

This week, the P21 Protection Monitoring data were collected from **201 households located in the city Adré**, in the province of Ouaddaï, which remains the epicenter in terms of the influx of Sudanese refugees. This brings the total cumulative number of households interviewed to 60,54 as of 09 October 2023. The mentioned households are located in 16 villages within the 3 provinces of Ouaddaï, Wadi-Fira and Sila. The main trends observed confirm those of the previous weeks, notably:

93% of the households interviewed said they did not experience any difficulty in accessing the country of asylum, but 13% revealed that they had been victims of physical assault on the Sudanese side during their flight to Chad. 23% of households interviewed indicated that part of their family members have remained in Sudan and will travel to Chad once the situation allows.

92% of households have children who were in school in Sudan and out of 26,472 pre-registered new arrivals, 55% are of school age, 54% of whom are girls.

With regard to documentation, 47% of households claimed having no documents, 30% have identity cards or other types of identity documents and 23% have birth certificates.

36% of households interviewed say they do not feel safe in some streets due to the risks of exposure to Gender-Based Violence.

59% of households said they do not intend to return to Sudan even if the situation improves in the coming months and 72% said they feel safe and integrated thanks to good cohabitation with the host communities. Interviewees who do not yet feel integrated invoked reasons related to possible tensions arising from the additional pressure on the existing scarce resources (31%) but also the risks of repercussions of the intercommunal tensions in Chad (50%).

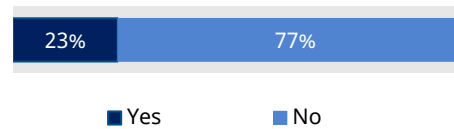
## ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM COUNTRY



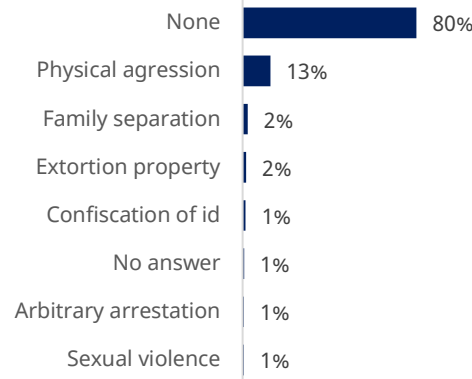
60,54

Households interviewed

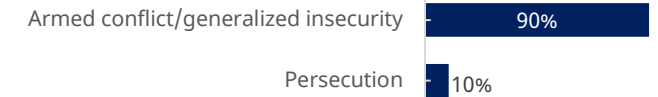
### Family members still in Sudan



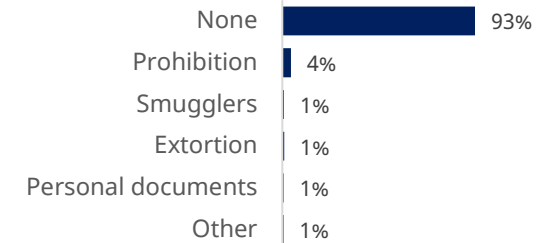
### Protection risks identified in Chad



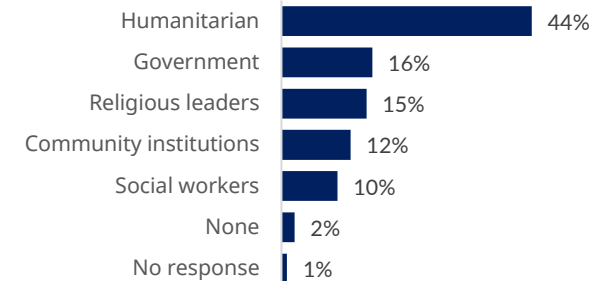
### Reason(s) of displacement



### Difficulties faced at the border

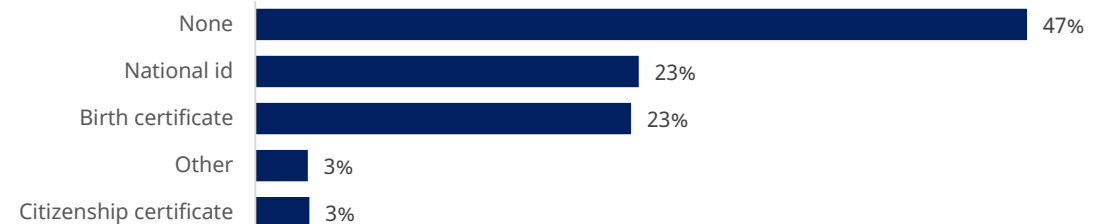


### Structures that could be contacted in case of risk



## DOCUMENTATION

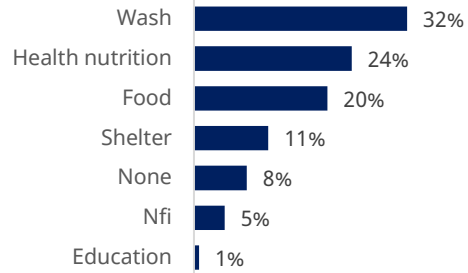
### What type of individual document do you have?



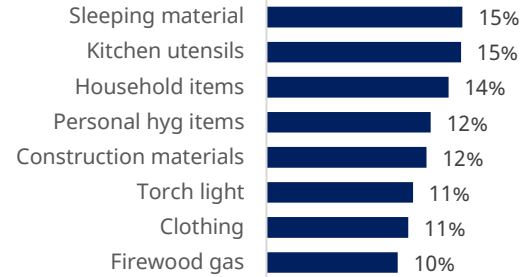
09 October 2023

BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES EDUCATION

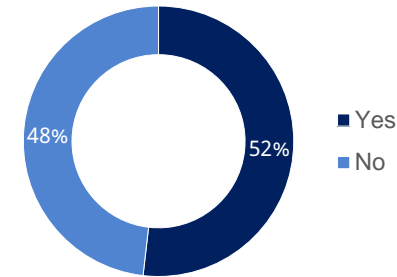
Do you have access to essential services?



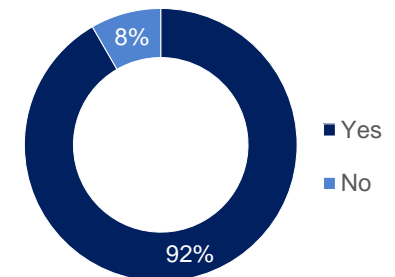
What are your priority needs?



School-age children

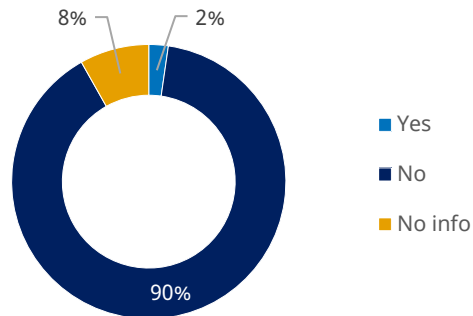


Educated in country of origin

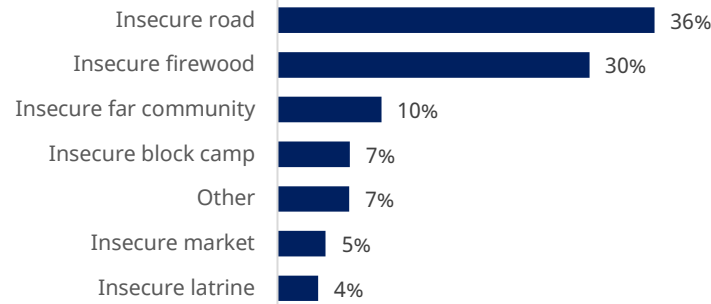


GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

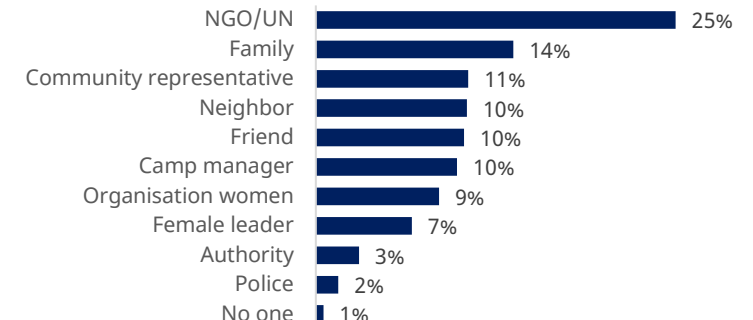
GBV risks affecting girls/women?



Places where refugees say they feel unsafe

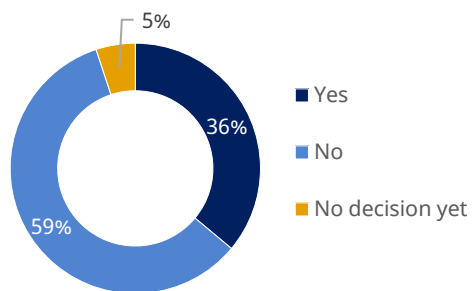


If you needed support, who would you seek it from?

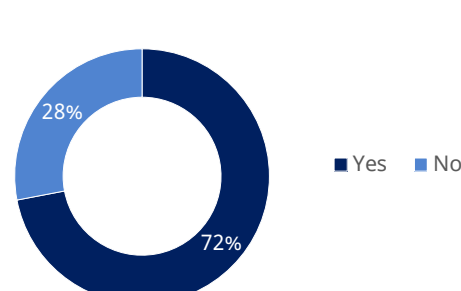


DURABLE SOLUTIONS/INTEGRATION

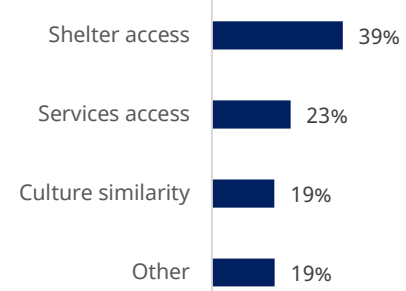
Intention to return if situation improves



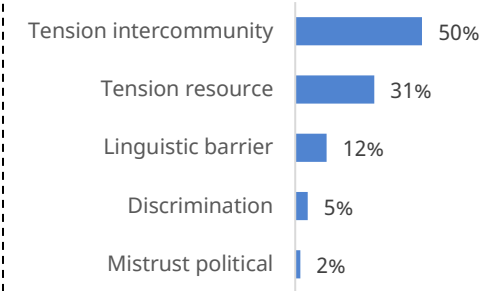
Integration into the host community



Reasons for feeling integrated

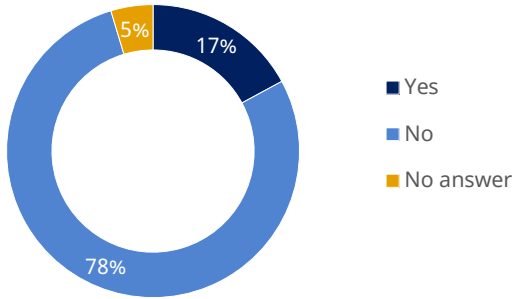


Reasons for not feeling integrated

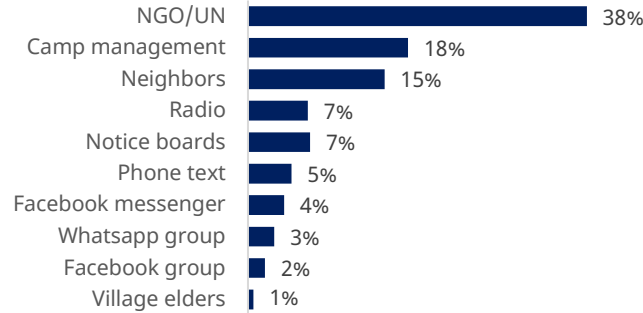


COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

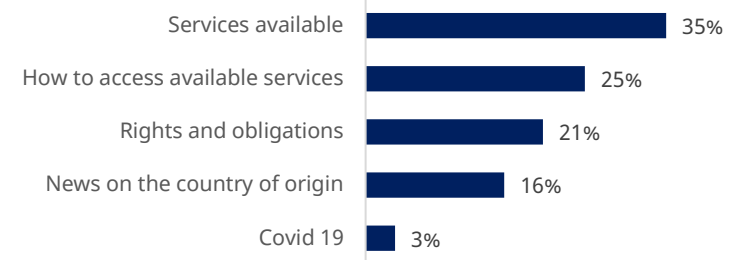
Information about available services?



Preferred method to receive information about available services

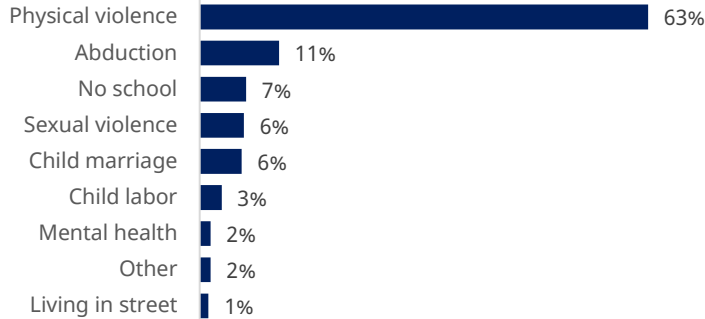


What type of information would you like to receive?

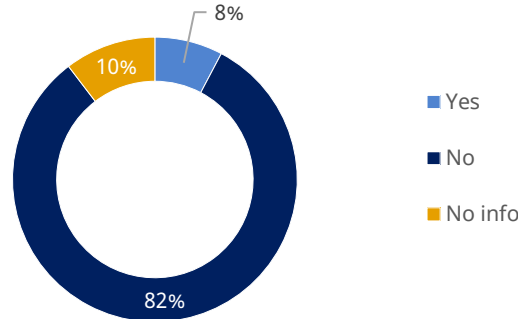


CHILD PROTECTION

Risks in the community facing children



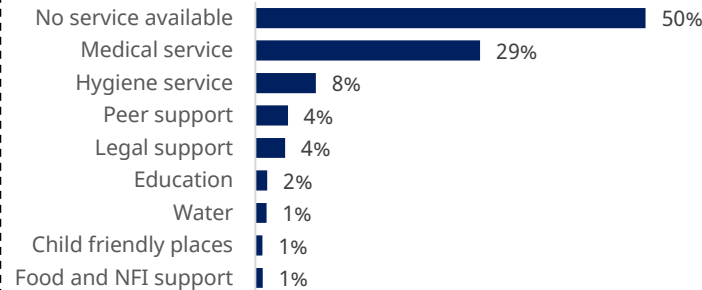
Presence of unaccompanied children



Alternative child-care structures in the community



Services available for children in the community



MAP OF ARRIVALS SITUATION

