



A Sudanese refugee woman and her child during a medical consultation at the outpatient nutritional unit in the town of Adre in Eastern Chad, at the border with Sudan.

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Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9

Level 2 emergency scale up Eastern Chad

Reporting Period 1
April to 30 April 2024

Chad

HIGHLIGHTS

- 15 April 2024 marks one year since the onset of this Sudan crisis.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF provided drinking water to 15,414 people through the distribution of 3,120 boxes of water purifying tabs and the conversion of two water emergency systems into sustainable solar water points in Borota and Ambelia sites (Ouaddai province).
- UNICEF treated 6,379 children under the age of five suffering from severe acute malnutrition.
- UNICEF provided psychosocial support to 10,242 beneficiaries including 8,708 children from the refugee, returnee, and host populations.
- UNICEF vaccinated 2,774 children aged 6 - 59 months against measles in Eastern Chad.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



823,125
Children in need of humanitarian assistance¹



1,524,305
People in need of humanitarian assistance²








585,201
Refugees³



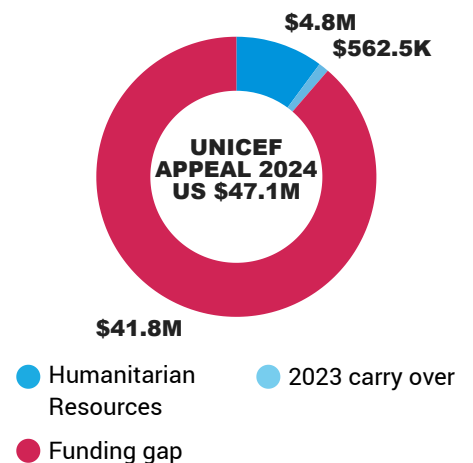
111,132
Returnees⁴

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

	Health	Measles vaccination	7%
		Funding status	2%
	Nutrition	SAM treatment	30%
		Funding status	18%
	Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	MHPSS	47%
		Funding status	7%
	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Safe water	14%
		Funding status	8%
	Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and	AAP	51%
		Funding status	9%

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

For 2024, UNICEF Chad is requesting US\$ 47.1 million to scale up and sustain the provision of lifesaving interventions for 452,596 refugees, returnees and host populations, women, and children in Eastern Chad. This amount is critical to enable UNICEF to continue responding to this unprecedented crisis, notably providing water and sanitation emergency response, supporting the reunification of children with their families; ensuring that children can benefit from health services such as immunization, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and the management of severe acute malnutrition; and ensuring that children have access to education.

Since January 2024, UNICEF Chad received US\$ 1.3 million from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, US\$ 1.3 million from the Government of Japan, US\$ 1 million from the United States of America, US\$ 202,000 from the United States Funds for UNICEF, US\$ 726,522 from the Government of Sweden, and allocated US\$ 300,000 of its Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds to the response. Carry-over funds from the previous year provided an additional US\$ 562,541. In total, UNICEF has US\$ 5.3 million available so far, representing 11 per cent of the budget needs.

UNICEF is grateful to all its partners for their continued support and collaboration and alerts on the urgent need for additional flexible funds to respond to the direst refugee crisis Chad has ever known.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Since the beginning of the conflict in Sudan on 15 April 2023 and as of 2 May 2024, the Commission Nationale d'Accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNARR), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have registered 585,201 Sudanese refugees and 111,132 Chadian returnees from Sudan. 64 per cent of the refugees are children and 66 per cent of the returnees are children under 18.

Chad is already hosting approximately 410,000 Sudanese refugees from the previous Darfur crisis in the same provinces.

According to the Chadian Government, a total of 910,000 refugees and returnees could arrive in Chad by the end of 2024. As of 31 March 2024, UNHCR has relocated 261,013 of the refugees (45 per cent) from makeshift shelters established at the border to nine existing camps (Djabal, Farchana, Gaga, Goz Amir, Iridimi, Kerfi, Kounougou, Mile, and Touloum) and five newly established ones (Alacha, Aboutengue, Zabout, Metche and Arkoum).

Due to trade disruption with Sudan, a sharp increase in fuel, food, and commodities prices has been observed in Eastern Chad. As a result, the living conditions of host populations, already precarious before April 2023, have deteriorated, fueling intercommunity tensions.

On 15 February 2024, the Chadian Government declared a state of food and nutritional emergency throughout the country. The provinces receiving the Sudanese refugees are also among the most affected by food insecurity.

As of 28 April 2024, a WHO hepatitis E situation report states a total of 2,092 suspicious cases of hepatitis E in Adré, including 931 women (of whom 27 pregnant). Children represent 75% of the cases. Seven deaths were reported. The Ministry of Health has established an epidemic management committee to coordinate the response and is drafting a response plan with technical support from its partners, including UNICEF.

After a three-year political transition, the presidential election took place on 6 May 2024. Although there was no major incident during the election, the early announcement on 9 May of the preliminary results announcing the outgoing transitional president as the winner (with 61% of the votes) provoked on the one hand heavy fire of rejoicing and on the other hand the reaction of protest from the main opponent. The situation remains tense.

With the degradation of the situation in the city of El Fasher (North Darfur, in Sudan), an influx of refugees is expected in the coming days in the province of Wadi Fira. UNHCR and the CNARR recorded an increase in the number of refugees at the Adre border fleeing famine in Sudan. The number of refugees in the spontaneous site of Adre (Ouaddai) is now estimated at 171,000 people.

15 April 2024 marks one year since the onset of this crisis. UNICEF started conducting an After-Action Review (AAR) to assess UNICEF's response strengths and weaknesses. Focus groups with beneficiaries (including women and young people) and stakeholders (government, UN agencies and NGOs) were conducted as well as interview with key informants (local authorities, traditional leaders etc.). This ongoing AAR will inform the next phase of UNICEF's response taking into account new threats and the complexity of the environment, existing partners as well as the comparative advantage of UNICEF.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

In April 2024, with UNICEF support, 2,774 children (1,389 girls and 1,385 boys) between 6 and 59 months were immunized against measles in refugee camps, in collaboration with the following partners: International Rescue Committee (IRC), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Première Urgence Internationale (PUI), Concern Worldwide and Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA). To improve vaccination coverage in the refugee camps in Sila province, 22 health workers were trained on the Expanded Immunization Programme by ACF.

During the same month, with supplies made available by UNICEF, 871 pregnant women were tested for HIV. Of these women, two were tested positive and benefited from antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. Among the children born of mothers who were seropositive, two were tested positive and benefited from ARV treatment.

Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided lifesaving treatment to 6,379 children (3,595 girls and 2,784 boys) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). This achievement was possible thanks to strategic partnerships with the national health authorities and with national and international NGOs such as MSF-France, MSF-Hollande, ACF, ALIMA, PUI, World Vision, Concern Worldwide, French Red Cross and the Agence de Développement Economique et Social.

Compared to the previous month, the analysis of the nutritional surveillance data showed a significant increase in the number of children screened and an increase of the number of children with SAM admitted for treatment. However, the nutritional situation of these children remains stable, with an average SAM rate of 2.2% in April 2024. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate was below 10% during the same period.

In partnership with the Chadian Red Cross, UNICEF reached 11,127

primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months and pregnant women with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partner (the Chadian Red Cross in Ouaddai and COOPI in Sila) provided community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 10,242 beneficiaries including 8,708 children (4,650 girls and 4,058 boys) and 1,534 caregivers (831 women and 703 men).

In addition to educational, recreational, and artistic activities, UNICEF and the Chadian Red Cross organized two joint campaigns to promote peace and social cohesion among children from host, refugee, and returnee communities in Farchana and Tongori (Ouaddai province).

Thanks to the digital “Tasdjil” platform and the deployment of a mobile team in refugee camps in Ouaddai, 552 newborns (353 girls and 199 boys), including 442 refugee children and 110 children from host communities, received their birth certificate.

During this period, 283 children at risk (161 girls and 122 boys) were identified and enrolled in case management service. UNICEF is strengthening the child protection system in Adre by providing a motorcycle to facilitate the work of the case manager and reinforcing the coordination with other child protection actors such as UNHCR, MSF, and the Chadian Red Cross.

In April, a total of 5,922 persons, including 3,786 children (3,171 girls and 615 boys) and 2,136 women, had access to awareness sessions on GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response. UNICEF and its partner Chadian Red Cross provided GBV case management services including referral to medical services to 18 GBV survivors (12 girls and 6 women).

Several consultations held over the past few months helped to identify GBV risks and to define an action plan to mitigate them. The search for firewood especially for adolescent girls heading households was ranked at the first place of the risks. During this month, UNICEF organized a one-day workshop for 210 women and adolescent refugees and host community members on improved cooking stoves manufacturing as a GBV risk mitigation activity.

In April, key messages on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) reached 73,525 persons (10,526 girls; 31,784 women; 7,405 boys; and 23,810 men). UNICEF trained 29 partners on PSEA, focusing on the self-assessment process. After completing the training, 3,750 posters in Arabic with information on the reporting channels were given to the trained partners for dissemination.

Education

In April 2024 and on the demand of UNHCR, UNICEF distributed school supplies to 1,080 students (624 girls and 456 boys) in refugee camps in Sila province. UNICEF organized this distribution in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion and its partner the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS).

Water, sanitation and hygiene

During the reporting period, UNICEF distributed 3,120 boxes of water purifying tabs and converted two emergency systems in Borota and Ambelia (Ouaddai province) into sustainable solar water points that are resilient to climate change. These activities improve access to drinking water for 15,414 people (3,811 girls; 3,555 boys; 4,157 women; and 3,891).

Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)

In April 2024, UNICEF and its partner the Chadian Red Cross reached 196,135 people from the refugee, returnee and host communities (74,590 girls; 17,077 boys; 79,462 women; and 25,006 men) with key messages on social cohesion, citizenship and protective measures during heatwaves in the provinces of Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira.

A total of 189,052 people from the refugee, returnee, and host communities (72,725 girls; 15,379 boys; 77,646 women; and 23,302 men) were mobilized and engaged to support social and behavioral change interventions in refugee camps and host communities.

During the reporting period, 19,373 people from the refugee, returnee, and host communities (3,872 girls; 2,908 boys; 7,747 women; and 4,846 men) reported their complaints using UNICEF's feedback mechanism.

Operations

Since the beginning of the crisis, the Chad UNICEF Supply team have been working with the programme sections to deliver a timely response to the refugee, returnee, and host communities. With the support of the Supply Division, UNICEF Chad erected a 240 square meters rumball for the pre-positioning of supplies in Farchana for the cross-border activities. The Supply Team also supports the pre-positioning of commodities in Abeche in anticipation of the raining season.

To ensure the day-to-day L2 emergency related response activities, UNICEF Chad and UNICEF Sudan have put resources in common to recruit two logistics assistants to manage the N'Djamena and Farchana warehouses.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

On 7 February 2024, UNHCR launched the 2024 Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) covering five countries: Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. This interagency plan is to respond to the needs of a projected 2.7 million people (refugees, returnees, third nationals, and host communities) across the five countries until the end of 2024. The total requirement for this plan is US\$ 1.4 billion. Of this amount, US\$ 630.3 million will target 1,407,305 people (refugees, returnees, third nationals, and host communities) in Chad.

UNHCR and CNARR support and coordinate the Government's response to Sudanese refugees and returnees. CNARR, UNHCR, and IOM facilitate sectoral coordination meetings in N'Djamena and the affected Eastern provinces. Since the onset of the crisis, sectoral groups for Health, Food Security and Nutrition, Protection, Shelter/NFI, WASH, Education, and Logistics have been meeting regularly. On UNHCR's demand, UNICEF co-facilitates the WASH and Child Protection sectoral groups. During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the elaboration of the Child Protection working group's terms of reference, the drafting, and the validation of the 2024 working group's workplan.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

Tweets posted in April 2024 showing the impact of the crisis on children and UNICEF's emergency response are below.

- Human Interest Story
<https://www.unicef.org/chad/stories/afrah-sudanese-refugee-and-community-relay-eastern-chad>

- UNICEF Global
<https://www.facebook.com/reel/1408067489828333>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEF/status/1779955383018082775>
- UNICEF Chad
<https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFChad/posts/pfbid029DcdHccaFJBwxMrxd6H5ifAsCB9q31Mf9qwQnt2YNVCErYBFBH21NJybRGRFhFpl>
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=749098310630698>
<https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFChad/posts/pfbid02r1S5YmoDgAWKumrkHCgncHxsrV1dxQs4jzgQt8Vq4ux5N3aKDto3MRmro4oB9XH6l>
<https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFChad/posts/pfbid0F1SJt3KiQyXwe1pVQWH8S7evPtfqgJqPuKisrsdGrNTKZSLZHgyQmV6NAFbpg3CMI>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFChad/status/1783523875021602895>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFChad/status/1779905837194002563>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFChad/status/1779831342139596839>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFChad/status/1775796484492984711>

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Chad Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad>
- Chad Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: 10 JUNE 2024

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2024 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health					
Number of children aged 6-59 months vaccinated against measles	Total	-	150,000	10,406	▲ 2%
	Girls	-	75,000	5,247	▲ 2%
	Boys	-	75,000	5,159	▲ 2%
HIV/AIDS					
Pregnant and lactating women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy	Total	-	300	17	▲ 1%
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	-	330,036	41,805	0%
	Girls	-	165,018	20,886	0%
	Boys	-	165,018	20,199	0%
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	51,647	15,701	▲ 12%
	Girls	-	25,824	8,922	▲ 14%
	Boys	-	25,823	6,779	▲ 11%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	-	97,386	18,424	▲ 11%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA					
Number of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	40,000	18,835	▲ 26%
	Girls	-	16,000	9,053	▲ 29%
	Boys	-	16,000	7,240	▲ 25%
	Women	-	4,560	1,460	▲ 18%
	Men	-	3,440	1,080	▲ 20%
Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	45,000	7,682	▲ 13%
	Girls	-	14,550	3,777	▲ 22%
	Boys	-	14,550	913	▲ 4%
	Women	-	15,900	2,992	▲ 13%

Number of people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	-	687,000	192,409	▲ 11%
	Girls	-	185,490	30,271	▲ 6%
	Boys	-	185,490	22,938	▲ 4%
	Women	-	206,100	77,606	▲ 15%
	Men	-	109,920	61,594	▲ 22%
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	2,000	338	▲ 14%
	Girls	-	1,000	189	▲ 16%
	Boys	-	1,000	149	▲ 12%
Education					
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	20,000	-	0%
	Girls	-	10,000	-	0%
	Boys	-	10,000	-	0%
Number of children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	60,000	9,372	▲ 2%
	Girls	-	30,000	5,323	▲ 2%
	Boys	-	30,000	4,049	▲ 2%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	136,000	19,514	▲ 11%
	Girls	-	36,720	5,090	▲ 10%
	Boys	-	36,720	4,736	▲ 10%
	Women	-	40,800	5,010	▲ 10%
	Men	-	21,760	4,678	▲ 18%
Number of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	112,000	5,407	0%
	Girls	-	30,240	2,288	0%
	Boys	-	30,240	1,960	0%
	Women	-	33,600	564	0%
	Men	-	17,920	595	0%
Social protection					
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	6,000	-	0%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)					

People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	Total	-	610,400	427,495	▲ 32%
	Girls	-	164,808	166,715	▲ 45%
	Boys	-	164,808	51,447	▲ 10%
	Women	-	183,120	158,821	▲ 43%
	Men	-	97,664	50,512	▲ 26%
People engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	Total	-	240,234	415,082	▲ 79%
	Girls	-	64,863	164,115	▲ 112%
	Boys	-	64,863	48,710	▲ 24%
	Women	-	72,070	155,142	▲ 108%
	Men	-	38,438	47,115	▲ 61%
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	167,062	84,423	▲ 12%
	Girls	-	45,107	17,299	▲ 9%
	Boys	-	45,107	12,865	▲ 6%
	Women	-	50,119	31,408	▲ 15%
	Men	-	26,729	22,851	▲ 18%
Non-Food Items					
Number of displaced people who received non-food items and emergency shelter	Total	-	25,000	-	0%
	Girls	-	6,750	-	0%
	Boys	-	6,750	-	0%
	Women	-	7,500	-	0%
	Men	-	4,000	-	0%

*Progress in the reporting period 1 April to 30 April 2024

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	4,350,000	104,077	-	4,245,923	98%
Nutrition	12,000,092	2,175,923	-	9,824,169	82%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	3,861,201	24,330	262,541	3,574,330	93%
Education	3,503,556	-	-	3,503,556	100%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	18,000,000	1,448,020	-	16,551,980	92%
Social Protection	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	100%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	2,400,000	216,034	-	2,183,966	91%
Non-food items	1,000,000	804,488	300,000	-	0%
Total	47,114,849	4,772,872	562,541	41,779,436	89%

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ENDNOTES

1. 54 per cent of the people in need of humanitarian assistance. This percentage is from the Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) January-December 2024, UNHCR, February 2024.
2. Projection of the number of refugees, returnees and third country nationals by end of 2024 (source: 2024 Sudan Emergency RRRP) plus the number of people in phase 3 of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification or IPC3 in Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi Fira according to the 2023 Harmonized Framework. This figure does not include the refugees in eastern Chad because of the 2003 Darfur crisis.
3. UNHCR, Chad Update, Sudan Emergency, 2 May 2024.
4. IOM Chad, Sudan Crisis Response, Situation Report No. 33, 6 May 2024.