Boarding operation of refugees from Adré bound for the Kouchaguine Moura site. © UNHCR/Farchana/April 2026

Weekly Highlights

- **1,576 people** (388 households) were relocated from Adré to Kouchaguine Moura through two (02) accelerated relocation convoys.
- **138 newly arrived people** (53 households) relocated to Ouré Cassoni under the regular relocation process.
- Since 07 April, a total of 3,**555 people (874 households)** has been relocated from the border areas to Kouchaguine-Moura through seven (07) convoys.
- **763 refugees** in Adré were sensitized on the relocation process during the week.
- Relocation operations in Ouaddaï mobilized 18 trucks and 12 light vehicles, with light vehicles dedicated to transporting 85 persons with specific needs (PSNs).
- In **Kouchaguine Moura**, 437 m^3 of potable water were distributed to meet the needs of new arrivals.
- **1,310 emergency shelters** have been constructed out of 3,700 planned shelters (65% in Kouchaguine Moura and 92% in Maiba), with 200 shelter frames assembled in Arkoum, Ouaddaï.

Overview

Since April 2023, Chad has received over 927,000 new arrivals from Sudan concentration in the eastern part of the country, including more than 507,000 in Ouaddaï Province, 232,000 in Wadi Fira, 105,000 in Sila, and 82,000 in Ennedi Est. When combined with refugees who were already present before the current crisis, the country is now hosting over 1.3 million Sudanese refugees.

To date, over 190,000 people in border areas awaits relocation, in a context marked by recurring security incidents, including sporadic drone attacks and conflicts. This situation exposes both refugees and humanitarian actors to significant risks and undermines the continuity, safety, and sustainability of assistance.

Since 07 April, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Chadian Government, has launched an accelerated relocation operation. This operation has been made possible through the mobilization of new funding, notably targeted contributions from Italy, the European Union for Humanitarian Aid, and the people of Japan, as well as, more recently, the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa (RHF-WCA).

These funds will allow for the acceleration of relocation movements to move refugees away from border areas, strengthen their protection, and improve access to basic services, in line with UNHCR protection standards and with a view to durable solutions, aligned with the integrated territorial approach and the Humanitarian–Development–Peace triple nexus.

The current phase primarily targets the voluntary relocation of approximately 12,800 refugees from Adré to the Kouchaguine-Moura site, which is currently operational. In parallel, preparations are ongoing this week for the operationalisation of other sites, notably Arkoum in Ouaddaï and Maiba in Wadi Fira, to enable the gradual continuation of relocation movements. In parallel, regular UNHCR relocation activities continue.

Implementation of Refugee Relocation in Ouaddaï

The relocation of refugees is based on a multisectoral and coordinated approach, combining community sensitisation, logistical organisation, protection and humanitarian assistance services, and inter-agency coordination, to ensure safe, dignified movements in line with international protection standards.

Community Sensitization and Refugee Engagement: Over the past week, UNHCR and CNARR, with the support of partners JRS, APLFT, ACTED, NRC, and IRC, conducted eight sensitisation activities at the Adré spontaneous site, including three mass sessions and five focus group discussions, notably at the distribution site and a water point in the central zone. These activities reached 763 refugees, including 649 women and girls and 112 men, to inform them about relocation modalities and strengthen their engagement in the process.

Over the past two weeks, 23 sensitisation sessions reached more than 4,000 people, including 3,400 women and girls. Conducted through mass sessions, door-to-door visits, and focus group discussions, these activities contributed to a better understanding of the relocation process and ensured that concerns expressed by refugee communities were considered.

Operational and logistical organisation of relocation: During the past week, relocation operations were carried out using 12 light vehicles and 18 trucks. Light vehicles were primarily used to transport persons with specific needs, while trucks ensured the movement of refugees and their personal belongings.

Thanks to this logistical support and the continuation of sensitisation efforts, engagement in the relocation process continues to increase. One convoy alone mobilised more than 800 voluntary refugees for a single departure, illustrating a growing level of voluntary participation in relocation activities.

Details of Relocation Movements: On 20 and 22 April, two convoys enabled the accelerated relocation of 1,576 people (388 households) from Adré to the Kouchaguine Moura site. In parallel, regular relocation operations facilitated the transfer of 138 people (53 households) to the Ouré Cassoni site. In total, 1,714 people (441 households) were relocated during this period. Since the launch of accelerated relocation on 07 April, a cumulative total of 4,059 people (1,100 households) has been relocated from border areas to developed sites inland. Overall, since April 2023, more than 617,000 refugees have been relocated from border areas to organised sites.

Support to Persons with Specific Needs (PSN): Special attention is given to supporting 85 people with specific needs throughout this relocation process. To date, 325 PSNs have been relocated from Adré to Kouchaguine Moura. Protection teams from UNHCR, CNARR, and implementing partners are mobilized both at departure and arrival points to identify and support vulnerable households, organize convoys based on vulnerability criteria, and ensure adapted transportation for older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and children.

Support for persons with specific needs (PSN) during boarding operations in Adré. © UNHCR / avr 2026

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation

In the Kouchaguine Moura extension area, construction works on the 50 m³ elevated water tower support structure is ongoing. In addition, 13 out of 15 planned water points have been completed, with works continuing to finalize the remaining infrastructure. Pending full commissioning, water trucking continues in the extension area. Between 12 and 23 April, 437 m³ of potable water were distributed to relocated households with the support of partner LMI.

Regarding sanitation, 217 latrines and showers have been installed—at a ratio of four households per latrine—out of a total of 630 latrines planned for the 12,800 people to be relocated to Kouchaguine Moura.

Shelter and Reception

Kouchaguine-Moura: To date, 850 family emergency shelters have been constructed, including 780 wooden-frame shelters and 70 UNHCR tents, out of 3,200 shelters planned for the initial phase. Among these, 721 shelters have been allocated to 874 households from the start of the operation up to 24 April 2026.

Upon arrival, shelters are directly allocated by CNARR, with priority given to persons with specific needs. Partners present on site—AIRD, CRT, OHDEL, JRS, ADES, and LMI—support household identification, protection, and access to essential services under UNHCR and CNARR coordination. However, recently allocated additional space at the site has now reached saturation. Authorities remain supportive of granting new extensions, which could accommodate over 12 800 additional people. Steps towards this extension are ongoing to sustain relocation efforts and respond to growing inflows.

Arkoum and Maiba: At Arkoum, construction has commenced for 1,515 family emergency shelters, with 200 frames already installed. At Maiba, 460 shelters have been built out of 7,500 planned, including 500 funded by the United States.

Health – Medical Screening of Convoys

Adré area is currently affected by a meningitis outbreak. A vaccination campaign was conducted and concluded on 16 April 2026, while a similar campaign is planned in the Hadjer Hadid district by the health delegation.

Given this epidemiological context and the heightened vulnerability of refugees—particularly due to precarious living conditions—systematic medical screening is conducted for all relocation convoys, both accelerated and regular. Each convoy is accompanied by a medical doctor and an ambulance to ensure rapid response to medical cases and safeguard the health of refugees throughout the process.

Refugee boarding operation from Adré to the Kouchaguine Moura site. © UNHCR/Farchana/April 2026

Coordination

Relocation activities are coordinated by UNHCR, in support of CNARR, in close collaboration with local administrative and traditional authorities. Operational implementation is carried out with the support of the following partners: AIRD, ADES, APLFT, JRS, OHDEL, CRT, IRC, LMI, ACTED, NRC, and DRC, according to their respective mandates in the areas of protection, community sensitization, cash assistance, food assistance, shelter, and essential services.

Operational Challenges and Gaps

Despite ongoing efforts to strengthen shelter, water, and sanitation capacities, available services remain below needs and recommended standards. Persistent gaps also exist in nutrition, health, education, access to land, protection—particularly for persons with specific needs—and cash assistance.

These constraints, combined with limited operational and financial resources, continue to affect the pace and scale of relocation. Enhanced partner engagement remains essential to expand sites and ensure compliance with UNHCR protection standards.

CONTACTS –COORDINATION OFFICE, ABECHE

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

Danielle Dieguen, Reporting Officer, dieguend@unhcr.org