

# CHAD EMERGENCY UPDATE

OUADDAI PROVINCE (EASTERN CHAD)

4,754

Total estimated number of new arrivals since 15.01.21

0

New arrival transferred to the Transit Centre in Adre for quarantine

2,478

New arrivals relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp after quarantine

10,920

Total population in Kouchaguine-Moura camp since 04 February 2020

## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### West Darfur intercommunal clashes led to new displacement

On 15 January, in one of the Krinding IDP camps in West Darfur, an Arab man and his son were reportedly stabbed by a Masalit assailant. The father and son were taken to the hospital, but the father died on 16 January. This episode triggered intercommunal clashes between the two communities and forced 5,000 Sudanese people to cross the border into Chad.

Between 3 and 9 April 2021, further violence between Arab and Masalit ethnicities displaced 1,860 Sudanese across the border into Chad. UNHCR offered them assistance and the option for relocation to Moura. However, most all of them have now returned to Sudan as the situation has slightly improved even though it remains unpredictable. So far, only 4 households/12 individuals remain at the border area in the Hileta village and will be relocated to the camp on 15 April 2021.



*New arrivals in Hileta village ©UNHCR/A.G. Mbaindiguim*

## Population Profile

The majority of 4,754 are women and children. They arrived exhausted, traumatized and often with signs of malnutrition. Refugees are scattered in various villages around the Sudanese/Chadian border in the areas of Tougoul-Tougli, Ferrik Tchoyo, Ardebe, Tarchana, Adre, Hile Moursal, Agang, Hileta, Bahou, Yakata and Goungour.

## Initial assessments and response

Following an alert of the authorities in eastern Chad, a joint mission comprising of UNHCR and CNARR (Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés) was conducted on 18 January 2021. A rapid assessment conducted jointly by UNHCR and CNARR, showed that they were in acute need of aid, including food, health services, water and sanitation, shelter, and core relief items.

The security situation in West Darfur remained volatile and unpredictable and was marked by new clashes in West Darfour that led to 1,860 new arrivals. UNHCR maintains close cross-border and protection monitoring. The new arrivals were reached out by UNHCR and its partners, but most of them returned back to their villages in Sudan by 14 April.

It is worth mentioning that in late December 2019, May and July 2020, clashes between Arab and Masalit ethnicities already displaced 18,500 Sudanese across the border into Chad. 8,442 out of them were hosted in Kouchguine-Moura camp while others are believed to have returned to Sudan. As of 13 April 2021, Kouchaguine-Moura camp hosts 10,920 including 2,478 individuals relocated this year from the transit center in Adre after completion of seven days of quarantine as recommended by the Chadian government authorities in accordance with COVID-19 prevention measures in the country.

## RELOCATION PROCESS

Since the start of the crisis, 644 households/2,478 individuals were moved from various villages around the border to the transit center in Adre for seven days of quarantine before their relocation to Kouchaguine-Moura camp. The next convoy is planned on Thursday, 15 April 2021 for 4 households/12 individuals.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### Protection

In close coordination with the government authorities, UNHCR has set up an emergency response to provide protection and assistance to the new arrivals. Border and protection monitoring are regularly carried out to assess the cross-border movements, identify the urgent protection needs of new arrivals and provide humanitarian support while ensuring the compliance with the fundamental principles of international protection.

1,142 households of 4,754 individuals have been pre-registered since the outbreak of the emergency in 2021, including 516 people with specific needs mainly women at risk, people with disability, elderly at risk, single parents, people with serious medical condition, children at risk and unaccompanied and separated children.

The initial protection assessments suggest that the vast majority of new arrivals do not consider returning to Sudan any time soon until the security situation will improve.

### Shelter and Core Relief Items

The rehabilitation of 3 transit emergency hangars and the construction of two additional ones (with a capacity of 40 households each) have been completed in Kouchaguine-Moura camp. The 2 new hangars set up in Adre increased the reception capacity for quarantine purposes before refugees can be moved to Kouchaguine-Moura camp safely.

The construction of 500 emergency shelters (17.5m<sup>2</sup>) in Kouchaguine-Moura camp is ongoing with the support of UNHCR's construction partner, ADES (L'Agence de Développement Economique et Social). 478 family shelters out of 500 planned were completed and 478 families were transferred from the transit emergency hangars to the family shelters.

In addition, FICR (Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge et du Croissant Rouge) has started the construction of 85 family shelters of which six of them are completed. The construction of 59 additional family shelters are needed to cover the needs of 644 households/2,478 individuals transferred in the camp since January 2021.



*Construction of emergency family shelters in Kouchaguine-Moura camp©UNHCR/E. Umutesi*

### Food

WFP provided monthly food distribution for March and April to refugees hosted in Kouchaguine-Moura camp. The next food distribution is planned in May 2021.

### Health

MSF France undertook a mission on 07 April 2021 in Kouchaguine- Moura camp to identify measles affected cases in the camp for possible treatment. A tent was installed at the health center in the camp which will serve as medical consultation of such cases.

### Water and Sanitation

The transit center, where new arrivals are accommodated, is equipped with a borehole with 2 reservoirs of 3000 liters each, served by a thermal water pumping system.

An emergency water system is operational in Kouchaguine-Moura camp, consisting of four boreholes, a network of pipeline, two steel storage tanks and various water points. 190m<sup>3</sup> of drinking water is being provided per day in Kouchaguine-Moura camp through direct pumping (80%) and water trucking (20%). This is equivalent to about 36 liters per person, per day. 42 additional water points are needed.

406 emergency latrines (76 communal latrines and 330 family latrines) and 227 showers are operational in Kouchaguine-Moura camp and FICR (Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge et du Croissant Rouge) has started the construction of 80 latrines and 80 showers in the camp. However, the need for other 250 emergency latrines and 250 showers are still crucial to cover the needs of new arrivals moved to Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

## Working in Partnership

UNHCR works in partnership with the Government of Chad, the Ouaddai Province authorities, CNARR (Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad (APLFT), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Help-Tchad, Tchad SOS, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), KITIR Emplois et Services (KITES), Organisation Humanitaire pour le Développement Local (OHDEL), L'Agence de Développement Economique et Social (ADES), MSF France, Croix Rouge Tchadienne (CRT), Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge et du Croissant Rouge (FICR) as well as with private companies and host communities.

## Donors Support

The first response has been provided by UNHCR re-prioritizing funds from its ongoing Programme. This has enabled a swift and prompt response, including the transfer of new arrivals from border areas to the transit center and the provision of protection and basic humanitarian aid.

However, additional funding is urgently needed to help relocating people out from the border area to the quarantine transit center first and subsequently to Kouchaguine-Moura camp and to expand the camp capacity, the humanitarian and protection responses and key basic services (health care and education in particular)

Protection, including prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, water and sanitation, hygiene, shelter, core relief items, health care, including COVID-19 prevention, education, access to energy and logistics are among UNHCR's key priorities.

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