



A UN food distribution for newly arrived Sudanese refugees at the Koufroun site, Ouaddai region, Chad | © UNHCR/Colin Delfosse

CHAD

Chad hosts the largest number of people fleeing violence in Sudan including, as of mid-August, 378,428 newly arrived Sudanese refugees mostly from Darfur where, despite intermittent ceasefires, there are still reports of severe fighting. Considering the prevailing situation there, UNHCR anticipates up to 514,500 refugees, 5,000 Chadian refugee returnees, and 80,500 Chadian migrant returnees and third-country nationals could arrive in Chad by the end of 2023.

UNHCR and partners are working hard to relocate refugees away from the border into extensions and new camps which, however, are quickly reaching capacity. Increasing camp capacity and infrastructure remains the utmost priority. New refugees need shelter, clean water, food and core relief items, sanitation facilities, primary health care and protection services such as pre-registration and identification of unaccompanied and separated children. Psychological first aid and psychosocial support are also prioritized.

Refugees are arriving in a region already hosting 407,000 Sudanese refugees in a protracted situation following successive influxes over the past 20 years. With eastern Chad receiving in four months almost as many Sudanese refugees as it

had in the last two decades, there are real risks of host community exhaustion, overwhelming already overstretched public services and exacerbating competition for limited natural resources. The threat to the stabilization of the whole region is real.

UNHCR needs \$166.1 million to provide urgent assistance at the border, support the relocation of refugees to camps, and provide them with essential humanitarian assistance. This includes an added \$70.3 million to respond to the rapidly growing number of arrivals in Chad after the planning figures more than doubled for a second time. Despite the increased needs, UNHCR has received only 34% of the funding needed for the Sudan emergency response in Chad.

With attention on the new arrivals, it is important not to overlook the very significant needs of the 1 million other forcibly displaced people already hosted in Chad before the emergency. Many of these people were already living on the edge and now, following reprioritization for the Sudan emergency, there are even fewer resources for them. UNHCR urgently needs \$50 million to respond to the most critical needs of these forcibly displaced people.



POPULATION OF FORCIBLY DISPLACED AND STATELESS PEOPLE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

At 31 December 2022: **1,114,634**

Largest population group: Refugees - **592,769** / **59%**

Current displacement figures as a result of the ongoing conflict as of 31 May 2023:

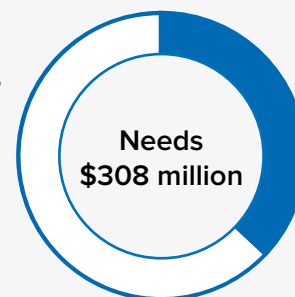
1,182,393 overall and **700,553** refugees now **59%**. As of 5 June there are more than **113,000** newly-arrived Sudanese refugees in Chad.



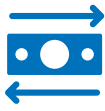
FUNDING

Gap
63%

Funded
37%



AREAS CUT OR SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED



Cash assistance: this had to be deprioritized for urban refugees with specific needs in Ndjamena to allow for the response to the Sudan emergency.



Protection: a biometric verification exercise to update registration data and re-assess protection needs for the existing 407,000 Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad had to be put on hold to respond to the urgent needs of new Sudanese arrivals.

AREAS AT CRITICAL RISK AND IN NEED OF URGENT FUNDING



Protection - \$16.1 million: \$4.7 million is needed to support the relocation of over 33,000 families still at the border having fled Sudan. Relocation is an important protection intervention given the insecurity in the border areas and significant limitations to access affected populations during the impending rainy season.

For other populations in Chad, \$11.4 million is urgently needed to maintain vital protection services including registration, documentation, legal assistance and specialized services to children and survivors of violence including gender-based violence.



Education - \$8.8 million: \$3.6 million would ensure newly-arrived Sudanese refugees have access to education, and allow UNHCR to construct, equip or staff temporary classrooms for refugee children. Over half of all new arrivals are school-aged children, and urgent interventions are required to ensure they resume their education and are not left out of school.

\$5.2 million would ensure the continuity of education for over 103,000 refugee children and 17,000 host-community children enrolled in schools supported by UNHCR. This funding is also essential to support more than 150,000 out-of-school refugee children. Without additional funding, 245 schools will not receive support, more than 1,500 teachers and staff may not continue receiving important support. This funding also covers university tuition for 300 refugee youth.



WASH - \$12.7 million: would help ensure 514,500 Sudanese refugees have drinking water and sanitation facilities at the border, in transit sites and in camps, helping avoid the spread of disease and ensure refugees' well-being.



Health - \$11 million: \$2.8 million is needed for health essential services, including to scale up treatment and prevention for acute malnutrition as the number of cases found among new arrivals continues to rise.

\$8.2 million would ensure the provision of essential health care to the broader refugee population in Chad, including the provision of medicine, medical referral services, and the employment of qualified health staff.



Shelter and core relief items - \$36.7 million: \$34.4 million would allow for scaling-up camp capacity, establishing new camps, and assisting up to 514,500 newly-arrived refugee families with shelter and core relief items. As the number of new Sudanese refugee arrivals has already surpassed the expansion capacity in existing camps, new camps are being established to accommodate new refugee arrivals.

\$2.3 million would help meet the most pressing shelter and CRI needs of other populations in Chad, including urgent assistance to families forced into displacement by recent violence in the southern Chad and the Lac Chad region and to replenish stocks that had to be reallocated to the Sudan emergency.

Funds available to the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$83.67 million, if not more.



Four women, who fled Tindelti in Sudan, wait to be registered as refugees in Koufroun, Ouaddai region in Chad, a few hundred metres over the border | © UNHCR/Colin Delfosse