CHAD

Sudanese emergency - Protection situation of new arrivals

April 2024

PROJET 21

This dashboard summarizes the views of refugees on the protection situation and risks in Chad. The perceptions of these people, interviewed a few days after their arrival in Chad at the various entry points, reflect the trauma experience during their flight and the relief of having crossed the border.

From January 1 to April 30, 2024, 2,672 households were interviewed at the various ebtry points of Adré Tiné, Kalma, Birak, Moudeina, Kariari, Bahai, Kulbus, Addé, Beida, and Borota. 747 households have been interviewed in April 2024 which brings the cumulative total number of households interviewed since the onset of the crisis in April 2023 to 9,429. These households were interviewed in 21 localities in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Wadi-Fira, Sila and Ennedi Est.

The main trends observed are as follows

Access to the asylum country

- 99% of households interviewed said they did not meet challenges while accessing the country of asylum.
- 80% said they had been victims of human rights violations, including illegal taxes 23% , extortion of property 21%, physical assault and, arbitrary arrest 5%.
- 52% of households interviewed have family members in Sudan who could flee to Chad in the coming weeks/months.

Education

- 70% of households have children who attended school in Sudan.
- Of the 424,286 persons registered, 180,990 i.e. 43% are at school age, 51% of them being girls.

Documentation

- 72% of households say they have no documents,
- 19% have identity cards or other types of documents
- 9% have birth certificates.

Gender-based violence

- 91% of households interviewed said they felt unsafe away from the community (43%), in certain streets (27%) and fetching firewood/water (21%) due to the risk of exposure to gender-based violence (GBV).
- When in need of support, people tends to turn to NGOs and UN agencies (44%) and site/camp managers (14%) for help and assistance.

Child protection

- 22% of the interviewed households indicated the phenomenon of street children as one of the main risks
- 67% of households interviewed believe there are unaccompanied children in the community.

Community engagement

- 79% of households say they have information on available services
- 60% prefer to receive information on services from humanitarian organizations (NGOs/UN agencies)

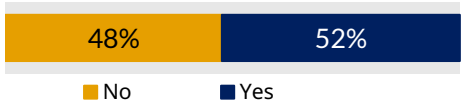
ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM COUNTRY AND PROTECTION RISK AT THE BORDER

2,672 Households interviewed

76% 24%

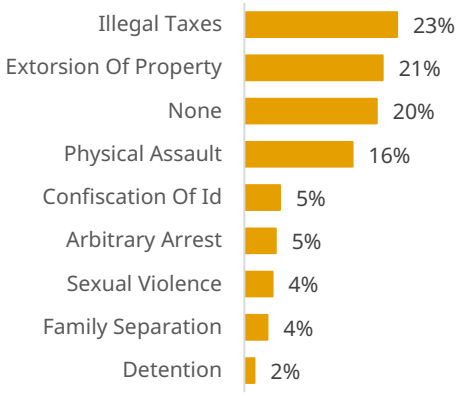
Reason(s) of displacement

Family members still in Sudan

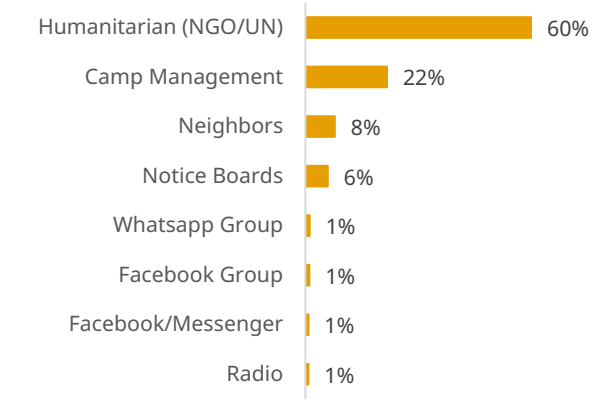


Difficulties encountered at the border

Protection risks identified in Chad

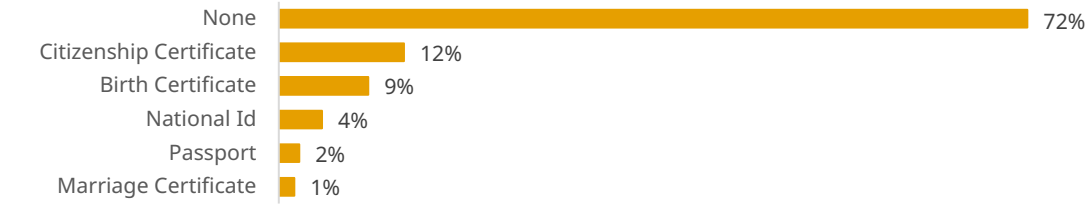


Support mechanisms for refugee in case of risk



DOCUMENTATION

Individual documents possessed by refugees



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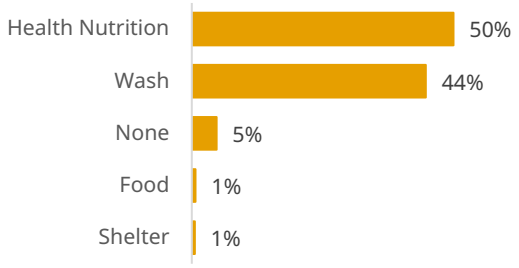
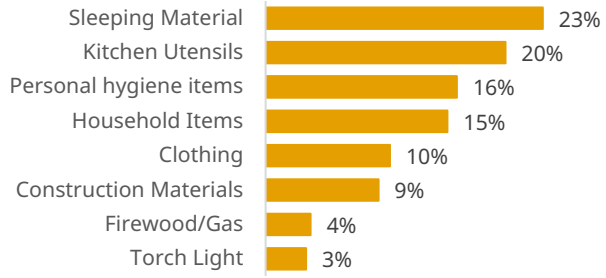
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Basic services accessible to refugees

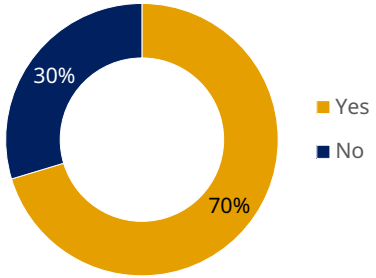


Priority household needs

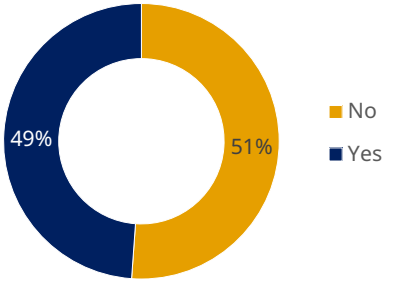


EDUCATION

Presence of school-age children

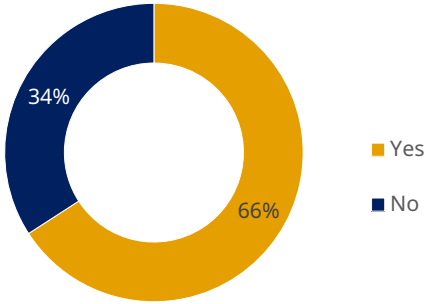


Children Educated in country of origin

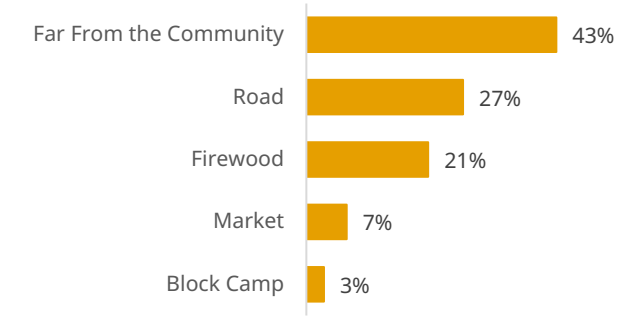


GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

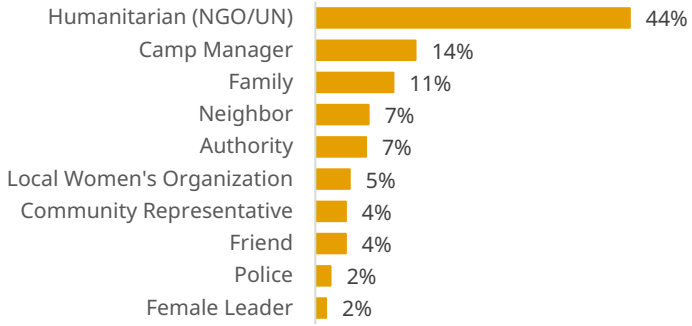
Existence of unsafe places in the community



Places considered unsafe for girls/women

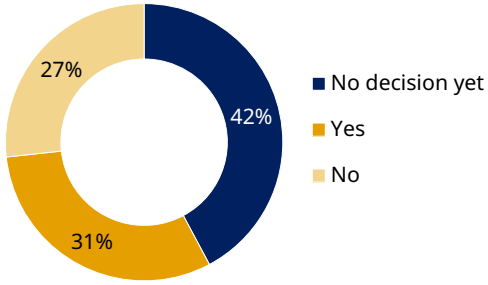


Support mechanism for GBV survivors

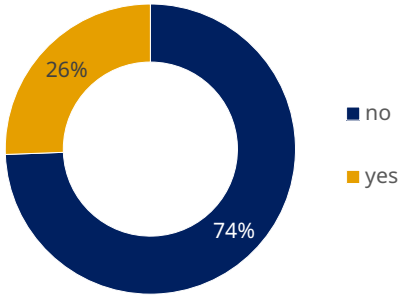


DURABLE SOLUTIONS/INTEGRATION

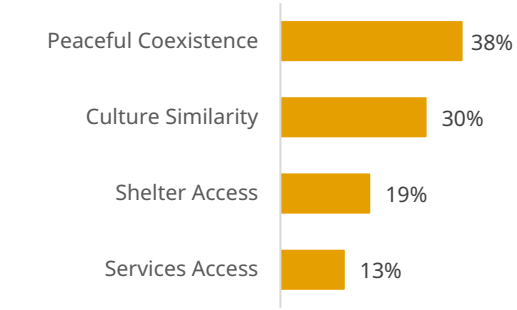
Intention to return if situation improves



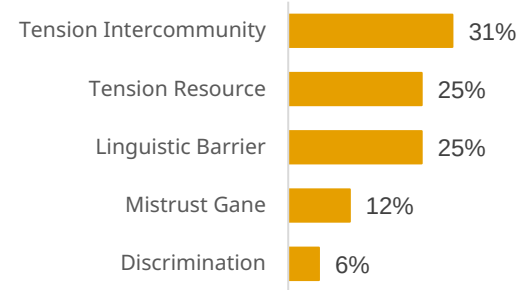
Integration into the host community



Reasons for feeling integrated



Reasons for not feeling integrated



Source de données | *CRT, UNHCR*

Feedback | ahouanso@unhcr.org , UNHCR Chad Dima

Création | ndri@unhcr.org , 03/05/2024

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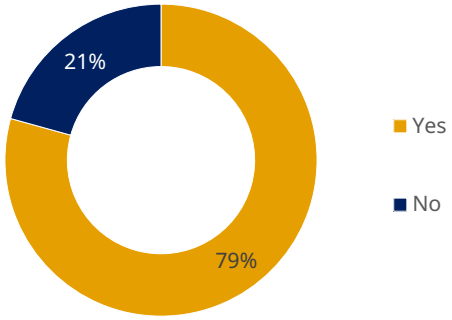
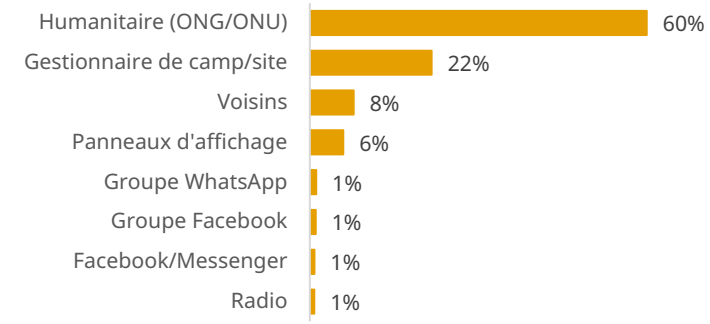
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

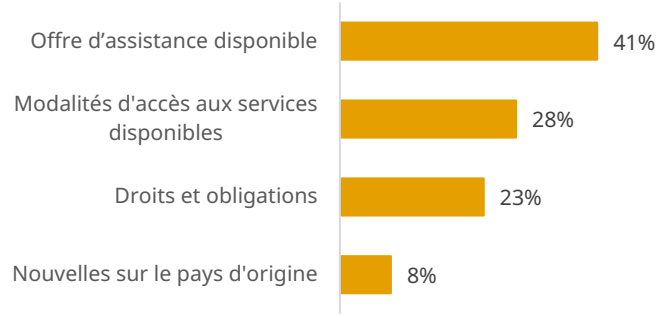
Information on available services



Preferred method to receive information about available services

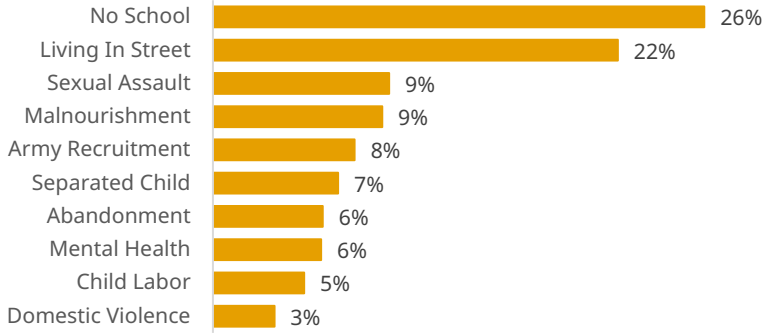


Type of information preferred from humanitarians/authorities

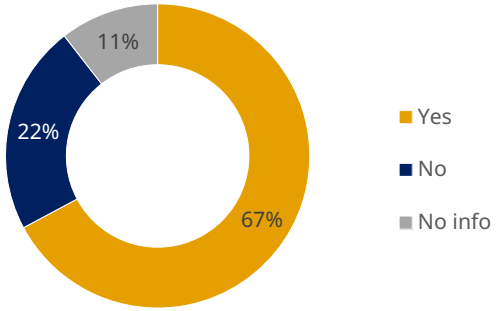


CHILD PROTECTION

Risks affecting refugee children



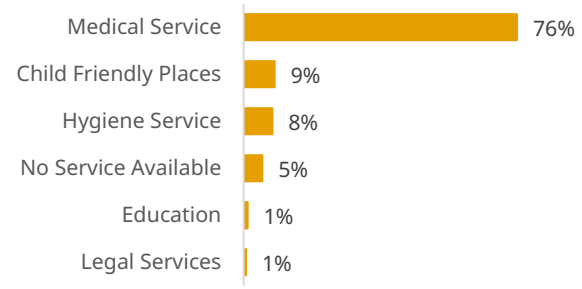
Presence of unaccompanied children



Alternative child-care structures in the community

Host families, 100%

Services available for children in the community



MAP OF ARRIVALS SITUATION