

CHAD SUDAN EMERGENCY

CRITICAL LIFE SAVING NEEDS TO SUPPORT THE URGENT RELOCATION OF REFUGEES AWAY FROM THE BORDER

June 2025



Chad: Sudan emergency response overview

Key Information – Sudanese Refugee Situation in Chad

- 859,000 Sudanese refugees have crossed the border into Chad since April 2023.
- 87% of registered refugees are women and children
- 97,404 individuals with specific needs
- 76% of new arrivals report serious violations
- 239,000 refugees in border areas await urgent relocation.
- 30% of funding needed for the emergency response received

Since April 2023, the conflict in Sudan has triggered the world's largest forced displacement situation, displacing over 12 million people within and outside the country. **Chad hosts the largest number of Sudanese refugees** fleeing escalating violence and instability in their home country. To date, **over 859,000 refugees have sought safety in eastern Chad**. The growing insecurity could force up to 120,000 additional refugees to cross the border into Chad by the end of the year. Already in 2025, over 130,000 people have arrived in Chad – more than half since April - fleeing escalating violence and attacks in and around El Fasher and the Zamzam IDP camp. This brings the total number of Sudanese refugees to over 1.2 million. **In eastern Chad, one in three people is now a refugee.**

From the outset of the crisis, UNHCR and partners have led herculean efforts to support the government response to address the most urgent needs of forcibly displaced people fleeing the conflict in Sudan, providing immediate protection and life-saving assistance at the border - such as water, food, emergency health services - while establishing, extensions and new settlements equipped with essential services and infrastructure. Additionally, they are scaling up services in local villages to accommodate new arrivals and integrate solutions that enhance resilience and promote socio-economic inclusion.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

8 new settlements opened, extensions created in 11 existing settlements, services scaled up in a village to accommodate new arrivals

511,000 refugees relocated in settlements and villages and provided with assistance to date, including over 100, 000 since the beginning of the year



Critical funding shortfalls hinder the response efforts. UNHCR's 2025 Supplementary Appeal for the Sudan Situation which includes \$245 million for urgent interventions in Chad. **As of now, only 30% of the funding has been secured, leaving hundreds of thousands of refugees without the lifeline support they depend on to survive.**

One in two families lacks adequate shelter. Refugees receive an average of only **10 litres of water per person per day**, far below the emergency standard of 15 litres per person per day. Just **2 out of every 10 school-aged children are enrolled in school**. There is only **one doctor for 52,000 people**; more than five times the standard of one doctor for 10,000 people recommended by WHO. The situation is even more dire in provinces like Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est, where new arrivals have access to less than 5 litres of water per person per day. There is a doctor for every 68,000 people in Wadi Fira, and one for every 82,000 people in Ennedi Est. Only 14% of families have a decent shelter. There are no schools available to accommodate newly arrived children.

Over a third of new arrivals remain at the border in overcrowded, spontaneous settlements, with limited access to water, food, and healthcare, placing an unbearable burden on the communities that so generously welcomed them. **These conditions are compounded** by severe trauma, family separation, and gender-based violence (GBV)

In this context, **relocating refugees to secure settlements and villages is, therefore, a critical component of the protection response**, especially for vulnerable groups, including women, children and people with heightened vulnerabilities.

The Government has called on the humanitarian community to urgently scale up capacities to accelerate the relocation of all refugees away from the border.

UNHCR requires at least \$100 million to support the immediate relocation of all refugees from overcrowded, spontaneous settlements near the border by the end of the year.

At this critical juncture, UNHCR is urgently seeking \$100 million in flexible funding for the immediate relocation of 239,000 Sudanese refugees from overcrowded and insecure border areas to safer settlements and villages to provide them with lifesaving protection and vital assistance, including water, sanitation and health services.

Relocation- \$20.2M Urgent actions are needed to support the relocation of all refugee women, men, children, and the elderly currently at the border into settlements and villages. To achieve this, UNHCR must urgently scale up its logistics capacities to organize the safe transport of 2,000 people per day, ensure the most vulnerable people receive adequate protection services, including assistance and adapted transport, the convoys are backed with medical escorts, and people receive food and water during the relocation process.

Protection - \$10.6M is needed for lifesaving protection. Given the high proportion of women and children among the new arrivals and the number of reports of human rights violations including physical assault and gender-based violence (GBV), mental health and psychosocial support, specialized services for children and

survivors of violence and trauma must be scaled up to ensure all refugees receive adequate support to recover and heal.

Essential services in settlements and villages of relocation - \$68.8M Settlements and villages must be equipped with essential services to ensure that Sudanese refugees have access to adequate shelter, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, and healthcare, including mental health and psychosocial support. Given the profile of refugees, ensuring that children whose education has been disrupted can quickly return to school is also a priority. Out-of-school children are highly vulnerable to protection risks, including early marriage, child trafficking, forced labour, recruitment by militias and armed groups, survival sex and dangerous onward movements.

Special thanks to our main donors in Chad



And donors of flexible funding globally

