

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.

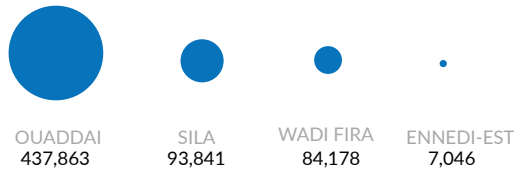
Context

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 45% 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.



622,928** New arrivals fixed or in the process of being fixed
175,483 Households
37 Host villages

New arrivals per province



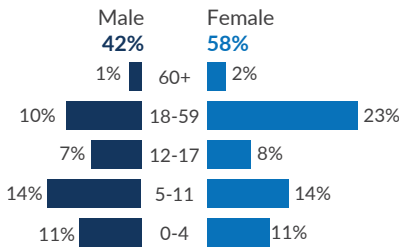
Individual biometric registration

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

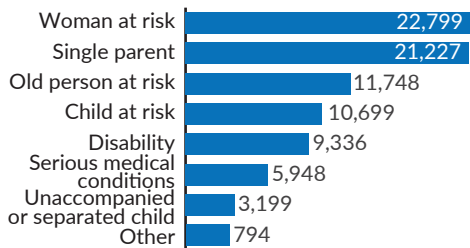
570,687 Registered and pre-registered individuals
163,278 Households

89% registered are women & children of which **26%** are women
13% registered have specific needs

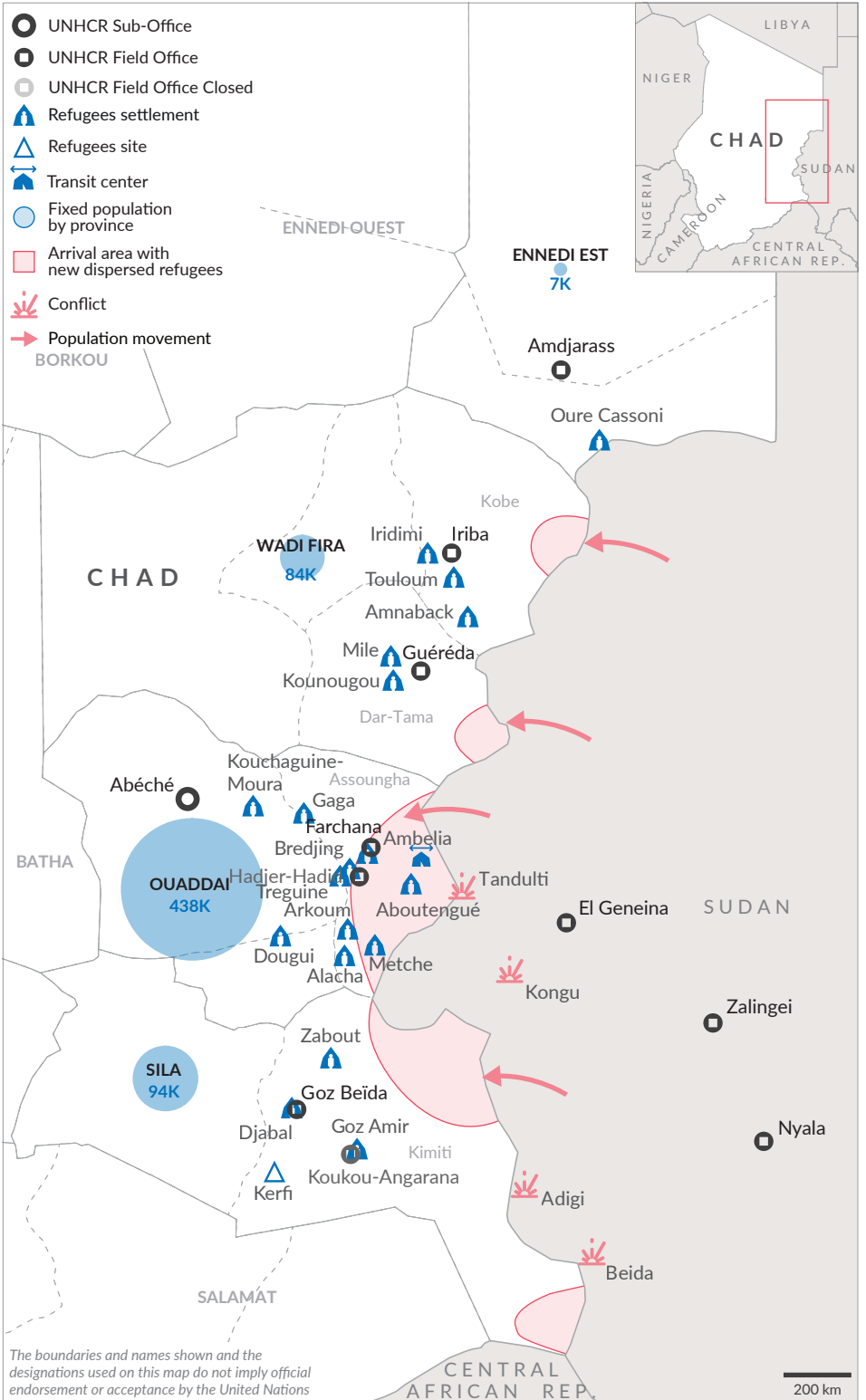
Age and gender breakdown of registered persons



Registered persons with specific needs



201,379*** Migrants Returnees arrivals (Estimated)
93% Returnees are women & children



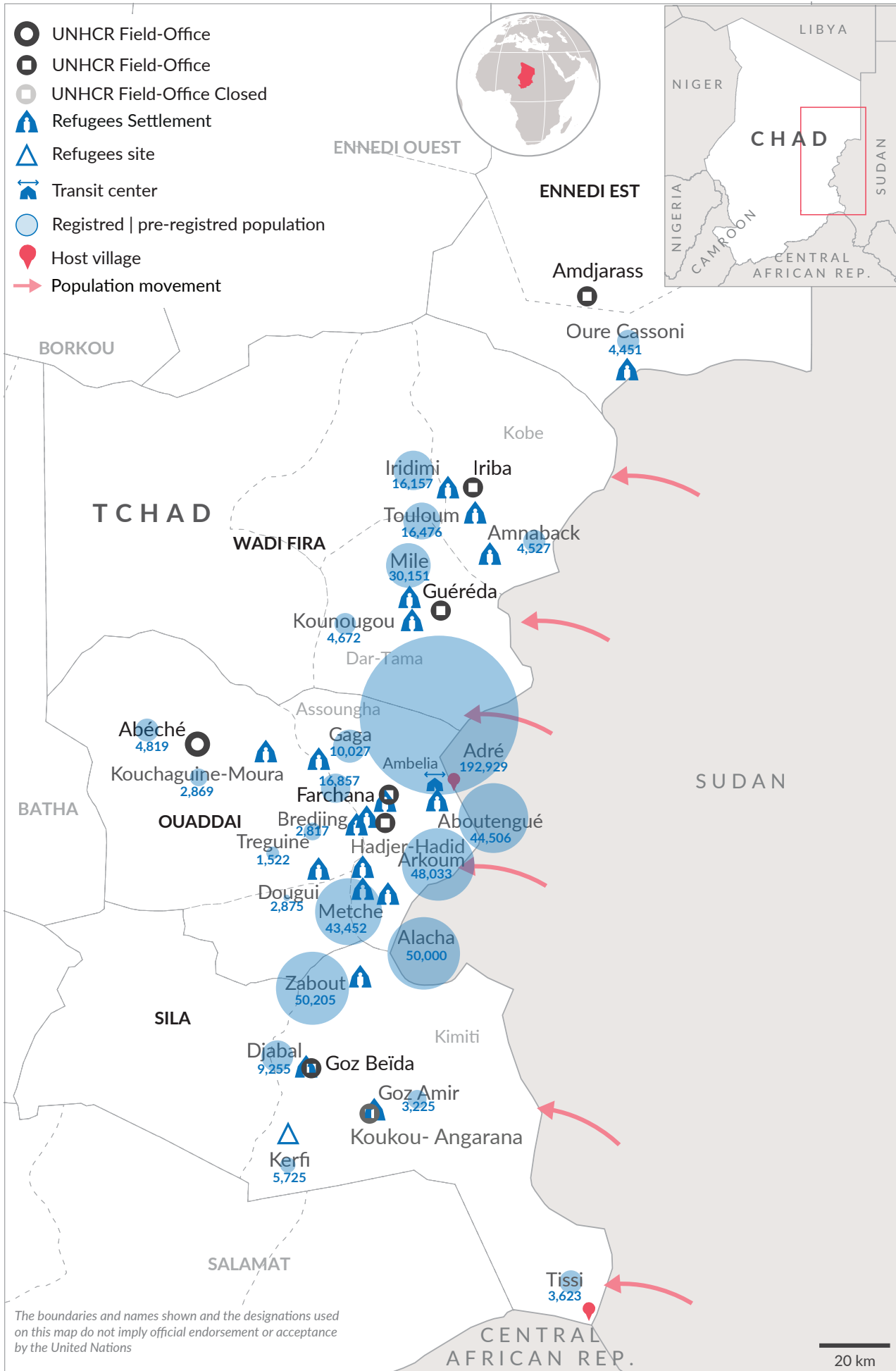
*Source: Estimation by the Chadian government

**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 36 (18 June 2024)

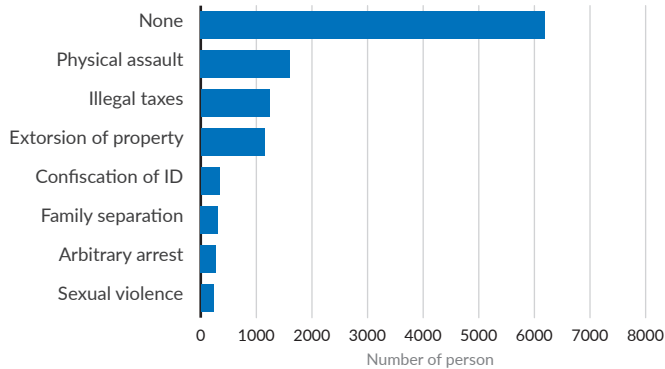
Sources: UNHCR, CNARR, OIM & OSM



Sources: UNHCR, CNARR & OSM

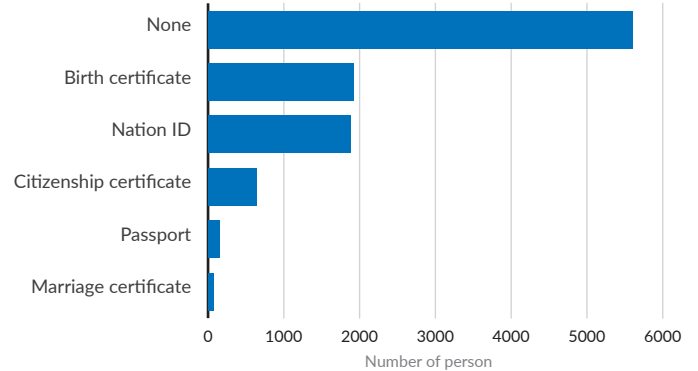
ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND ASYLUM

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



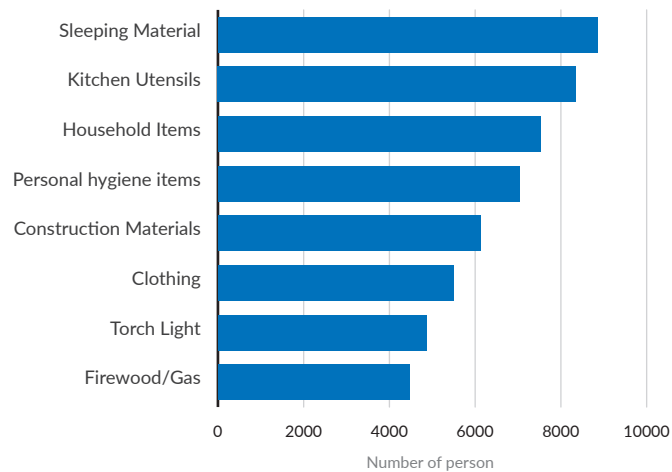
DOCUMENTATION

What type of individual document do you possess?



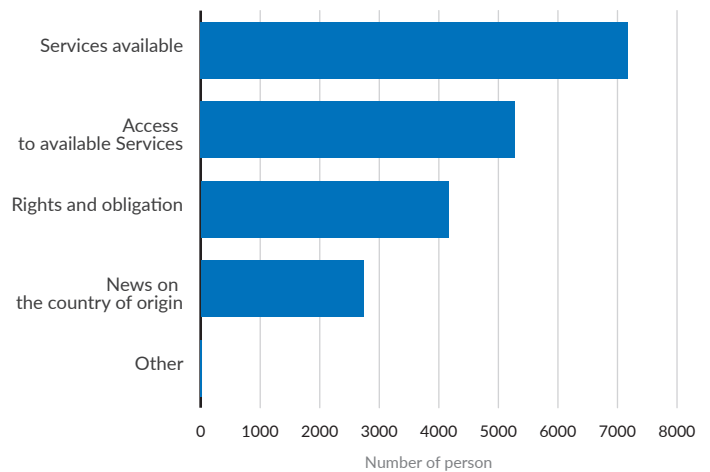
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

What category of items does your family need the most?



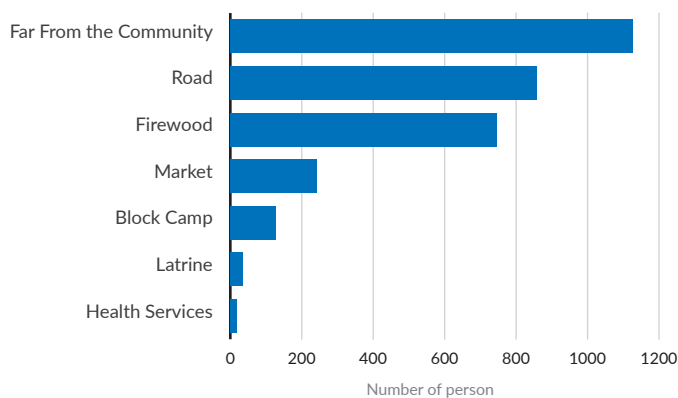
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

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



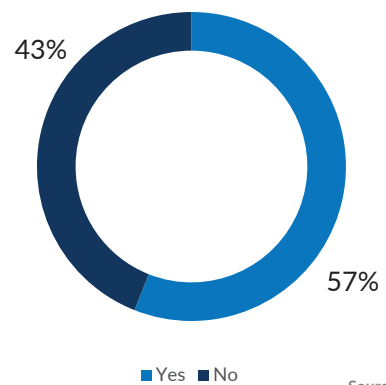
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

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.