

Chad
Flash update #15
28 July 2023



Vaccination of a child at the launch of the measles vaccination campaign in Adre, eastern Chad. @UNICEFChad/2023/LeDU

Humanitarian Overview

- As of 23 July, 329,177 refugees have been counted in Chad (UNHCR). As of 25 July, IOM reported 48,180 Chadian returnees.
- 88% of the refugees and 93% of the returnees are women and children.

Humanitarian Response

- UNICEF Level 2 Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure (CEAP) for eastern Chad has been activated from 21 July to 31 December 2023. This activation provides a package of minimum actions and simplifications required to ensure a timely and effective response to the Sudanese crisis in eastern Chad.
- As of 22 July, UNHCR and its partners relocated 98,012 people.
- On 25 July, the Governor of Ouaddai Province, the Minister of Public Health and Prevention, and Representatives of UNICEF, WHO, GAVI (Vaccine Alliance) and other partners took part in Abeche, in the launch of the campaign for screening and management of malnutrition coupled with deworming and follow-up on activities of the measles vaccination campaign in Ouaddai province that started on 17 July.
- The number of refugees in Chad has surpassed planning figures. UNHCR is adjusting the figures to 450,000 refugees to arrive in Chad by October.

Media and Human-Interest Stories

[Follow-up of the measles vaccination campaign and launch of the malnutrition screening campaign coupled with deworming in Abéché](#)

UNICEF's Response



A total of 26,246 people (8,189 girls, 7,559 boys, 5,459 women and 5,039 men) have access to safe drinking water through seven boreholes and three water tanks (Koufroun, Midjigueta, Dize Berte, Borota, Goungour, and Adré). Additional borehole sites have been identified. 5,050 people have access to 101 separated latrines in Adré, Ourang and, Farchana, and in host communities in Koufroune, Midjigueta and Dize-Berte.



On 17 July, UNICEF and the Government launched a measles vaccination campaign targeting 1,320,731 children in both refugee sites and host communities in Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, and Sila provinces. According to preliminary results, 478 678 children aged 6 months to 14 years old have been vaccinated including 48 487 refugees. Between June and July, 335 pregnant refugee women were screened for HIV. Twelve tested HIV-positive and are currently under antiretroviral treatment.



19 unaccompanied children are still to be reunified out of the 51 identified, and family tracing has been undertaken by UNICEF and its partner. 440 children (250 boys and 190 girls) were provided with birth certificates in Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira through an innovative system (TASDJIL) that has been deployed for the emergency response.

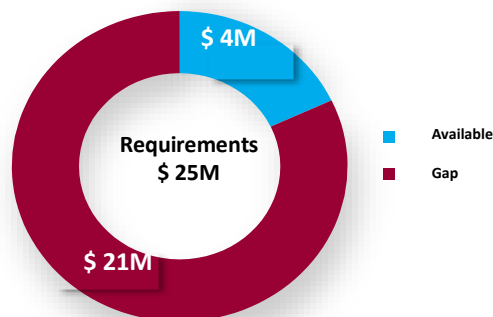


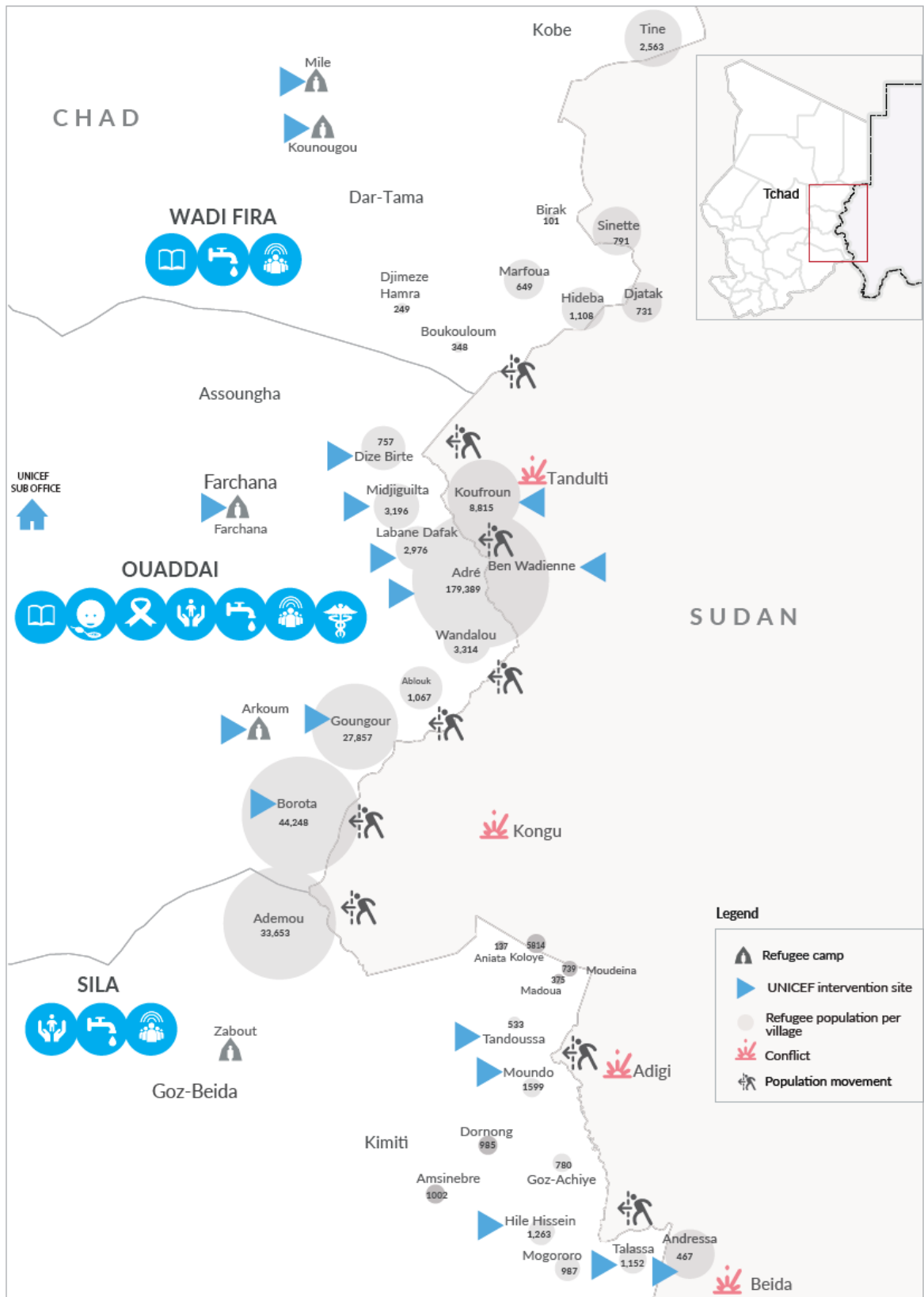
UNICEF supported the treatment of 2,837 children suffering from SAM. For early detection and early treatment of SAM, a malnutrition screening and deworming campaign was launched in the presence of the Minister of Health targeting both refugees and the host population of the three provinces affected by the crisis. A new inpatient therapeutic center for the treatment of children suffering from SAM with medical complications was opened in Adré health district.



7,327 complaints were received this week from refugees and host populations in Ouaddai, Wadi Fira and Sila provinces. 40% of them are linked to food security and lack of water. This week, 18,373 people including 5,933 women and 10,297 adolescents were reached with messages on nutrition and peaceful cohabitation. 240 community relays were mobilized for the measles campaign.

UNICEF FUNDING STATUS (US\$)





Sources: Partners and, UNHCR
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For more information on the situation please contact:

Chad UNICEF Representative: Jacques Boyer, jboyer@unicef.org ; Deputy Representative: Sophie Leonard, sleonard@unicef.org