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

Weekly Highlights

- **1,123 people** (278 households) were relocated from Adré to Kouchaguine Moura under the accelerated relocation program, through three (03) convoys.
- **366 newly arrived people** (173 households) were relocated under UNHCR's regular relocation program, including 263 people (118 households) to Dougui, in Ouaddaï Province, and 103 people (55 households) to Ouré Cassoni, in Ennedi East Province.
- Since the launch of the accelerated relocation on 07 April, a total of **1,979 people (486 households)** has been relocated from the border areas to the sites of Kouchaguine Moura through seven (05) convoys.
- **3,250 refugees** in Adré were sensitized on the relocation process during the week.
- Relocation operations in Ouaddaï mobilized 18 trucks and 7 light vehicles, with light vehicles dedicated to transporting 261 persons with specific needs (PSNs).
- **171 m³** of safe drinking water was delivered and distributed at Kouchaguine-Moura
- **710 emergency shelters** have been constructed to date at Kouchaguine-Moura, out of 3,200 shelters planned for the initial relocation phase.

Overview

Since April 2023, Chad has received over 926,000 new arrivals from Sudan, including more than 707,000 in Ouaddaï Province, one of the main entry points and areas of refugee concentration in the eastern part of the country. When combined with refugees who were already present, Chad is now hosting over 1.3 million Sudanese refugees.

The border town of Adré, in Ouaddaï Province, currently hosts over 234,000 pre-registered refugees, representing 61,791 households, mostly concentrated near the Sudanese border. This high concentration in a border area, combined with recurring cross-border security incidents, including sporadic drone attacks, exposes refugees and humanitarian actors to serious security risks, affecting the continuity, safety, and sustainability of assistance.

To mitigate these risks, approximately 161,000 refugees need to be relocated to planned sites inland. To the end, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Government of Chad, is implementing an accelerated relocation operation. This operation has been made possible through the mobilization of new funding, notably targeted allocations from Italy and other donors, as well as contributions from the European Union (ECHO) and the people of Japan for shelter construction. The relocation operation will also benefit from support provided by the West and Central Africa Regional Humanitarian Fund (FHRAOC), which will finance the construction of infrastructure at the sites of Arkoum, Metché, and Aboutengué (Ouaddaï), as well as in the Sila and Wadi Fira provinces.

These resources will make it possible to accelerate relocation movements, move refugees away from border areas, strengthen their protection, and improve access to basic services, in line with UNHCR protection standards and within a durable solutions framework, aligned with the integrated territorial approach and the Humanitarian–Development–Peace (HDP) triple nexus.

The operation has started between Adré and the Kouchaguine Moura site, where 12,800 refugees are expected to be relocated in the first phase, pending the gradual operationalization of other sites in Ouaddaï (Arkoum, Abouteingué and Metché), as well as in the Sila and Wadi Fira provinces. In parallel, regular UNHCR relocation activities continue toward Dougui.

Implementation of Refugee Relocation in Ouaddaï

The implementation of refugee relocation is based on a coordinated, multisectoral approach, combining community sensitization, logistical organization, protection services, humanitarian assistance, and inter-agency coordination to ensure safe, dignified, and protection-compliant movements.

Community Sensitization and Refugee Engagement

In Adré, the main departure point, community sensitization activities are jointly conducted by UNHCR and CNARR, with support from partners including JRS, APLFT, ACTED, NRC, and IRC. These activities aim to inform refugees about relocation procedures and objectives, counter misinformation, and strengthen community acceptance through the involvement of community leaders and focal points.

During the reporting period, 3,250 people, including 2,781 women and girls, were reached through 15 sensitization sessions, conducted via mass meetings, door-to-door activities, and focus group discussions.

Joint sensitization sessions in Adré. © UNHCR/Farchana/

Operational and Logistical Organization

Sensitization activities constitute one of the key pillars of the operational implementation of relocation, supported by closely coordinated logistical planning between UNHCR and its partners. Appropriate transportation means are mobilized to ensure safe, organized, and dignified movement organized, and dignified movement of refugees and their belongings.

With support from partner AIRD, UNHCR deployed 18 trucks and 7 light vehicles to facilite movements. To preserve refugees' dignity, relocated people and their luggage are transported in separate vehicles. Luggage is systematically labelled, and claim receipts are provided to ensure traceability. No luggage quota is imposed, thanks to efficient management of transport capacity. All these measures fall under the initial phase of the relocation plan, which focuses on relocating refugees living in precarious conditions along the border.

Details of Relocation Movements

Between 13 and 17 April, three convoys enabled the relocation of 1,123 people (278 households from Adré to Kouchaguine Moura. In addition, regular relocation operations, conducted through two convoys, transferred 263 people (118 households) to the Dougui site and 103 people (55 households) to Ouré Cassoni, bringing the total to 366 people from 173 households.

Thus, since the launch of the accelerated relocation on 07 April, a total of 2,345 people (659 households) has been relocated from border areas to established sites inside the country. Since April 2023, a total of 617,745 refugees has been relocated from the borders to established sites.

Support to Persons with Specific Needs (PSN)

Special attention is given to identifying and supporting people with specific needs throughout the relocation process. To date, 261 PSNs have been relocated from Adré to Kouchaguine Moura and Dougui.

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.

WASH: Water, Hygiene and Sanitation

To ensure access to safe water at relocation sites, UNHCR, through partners LMI and AIRD, has installed four water platforms equipped with polytanks and organized water trucking. During the reporting week, 171 m³ of water were distributed, guaranteeing access to more than 15 liters per person per day, pending the completion of a new borehole and water tower. Since the start of relocation, 212 m³ of water have been distributed.

In terms of sanitation, 90 shared community latrines (at a ratio of one latrine per four households) have been constructed out of the 630 planned for the 12,800 people to be relocated to the Kouchaguine Moura site, contributing to the gradual improvement of hygiene and sanitation conditions at the reception site.

Ongoing construction of family latrines and installation of polytanks in Kouchaguine Moura. © UNHCR / Farchana

Shelter and Reception:

Kouchaguine-Moura: To date, 710 shelters have been constructed out of the 3,200 planned for the initial phase at Kouchaguine Moura, 456 of which have been allocated to newly arrived households. Construction is progressing at a steady pace to accommodate relocated populations.

In parallel, partners are already deployed on site to support the reception of relocated refugees, protection of persons with specific needs, refugee registration, and access to essential services. These activities are coordinated by UNHCR and CNARR, with the support of partners including AIRD, CRT, OHDEL, JRS, ADES, and LMI.

Arkoum: Despite authorization granted by CNARR to the company responsible for emergency shelter construction, the effective start of works remains suspended due to community tensions. Discussions are ongoing to address these constraints or, alternatively, to identify alternative sites that would allow construction activities to begin without delay.

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

Overall, during the current week, UNHCR and its partners plan to relocate more than 2,500 people. However, significant multisectoral gaps continue to limit the capacity of reception sites to rapidly absorb new arrivals.

Priority needs relate to shelter and non-food items (NFIs), water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), nutrition, health services, education, access to land, protection—particularly for persons with specific needs—and cash assistance.

These gaps, combined with limited operational and financial capacities, continue to slow down the scale-up of relocation efforts. They underscore the need for urgent strengthened partner engagement across key sectors to support the progressive and sustainable expansion of reception sites.

Reception of a relocation convoy at the Kouchaguine Moura site *©UNHCR/Bienvenu Daldigué /April 2026*

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