

# Chad

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	79,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in the Lac province. Additional displacements took place in the Mayo-Kebbi Est province in November as a result of inter-communal clashes.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM's Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) and was complemented by data from OCHA and the International Rescue Committee. The IOM DTM ETT tracks instances of new displacements linked with conflict and disaster events, using a set of key informants. The figure is also based on data on housing destruction collected by OCHA, which was used as a proxy to calculate new displacements.	We have medium confidence in this figure because of the lack of geographic coverage in other provinces of the country affected by intercommunal clashes, namely in the Mayo-Kebbi Est province and provinces neighbouring Sudan. The displacements in those provinces were therefore underreported and often relied on a weak methodology for data collection.
<b>Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020</b>  <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	342,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by armed conflict and violence in the Lac province. The figure also includes IDPs who were displaced in 2019 and 2020 because of intercommunal clashes in other provinces.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM and OCHA. It is based on IOM DTM assessments conducted with key informants in the Lac province. Information on IDPs in Moyen Chari, Ouaddai, and Sila provinces was obtained through the IOM DTM ETT in 2019 while the information on Mayo-Kebbi Est province was obtained through information on housing destruction collected by OCHA.	We have medium confidence in this figure because of the lack of coverage of other provinces of the country affected by intercommunal clashes, namely the Mayo-Kebbi Est province and provinces neighbouring Sudan. Further, there have not been other assessments conducted since 2019 to assess whether people displaced in other provinces of the country (as reported by the IOM DTM ETT) are still displaced. In the absence of evidence of returns, IDMC is considering IDPs as still displaced.

# Chad

## Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	71,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by floods linked with seasonal rains between April and November. The most significant displacement events linked with floods took place in N'Djamena in August and in October following a dike breach. Displacements were also reported following a wildfire in Mayo-Kebbi Est province in April and following a tornado in Mayo-Kebbi Ouest province in May.	This figure was obtained from OCHA, IOM DTM and local authorities. It is based on data collected by IOM DTM through interviews with key informants, information on housing destruction collected by OCHA and displacement figures provided by local authorities. The methodologies used by OCHA and local authorities could not be verified. When no other data is available, the source is IDMC, based on triangulated media reports, and may use housing destruction to estimate the figure. Main media sources include: Alwihda info. The newspaper uses the governor of Mayo Kebbi Est province as a source of information.	We have medium confidence in this figure because of the lack of geographic coverage of the displacement figures linked with the seasonal rains. Due to the lack of systematic monitoring of disaster displacement in Chad, the coverage is therefore partial. Another caveat associated with this figure is the lack of information on the methodology used by OCHA and local authorities to estimate new displacements linked to the various disaster events.
<b>Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020</b>  <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	680	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced.  We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country.  Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.