

CHAD EMERGENCY UPDATE

Influx of Central African refugees in the South (Logone Oriental Province)

3,632

Total number of new arrivals since 22 December

1,098

Total number of households

755

Individuals transferred to Gore and Dosseye quarantine centers

LEVEL 1 REGISTRATION IN GORE

KEY INDICATORS

2267 (63%)

CHILDREN (Below 18 years old)

2008 (55%)

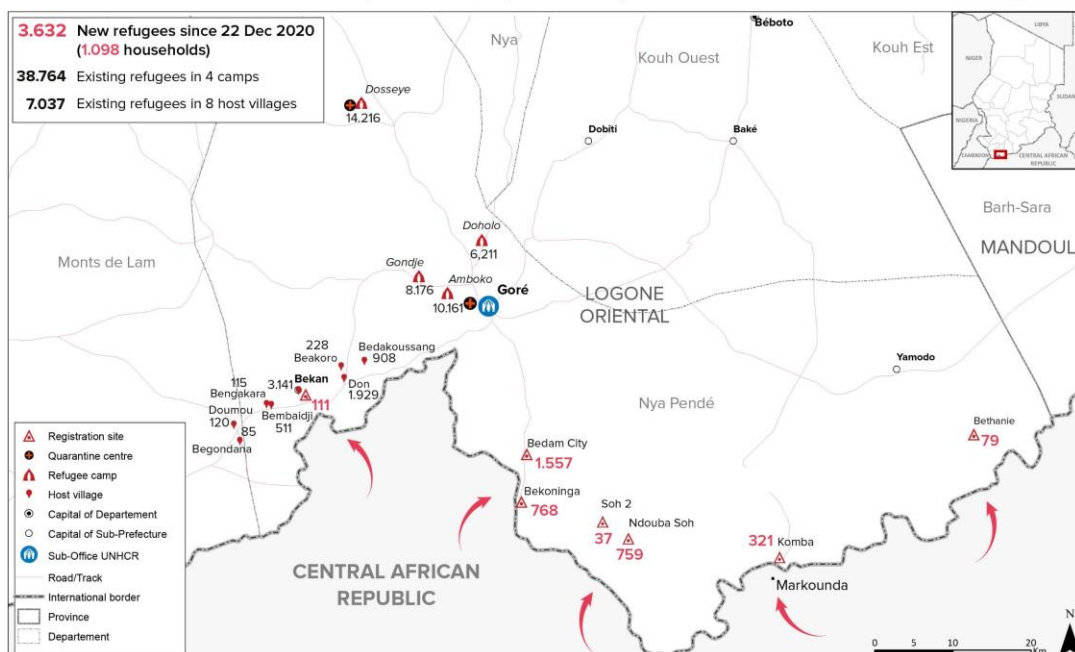
WOMEN AND GIRLS

57 (1,56%)

ELDERLY



Level 1 registration for new arrivals in Kombat ©UNHCR/A. Ngarambe



OVERVIEW OF THE EMERGENCY AND RESPONSE

On 22 December 2020, few days before the presidential elections of 27 December in the Central African Republic, armed violence broke out causing thousands of people to flee to neighbouring countries. In Chad, the new arrivals entered through Logone Province in several villages surrounding the border including Ndoubasoh, Kombat, Bethanie and Bekoninga. Some people among the new arrivals arrived from Markounda in its surrounding localities and other Central African towns. According to them, they had come to work in the mining sites of Markounda and fled the country due to clashes between Seleka and Révolution-Justice armed groups which are reportedly fighting over the collection of taxes on users and the occupation of various localities such as Beboura and Bemal.

The majority of new arrivals are farmers from kaba ethnic group. There is also a minority of Peuhl breeders. Most of them hold voting cards or citizenship certificates, which they present during the registration exercise, making it easier to identify them even though these documents are not required.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN GORE

Protection

The Level 1 biometric registration exercise of new arrivals is ongoing in close collaboration with the Chadian government authorities. As of 13 December, 1,098 households of 3,632 individuals were registered, with women and girls representing 55% of the registered population. The registration exercise indicates that 13% of new arrivals consider it possible to return to their home country when the security situation will allow it.

Shelter and Core Relief Items

The refugees arriving from the Central African Republic are interned in two quarantine centers against Covid-19 built by the UNHCR. They received blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, soap and jerry cans.

UNHCR's partner ADES is currently building the emergency shelters at the Doholo site where they will be installed after the 14-day prevention quarantine against covid-19.

Food

755 people have already been provided with food assistance for a month by WFP during the first phase of food distribution which took place as soon as they arrived. A request was sent to WFP for a second phase of food distribution for additional 2,800 people taking into account the increased number of new arrivals.

755 individuals out of 3632 new arrivals have been quarantined at Gore and Dosseye sites in accordance with the prevention measures of COVID 19 and they will be relocated to Doholo camp after 14 days of quarantine. Three hot meals are being served to them on a daily basis during the quarantine period and core relief items have been distributed to them including buckets, mosquito nets, mats, blankets and kitchen kits.

The remaining new arrivals who are waiting their turn to be quarantined are hosted in the various villages around the borders and have benefited from food assistance.

Health



Nutritional screening for children in Ndouba ©UNHCR/Alphonse Ngarambe

CSSI (UNHCR's health partner) ensures a regular presence in the villages hosting new arrivals and in the quarantine centers to provide medical consultations, screening, vaccination for children and pregnant women as well as nutritional screening . Serious

medical cases are referred to the district hospital where UNHCR supplies drugs to support national health system including the hospital in Gore.

The major challenges relate to:

- Insufficient health personnel to ensure effective implementation of covid-19 prevention measures in various host villages.
- Insufficient nutritional food to treat the overall acute malnutrition (moderate and severe) given that the daily average is 15 acutely malnourished children.
- Lack of nutritional food for the prevention of malnutrition.
- Lack of HIV testing in emergency situations.
- Insufficient medication to cover emergency needs and the regular program.
- Insufficient inputs for the management of global acute malnutrition (moderate and severe) as the daily average is 15 registered acutely malnourished children.

Working in Partnership

UNHCR is working in partnership with the Government of Chad, the Logone Oriental Province authorities, CNARR (*Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés*), World Food Programme (WFP), CSSI to provide the response to the situation.

Donor Support

Efforts are being made to respond to the urgent needs of new arrivals, however financial resources are too limited.

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