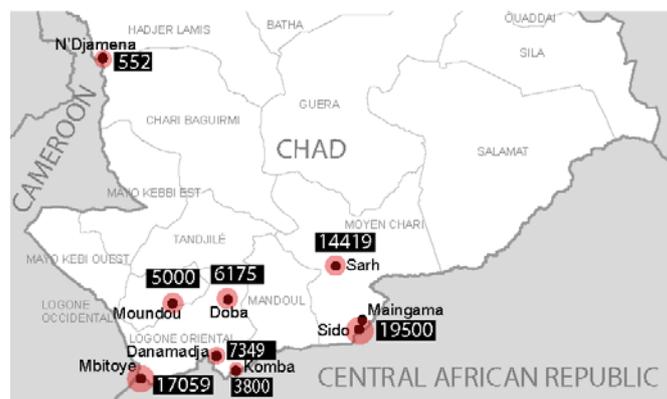


This report is produced by OCHA Chad in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 11 May to 27 May. The next report will be issued on or around 3 June.

## Highlights

- Despite the CAR-Chad border being hermetically sealed officially, Chadian returnees, CAR refugees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) continue to arrive in Chad.
- The number of people registered arriving in Chad from CAR since last December topped 100,000.
- Efforts to accelerate the construction of two new camps in the south of the country are underway. The sites are being prepared to host the habitants from the existing transit sites.
- Serious gaps in assistance remain, notably in shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). This poses particular concern as the rainy season has begun.
- Underfunding continues to hamper the ability to provide the required life-saving response in the sites.
- The Government put forward 28 April an emergency response plan requesting US\$ 42.5 million. The humanitarian community is preparing an operational plan to support this.



Source: OCHA, IOM, HCR, humanitarian partners. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**101,679**

People registered by IOM in Chad from CAR since 2013. (Source: IOM)

**62,770**

People displaced from latest CAR crisis remaining in sites and camps. (Source: IOM)

**28,989**

Chadian returnees transported to their final destinations throughout Chad. (Source: IOM)

**7,349**

People relocated to the new camp of Danamadja. (Source: IOM)

**685**

Shelters erected in Danamadja, out of 2,000 planned. (Source: HCR)

**15 litres**

Water per day per person available in every transit site. (Source: UNICEF)

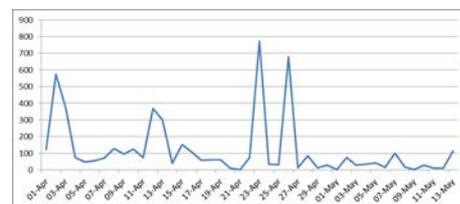
## Situation Overview

As of 19 May, 101,679 people were registered in Chad fleeing violence in neighbouring Central African Republic (CAR) since late December 2013, according to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Of these, 62,770 people currently live in transit sites, spontaneous sites and host communities in southern Chad and in Zafaye site in the Gaoui neighborhood of N'Djamena.

**Several thousand additional people are estimated to have arrived in Chad since last December but have not been registered.** They arrived in zones with no or little humanitarian presence. Reports from humanitarian actors indicate that over 10,000 people are living in host communities in different villages in the Logone Oriental and Mandoul regions along the border with CAR and more are reported to have joined existing refugee camps and communities. In addition, authorities report that around 7,500 people have crossed from CAR into Salamat region. A recent verification mission conducted by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) could not confirm these arrivals.

**Over the last two months, the pace of new arrivals has decreased to less than one hundred new registrations daily, compared to 3,000 a day at the height of the influx in early January.** However, clashes between armed groups on the CAR side of the border have repeatedly driven up to 700 people a day over the border from northern CAR into Chad.

**Humanitarian actors report the presence of a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the border, in northern CAR.** These people are living in extremely poor living conditions. Access to these people



The graph illustrates IOM registrations from 1 April to 14-May. The peaks correlate with armed confrontations reported on the CAR side of the border. (Source: IOM)

[+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report](#)

remains extremely difficult from within CAR due to security concerns. Cross-border operations from Chad into the zone to assist these people are equally limited due to the lack of resources.

**With the rains underway, and given the lack of services,** health professionals on the sites report a significant increase of cases of diarrhoea and malaria coinciding with the start of the rainy season. In Danamadja, 24 per cent of the 500 average consultations per week are cases of malaria and 14 per cent of acute respiratory infections. In Doyaba, malaria accounts for 16 per cent of all 785 average weekly consultations, followed by acute respiratory infections (14%) and diarrhoea (9%). On average, the health center in Doyaba treated 785 patients per week during the past four weeks.

**Citing security reasons after armed attacks in Chad from CAR, the Government of Chad announced 12 May that it would hermetically seal the border and reinforced the security forces at the border.** Officially, only Chadian returnees may enter the country. However, according to humanitarian sources, CAR nationals and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) are still able to cross into safety to Chad. Return travel into CAR is however no longer permitted.

**The Government of Chad has decided to unconditionally provide birth certificates to every child born in the transit sites.** This is important for access to social basic services in final destinations, be it in Chad for returned Chadian migrants or in CAR for current refugees.

## Key Developments in the Response

**A third long-term site, Maingama, was selected to host people from existing sites in the Moyen Chari region. Maingama is between Maro and Sido.** Together with the sites of Danamadja (Logone Oriental region) and Zafaye (in the outskirts of N'Djamana), it should allow for the relocation of returnees and refugees from all existing transit sites. The final capacity of Maingama camp is planned to reach 30,000 people. As of 25 May, 150 hectares of 450 hectares planned (30%) were cleared and frames for 200 shelters erected. Some 50 latrines and 10 wells are being constructed. Financing for half of the 6,000 shelters planned has been secured by NGO *Agence de Développement Economique et Social (ADES)* and the Chadian Red Cross, leaving a gap of 3,000 shelters. The first arrivals of people from Sido transit site are expected in the second week of June.

**The preparation of the Danamadja site continues, although hampered by lack of funding.** In Danamadja, only 685 shelters of 2,000 planned are built. Just over 11,000 people live on the site, of which some 4,000 were transported from Goré on 5 May, when the Government decided to close the transit site in Goré. The Danamadja site shows critical need for more shelter and better basic services. While water is available to cover the needs of the over 7,000 inhabitants in accordance with [Sphere standards](#) (15 litres per person per day), only some 68 per cent of the necessary latrines (1 per 50 people) are built. The site's planned capacity is 15,000 people.

**While work is underway to develop the new camps, urgent support is required to assist people in the transit sites of Doyaba, Doba, Sido, Mbitoye and Mbaibokum.** WASH remains a priority there. In Doba and Doyaba sites, less than half of the necessary latrines are available. Many of the latrines have reached the limit of their capacity and defecation in the open risks to spread diseases.

**WFP continues to deliver on the food voucher program which is having measurable impact on the well-being of the beneficiary population.** The World Food Programme (WFP) and two NGO partners are finalizing a second round of the food voucher programme in Danamadja, Doba, Doyaba and Sido, assisting 31,500 people so far. In Mbitoye and Mbaibokoum, WFP continues direct distributions as the registration data for voucher assistance is not yet available. The voucher programme that started on 23 March has had a considerable impact on the wellbeing of the people in the transit sites. WFP's partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) carried out a malnutrition assessment in Doyaba in May that showed a decrease of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) from 19.3 per cent in February to 8.7 per cent in May. However, the situation is worrisome among the pastoralist Fulani community living on the transit site, where the GAM rate is at 15 per cent and thus over the emergency threshold.

**Focus continues to be placed on registration.** IOM and UNHCR are conducting verification missions in the zone between Goré and Sido to get a better grasp on the number of people who have arrived in this zone and have not received any assistance.

## Funding

The **European Commission** announced in early May that it would allocate €3 million (US\$4.09 million) for lifesaving assistance for people fleeing CAR into Chad. The Commission allocated the same amount to respond to the humanitarian impact of the CAR crisis in neighbouring Cameroon. The new funding brings the Commission's relief aid for the CAR crisis to €51 million since December 2013.

**Notwithstanding recent contributions, the emergency lifesaving response toward the over 100,000 people that arrived from CAR to Chad is severely underfunded.** The construction of emergency shelter in Danamadja and Maingama is only partly financed. To continue food assistance in the south, WFP needs US\$9.6 million to cover the next six months. IOM had to reduce its presence from teams on all transit sites in the south to three mobile teams on three axes (Moundou - Mbitoye; Doba - Danamadja; Doyaba - Sarh), waiting for the disbursement of funds. The **Strategic Response Plan (SRP)** for 2014 calling for US\$527 million **has received US\$ 38 million (7.2%)**. Additional US\$7 million are pledged by the European Commission, Sweden, Switzerland and Japan.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org).

## Coordination

**Following the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) request, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Shelter cluster (CCCM/Shelter) was activated on 22 May.** UNHCR was designated as lead agency and IOM co-lead. The Cluster will work closely with the three national NGOs assigned by the Government to oversee and manage the three camps of Zafaya (N'Djamena), Danamadja (Logone Oriental region) and Maingama (Moyen Chari region). The cluster will finalize its Terms of Reference next week. A joint HCR-IOM mission was conducted to review the situation in the sites of Doyaba, Sido, Maingama, Doba and Danamadja and to identify priorities in each location.

The revision of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for Chad has been initiated, to include the humanitarian response of agencies to the impact of the CAR crisis in Chad. The activities in the revised SRP will support the Government's US\$42.5 million emergency response plan for people evacuated from CAR launched 28 April.

In N'Djamena, the Task Force CAR with over 20 humanitarian NGOs, UN Agencies and representatives of GoC continues their weekly meetings in an effort to closely link and align the activities in the south of the country with all operational partners. OCHA continues to ensure information sharing, including cross-border communication with humanitarian actors in CAR and Cameroon.

Information managers from IOM, UNHCR, WFP and OCHA met with NGOs IRC, MSF and OXFAM to collect existing data on arrivals, harmonize statistics and decide on priorities for verification missions and additional registration efforts in N'Djamena.

### Background on the crisis

The president of the Central African Republic (CAR), François Bozize, was ousted by Seleka rebels on 24 March 2013, plunging CAR into a political and humanitarian crisis. On 13 April 2013, the leader of the former rebels, Michel Djotodia, was installed as president of CAR by the *Conseil national de la transition (CNT)* while exactions throughout the whole country intensified, including killings, rape and looting. Self-defense groups and militias, named Anti-balaka, opposed the so-called uncontrollable ex-Seleka elements, targeting the Muslim population suspected of collaboration with the ex-Seleka. In July 2013, the *Force multinationale de l'Afrique Centrale (FOMAC)* and French soldiers started disarming ex-Seleka groups. Following further deterioration of the situation, the United Nations Security Council passed 5 December resolution 2127 authorizing the intervention by the African Union peacekeeping mission *Mission internationale de soutien à la Centrafrique sous conduite africaine (MISCA)* and France. Additional Chadian troops deployed to CAR 19 December 2013 as part of MISCA. Two days later, the Chadian Government started the evacuations of its citizens by air and land. According to the Chadian Government, over 300,000 Chadian national lived in CAR before the beginning of the events. President Djotodia resigned 10 January 2014 facing pressure of regional leaders and the international community.

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