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

Weekly Highlights

- From 13 - 18 July, **946 people** (283 households**)** were relocated from the border to inland sites to Arkoum (Ouaddaï Province), under the accelerated relocation programme.
- Since 15 April 2026, a cumulative **26,622 individuals (7,240 households)** have been relocated under the accelerated relocation programme, bringing the total number relocated since January 2026 to **43,108 refugees.**
- Since April 2023, UNHCR and partners have relocated **644,003 individuals (**172,397 households) from the borders to secure sites in Ennedi East (79,159), Sila (81,304), Wadi Fira (198,479) and Ouaddai (285,061).
- Since 15 April 2026, a total of **38,754 refugees** has been biometrically registered and 9,922 others have been preregistered, making a total of **480,676 individuals** under OCHA-US funding.
- **The Vulnerability-Based Assistance (VBA)** exercise has been completed in Sila, and remains ongoing in Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira. As of 18 July, **255,836 households** out of the planned **315,000** (81%).
- Since April 2026, a total of **9,572 emergency shelters** constructed across selected sites in the Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira, improving living conditions for newly relocated refugee families.

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, nearly 38,800 refugees have been biometrically registered in UNHCR's ProGres V4 database by the Government of Chad with UNHCR support, bringing the proportion of refugees biometrically registered in the country to 65%. Registered refugees have received identity documents that enhance their freedom of movement and facilitate access to essential services, including healthcare, education, and protection.

Relocation Operations and Logistics: From 13 to 18 July, three relocation convoys were organized along the Adré–Arkoum corridor, enabling the transportation of 2,030 packages, representing 442 metric tonnes of luggage and personal belongings. These operations were carried out by the logistics partner AIRD, through the deployment of light vehicles, trucks, and dedicated teams responsible for transporting refugees and their belongings.

To support shelter construction in Arkoum, 8,010 tarpaulins (4 x 5 metres) were transferred from the Farchana warehouse for the construction of emergency shelters. Regular rotations continue between Adré and the refugee sites to ensure the progressive transfer of refugees and their belongings. Each convoy is supported by an operational escort comprising an ambulance, a *Détachement pour la Protection des Humanitaires et Réfugiés* (DPHR) escort vehicle, and a UNHCR vehicle, ensuring the safety and smooth implementation of the relocation process.

Relocation Movements: Between 13 and 18 July, 946 individuals (283 households) were relocated from border areas to safer sites inland. Since the launch of the accelerated relocation operation, 26,622 individuals (7,240 households) have been relocated to Ouaddaï (70%), including the sites of Arkoum, Kouchaguine-Moura and Dougui; Wadi Fira (15%), including Maïba; and Sila (15%), including Kerfi.

Cash-Based and Material Assistance: To date, 20,000 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.

Education: As part of efforts to expand the capacity of existing educational infrastructure in Arkoum, UNHCR's partner JRS is continuing the construction of 10 classrooms to improve learning conditions for refugee children and members of host communities.

Construction of 10 classrooms underway by JRS in Arkoum.© UNHCR/2026

Shelter Assistance

In addition to the installation of tents in Kouchaguine-Moura and Arkoum, UNHCR and its partners have completed the construction of 9,572 emergency shelters, including 6,715 funded through the FHRAOC. In total, 1,780 shelters were built in Ouré-Cassoni, 1,310 in Kouchaguine-Moura, 1,000 in Kerfi, 650 in Maïba, and 525 in Goudrane. In Arkoum, UNHCR and partners constructed 3,980 emergency shelters and installed 245 tents, in addition to 307 shelters built by NRC.

Shelter construction activities continue across several refugee sites in Ennedi Est and Wadi Fira, including Amnabak, Goudrane/Iridimi, and Touloum, to address growing needs resulting from the continued arrival of refugees and ongoing relocation operations.

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

Health and Nutrition

UNHCR continued to support health facilities through donations of essential medicines to the health centres of Marassabré and Maïba, as well as the Farchana Urban Health Centre, to strengthen healthcare services for refugees and host communities. This support was made possible through FHRAOC funding dedicated to the humanitarian response.

From 13–19 July, **23,850 curative consultations** were conducted across eastern Chad, bringing the total to 383,000 consultations since January 2026. Respiratory infections, malaria, and diarrhoeal diseases remained the leading causes of morbidity.

Health facilities also recorded 749 deliveries assisted by skilled health personnel and provided treatment for 1,289 cases of malnutrition, including 112 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women. In addition, 504 children were vaccinated against measles (bringing the total to 16,272 since January 2026), while 105 patients were referred to secondary healthcare facilities for specialised care.

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.

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 (4,000), Métché (6,300), and Arkoum (2,000), 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.

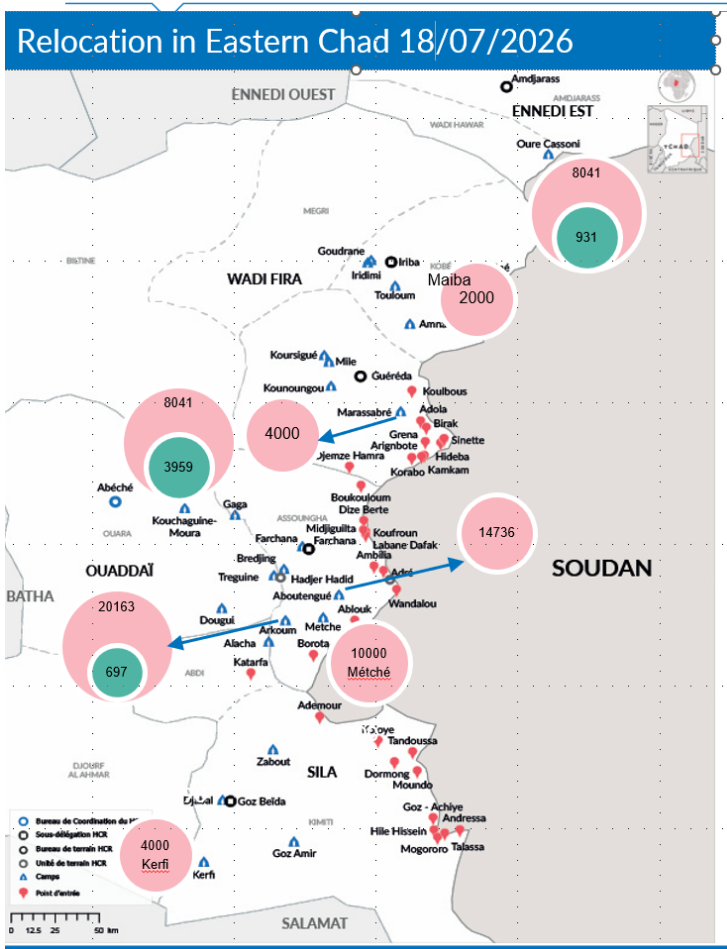
Health: Health systems are overstretched, facing shortages of staff, mobile clinics, ambulances, medicines, equipment, and referral funding. In Arkoum, an additional 63 health workers and four mobile clinics are required to meet needs.

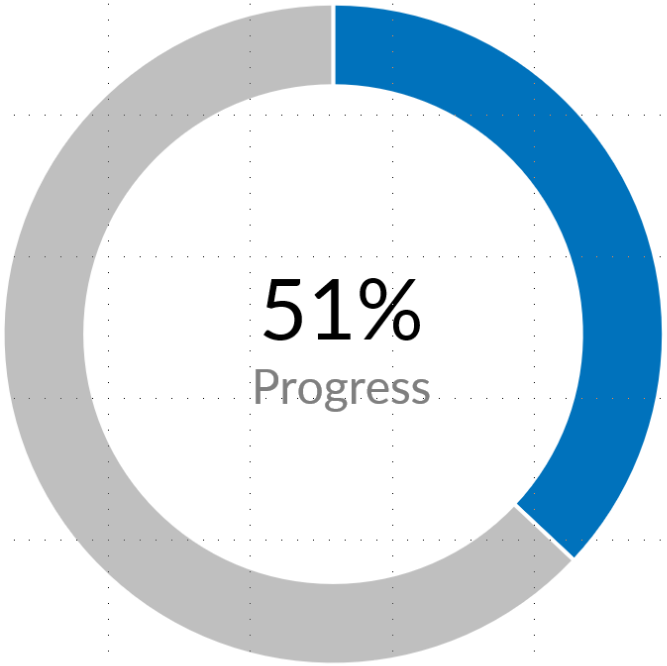
Operational risks: Without additional support, delays in site readiness and service delivery are likely to persist, potentially slowing relocations, increasing protection risks, and worsening living conditions, while further straining relations with host communities.

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 43,108

Awaiting 42,368

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