

CHAD EMERGENCY UPDATE

OUADDAI PROVINCE (EASTERN CHAD)

2,500

Estimated new arrivals since 18 July 2020

7,988

Total population in Kouchaguine-Moura Camp

18,500

Total estimated number of arrivals since December 2019 (including 2,500 in July)

LEVEL 2 REGISTRATION IN KOUCHAGUINE-MOURA CAMP

KEY INDICATORS

4,583 (65%)

CHILDREN (Below 18 years old)

3,833 (55%)

WOMEN AND GIRLS

150 (2%)

ELDERLY PERSONS

7,023

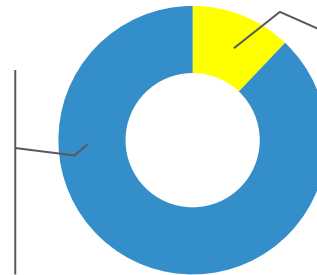
Individuals registered

1,646

Households registered

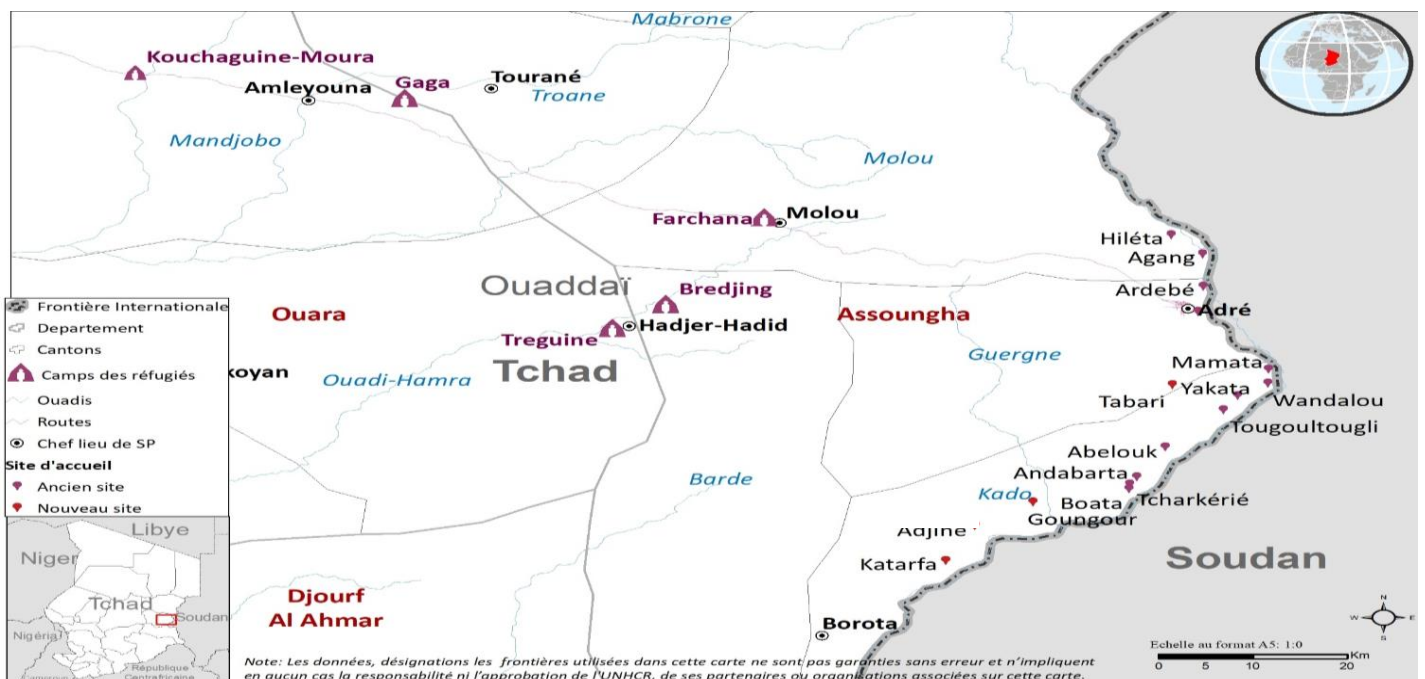
PROGRESS

Individuals Registered Level 2, 7023, 88%



Individuals pending Registration Level 2, 965, 12%

MAP OF THE BORDER AREA AND REFUGEE CAMPS



OVERVIEW OF THE EMERGENCY AND RESPONSE

Since late December 2019, clashes between rival communities in El Geneina in Sudan's West Darfur State have forced over 18,500 refugees to cross into neighboring Chad, with women and children in the majority.

After providing emergency assistance at the border for approximately 16,500 new arrivals in January 2020, UNHCR worked together with the local authorities and partners to identify an appropriate new site at Kouchaguine-Moura to accommodate a new camp for the recently arrived refugees. Relocation of the new arrivals to Kouchaguine-Moura camp from the border began on 4 February 2020.

In May and July, further violence between Arab and Massalit ethnicities displaced more Sudanese across the border into Chad, and the total number of arrivals since late December 2019 is now estimated to be 18,500. Since the start of the influx, UNHCR and the government of Chad have undertaken the pre-registration of a total of 15,476 individuals (4,499 households). Although the situation in Sudan remains volatile and unpredictable, a significant number of persons who were pre-registered are believed to have returned to Sudan and have therefore not been relocated to the new camp at Kouchaguine-Moura.

Following the arrival of approximately 2,000 – 2,500 individuals due to fresh incidents of violence in Darfur in mid-July, relocation of the newest arrivals to Kouchaguine-Moura camp started on 1 August. Due to poor road conditions and heavy rains, to date it has only been possible to successfully complete four relocation convoys for a total of 242 households of 965 individuals. The remaining individuals are gathered in small villages along the Chad-Sudan border including Wandalou, Yakata, Goungour, Katarfa, Gofota and others. As soon as the weather conditions improve, relocation will be resumed.

In close collaboration with government counterparts and humanitarian partners, UNHCR continues to work around the clock to ensure that family shelters, latrines, showers, boreholes and other basic services are available in the new Kouchaguine-Moura camp for the refugees who are present. New arrivals who remain in the border villages have been given food assistance and core relief items while waiting for the relocation to be resumed when roads will be passable.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN KOUCHAGUINE-MOURA

Protection

The Level 2 biometric registration exercise in Kouchaguine-Moura camp, which began on 20 July with UNHCR working in close collaboration with the Chadian government authorities, was completed on 5 August after registering all refugees who arrived in the camp before the most recent displacement from Sudan in July 2020. However, the exercise will resume after the rainy season in order to register the newer arrivals, including those most recently relocated from the border. In total, 1,646 households of 7,023 individuals were registered during the initial exercise, with women and girls representing 55% of the registered population.

Further to the groups of refugees relocated from the border area, groups of people consisting mostly of women and children continue to arrive spontaneously in Kouchaguine-Moura camp, with the majority seeking to reunite with family members already in the camp. Interviews are conducted in close collaboration with the government authorities to assess the reasons of arrival and the nationality of those who arrive directly in the camp. As of 11 September 2020, Kouchaguine-Moura camp is hosting 1,888 households of 7,988 individuals, of which the majority has been fully registered.

Initial protection monitoring indicates that refugees do not consider it possible to return to their homes in Sudan due to the security situation, which remains volatile.

The identification of people with specific needs continues in Kouchaguine-Moura camp. To date, there are in total 2,671 people identified with specific needs, consisting mainly of children at risk, elderly people at risk, people with disabilities, single parents and people with serious medical conditions.

Nine cases of sexual and gender-based violence have been reported since the beginning of the relocation exercise to Kouchaguine-Moura camp, including one case of rape, one of physical violence, one of forced marriage, four cases of psychological/emotional abuse and two of denial of resources, opportunities or services. Appropriate support is being provided to the survivors based on their needs.

Security and camp-based community structures have been put in place to support the existing national security organs working in the camp level, and the refugee members have benefited from training in order to strengthen their capacity to perform their duties effectively. The new structure is composed of 30 members covering the 15 camp blocks. Each block has one male and one female member.



Training of the security and camp-based community structure in Kouchaguine-Moura camp ©UNHCR/A. G. Mbaindiguin.

Shelter and Core Relief Items

In addition to the six transit shelters (capacity of 40 families each) that have already been constructed, UNHCR in partnership with the CNARR has finalized the construction of 1,500 family shelters of 17.5m² each. Additional shelters are needed for the new arrivals, but resources are too limited. 21 family shelters were destroyed by the heavy rains and thunderstorms in the Kouchaguine – Moura camp last week.



Family shelters destroyed by the heavy rain in Kouchaguine-Moura camp ©HIAS/J. D. Havyarimana.

Jerrycans of 20 liters were distributed to refugees in the camp by NGO Help-Tchad to facilitate fetching and storage of water.



Distribution of jerrycans to refugees in Kouchaguine-Moura camp by NGO Help-Tchad ©UNHCR/A. G. Mbaindiguin.

Food

In coordination with distribution partner HIAS, food rations for August supplied by WFP were distributed to the entire population in the camp on 28 August. Another food distribution exercise will be carried out within the month of September.

Health

Sensitization sessions on COVID-19 prevention measures continue in Kouchaguine-Moura camp. So far, 6,233 people have been sensitized on good hygiene practices and physical (social) distancing to adopt in the COVID-19 context.

There has been a total of 9,240 consultations provided at the camp's health center free of charge since it was established. Severe respiratory infections are the main cause of consultation, followed by malaria and diarrhea. Since the establishment of Kouchaguine-Moura camp a total of 51 cases of serious health issues have been referred to the Provincial Hospital in Abéché city.

Since the onset of the emergency, an estimated total of 2,202 individual children under the age of five have benefited from one or more screenings for malnutrition: 202 have been admitted to nutrition programs, including 77 cases of severe acute malnutrition and

125 in cases of moderate acute malnutrition, while 564 children aged 6-23 months are receiving Nutributter on a monthly basis to prevent malnutrition.

Fifteen new births were recorded at the camp's health center from 1-11 September, which makes a total of 146 births (refugees) since the beginning of the relocation exercise to the camp on 4 February.

In the first week of July, the Kouchaguine-Moura camp health center was completely destroyed by a violent storm and heavy rains, posing serious challenges to the provision of healthcare services to the population. Four refugee housing units (RHU) and two medical tents have been installed while waiting for the health center to be rehabilitated to enable refugees receiving adequate health care in appropriate facilities.

A further two housing units (RHU) were installed in the camp to accommodate health staff during the rainy season while movements to the camp are hindered or completely suspended due to impassable 'wadis' (networks of usually dry riverbeds that flood with fast-flowing water in the rainy season, cutting off road transport routes).



2 RHU installed in Kouchaguine-Moura camp to accommodate health staff ©UNHCR/A. G. Mbaindiguin.

Following the most recent new influx from Sudan, a mobile clinic was put in place to provide primary health care to asylum seekers arriving from Darfur in the Chadian villages along the border, namely in Mamata, Katarfa, Goungour and Gofota villages.

In Ouaddaï Province, where the new arrivals are being hosted, there has been a total of 14 cases of **COVID-19** recorded, including one from Farchana, where UNHCR's Sub Office for the zone is located. All of the cases have recovered. No persons of concern to UNHCR are believed to be among the number of confirmed cases.

As of 11 September, there was a total of 1,051 cases of COVID-19 in Chad recorded since the start of the outbreak in 15 provinces. Of this total, there are 932 recovered cases, 79 deaths and 40 active cases.

Water and Sanitation

An emergency water system is in operation for the camp, consisting of four boreholes, a network of pipeline, two steel storage tanks and various water points. 190m³ of drinking water is being provided per day in the camp of Kouchaguine-Moura through direct pumping (80%) and water trucking (20%). This is equivalent to about 36 liters per person, per day. 11 water distribution points have been connected to the water system. Eight additional points are planned to be constructed in order to cover the entire camp and replace the temporary plastic tanks. A water point was installed at the health center in Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

Four hundred six (406) emergency latrines (76 communal latrines and 330 family latrines) and 227 showers are functional in the camp. Under UNICEF financing, the NGO Help-Tchad completed the construction of 210 emergency latrines while UNHCR completed 120 latrines and shower units. 20 communal latrines and showers have been rehabilitated in four blocks for the newest arrivals while they stay in the transit shelters following relocation.

Working in Partnership

UNHCR is working in partnership with the Government of Chad, the Ouaddai Province authorities, CNARR (Commission Nationale d'Accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad (APLFT), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Help Tchad, Tchad SOS, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), KITIR Emplois et Services (KITES),

Organisation Humanitaire pour le Développement Local (OHDEL), UNHCR private donors and host communities.

Donor Support

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

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

The funding requirements for the first six months of the emergency response amount to US \$13 million to ensure that refugees have access to adequate protection and life-saving services.

UNHCR's revised appeal for the COVID-19 response has been released, with US \$6,390,000 needed for Chad.

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