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

Weekly Highlights

- From 27 - 31 July, **2,387 refugees** (679 households**)** were relocated from border areas to the inland sites of Arkoum (Ouaddaï Province) under the accelerated relocation programme.
- Since 15 April 2026, a cumulative **31,059 individuals (8,519 households)** have been relocated under the accelerated relocation programme, bringing the total number relocated since January 2026 to **47,902 refugees (15,910 households).**
- Since April 2023, UNHCR and its partners have relocated 648,797 individuals (173,847 households) from border areas to safer sites, representing 69% of the 940,612 Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Chad since April 2023.
- Relocations have taken place to Ennedi Est (79,516 individuals), Sila (81,304), Wadi Fira (198,479), and Ouaddaï (289,498).
- Since 15 April 2026, a total of **50,508 refugees** has been biometrically registered and 11,293 others have been preregistered, making a total of **61,801 individuals** under OCHA-US funding.
- Since 15 April, a total of **23,605 refugee documentation** (households and individuals) has been delivered to refugees in Eastern Chad.
- Since April 2026, a total of **10,542 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 mobilization efforts and ensuring refugees are informed about relocation procedures and available assistance.

Registration and Documentation: Since April 2023, a total of **940,612 Sudanese refugees (272,400 households)** fleeing the conflict have crossed into Chad. Since 15 April 2026, a total of **50,508 refugees** has been biometrically registered, contributing to an overall **66% biometric registration and documentation rate** among refugees, carried out by the Government with UNHCR support.

Relocation Operations and Logistics: A total of **18 trucks and 10 light vehicles** were deployed to support four relocation convoys transporting refugee households and their belongings from Adré to Arkoum. These operations were managed by UNHCR's logistics partner, AIRD to transport refugees and their belongings. Each convoy is accompanied 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. To support shelter construction in Arkoum, 8,010 tarpaulins (4 x 5 meters) 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. In addition, two trucks continued to support WASH activities by providing water trucking services to the Arkoum and Kouchaguine-Moura sites, helping to improve access to safe drinking water for populations living in both locations.

Relocation Movements: Between 27 -31 July, four convoys relocated 2,387 individuals (679 households) from Adré border to the site of Arkoum (Ouaddai), bringing to 18,820 the total number of refugees relocated to Arkoum since 15 April 2026. Since the launch of the accelerated relocation operation, 31,059 individuals (7,840 households) have been relocated from Adré to Ouaddaï (74%), including the sites of Arkoum, Kouchaguine-Moura and Dougui; Wadi Fira (13%), including Maïba;

Relocation of refugee musicians who enlivened the departure site in Adré with drums and traditional dances, transforming the journey to Arkoum into a moment of joy and celebration for the relocated households. © UNHCR/July 2026

and Sila (13%), including Kerfi. In Adré, a total of 33,994 m² of land vacated by relocated refugees was identified in the northern area of Adré through a joint assessment conducted by the Municipality of Adré, CNARR, and UNHCR.

Cash-Based Assistance: To date, over 25,205 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 people with specific needs receive an additional 33,500 XAF (60 USD) 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.

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

Shelter Assistance

In addition to the installation of tents in Kouchaguine-Moura and Arkoum, UNHCR and its partners have completed the construction of **10,425 emergency shelters**, including 6,943 **funded through the FHRAOC**. Overall, 1,780 shelters and 100 tents were built in Ouré-Cassoni, 1,310 in Kouchaguine-Moura, 1,194 in Kerfi, 650 in Maïba, and 525 in Goudrane. In Arkoum, 5,036 emergency shelters and 245 tents have been installed with the capacity to house 4,558 households (15,725 individuals). This includes 4,133 emergency shelters built UNHCR and 950 by NRC.

Water and Sanitation

Water Supply: Access to safe water continued to improve across refugee sites, with an average availability of **12** litres per person per day. Significant progress was recorded in Gaga, Djabal, Arkoum, Kounoungou, Tréguine, Alacha, Zabout and Marassabré through the rehabilitation of water infrastructure, reinforcement of supply systems and installation of new hydraulic equipment. Key investments included the extension of more than **13 km of water network in Marassabré**, the development of new boreholes, and ongoing construction of water storage and distribution systems in Arkoum, Maïba, Milé and Kouchaguine-Moura.

Sanitation: Efforts to strengthen sanitation infrastructure continued across refugee sites, although needs remain significant, with only 1,590 latrines constructed to date.

In Maïba, 84 of the 125 planned emergency latrine-shower units were completed, while 194 of the 364 planned units

Ongoing construction of the water tower in K-Moura. © UNHCR/ July 2026

were constructed in Kerfi. In Touloum, 140 latrines were handed over, 88 NRC-built latrines were completed, and 199 emergency latrines were constructed.

Large-scale construction of emergency latrine-shower facilities also continued in Ouré-Cassoni, Arkoum, and Kouchaguine-Moura to improve hygiene conditions and reduce public health risks across refugee-hosting sites.

Community Mobilization and Hygiene Promotion: In **Maïba**, 20 community outreach volunteers and two refugee chlorinators were deployed to support awareness-raising and water quality monitoring. Across all refugee sites, communities were sensitised on good hygiene and sanitation practices through household visits and mass awareness sessions, reaching 54,643 people through 116 hygiene promotion sessions.

Health and Nutrition

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

Between 15 April and 31 July, a total of 78,985 curative consultations were provided across eastern Chad. Respiratory tract infections, malaria, and diarrhoeal diseases remained the leading causes of morbidity. During the same period, health facilities recorded 1,759 deliveries attended by skilled health personnel and provided treatment for 4,366 cases of malnutrition, including 50 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women. In addition, 3,450 children were vaccinated against measles, bringing the cumulative number of children vaccinated since January 2026 to 20,500.

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.

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

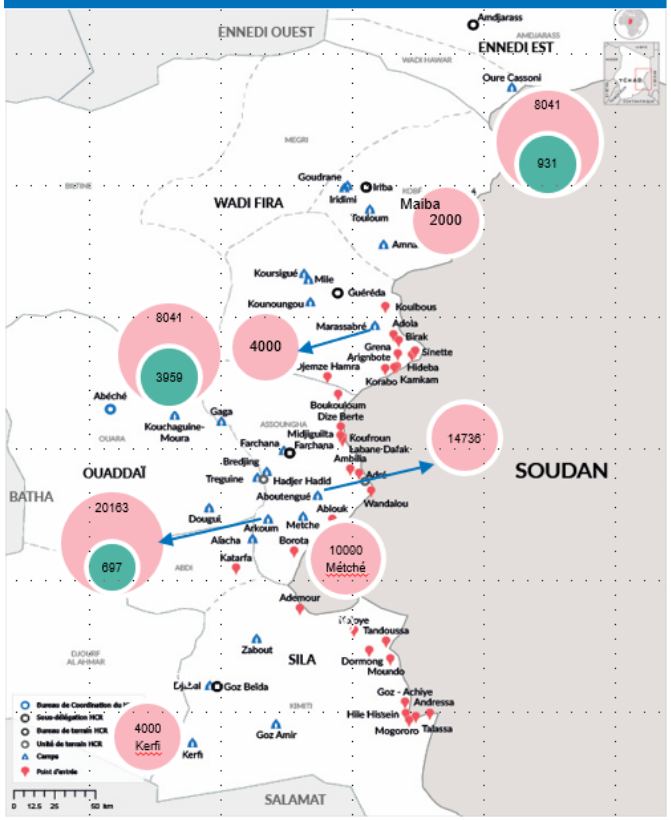
Local and international partners: ACF, ACTED, ADES, AIRD, ALIMA/AS, APLFT, CIAUD, CNARR, CRT, DRC, EBV, ECO CITOYEN, INTERSOS, IRC, JRS, KITES, LMI, MSF-E, MSF-H, NIRVANA, NRC, OHDEL, and SECADEV.

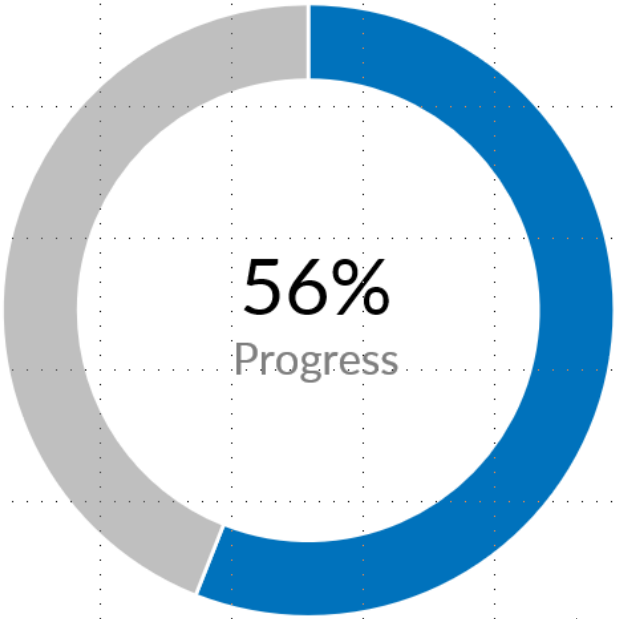
Funding update

A special thank you to our main donors : Australia | Belgium | Canada | Czech Republic | Denmark | European Union | France | Germany | Greece | Ireland | Italy | Japan | Korea (Republic of) | Kuwait | Luxembourg | Netherlands (Kingdom of) | Norway | Spain | Sweden | | Switzerland | United Arab Emirates | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | African Union | African Development Bank | CERF | FHF-WCA | Islamic Development Bank | UNAIDS | Peacebuilding Fund | Education Cannot Wait.

Private donors and National Association Partners: Australia, Australia for UNHCR, Adyen, ARADA, Ashraful, BIG Heart Foundation, Canada, China, Denmark, España con ACNUR, FIFA, Grundfos Foundation, Islamic Relief USA, Korea (Republic of), Italy, Japan for UNHCR, Latter-day Saints Charities, Maidam – House Dermatology, Mastercard Foundation, Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives, Netherlands, Portugal Com ACNUR, Shellaram Foundation, South Africa, Sweden for UNHCR, Switzerland for UNHCR, UK for UNHCR, UNIQLO, Quatar charity, UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe, USA for UNHCR, Yanai Household, and other private donors.

Relocation in Eastern Chad 31/07/2026

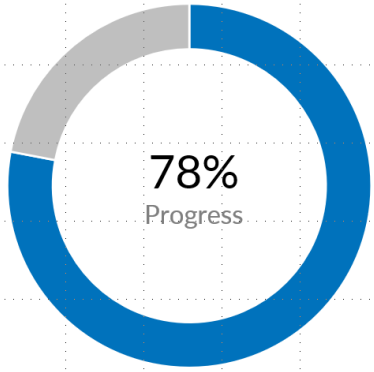




Target 85,000

Relocated 47,902

Awaiting 37,098



Target 40,000

Relocated 31,059

Awaiting 8,941

Refugee Relocation Supported through RHF-WCA Funding

CONTACTS –COORDINATION OFFICE, ABECHE

Isaac Tiantse Takamgno, Principal Situation Coordinator, tiantse@unhcr.org

Danielle Dieguen, Reporting Officer, dieguend@unhcr.org