EMERGENCY SITUATION IN CHAD

Update on arrivals from Sudan

as of 19 May 2024

Given the persistence of conflicts in Sudan and the constant influx of new refugees and returnees, the Chadian government estimates that the number of refugees and returnees could reach **910,000*** in Chad by the end of **2024**.

595,346**
New arrivals fixed or in the process of being fixed

169,466
Households

37
Host villages

New arrivals per province

OUADDAI	SILA	WADI FIRA	ENNEDI-EST
414,366	93,841	80,109	7,030

Individual biometric registration

(Abeche, Adre, Am Nabak, Arkoum, Djabal, Farchana, Gaga, Goz Amir, Iridimi, Kounougou, Métché, Mile, Aboutengué, Oure Cassoni, Touloum, Zabout & Tissi)

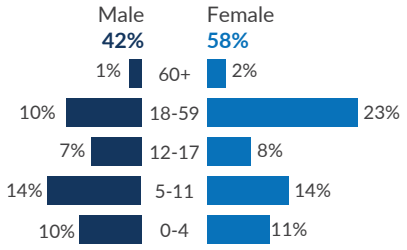
520,494
Registered and pre-registered **individuals**

146,211
Households

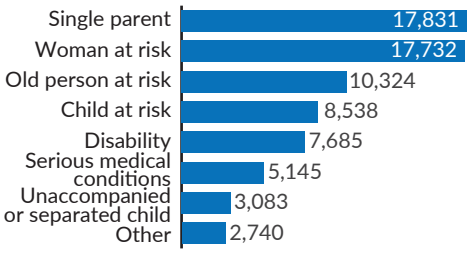
88%
registered are **women** & **children** of which **23%** are women

14%
registered have **specific needs**

Age and gender breakdown of registered persons



Registered persons with specific needs

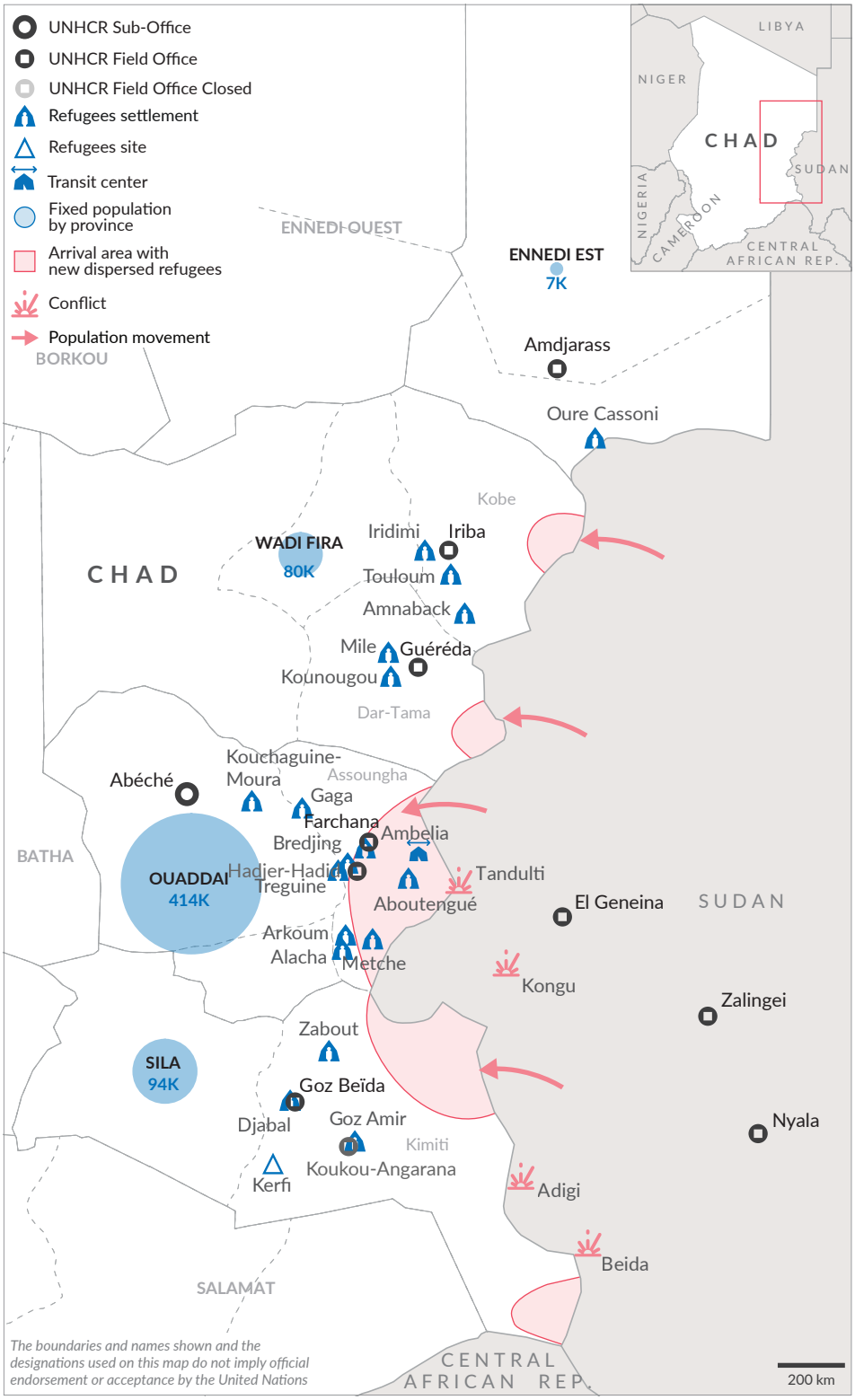


171,124***
Migrants Returnees **arrivals (Estimated)**

93%
Returnees are **women & children**

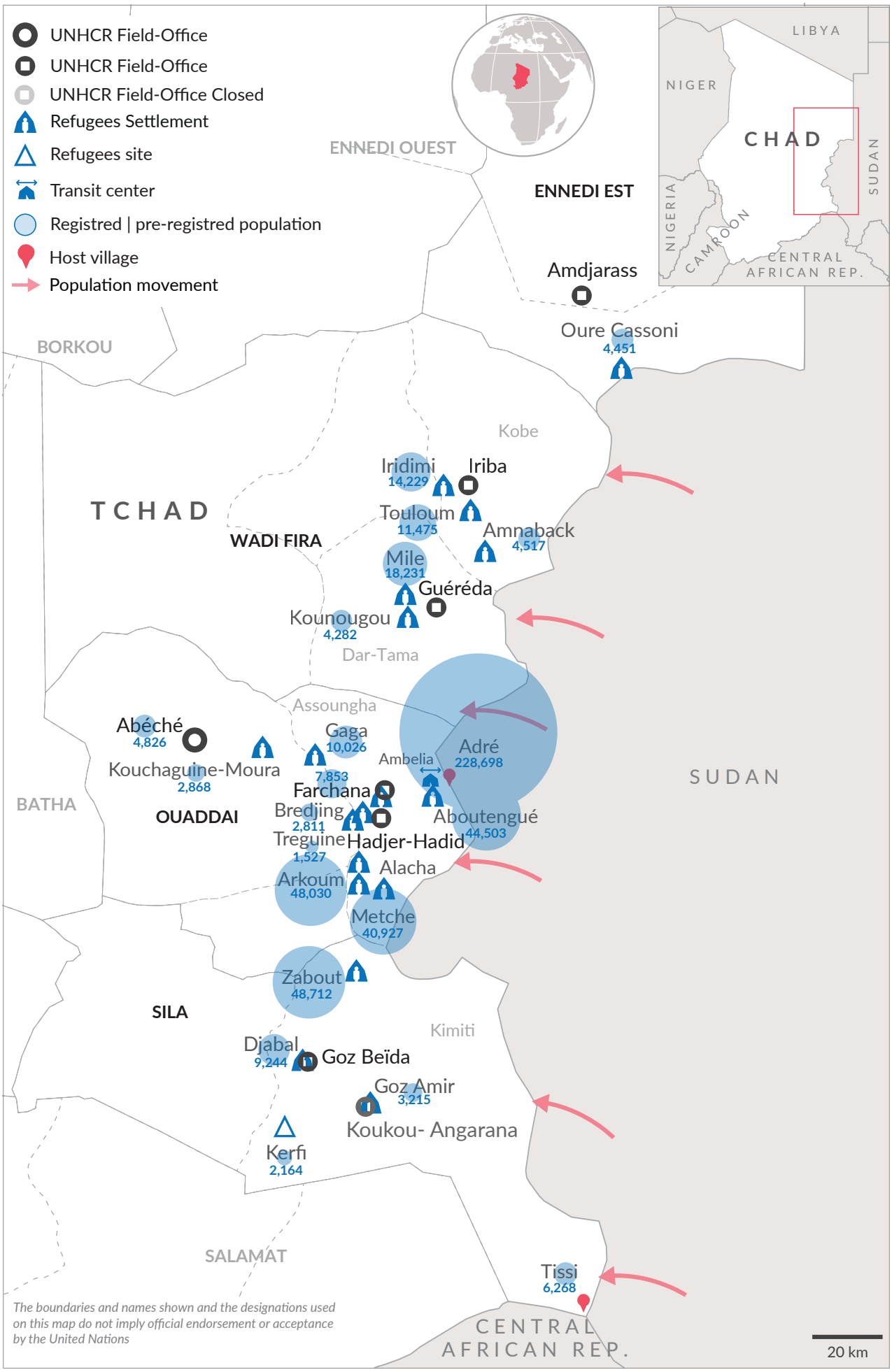
Context

Since the beginning of the conflict in Sudan on April 15, 2023, the CNARR, UNHCR and IOM have noted an influx of people forced to flee including Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees who arrived spontaneously in Chad through over 32 border entry points mainly in the provinces of Ouaddai, Sila, Wadi-Fira and Ennedi Est in Eastern Chad. From the onset of the influx, humanitarian workers are supporting the Chadian Government and local authorities to provide life saving assistance and a set of Protection services both in spontaneous sites ; in the extension of old settlements as well as the newly established settlements. As of date under the leadership of the Government and UNHCR 44% of refugees have been relocated from the spontaneous arrival sites to both the extension and newly established settlements where refugees and host communities benefit from the services delivered by the humanitarian teams.



*Source: Estimation by the Chadian government
**Around 26,000 new arrivals have been reported, but not yet fixed.
Based on border monitoring, observations during first counting activities and protection activities during refugee relocation, we have reasons to believe that this figure could experience a reduction by about 20%. The completion of the relocation process and individual biometric registration, which will take place in the Refugees settlement, will confirm precise refugee figures.
***Source: OIM/DTM, Chad — Sudan crisis response: Situation update 34 (20 May 2024)

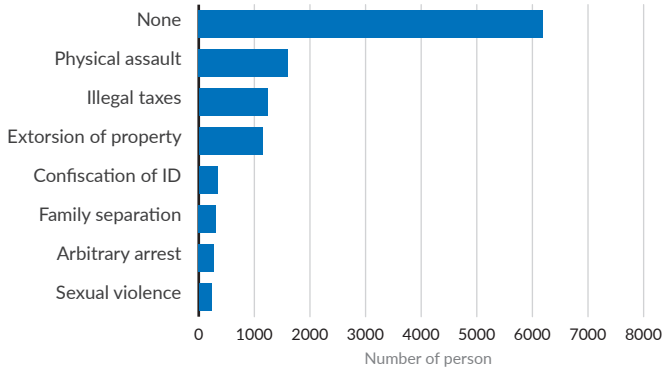
Sources: UNHCR, CNARR, OIM & OSM



Sources: UNHCR, CNARR & OSM

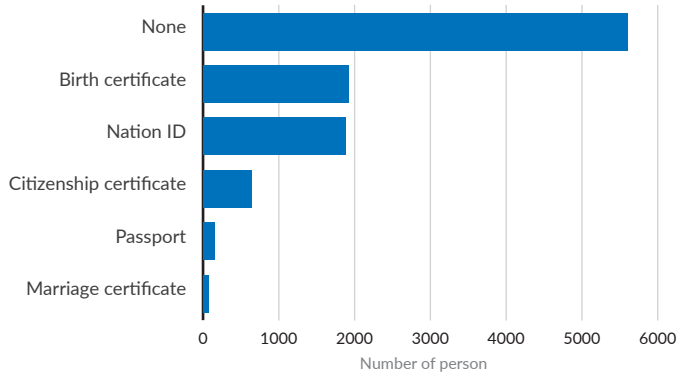
ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND ASYLUM

What types of identified dangers or threats are you exposed to?



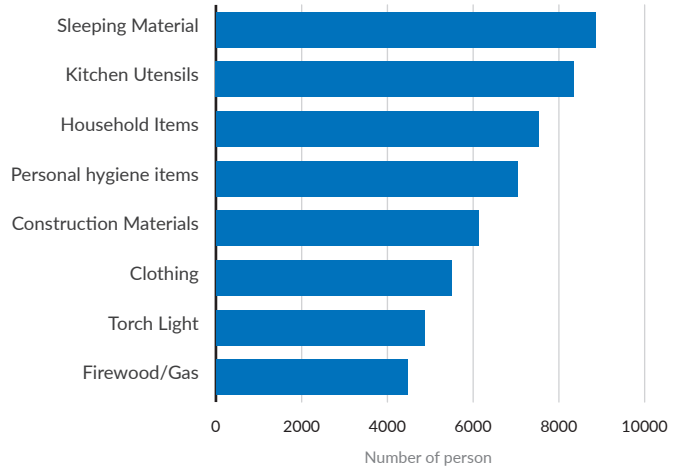
DOCUMENTATION

What type of individual document do you possess?



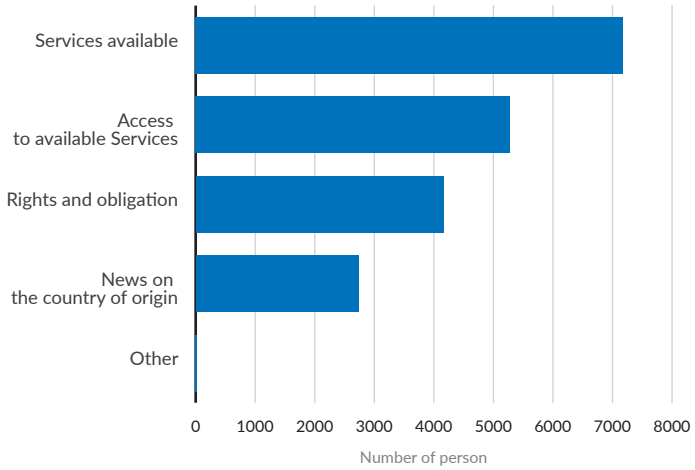
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

What category of items does your family need the most?



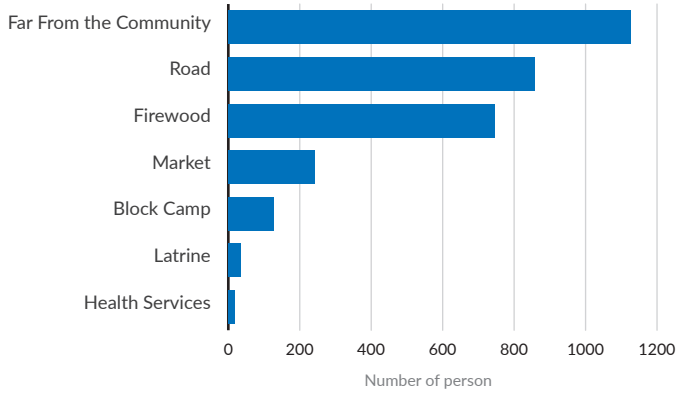
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

What type of information would you like to receive from humanitarian workers and authorities?



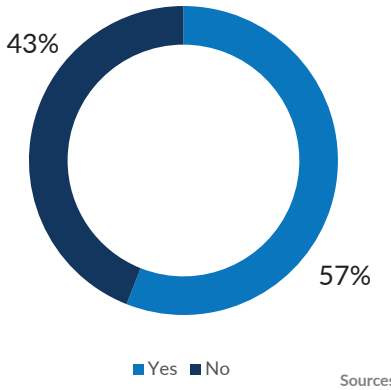
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Are there specific places in the host community where you do not feel safe?



EDUCATION

Are there any school-age children in your family?



Sources: UNHCR, CRT 'P21'

The Project 21 is a regional protection monitoring system, launched in 2020 to address gaps in data collection and analysis on protection in West and Central Africa. The inter-agency project mobilizes partners to collect a set of data using harmonized tools and a common methodology to generate joint analysis of the situation, risks, and protection trends.

As of 31 March 2024, more than 9,000 newly arrived refugees have been interviewed in Chad for the Sudanese emergency. This represents a subset of the collected data.