

# CHAD EMERGENCY UPDATE

## OUADDAI PROVINCE (EASTERN CHAD)

**4,300**

Estimated total number of new arrivals since 15.01.21

**482**

New arrivals transferred to the transit centre in Adre for quarantine

**165**

New arrivals relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp after quarantine

**8,607**

Total population in Kouchaguine-Moura camp since 04 February 2020

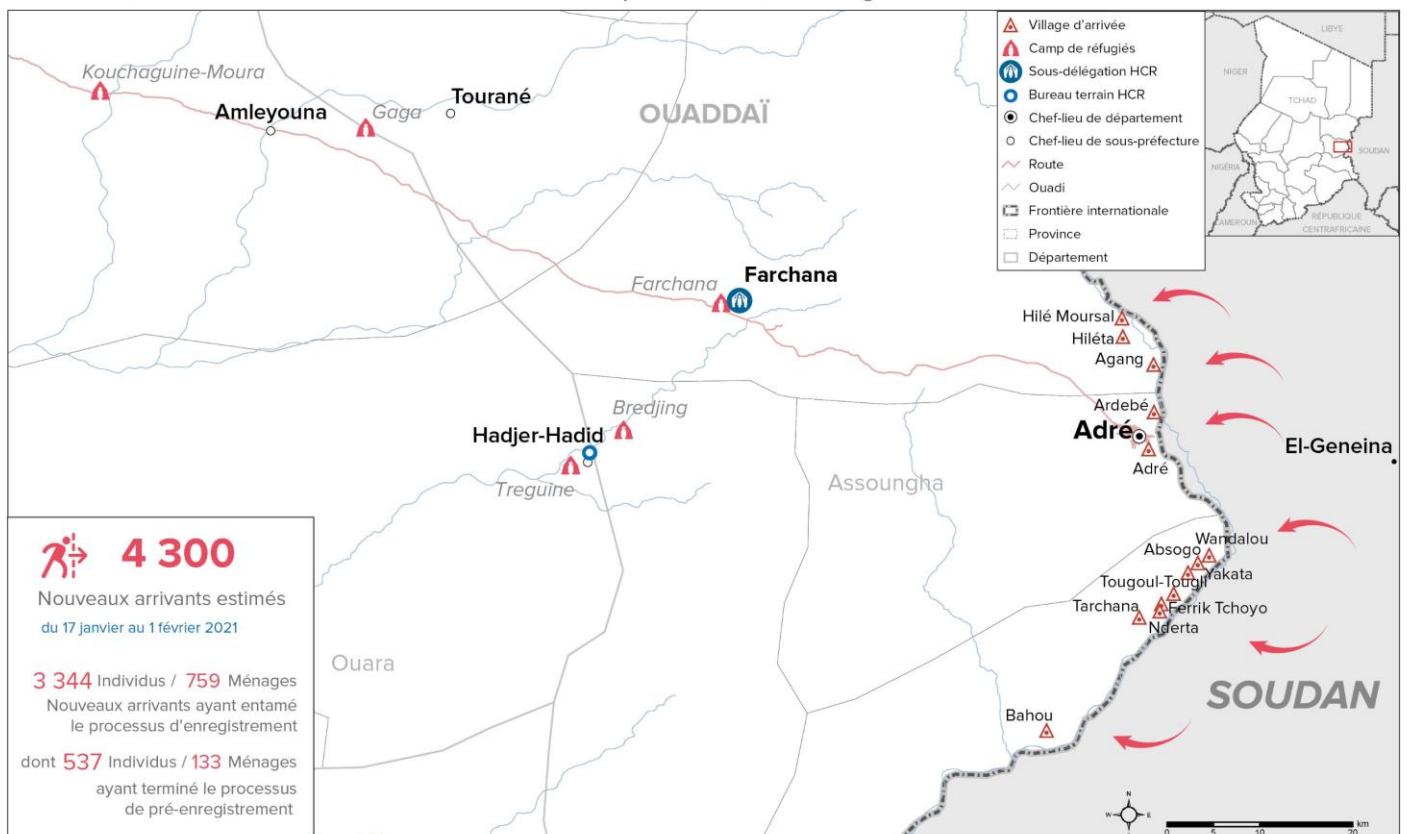
## MAPPING OF THE TRANSFER OF SUDANESE REFUGEES



### TCHAD : Afflux de réfugiés soudanais à l'Est

Province du Ouaddaï, Département d'Assoungha

au 1 février 2021



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Sources de données : UNHCR, OCHA, OSM

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## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

On 15 January in one of Krinding IDP camps in West Darfur, an Arab man and his son were reportedly stabbed by a Masalit man. The father and son were taken to the hospital for treatment, but the father died early morning on 16 January. That situation triggered an intercommunal clash between the two communities and forced approximately 4,300 Sudanese to cross into neighboring countries including Chad to seek asylum. Majority of them are women and children who arrived exhausted, traumatized and often with signs of malnutrition. Following an alert by authorities in eastern Chad, a joint mission comprising of UNHCR and CNARR (Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés) was conducted along border areas to monitor the situation and meet with new arrivals.

The new arrivals are scattered in various villages around Sudan and Chad border including Tougoul-Tougli, Ferrik Tchoyo, Ardebe, Tarchana, Adre, Hile Moursal, Agang, Hileta, Bahou, Yakata and Goungour. A rapid assessment shown that they are in acute need of assistance, including food, health services, water and sanitation, shelter and core relief items.

The Chadian government authorities decided to gather new arrivals in one site in Adre which will serve as a transit centre, where new arrivals will respect one week of confinement in accordance with COVID-19 prevention measures before being relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

The security situation in West Darfur remains volatile and unpredictable hence new arrivals continue to arrive on a daily basis and the total number is slightly increasing. UNHCR maintains close cross-border and protection monitoring.

It is worth mentioning that in late December 2019, May and July 2020, clashes between Arab and Massalit ethnicities displaced approximately 18,500 Sudanese across the border into Chad. 8,442 out of them are hosted in Kouchaguine-Moura camp while others are believed to have returned to Sudan. As of 02 February 2021, Kouchaguine-Moura camp hosts 8,607 including 165 individuals relocated from the transit centre in Adre after completion of seven days of quarantine.

### RELOCATION

45 households of 165 individuals were relocated from Adre transit centre to Kouchaguine-Moura camp on 27 January after seven days of quarantine. 5 households of 39 individuals out of 50 households of 204 individuals who completed their quarantine, refused to be relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp instead returned to the host villages

near the border to be able to closely monitor their crops while waiting for the harvest season.



*Relocation of new arrivals from Adre to Kouchaguine-Moura camp ©UNHCR/A. M. Guemdjé*

From 27 January to 02 February, 107 households of 482 individuals were moved from various villages around the border to the transit centre in Adre for a week (seven days) of quarantine before being relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp. The next convoy to Kouchaguine-Moura camp is planned on 04 February for individuals who will have completed the quarantine period.



*Transfert of new arrivals to the transit center in Adre ©UNHCR/A. M. Guemdjé*

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### Protection

In close coordination with the government authorities, UNHCR is responding to the urgent protection and assistance needs of new arrivals. A multifunctional team composed by UNHCR, CNARR, HIAS, AIRD and DPHR was deployed in Adre since 19 January, to ensure compliance with the fundamental principles of international protection and respond to the urgent needs of new arrivals.

As of 01 February, 759 households of 3,344 individuals were pre-registered including 56 people with specific needs mainly women at risk, people with disability, old person at risk, single parents, people with serious medical condition and unaccompanied and separated children.



*Pre-registration of new arrivals in Yakata village ©UNHCR/A.M. Guemdjé*

Initial protection monitoring shows that refugees do not consider returning to their homes in Sudan due to the security situation which is still volatile.

Border monitoring and protection monitoring are still ongoing to assess the cross-border movements and urgent protection needs of new arrivals.

### Shelter and Core Relief Items

The rehabilitation of three transit emergency hangars (capacity of 40 families each) in Kouchaguine-Moura camp was completed to accommodate the new arrivals while the construction of two additional transit emergency hangars is ongoing. Three transit

hangars out of six constructed in February 2020 were transformed into emergency classrooms while waiting for the construction of the schools to be completed.

The construction of one additional transit hangar (capacity of 40 households) was completed and the second of the same capacity is expected to be completed by Thursday in order to accommodate new arrivals during quarantine period in Adre before being relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp. The completion of the two additional hangars will expedite the transfer of the new arrivals from border areas to the transit centre in Adre for their safety.

The UNHCR's construction partner, ADES (L'Agence de Développement Economique et Social), has started the construction of 500 emergency shelters of 17.5m<sup>2</sup> each in Kouchaguine-Moura camp to accommodate new arrivals.

UNHCR distributed plastic kettles to 107 households of 482 individuals hosted in the transit centre in Adre.

### **Food**

WFP provided and HIAS distributed food for 15 days to 107 households of 482 individuals hosted in the transit centres (Adre) for quarantine.

### **Health**

UNHCR's partner in charge of health IRC has deployed mobile clinics for medical screening in all the sites hosting the new arrivals.

### **Water and Sanitation**

The transit centre allocated to the new arrivals has a borehole with 2 reservoirs of 3000 liters each and UNHCR provides fuel for pumping water during the quarantine period of new arrivals.

An emergency water system is operational in Kouchaguine-Moura camp, consisting of four boreholes, a network of pipeline, two steel storage tanks and various water points. 190m<sup>3</sup> of drinking water is being provided per day in Kouchaguine-Moura camp through direct pumping (80%) and water trucking (20%). This is equivalent to about 36 liters per person, per day. Water supply needs to be increased to fulfil the needs of 4,300 new arrivals.

406 emergency latrines (76 communal latrines and 330 family latrines) and 227 showers are functional in Kouchaguine-Moura camp. In addition, the construction of one block of 10 emergency latrines and 10 showers was completed and the construction of the

second of the same size is ongoing. The need for additional latrines and showers remains crucial to cover the needs of 4,300 new arrivals who will be relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

### **Working in Partnership**

UNHCR is working in partnership with the Government of Chad, Ouaddai Province Authorities, CNARR (Commission Nationale d'Accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés), World Food Programme (WFP), Agence de Développement Economique et Social (ADES), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Jesuit Refugee Service(JRS), and host communities.

### **Donors Support**

With support from donors, UNHCR has been able to take urgent action to move the new arrivals from border areas to the transit centre and provide them with protection. However, additional funding is urgently needed to relocate them from the transit centre to Kouchaguine-Moura camp and to expand UNHCR's emergency response in Kouchaguine-Moura camp including measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among refugees and the host communities.

Sanitation and hygiene, shelter, sufficient core relief items, access to health care and education, access to energy, logistics and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence are among UNHCR's key priorities.

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