

# CHAD

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

### Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

#### CONTEXT

IDMC estimates 58,000 new displacements in Chad in 2019. Most of the new displacements were recorded in Lac province, the epicenter of an insurgency that has been ongoing for the past 10 years. Internal displacement as a result of clashes between pastoralists and farmers in the eastern provinces of Sila, Moyen-Chari, and Ouaddai were also recorded. IDMC did not report any new displacements for 2018 as a result of a lack of systematic reporting and evidence, but contextual evidence suggests that there were instances of displacement in the Lac region that year. In January of 2019, however, the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) introduced a new emergency tracking tool which has enabled the systematic reporting of new instances of internal displacement in the province on an event basis. IDMC is attempting to increase the geographical coverage for monitoring, but still lacks access to reliable and systematic data for other provinces.

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019  <i>(Year figure was last updated: 2019)</i>	Partial Solutions and Unverified Conditions		
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution*		Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified**
		Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>	Stocks	Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>
58,000	176,000	-	-	-

*\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).*

*\*\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).*

## NEW DISPLACEMENTS THAT OCCURRED IN 2019

*This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement that occurred in 2019.*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's estimate of 58,000 new displacements in 2019 is based on data from the IOM DTM's Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) which was launched in January 2019 in Lac province. Most of the new displacements there were a result of the ongoing insurgency, although there was a deterioration of the overall security situation in the country as a whole. IOM DTM's ETT also captured a few instances of new displacements in the Sila, Moyen-Chari, and Ouaddai provinces as a result of clashes between pastoralists and farmers.

### **Sources and methodologies**

IDMC's estimate for new displacements is based on data compiled by IOM DTM's ETT during the year. The ETT collects and publishes reports with information on new displacements, location, date and trigger. The information is collected through key informant interviews and direct observations. IDMC also triangulated that information with media articles and discussions with different partners in Chad.

### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

IOM DTM published a report with an overview of the new displacements in the first half of 2019. This combined all ETT reports. The number of IDPs in the IOM DTM report is higher than the one IDMC is publishing. This is because some ETT reports contain instances of new displacements resulting from poor living conditions, or other movement triggers that were not forced. It also published internal displacement associated with disasters.

IOM and IDMC's average household sizes (AHHS) are different because of the use of different methodologies. The final estimate reported in the ETT may thus differ when IOM DTM solely reports on households displaced. IDMC is using, whenever available, the number of individuals displaced to avoid this difference.

There is not much media coverage of internal displacement in Chad, resulting in limited triangulation of information published by IOM DTM.

### **Significant changes from last year**

IDMC did not report on any new displacement in 2018 because of the lack of available evidence and data. This did not mean, however, that there was no new displacement during 2018. Since IOM DTM introduced the ETT in early 2019, IDMC has been able to compile such information. The overall reported increase in new displacement for 2019 thus reflects a deterioration in security conditions in Lac province and the eastern regions of the country, as well as an overall improvement in data collection and availability.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's estimate of the total number of IDPs in Chad is based on information from IOM DTM's most recent round, round 9, combined with the new displacements reported this year in the eastern and southern regions of the country.

### **Sources and methodologies**

IDMC's estimate for the total number of IDPs is based on data from IOM DTM round 9. The DTM team collects data through interviews with key informants at the site and host community levels.

IDMC's estimate of the total number of IDPs comes from the last DTM round in December 2019 covering Lac province. IDMC also included the new displacements in the Ouaddai, Sila, and Moyen et Chari regions from the ETT reports, as these are not accounted for in the different DTM rounds. As there was no information to suggest that newly displaced people were able to return, we consider them to be still displaced.

#### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

The monitoring of new displacements improved significantly this year in Chad with the launch of the ETT in both Lac province and eastern regions. To avoid the risk of double counting the new displacements in Lac province with the DTM rounds, IDMC did not include these new displacements in the total number of IDPs.

#### **Significant changes from last year**

The increase in the total number of IDPs in Chad is a result of an improved methodology, an improved explanation of figures, and the systematic monitoring of other geographical areas of the country. It is also the result of an overall deterioration in the security conditions in Lac province.

## CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	New displacements	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	Households, People	People, Households
Methodology	Key informants, Media monitoring	Key informants, Media monitoring, Registration
Geographical disaggregation	Admin 2 or more	Admin 2 or more
Frequency of reporting	Other	Every month
Disaggregation by sex	No	Partial
Disaggregation by age	No	Partial
Data triangulation	Some local triangulation	Some local triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No	No
Data on returns	Partial	Partial
Data on local integration	No	No
Data on cross border movements	No	No
Data on deaths	No	No
Data on births	No	No

For any additional questions please email: [data@idmc.ch](mailto:data@idmc.ch)

For the full country profile on Chad please visit:

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/chad>