Walia quartier** and 2 per cent are from **Toukra quartier**.

The month of **August 2020** was characterized by heavy rainfall and floods, resulting in a majority of individuals (94%) being displaced during this month.

5. SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

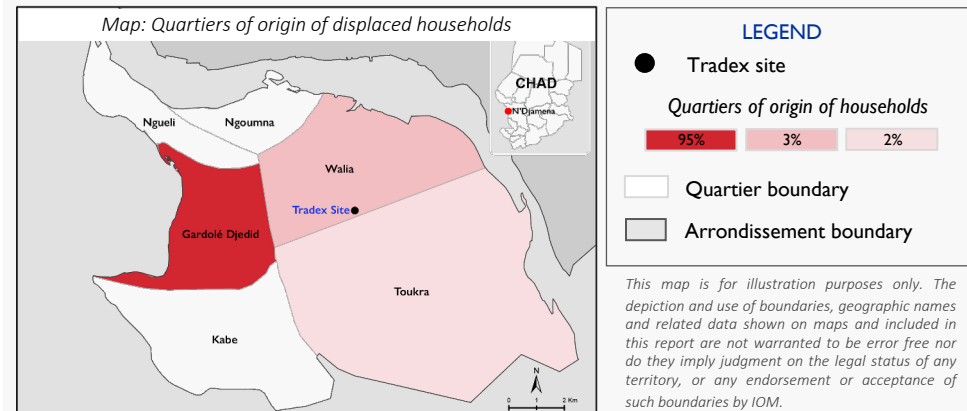
Prior to displacement, most of the primary household maintainers were **masons** (24%) or **merchants** (20%). Moreover, 17 per cent were unemployed.

Three-quarters (75%) of the 98 households settled on the Tradex site used to live in **solid walled shelters** prior to displacement, while 20 per cent lived in mud-brick walled shelters, and 3 per cent in houses made of straw or metal sheets. Almost half of the registered households (45%) were living in **rental houses**, 35 per cent were hosted for free with their relatives and 20 per cent were homeowners.

Almost all of the households (98%) reported that they had **access to health services** prior to displacement. Among them, 58 per cent had access to a health centre, 51 per cent to street vendors selling pharmaceutical products (« Docteur Choukou »), 50 per cent to a hospital and 7 per cent to a private clinic.

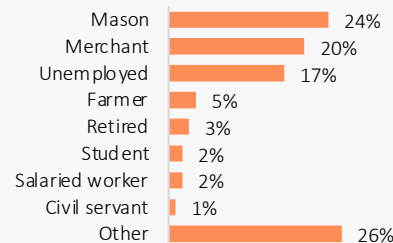
In addition, among the **96 per cent of households with school-age children**, 82 per cent stated that **all of them attended school prior to displacement**, and prior to the closure of schools in the framework of government measures taken to limit and contain the spread of COVID-19. Moreover, 11 per cent reported that only a fraction of their school-age children were going to school. In total, among the **319 school-age children** on the site, most have a **primary** (86% of households include at least one child at this level) or secondary (37%) level education.

ORIGINS

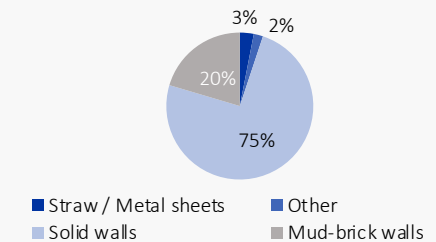


SITUATION PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

Graph 6: Professional status of the primary household maintainer prior to displacement



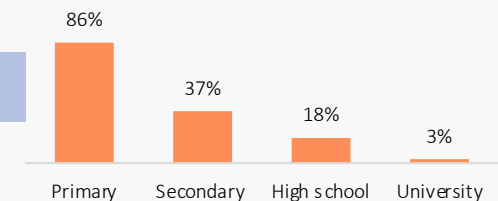
Graph 7: Types of shelters occupied by households prior to displacement



Graph 8: Households' accommodation types prior to displacement



Graph 9: Education level of school-age children



6. CURRENT SITUATION

Following the floods, the great majority of the registered households (84%) indicated that **their house has been partly (58%) or entirely (26%) destroyed**. Only 16 per cent kept their shelter in good condition. On the Tradex site, the displaced individuals live in **emergency shelters** (shelters with a wooden framework and covered by tarpaulins).

More than three-quarters of registered households (76%) **lost belongings** during their displacement. Among them, 68 per cent reported having lost **Non-Food Items (NFIs)** and 38 per cent mentioned the loss of cattle. Belongings lost during displacement also include farm land (22%) and work tools and equipments (20%). In addition, **71 per cent of the households whose school-age children were attending school indicated that they do not go to school anymore** despite the fact that the academic year has started, mainly due to the lack of financial means. As a matter of fact, in more than half of the households (53%), **the primary household maintainer can no longer work**, mainly because their workplace has been affected by floods (31%) or is now too far away (6%), or because of the loss of work tools (17%). It is worth mentioning that 15 per cent of respondents reported having been **separated from one or several household member(s)** following their displacement. All of them know where these individuals currently are.

Almost all of the surveyed households believe that they **maintain good (86%) or excellent (11%) relations with the host community around the Tradex site**.

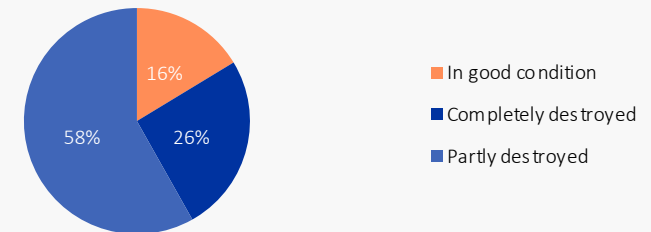
7. PRIORITY NEEDS

The registered households' **current priority needs** are mainly **food (18%), education (17%) and NFIs** such as clothes, blankets or kitchen utensils (16%). Furthermore, 15 per cent of households indicated that they urgently need **health services** on-site. Indeed, 89 per cent of them reported that one or several member(s) have gotten sick since being displaced. **In total, 187 individuals have faced health concerns, notably malaria (62% of households), fever (37%) or diarrhea (20%).** Health services are not available on-site yet, and displaced persons lack the financial means to access existing health services in the area.

With regards to households' **priority needs when returning to their area of origin**, 26 per cent of respondents mentioned **shelter**, 20 per cent expressed that they would urgently need **livelihood support**, and 16 per cent stated that they would need **food**.

CURRENT SITUATION

Graph 10: Condition of registered households' shelter in their area of origin



76% have lost belongings

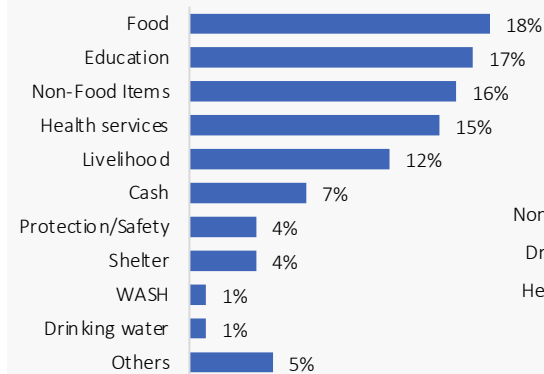
71% can no longer attend school

53% can no longer work

15% have been separated from one or several household member(s)

PRIORITY NEEDS

Graph 11: Current priority needs expressed by registered households



Graph 12: Priority needs of households upon return in their area of origin

