Women awaiting at the departure point in Tiné to be relocated to Maïba. © UNHCR/Ramadji, June 2026

Weekly Highlights

- From 05 - 11 July, **2,008 people** (563 households**)** were relocated from the border to inland sites to Arkoum (Ouaddaï Province), under the accelerated relocation programme.
- Since 15 April 2026, a cumulative **25,676 individuals (6,957 households)** have been relocated under the accelerated relocation programme (64% completed), bringing the total number relocated since January 2026 to **41,948 refugees. (49%)**
- Since April 2023, UNHCR and partners have relocated **642,843 individuals (**172,002 households) from the borders to secure sites in Ennedi East (78,945), Sila (81,304), Wadi Fira (198,479) and Ouaddai (284 115).
- Since 15 April 2026, a total of **32,131 refugees** has been biometrically registered and 8,638 others have been preregistered, making a total of **40,769 individuals** under OCHA-US funding.
- Since April 2026, 14,900 newly relocated refugees received cash support for NFI and hot meals, with an additional person with specific needs (PSNs) receiving targeted top-up support
- Since April 2026, a total of **7,529 emergency shelters** constructed across selected sites in the Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira.

Overview

To enhance the safety and protection of more than 200,000 Sudanese refugees living in border areas, UNHCR, in coordination with the Government of Chad and humanitarian partners, launched an accelerated relocation initiative to move refugees away from insecure border zones to safer inland sites. In 2026, the operation targets nearly 85,500 refugees residing in border locations in Adré (Ouaddaï), Tiné (Wadi Fira), and Adénour, Goz Amir and Moudeina (Sila). Following the validation of the accelerated relocation plan in April 2026, the initiative received support from key donors, including the European Union, Italy, Japan, the United Arab Emirates, and the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa (RHF-WCA). This report presents an overview of the relocation response, with particular emphasis on activities supported by the RHF-WCA.

UNHCR and Partners Response

Community Engagement and Refugee Mobilization: Community outreach and sensitization activities continued through site-based awareness sessions, gathering points, and door-to-door engagement. Additional outreach workers are deployed following dedicated briefings on the relocation process, reinforcing existing community mobilisation efforts and ensuring refugees are informed about relocation procedures and available assistance.

Registration and Documentation: Since April 2026, over **32 130 refugees** have been registered in UNHCR's ProGres V4 database by the Government of Chad with UNHCR support, bringing to **64% of the refugee population** biometrically registered in Chad. Registered refugees received documentation that enhances freedom of movement and facilitates access to essential services, including healthcare, education, and protection.

Relocation movements: Between 05 - 11 July, 2,008 individuals (563 households) were relocated from border areas to safer inland sites. Since the launch of the accelerated relocation operation, 25,676 individuals (6,957 households) have been relocated to Ouaddaï 68% (Arkoum, Kouchaguine-Moura, and Dougui – 1%), Wadi Fira (Maïba – 16%), and Sila (Kerfi – 16%). Since January 2026, UNHCR and its partners have relocated 41,948 refugees - representing approximately 49% of the 2026 relocation target - from border areas to secure sites in Ennedi Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddaï, and Sila.

In addition, UNHCR has transferred 6,139 individuals (1,386 households) from Wadi to the new extension of the Ouré-Cassoni site, out of a planned caseload of 20,000 people.

Cash-Based and Material Assistance: WFP continues to provide general food assistance across refugee sites, while UNHCR delivers cash assistance for non-food items (NFIs) and hot meals, complemented by targeted top-up support for persons with specific needs (PSNs). To date, 14,870 newly relocated refugees in Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira, and Sila have received cash assistance. Each beneficiary receives 20,000 XAF, including 6,000 XAF for hot meals and 14,000 XAF for NFIs, while PSNs receive an additional 33,500 XAF top-up grant to address their specific vulnerabilities.

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation

Water Supply: Water Supply: Average water availability across relocation sites remains below the emergency standard at 10.8 litres per person per day. Rehabilitation and expansion works are underway to improve water production and distribution, while water trucking continues to meet the needs of newly arrived populations.

Progress has been recorded in several locations: In Kouchaguine-Moura, the construction of a 50 m³ water tower is 85% complete, with 20 water points rehabilitated and 15 additional water points under rehabilitation. In Arkoum Extension, IRC and CRT continue daily water trucking of 50 m³ to serve newly arrived refugees, while construction of the water tower has reached 30% completion. In Maïba, water production has increased to 35 m³ per day, Borehole F2 has been fully completed, a 66 kVA generator installed, and construction of the elevated tank platform is ongoing.

Sanitation: Since 15 April 2026, a total of **1,287 latrines and showers** have been constructed across relocation sites, including 493 in Arkoum, 460 in Kouchaguine-Moura, 250 in Kerfi, and 84 in Maïba, significantly improving sanitation coverage for newly relocated refugees.

Shelter Assistance: UNHCR and partners have completed **7,529 emergency shelters** across relocation sites, including 2,415 in Arkoum, 1,780 in Oure Cassoni, 1,310 in Kouchaguine-Moura, 1,000 in Kerfi, 500 in Maïba, and 524 in Goudrane. In addition, NRC has constructed 300 shelters in Kouchaguine-Moura. Shelter construction remains ongoing at several refugee-hosting sites in Ennedi Est and Wadi Fira, including Amnabak, Goudrane/Iridimi, and Touloum, to support continued refugee arrivals and relocation efforts.

Courtesy visits to newly relocated households at Kerfi. © UNHCR/ June 2026

Health and Nutrition

Through the regular provision of medicines, medical supplies and equipment to **23 health centres**, UNHCR, with the support of its donors, helped ensure the continuity of essential health services in refugee-hosting areas across **Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira, Ennedi Est, and Sila**. In June 2026, health partners continued delivering integrated primary healthcare, maternal and child health services, nutrition programmes, vaccination campaigns, and health promotion activities for refugees and host communities. A total of **91,470 curative consultations** were conducted, with 54% in Ouaddaï, 37% in Wadi Fira/Ennedi Est, and 9% in Sila. Respiratory infections, malaria, and diarrheal diseases remain the main causes of morbidity.

Health facilities also recorded 2,806 deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, while 4,564 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 3,007 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted and treated. In addition, 4,141 children were vaccinated against measles.

The health sector played a critical role in supporting refugee relocation operations. With the support of partners—including ACF, MSF-E, UNICEF, and WFP in Métché, as well as ADES, ALIMA/AS, and MSF-H in Sila—health teams provided medical screening, ambulance services, mobile clinics, and referrals, ensuring continuity of care throughout the relocation process.

Coordination

Relocation operations are coordinated by UNHCR in support of CNARR and in close collaboration with local and traditional authorities. In Ouaddaï, implementation relies on a broad partnership network, including AIRD, ADES, APLFT, JRS, OHDEL, CRT, IRC, LMI, ACTED, CIAUD, NRC, DRC and refugee leaders, covering protection, community engagement, cash assistance, food security, shelter and essential services.

Community mobilization was reinforced through the deployment of 15 outreach workers from ACTED, APLFT, JRS, DHD and CRT, who supported awareness-raising and refugee engagement activities.

In Wadi Fira, regular coordination meetings involving CNARR, CRT, AIRD, IRC, JRS, SECADEV, LMI, NIRVANA, ECO CITOYEN, NRC and INTERSOS continue to ensure alignment on relocation planning, timelines and sectoral responsibilities, facilitating a coordinated approach from departure points through reception and site allocation. Communication partners also play a critical role in promoting community mobilization, information-sharing and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.

Sectoral Gaps and challenges in Refugee Relocation –Eastern Chad

The planned relocation of 15,000 to 30,000 refugees per site across Eastern Province will place significant pressure on already overstretched services. Current resources remain insufficient to meet needs, risking the sustainability of the relocation response. Available funding currently covers only life-saving assistance for approximately 40,000 relocated refugees, leaving critical gaps for an additional 45,000 people in 2026.

Protection and GBV: Services remain under-resourced, with limited outreach capacity, case management, and community infrastructure. Insufficient Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mechanisms reduce access to information and feedback.

Shelter: A critical shortfall of over 12,000 family shelters persists across sites, particularly in Abouteingue (4,033), Métché (6,300), and Arkoum (2,061), leaving many households exposed to inadequate living conditions. This shortfall continues to expose vulnerable households to inadequate living conditions.

WASH: Significant gaps remain across the WASH service chain, including water supply systems and sanitation infrastructure. Over 14,600 latrines are still needed, increasing the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks and undermining minimum standards.

Education: The sector faces major shortages of teachers, classrooms, and learning materials. In Arkoum and Métché alone, 710 teachers and 192 classrooms are required, while existing infrastructure is unable to accommodate the growing number of school-aged children.

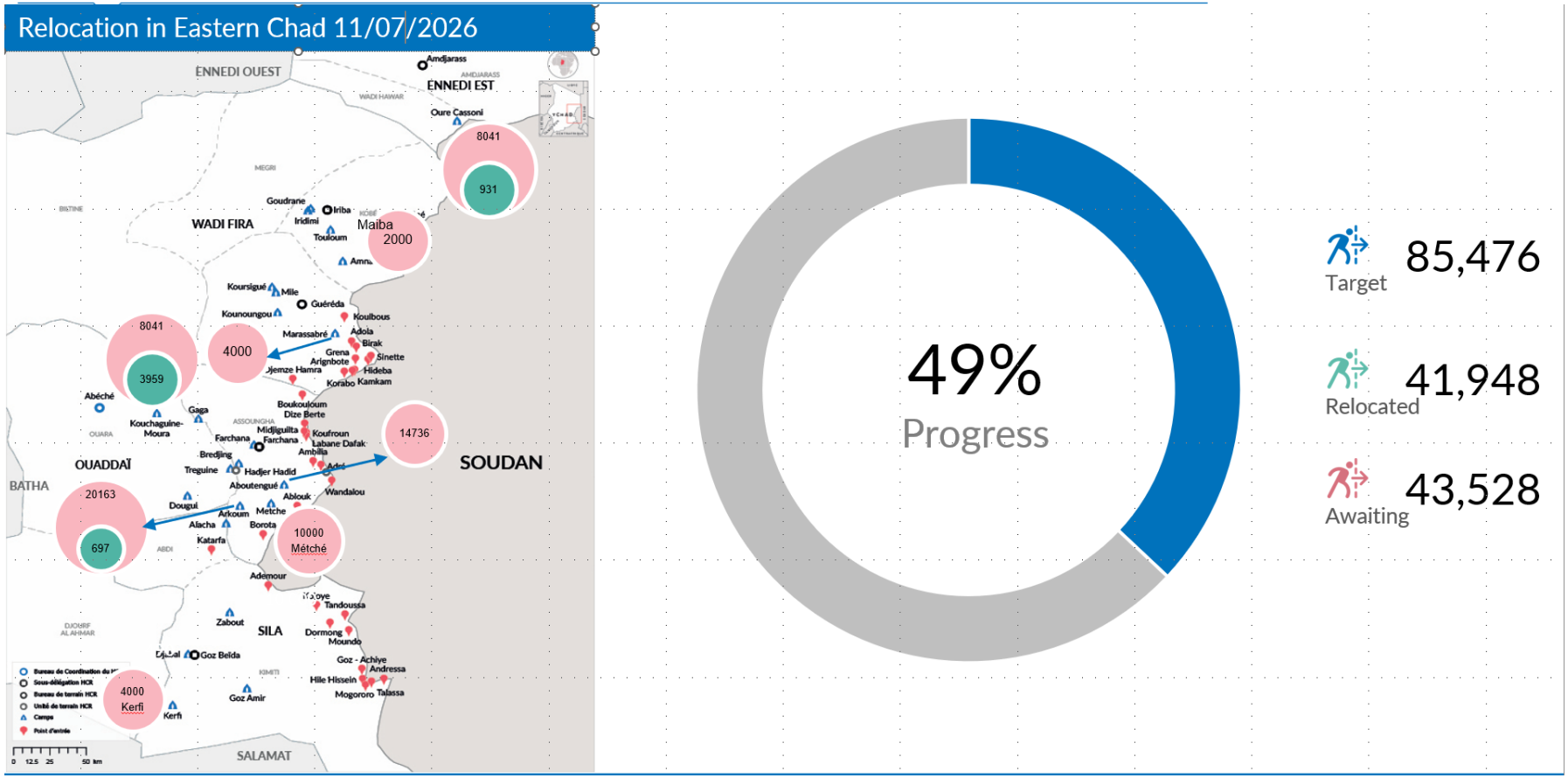
Health: Health systems are overstretched, facing shortages of staff, mobile clinics, ambulances, medicines, equipment, and referral funding. In Arkoum, an additional 63 health workers and four mobile clinics are required to meet needs.

Operational risks: Without additional support, delays in site readiness and service delivery are likely to persist, potentially slowing relocations, increasing protection risks, and worsening living conditions, while further straining relations with host communities.

Actors involved in the response:

UN Sister Agency: OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP

Local and international partners: ACF, ACTED, ADES, AIRD, ALIMA/AS, APLFT, CIAUD, CNARR, CRT, DRC, EBV, ECO CITOYEN, INTERSOS, IRC, JRS, KITES, LMI, MSF-E, MSF-H, NIRVANA, NRC, OHDEL, and SECADEV.



Target 85,476

Relocated 41,948

Awaiting 43,528

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