

ANNEX 6

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ANNEX 6A

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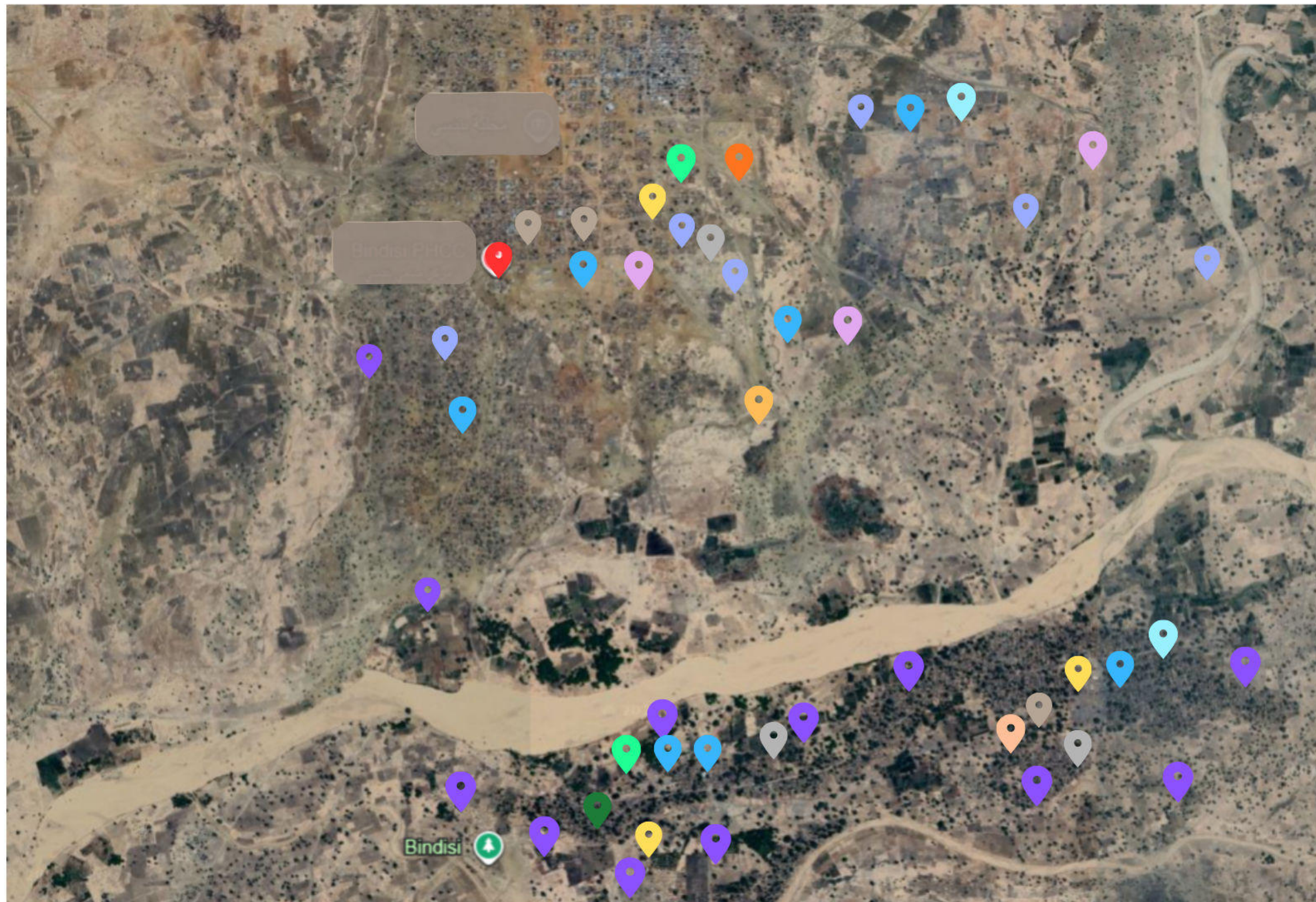
Infrastructure Matrix - Bindisi

Darfur Infrastructure Assessment · All Sectors

Indicator	Bindisi
1. Population & Geographic Context	
Population Figures	
Current Population	~45,000 displaced persons Bendisi North & South combined Multiple displacement camps across both areas
Spatial Structure	
Camp Layout & Key Landmarks	Wadi Saleh bisects the area Functions as: geographic divider, water source, agricultural zone Road links: Garsila, Zalingei, Nyala, CAR, South Sudan Buildings of institutions present but emptied of function
2. Water & Sanitation	
Overall Status	
Centralized Water System	X Non-Functional No government-managed system; commercial informal supply only
Government Water Management	X Non-Functional Chamber of Commerce fills gap informally - no government role
Wells / Traditional Sources	~ Partial Present but insufficient; seasonal contamination from Wadi Saleh flooding
Specific Infrastructure	
Named Infrastructure	Multiple stations (N & S) - most non-functional Some non-functional for 10+ years Station near slaughterhouse: functioned 3 months only Chamber of Commerce informal supply: 1,500–5,000 SDG/container (fuel-dependent)
Burden & Impact	
Who Bears the Burden	Cost-based rationing: poorest cannot pay Prices fluctuate with fuel - no stable supply
3. Health Infrastructure & Access	
Facility Status	
Hospital / Rural Hospital	~ Partial Building present; basic consultations only No surgery, no emergency, no stable medicine supply
Clinics / Health Centers	X Non-Functional Most closed; Ministry facilities non-operational
Private / Informal Clinics	~ Partial Market medicine sales; patients forced to buy privately
Surgical / Obstetric Capacity	X Non-Functional None; no advanced surgery; no emergency capacity
Medical Staff	~ Partial ~7–8 medical assistants; intermittent presence only
Medicine Supply	X Non-Functional Patients purchase from market traders; Sudanese Red Crescent support - insufficient
Referral & Access	
Nearest Referral Point	Garsila and Zalingei Jebel Marra for some cases Dry season only; no transport; no referral chain
Key Harm Observation	Health has been fully commodified - access determined entirely by purchasing power
4. Education	
School Inventory	
Pre-Conflict Schools (before 2003)	9 public primary + 2 private schools 3 secondary schools, 3 kindergartens Total: ~18 schools, ~12,000 students
Current Enrollment	~2,000 students currently attending Former: ~12,000 Decline: ~83%
Current Status by Level	

Indicator	Bindisi
Primary Schools	~ Partial Community-operated; damaged; volunteer teachers only
Secondary Schools	X Non-Functional Effectively ceased. No completion in ~3 years
University / Higher Education	X Non-Functional None accessible
Teacher Presence	~ Partial Volunteer teachers; community-organized; no formal compensation
Vocational / Literacy Centers	X Non-Functional INTERSOS centers (3) closed c.2009; child-friendly spaces (Triangle) closed
Structural Barriers	
Key Drivers of Collapse	Psychological trauma identified as structural barrier to learning INTERSOS precedent (2003–2009): 3 centers, 6 years - then closed Child-friendly spaces (Triangle) now inactive
5. Livelihood & Agriculture	
Agricultural Base	
Agricultural Land	~ Partial Near Wadi Saleh; farming and gardens; seasonal cultivation; flooding disrupts
Main Crops / Products	Farming and gardens near Wadi Saleh Seasonal cultivation Flooding disrupts and relocates market infrastructure
Infrastructure & Support	
Irrigation / Pumps	X Non-Functional No irrigation; lack of fuel, pumps, and technical support
Agricultural Association	X Non-Functional Offices: building present, no staff. Veterinary: building present, no staff
Agricultural Extension Services	X Non-Functional Agricultural offices non-functional; veterinary services inactive
Livelihood Crisis - Child Migration	
Child / Youth Migration	Youth drop out of collapsed education system No community centers, no vocational programs since c.2009 Psychosocial trauma drives disengagement from livelihoods
6. Psychological Support & Child Protection	
Dedicated Psychosocial Support Centers	X Non-Functional None; formerly supported by Triangle - now closed
Child-Friendly Spaces	X Non-Functional Previously operated (Triangle); now inactive
Community / Multi-Purpose Centers	X Non-Functional INTERSOS centers (3): operated 2003–2009; literacy, vocational, women's programs, sports, carpenter
Mental Health / Trauma Support	X Non-Functional Trauma identified as structural barrier to education and recovery
7. Communications & Public Administration	
Telecommunications	X Non-Functional Collapsed with other public infrastructure
Electricity / Public Utilities	X Non-Functional Infrastructure collapsed
Police / Law Enforcement	X Non-Functional Police station buildings present; staff fled post-April 2023; no function
Administrative / Government Offices	X Non-Functional Agric. offices: building present, no staff Veterinary offices: building present, no staff Ministry facilities
Market Infrastructure	~ Partial Old market, N market, S market, Sunday market (Souq al-Ahad) Disrupted by flooding; market remains central for medicine access

-  Primary School
-  High School
-  Private School
-  Religious schools
-  Hospital
-  Basic Medical Spots
-  Nutrition Clinic/ food storage
-  Child- friendly Centre
-  Water Wells
-  Plant Nursery
-  Local Market
-  Police office
-  Water Plant
-  Centres



ANNEX 6B

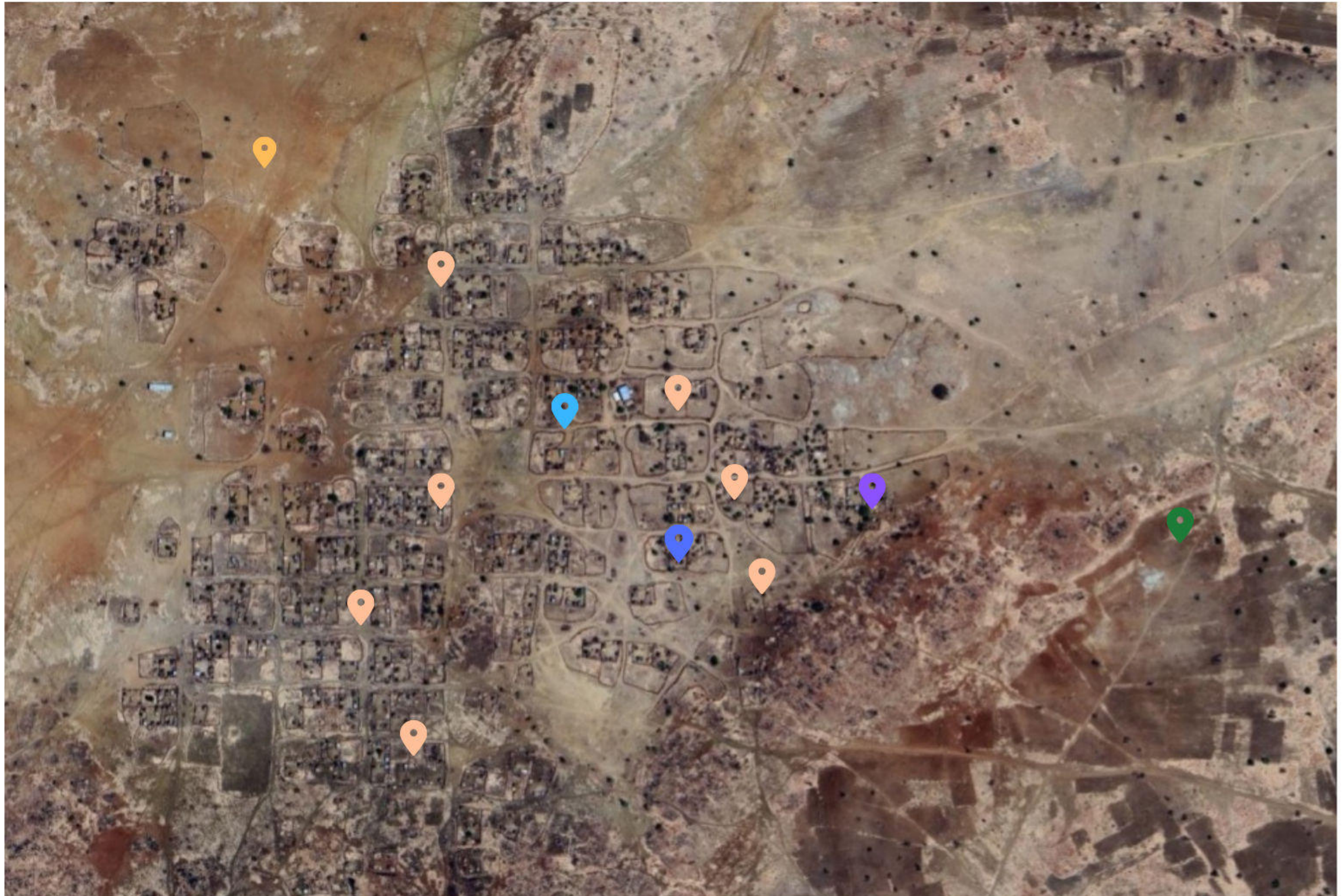
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Infrastructure Matrix - Kodoom / Kudomat

Indicator	Kodoom / Kudomat
1. Population & Geographic Context	
Population Figures	
Current Population	~3,000 displaced persons ~500 households Est. ~2008 after 2007 flood displacement; humanitarian relocation from Bendisi South
Spatial Structure	
Camp Layout & Key Landmarks	Central axis: Street 30 (N–S divide) East: extends toward Arouh Valley Landmarks: school, mosque, 2 water stations, Black Mountain, youth space, former airstrip Black Mountain = boundary from Daqina area No market inside camp (nearest ~700m–1km in Bindisi)
2. Water & Sanitation	
Overall Status	
Centralized Water System	~ Partial 4 non-functional 1 simi functional
Government Water Management	X Non-Functional No government water authority present
Wells / Traditional Sources	~ Partial Accessible but inadequate; Arouh Valley ~1 km walk
Specific Infrastructure	
Named Infrastructure	Water Station 101 - non-functional Second water station (mapped) - non-functional Arouh Valley pipeline (1 km) - not operating Parts reported looted or damaged
Burden & Impact	
Who Bears the Burden	Manual transport: on foot or by animal ~1 km to Arouh Valley 3,000 persons with no station function
3. Health Infrastructure & Access	
Facility Status	
Hospital / Rural Hospital	X Non-Functional No hospital of any kind within or near camp
Clinics / Health Centers	X Non-Functional No health center of any kind inside camp
Private / Informal Clinics	X Non-Functional None reported within camp
Surgical / Obstetric Capacity	X Non-Functional None; nearest facility Bendisi (~1.5 km, no transport)
Medical Staff	X Non-Functional No doctor, nurse, or any medical staff in camp
Medicine Supply	X Non-Functional No medicines within camp
Referral & Access	
Nearest Referral Point	Bendisi locality: ~1.5 km No transport; emergency access impractical No in-camp emergency capacity
Key Harm Observation	Total health absence for 3,000 persons - all forms of medical care absent
4. Education	
School Inventory	
Pre-Conflict Schools (before 2003)	1 school (mapped) No pre-conflict detailed count provided
Current Enrollment	1 school operational (partial) No detailed enrollment confirmed
Current Status by Level	

Indicator	Kodoom / Kudomat
Primary Schools	~ Partial 1 school operating on volunteer basis Limited materials and capacity
Secondary Schools	X Non-Functional Does not exist within camp
University / Higher Education	X Non-Functional None within camp or accessible
Teacher Presence	~ Partial Volunteer-based; no compensation
Vocational / Literacy Centers	X Non-Functional Multi-purpose center inactive; vocational training absent
Structural Barriers	
Key Drivers of Collapse	No secondary school - external access impractical No vocational alternative Absence of any formal support structure
5. Livelihood & Agriculture	
Agricultural Base	
Agricultural Land	~ Partial West of camp; valley between Bendisi and Monja Rainy season + winter/irrigated potential
Main Crops / Products	Rainy season crops (traditional) Winter irrigated crops (potential) Small household industries: soap, perfume production
Infrastructure & Support	
Irrigation / Pumps	X Non-Functional No pumps or irrigation; traditional methods only
Agricultural Association	X Non-Functional Previously active (cultivation, harvest, storage, marketing); now inactive - revival requested
Agricultural Extension Services	X Non-Functional Only 1 extension worker for entire Bendisi area - far below need
Livelihood Crisis - Child Migration	
Child / Youth Migration	Youth leave education for informal labor No vocational alternative Youth center space identified but no building
6. Psychological Support & Child Protection	
Dedicated Psychosocial Support Centers	X Non-Functional None at any site; requested as part of health infrastructure
Child-Friendly Spaces	X Non-Functional None within camp
Community / Multi-Purpose Centers	X Non-Functional Built with local materials, operated for years, now inactive - rehabilitation requested (not new build)
Mental Health / Trauma Support	X Non-Functional Requested alongside clinical staff as part of any new health center
7. Communications & Public Administration	
Telecommunications	X Non-Functional No communications infrastructure
Electricity / Public Utilities	X Non-Functional No public electricity
Police / Law Enforcement	X Non-Functional No law enforcement described
Administrative / Government Offices	X Non-Functional No formal governance structure within camp; disability registration system absent
Market Infrastructure	X Non-Functional No market inside camp; previous attempt failed. Nearest: ~700m–1km (Daqina area)

-  Living Areas
-  Primary School
-  Airport
-  Community Center
-  Water Plant
-  Agricultural Land



The total population of the camp is about 3,000.

ANNEX 6C

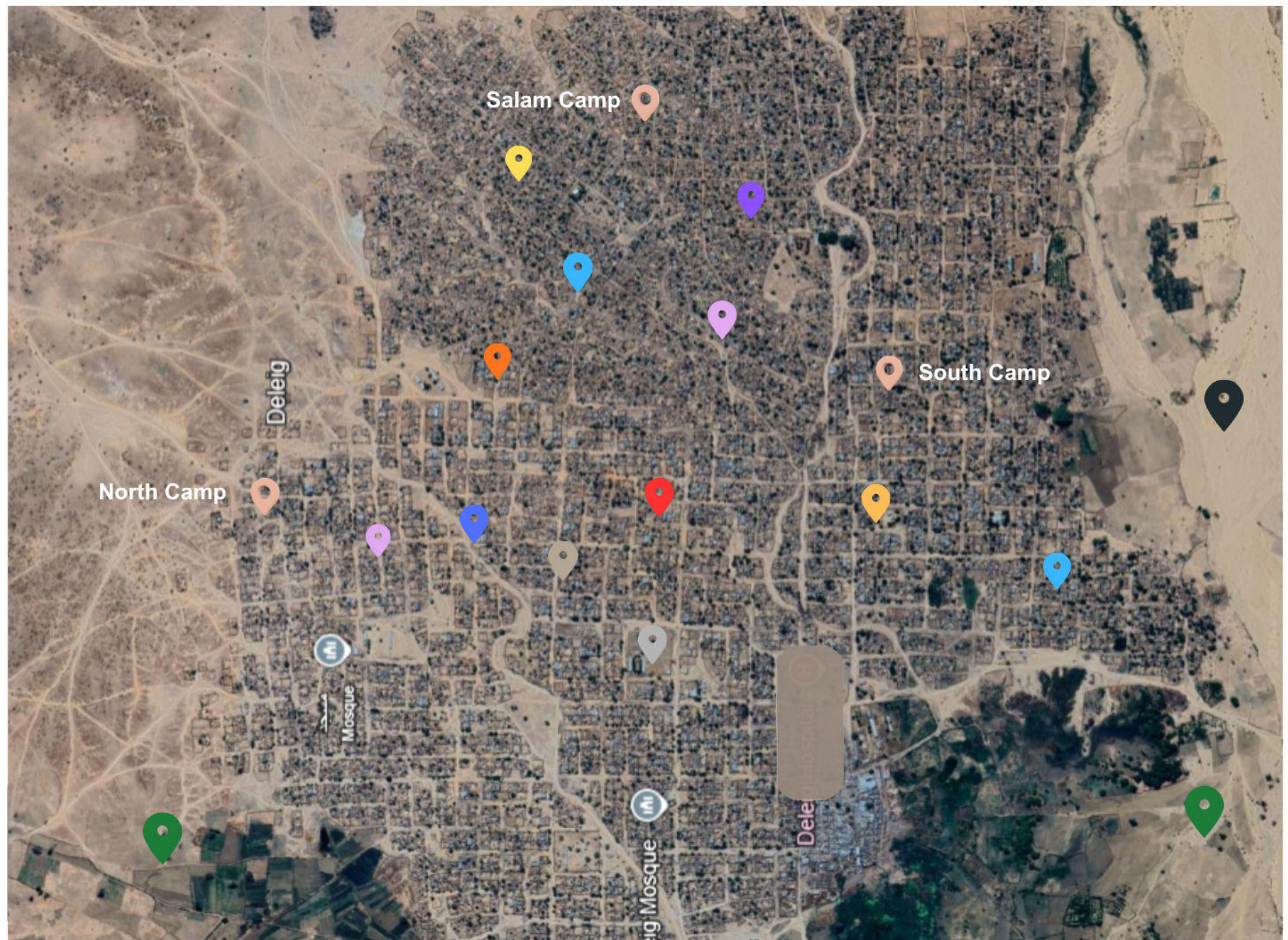
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Infrastructure Matrix - Deleig

Indicator	Deleig
1. Population & Geographic Context	
Population Figures	
Current Population	~75,000 displaced persons Host community in Deleig: ~6,000–7,000 ~84 surrounding villages connected to locality
Spatial Structure	
Camp Layout & Key Landmarks	On road corridor to Garsila and Zalingei Seasonal road inaccessibility during rains Host and displaced communities share locality Negotiated school-access equity arrangement
2. Water & Sanitation	
Overall Status	
Centralized Water System	X Non-Functional No centralized system; seasonal contamination risk
Government Water Management	X Non-Functional No government authority
Wells / Traditional Sources	~ Partial Used but insufficient; contamination risk in rains
Specific Infrastructure	
Named Infrastructure	Wells - partial use only Rainy season: roads and sources both compromised No named infrastructure in testimony
Burden & Impact	
Who Bears the Burden	Rainy season = double jeopardy: flooding contaminates AND roads blocked Poorest households most affected
3. Health Infrastructure & Access	
Facility Status	
Hospital / Rural Hospital	X Non-Functional No hospital in camp; road to Garsila seasonally blocked
Clinics / Health Centers	X Non-Functional No adequate healthcare centers in camp
Private / Informal Clinics	X Non-Functional None reported
Surgical / Obstetric Capacity	X Non-Functional None; rainy season = no referral route
Medical Staff	X Non-Functional No adequate personnel confirmed
Medicine Supply	X Non-Functional Humanitarian supply inconsistent and rapidly exhausted
Referral & Access	
Nearest Referral Point	Garsila and Zalingei Dry season: accessible Rainy season: road entirely impassable - no alternative route
Key Harm Observation	Seasonal maternal mortality is predictable, recurring, and unaddressed - every rainy season
4. Education	
School Inventory	
Pre-Conflict Schools (before 2003)	4 primary in camp (2 girls, 2 boys); 2 middle + 2 secondary, 3 kindergartens ~12,000 students
Current Enrollment	~2,000 students currently attending Former: ~12,000 Decline: ~83%
Current Status by Level	
Primary Schools	~ Partial Multiple schools operating through volunteers Limited materials

Indicator	Deleig
Secondary Schools	X Non-Functional Effectively ceased. No completion in ~3 years Previously: 1,200 students, 44 teachers
University / Higher Education	X Non-Functional None accessible
Teacher Presence	~ Partial Girls schools: 47 volunteers / 2,200 students Boys schools: 75 teachers / 3,100 students Intermediate: 35 teachers / 2000 students
Vocational / Literacy Centers	X Non-Functional No vocational or literacy centers in camp
Structural Barriers	
Key Drivers of Collapse	Humanitarian funding promised but largely undelivered Host/displaced equity: negotiated 1 school each Youth migration driven by educational collapse
5. Livelihood & Agriculture	
Agricultural Base	
Agricultural Land	~ Partial Active agricultural zone; exports to Nyala and other markets
Main Crops / Products	Peanuts, sorghum, millet Onions, sugarcane, okra, sweet potatoes Mangoes, lemons, guava, papaya Exported commercially to Nyala
Infrastructure & Support	
Irrigation / Pumps	X Non-Functional No irrigation support; tools lacking
Agricultural Association	X Non-Functional Community requests: tools, seeds, development project support
Agricultural Extension Services	X Non-Functional Absent; no extension support
Livelihood Crisis - Child Migration	
Child / Youth Migration	Dropout driven by displacement, poverty, family instability Youth enter informal labor with no skills pathway Unfulfilled organizational promises compound despair
6. Psychological Support & Child Protection	
Dedicated Psychosocial Support Centers	X Non-Functional None; explicitly requested by community
Child-Friendly Spaces	X Non-Functional None identified
Community / Multi-Purpose Centers	X Non-Functional Youth centers inadequate; no structured programming
Mental Health / Trauma Support	X Non-Functional Explicitly requested; widespread psychological trauma documented
7. Communications & Public Administration	
Telecommunications	X Non-Functional No functioning telecommunications
Electricity / Public Utilities	X Non-Functional No public electricity
Police / Law Enforcement	X Non-Functional No governance presence described
Administrative / Government Offices	X Non-Functional No formal administrative authority
Market Infrastructure	~ Partial Markets function but economic conditions weak and unstable

-  Main Camps
-  Primary School- Males
-  Primary School- Females
-  Middle School- Males
-  Middle School- Females
-  High School- Males
-  High School- Females
-  Hospital- Health Centre
-  Activity/ Training Centre
-  Faulty Water Tanker
-  Agricultural Land
-  Local Market
-  Mass Graves



Salam Camp population (East Camp): 45,000

North Camp: 13,000

South Camp: 10,000

ANNEX 6D

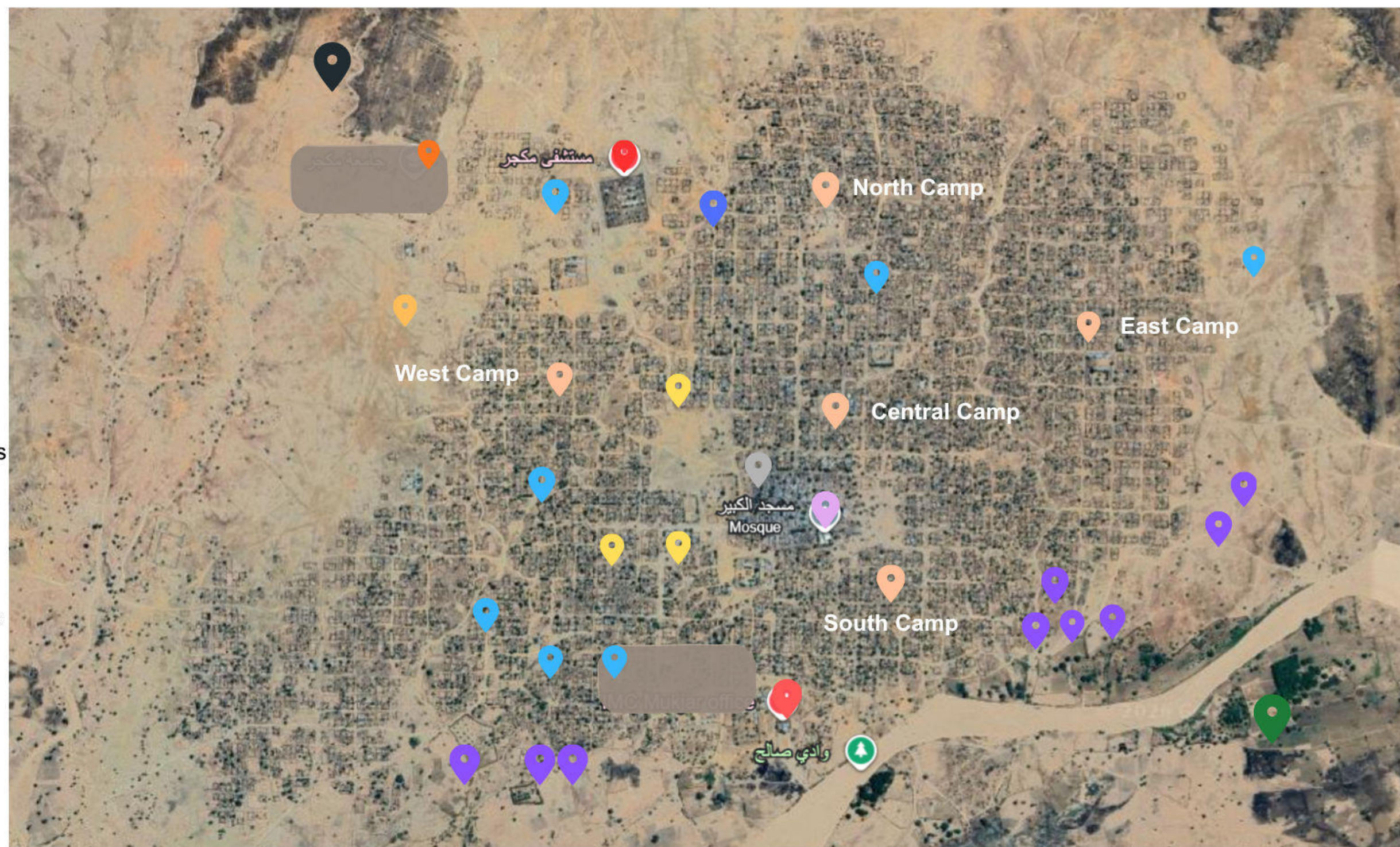
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Infrastructure Matrix - Mukjar

Indicator	Mukjar
1. Population & Geographic Context	
Population Figures	
Current Population	~80,000 displaced persons
Spatial Structure	
Camp Layout & Key Landmarks	4 zones: North (largest), South, East, West North = most densely populated South = near water but severely overcrowded Strategic crossroads: Central, West & South Darfur Trans-border corridor to CAR and South Sudan
2. Water & Sanitation	
Overall Status	
Centralized Water System	X Non-Functional No pipeline, no distribution infrastructure of any kind
Government Water Management	X Non-Functional No public authority managing water services
Wells / Traditional Sources	~ Partial Functional but insufficient; 4 km South transport by donkey
Specific Infrastructure	
Named Infrastructure	Sawani (manual wells) - only source No pipeline or distribution network No sanitation infrastructure
Burden & Impact	
Who Bears the Burden	Women & girls disproportionately affected ~4 km daily walk for water collection Children miss school to carry water 80,000 persons with no reliable supply
3. Health Infrastructure & Access	
Facility Status	
Hospital / Rural Hospital	X Non-Functional Rural hospital (historic c.1940) - now non-operational
Clinics / Health Centers	X Non-Functional Virtually all government clinics out of service
Private / Informal Clinics	~ Partial Some market clinics operating; no specialist or surgical capacity
Surgical / Obstetric Capacity	X Non-Functional None; caesareans attempted in unequipped private clinics - described as dangerous
Medical Staff	X Non-Functional Severe shortage; most personnel have departed
Medicine Supply	X Non-Functional No consistent public supply to any facility
Referral & Access	
Nearest Referral Point	Zalingei: ~158 km Nyala: ~216 km No transport infrastructure exists Most critically ill cannot reach either
Key Harm Observation	UNAMID health facilities looted and destroyed (post-April 2023)
4. Education	
School Inventory	
Pre-Conflict Schools (before 2003)	7 kindergartens; 6 primary schools 2 middle schools 2 secondary schools (boys + girls) University of Zalingei branch (Faculty of Community Development) Total: ~12,000 students
Current Enrollment	~1,200 students (community initiative - later collapsed)

Indicator	Mukjar
	Former: ~12,000 Decline: ~90%
Current Status by Level	
Primary Schools	X Non-Functional Stripped of roofing, furniture, materials No formally employed teachers
Secondary Schools	X Non-Functional Effectively ceased. No completion in ~3 years
University / Higher Education	X Non-Functional Zalingei branch (Community Development) - fully suspended
Teacher Presence	~ Partial Volunteer teachers only; no formal employment or compensation
Vocational / Literacy Centers	X Non-Functional None; University branch suspended
Structural Barriers	
Key Drivers of Collapse	Academic year ends May/June - collapses before completion Schools stripped of zinc roofing, desks, all materials Community reopening: 1,200 enrolled; collapsed without funding
5. Livelihood & Agriculture	
Agricultural Base	
Agricultural Land	~ Partial Land available; historically significant trade corridor
Main Crops / Products	regional commercial corridor Trans-border trade (CAR, South Sudan)
Infrastructure & Support	
Irrigation / Pumps	X Non-Functional No irrigation infrastructure described
Agricultural Association	X Non-Functional No association described; livelihoods entirely informal
Agricultural Extension Services	X Non-Functional No services described
Livelihood Crisis - Child Migration	
Child / Youth Migration	CRISIS LEVEL Families sending children to Libya, Europe as survival strategy Driven by: educational collapse + total poverty
6. Psychological Support & Child Protection	
Dedicated Psychosocial Support Centers	X Non-Functional None at any site
Child-Friendly Spaces	X Non-Functional None identified
Community / Multi-Purpose Centers	X Non-Functional None; University branch suspended
Mental Health / Trauma Support	X Non-Functional Child migration as symptom of community-level trauma
7. Communications & Public Administration	
Telecommunications	X Non-Functional All towers non-functional
Electricity / Public Utilities	X Non-Functional Generators and utility infrastructure destroyed
Police / Law Enforcement	X Non-Functional Administrative and government offices destroyed or inactive
Administrative / Government Offices	X Non-Functional Largely destroyed or inactive
Market Infrastructure	~ Partial Camp's commercial position historically significant; market conditions severely degraded

-  Main Camps
-  Schools (#6)
+Kindergarten (#7)
-  Hospital- Health Centre
-  Oldest Health centre
-  Private Clinics (multiple)
-  Airport
-  Telecommunication Towers
-  University Campus
-  Vocational Training Centre
-  Water Wells (#9)
-  Agricultural Land
-  Local Market
-  Mass graves



The total population across the five camps is 80,000. The camps (North, East, West, middle, and South)

ANNEX 6E

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Infrastructure Matrix - Kalma Camp

1. Population and Geographic Context

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS
POPULATION FIGURES	
Current Population and Spatial Structure	- One of the largest IDP camps in Darfur. - historically counts ranged from ~80,000 to 160,000. After 2023, population rose almost double in numbers.
Spatial Structure	- Located roughly 20 km south of Nyala, South Darfur. - Organized into numbered sectors (e.g. Sectors 1–8 and beyond).

2. Water and Sanitation

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS
OVERALL STATUS	
Water Supply	✗ Inadequate Historically ~7 litres/person/day (MSF). severe shortages reported in 2025–26 after service cuts.
Sanitation	✗ Inadequate
SPECIFIC INFRASTRUCTURE	
Water Infrastructure	hand pumps and generator-powered wells (Sector 8)

3. Health Infrastructure and Access

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS
FACILITY STATUS	
Health Centres	~ Partial -shrinking 4 partially functional medical centers; no in-camp surgical capacity; serious cases referred to Nyala Hospital.
Nutrition / Feeding	✗ Inadequate
Maternal & Reproductive Health	~ Partial Historically provided through camp clinics;
Disease Surveillance	✗ Weak Outbreaks of malaria, measles and acute malnutrition (2025–26);
REFERRAL AND ACCESS	
Referral Pathway	- Nyala Hospital (~20 km); - Movement to Nyala could be restricted by checkpoints.

4. Education

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
SCHOOL INVENTORY		
School Inventory	• Primary schools operate inside the camp. • Historically ~9,000 of an estimated 20,000 adolescents in primary school (by 2023).	
CURRENT STATUS		
Educational Provision	~ Partial	Primary schooling functions but is under-resourced and overstretched.
Vocational / Youth Programs	X Limited	Few structured options; many adolescents idle.
STRUCTURAL BARRIERS		

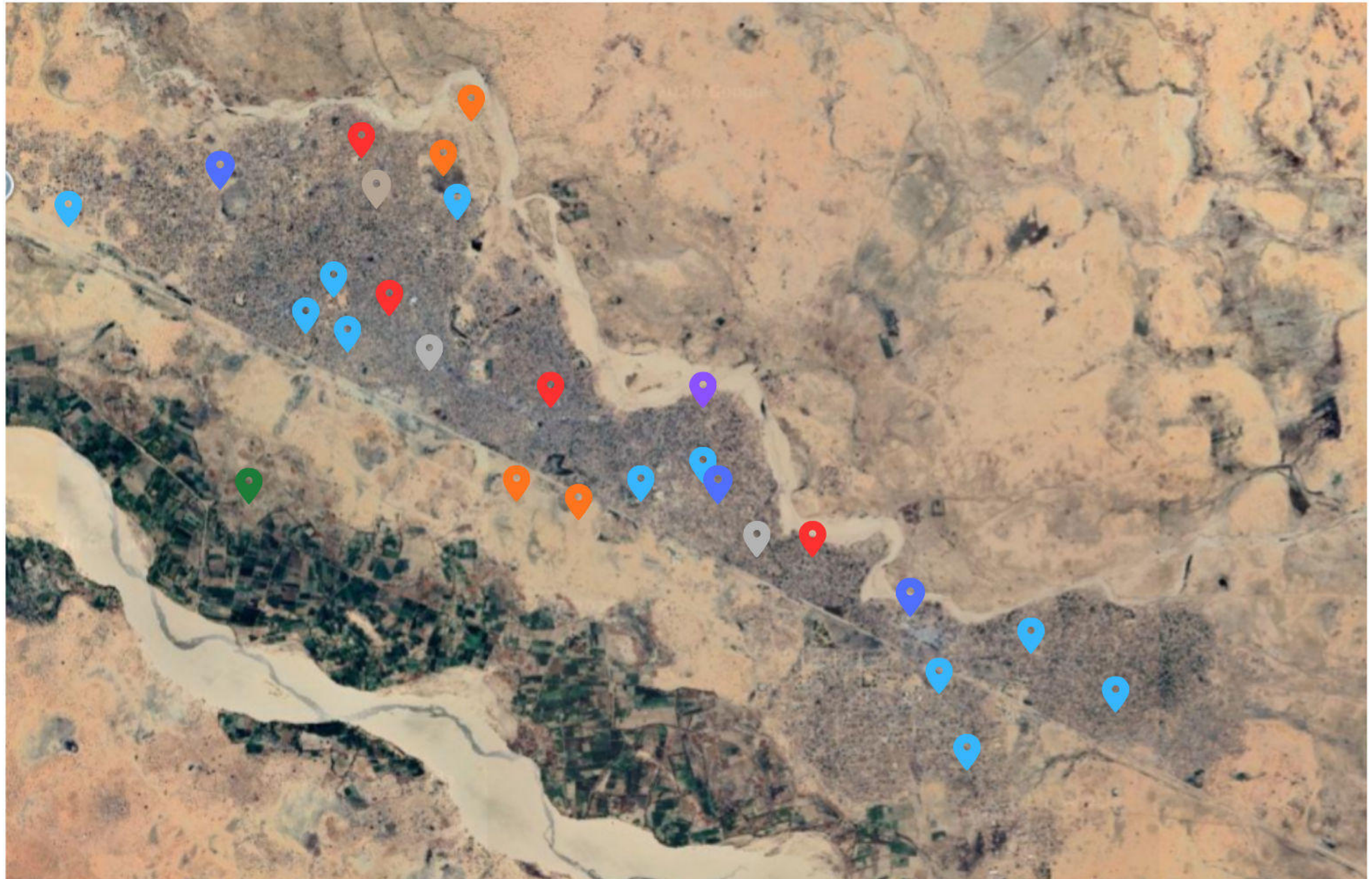
5. Livelihood and Agriculture

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
AGRICULTURAL BASE		
Agricultural Access	✗ Restricted	<i>Farmers often cannot reach farmland due to insecurity, particularly during the rainy season.</i>
Main Livelihoods	• small trade, casual labour and small-scale livestock. • Heavy dependence on food aid	
MARKETS AND TRADE		
Market Access	✗ Limited	<i>Movement to Nyala market could be constrained by checkpoints</i>

6. Protection and Psychosocial Support

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
GBV Services	~ Partial	UNHCR partners provide GBV awareness, psychosocial support and community-based protection networks.
Child Protection / Psychosocial	~ Partial	Child-protection supervision (e.g. SPCR historically); widespread "collective stress"; idle, unprotected youth.
Vulnerable Groups	- Children at high risk of malnutrition and disease. - Women and female-headed households face heightened protection and registration barriers.	

-  Schools +Kindergarten
-  Health Centre
-  Community Centers and Playgrounds
-  Vocational Centre
-  Water Wells
-  Agricultural Land
-  Local Market
-  grave yard



The total population of the camp between 300,000 and 450,000

ANNEX 6F

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1. Population and Geographic Context

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS
POPULATION FIGURES	
Current Population	• ~35,000 officially assessed refugees. • [REDACTED] • Predominantly Sudanese refugees.
SPATIAL STRUCTURE	
Spatial Structure	• [REDACTED] . • Rectangular camp divided by major roads. • [REDACTED] • [REDACTED]
Key Landmarks	• Hospital. • Multiple water stations. • [REDACTED] • [REDACTED] • Primary, intermediate and secondary schools.

2. Water and Sanitation

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
OVERALL STATUS		
Centralized Water System	✓ Functional	<i>Functional but overstretched. Water stations distribute water to all sectors.</i>
School Water Access	✓ Functional	<i>Functional.</i>
Sanitation Infrastructure	~ Partial	<i>Not extensively documented.</i>
SPECIFIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
Water Infrastructure	• Multiple water reservoirs. • Sector-based water distribution points. • School water stations.	
BURDEN AND IMPACT		
Key Burden and Impact	• High temperatures make water access critical for education and health. • Increasing population pressures infrastructure.	

3. Health Infrastructure and Access

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
FACILITY STATUS		
Hospital / Health Centre	~ Partial	One hospital serves entire camp population.
Medical Staff	~ Partial	Limited doctors, nurses and birth attendants.
Surgical Capacity	X Non-Functional	No surgery available.
Maternal Care	~ Partial	Traditional birth attendants and maternity services present but inadequate.

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
Mental Health Services	X Non-Functional	<i>No dedicated mental health services documented.</i>
Medicine Supply	X Inadequate	<i>Basic antibiotics only.</i>
REFERRAL AND ACCESS		
Referral Pathway	• Abéché (100+ km). • Delays frequently life-threatening.	
Key Harm Observation	• One facility serves up to 50,000 refugees. • Serious cases often cannot receive timely treatment.	

4. Education

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
SCHOOL INVENTORY		
School Inventory	• 6–7 primary schools. • 1 intermediate school. • 1 secondary school. • Multiple kindergarten centers.	
Current Enrollment	• ~5,350 students.	
CURRENT STATUS BY LEVEL		
Teacher Presence	~ Partial	Approximately 212 teachers.
Educational Infrastructure	~ Partial	Schools functioning but overcrowded.
Vocational Education	X Non-Functional	No vocational education documented.
STRUCTURAL BARRIERS		
Key Drivers of Decline	• Teacher funding reductions. • Humanitarian budget cuts. • Population growth. • Severe overcrowding.	
Key Harm Observation	• Double-shift schooling required. • Large class sizes reduce educational quality.	

5. Livelihood and Agriculture

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
AGRICULTURAL BASE		
Agricultural Land	X Limited	Limited agricultural land.
Main Livelihoods	- Casual labor. - Small trade. - Humanitarian assistance.	
Main Crops	Not significant.	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT		
Livelihood Infrastructure	X Mostly Collapsed	Mostly collapsed.
LIVELIHOOD CRISIS — CHILD LABOR RISKS		
Child Labor Risks	Gold mining among children and orphans.	

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS
Key Harm Observation	• Mining-related illness and school dropouts.

6. Psychological Support and Child Protection

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS
Dedicated Psychosocial Services	X Non-Functional <i>No dedicated psychosocial services.</i>
Child-Friendly Spaces	~ Partial <i>Schools and kindergartens only.</i>
Mental Health Capacity	X Non-Functional <i>No dedicated capacity documented.</i>
Vulnerable Children	• High number of orphans and economically vulnerable children.
Community Requests	• Child protection. • Mental health support. • Support for orphans. • Youth programs.

7. Communications and Public Administration

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS
Humanitarian Infrastructure	• [REDACTED] • [REDACTED] • Education NGOs.
Market Infrastructure	~ Partial <i>[REDACTED]</i>
Communications Services	~ Partial <i>[REDACTED] and communication services.</i>
Security Environment	~ Partial <i>History of refugee-host conflict.</i>
Key Harm Observation	[REDACTED] .

ANNEX 6G

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Infrastructure Matrix - [REDACTED]

Comprehensive infrastructure profile — [REDACTED]

1. Population and Geographic Context

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS
POPULATION FIGURES	
Current Population	- Large refugee population (estimated tens of thousands). - Population distributed across multiple sectors and blocks.
SPATIAL STRUCTURE	
Spatial Structure	- Residential blocks organized into sectors [REDACTED] - Approximately 75% residential and 25% institutional space. [REDACTED]
Key Landmarks	- Security administration center. - Main health center. - Main market. - Agricultural areas. - Stream (khor). - Schools and kindergarten centers. - Distance-learning center.

2. Water and Sanitation

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
OVERALL STATUS		
Centralized Water System	~ Partial	Water access relies largely on natural watercourses and local distribution.
School Water Access	~ Partial	Partial school water access.
Sanitation Infrastructure	~ Partial	Not extensively documented.
SPECIFIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
Water Infrastructure	• Permanent khor near camp. • Seasonal water sources. • Limited formal infrastructure.	
BURDEN AND IMPACT		
Key Burden and Impact	• Seasonal flooding affects access to water and sanitation. • Environmental contamination risks.	

3. Health Infrastructure and Access

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
FACILITY STATUS		
Hospital / Health Centre	~ Partial	One health center serves camp population.
Medical Staff	~ Partial	13 volunteers, nurses, midwives, one doctor, one mental health worker.
Surgical Capacity	X Non-Functional	No surgery available.
Maternal Care	~ Partial	Basic delivery services available.
Mental Health Services	~ Partial	One mental health nurse.

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
Medicine Supply	~ Partial	<i>Basic medicines available but inconsistent.</i>
REFERRAL AND ACCESS		
Referral Pathway	• [REDACTED] and Abéché depending on severity.	
Key Harm Observation	• No surgical capability. • Chronic shortages of equipment and specialists.	

4. Education

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
SCHOOL INVENTORY		
School Inventory	• 7 primary schools. • 1 intermediate school. • 1 secondary school. • Multiple kindergarten centers.	
Current Enrollment	• ~5,000–6,000 students.	
CURRENT STATUS BY LEVEL		
Teacher Presence	~ Partial	<i>135–200 teachers.</i>
Educational Infrastructure	~ Partial	<i>Schools functioning but severely overcrowded.</i>
Vocational Education	X Non-Functional	<i>No vocational education documented.</i>
STRUCTURAL BARRIERS		
Key Drivers of Decline	• Shortage of qualified teachers. • Long walking distances for students.	
Key Harm Observation	• Some classrooms exceed manageable capacity. • Children walk several kilometers daily.	

5. Livelihood and Agriculture

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
AGRICULTURAL BASE		
Agricultural Land	✓ Functional	<i>Agricultural land functional.</i>
Main Livelihoods	• Agriculture. • Livestock activities. • Small businesses. • Market trade.	
Main Crops	• Sesame. • Groundnuts. • Garlic. • Onions. • Seasonal crops.	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT		
Livelihood Infrastructure	~ Partial	<i>Partial livelihood infrastructure.</i>
LIVELIHOOD CRISIS — CHILD LABOR RISKS		
Child Labor Risks	• Agricultural labor and informal work.	
Key Harm Observation	• Dependence on seasonal agriculture and land rental.	

6. Psychological Support and Child Protection

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
Dedicated Psychosocial Services	X Non-Functional	<i>No dedicated psychosocial services.</i>
Child-Friendly Spaces	~ Partial	<i>Schools and kindergartens only.</i>
Mental Health Capacity	~ Partial	<i>One mental health nurse.</i>
Vulnerable Children	• Significant educational vulnerability and poverty.	
Community Requests	• Psychosocial services. • Child protection support.	

7. Communications and Public Administration

THEME / SECTOR	STATUS / DETAILS	
Humanitarian Infrastructure	• Education and health NGO presence.	
Market Infrastructure	✓ Functional	<i>Main market and smaller satellite markets.</i>
Communications Services	~ Partial	<i>Internet learning center.</i>
Security Environment	~ Partial	<i>Trade routes considered only semi-safe.</i>
Key Harm Observation	• Flooding and economic instability affect market operations.	