

# CHAD

## Working environment

### The context

In September 2012 Chad hosted some 288,700 refugees from Sudan, 56,700 from the Central African Republic (CAR), 90,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 91,000 returned IDPs and 550 urban refugees and asylum-seekers. The political and security situation in the country is stable thanks to improvements in relations with Sudan and the work of the joint Chadian-Sudanese border-monitoring force. Nevertheless, the majority of the Sudanese refugees in Chad are reluctant to return home due to ongoing instability in Darfur.

In June 2012, there was an influx of 1,550 refugees from the CAR into southern Chad as a result of violent clashes in northern CAR. As the situation in this area remains tense, there is a possibility of a further influx of refugees to Chad.

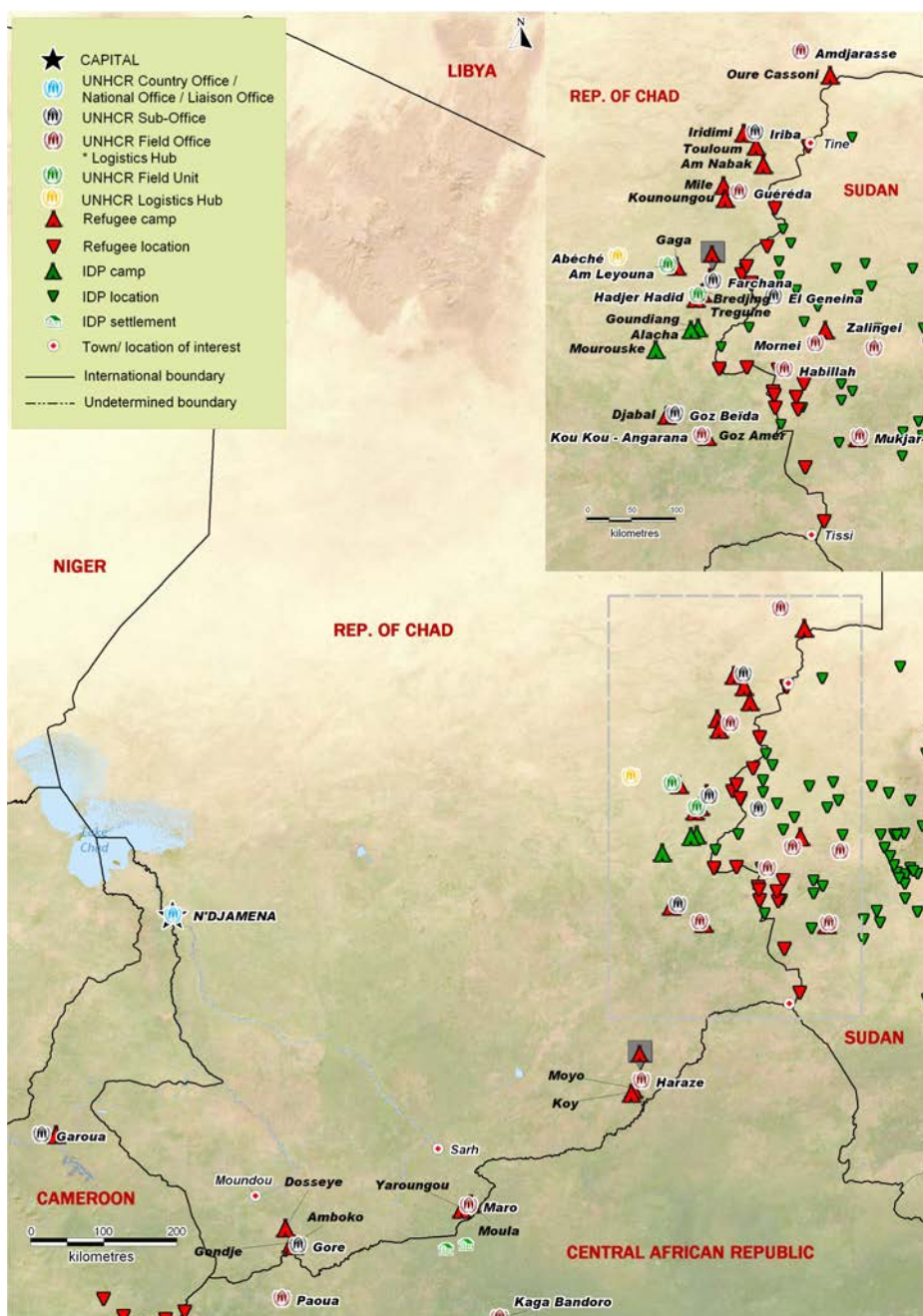
Some 90,000 people remain internally displaced in Chad. Since the Government announced a “Year of Return” for IDPs in 2011, UNHCR has been assisting them to return home, escorting them to their villages of origin and providing shelter and reintegration packages. It is expected that most IDPs will have returned in 2012. Consequently, in 2013, UNHCR’s interventions will be limited to monitoring the 88,000 individuals who have opted for local integration in their areas of displacement.

### The needs

The presence of a large population of refugees from Sudan and CAR weighs heavily on Chad in Chad weighs heavily on the country’s resources. Measures to reduce the pressure on host communities and the environment are therefore indispensable. In eastern Chad, where the climate is semi-arid, the large

number of Sudanese refugees puts a strain on already scarce natural resources and leads to tensions with host communities.

In southern Chad, where the climate is tropical, flooding regularly destroys refugees’ homes and crops. This has hampered UNHCR’s efforts to improve the self-reliance of CAR refugees and made them more vulnerable to malnutrition.



## Planning figures for Chad

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	CAR	79,000	74,000	83,000	78,000
	Sudan	281,000	281,000	253,000	253,000
	Various	400	400	500	500
Asylum-seekers	Various	50	50	50	50
Returnees (refugees)	Chad	20,000	20,000	40,000	40,000
IDPs	Chad	120,000	120,000	1,500	1,500
Returnees (IDPs)	Chad	5,000	5,000	118,500	118,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>505,450</b>	<b>500,450</b>	<b>496,550</b>	<b>491,550</b>

Given the volatile conditions in neighbouring Sudan and CAR, large-scale voluntary returns are unlikely. Basic life-saving activities such as the provision of water, food, shelter, health services and sanitation remain imperative. Providing education is equally important in order to protect boys from forced recruitment and discourage early marriage for girls.

Returning IDPs will continue to require support in terms of basic services and infrastructure in villages of return. Indeed, there is a need for development activities in Chad as the refugee and IDP operations are moving from crisis mode to a stage of transitional development.

Assuring the security of refugees, IDPs and humanitarian workers will remain at the forefront of UNHCR's work in 2013. The Chadian security force, or *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS), has provided vital support in and around the refugee camps and IDP sites, and in escorting humanitarian workers in the operational areas. As attacks on humanitarian compounds remain frequent, the DIS has been essential in ensuring security and following up on acts of criminality to generate respect for the rule of law.

Unfortunately, very little funding was received in 2012 to support the DIS. For this reason, UNHCR will draw up a cost-sharing strategy with other UN agencies operating in the Field.

## Strategy and activities

In 2013 UNHCR will assist and protect Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, promoting self-reliance and mitigating the impact of large groups of refugees on the environment by providing cooking fuel.



A Central African Republic refugee picks up supplies after reaching safety in Gondje camp.

UNHCR / P. CAMARA

## Main objectives and targets for 2013

### Favourable protection environment

- Laws and policies are developed or strengthened.
  - ☞ *Laws and policies relating to refugees are consistent with international standards.*

### Fair protection processes and documentation

- The quality of registration and profiling is improved or maintained.
  - ☞ *All persons of concern are registered on an individual basis.*

### Security from violence and exploitation

- The risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and quality of the response to it improved.
  - ☞ *More than a third of refugees who are survivors of gender-based violence receive support.*
- The protection of children is strengthened.
  - ☞ *Some 30-40 per cent of out-of-school adolescents participate in targeted programmes.*
  - ☞ *A best interest determination (BID) process is initiated or completed for 40 per cent of unaccompanied and separated refugee children from CAR.*

### Basic needs and essential services

- The nutritional well-being of the population is improved.
  - ☞ *The prevalence of global acute malnutrition among refugee children aged 6-59 months remains at or below 5 per cent.*
- The health status of the population is improved.
  - ☞ *The under-5 mortality rate is reduced.*
- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
  - ☞ *An average of 22 litres of potable water per person per day is available for CAR refugees and 19 litres per person per day for Sudanese refugees.*
- Refugees have optimal access to education.
  - ☞ *Some 80 per cent of CAR refugees and 90 per cent of Sudanese refugees aged 6-11 are enrolled in primary school.*

### Durable solutions

- The potential for resettlement is realized.
  - ☞ *More than 20 per cent of CAR refugees submitted for resettlement depart for third countries.*

## UNHCR's presence in 2013

□ Number of offices	10
□ Total staff	381
International	70
National	304
JPOs	1
Others	6

UNHCR will also provide basic assistance to CAR refugees. It will focus on improving livelihoods and pursue resettlement for the most vulnerable individuals. UNHCR hopes to be able to move CAR refugees who have continued to suffer from severe flooding to dryer sites with the aid of the Government.

Refugees in urban areas will receive cash grants to develop livelihoods and will benefit from integration into national health and social services. Urban refugee children will be able to attend national schools. Voluntary repatriation and resettlement will also be pursued for urban refugees where appropriate.

### ○ Constraints

The security situation in the region remains unstable, making large-scale voluntary returns of CAR and Sudanese refugees unlikely. Meanwhile, group resettlement of Sudanese refugees remains on hold by order of the Chadian Government. IDP areas of origin continue to lack basic infrastructure and social services, while the challenging natural environment and location of camps in remote areas make providing assistance to refugees logistically challenging.

## Organization and implementation

### ○ Coordination

UNHCR will work with UN agencies, especially WFP, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, to reinforce joint programmes. It will also strengthen its relationship with government ministries, particularly those dealing with health, water, the environment, social action and education. Partnership agreements with national and international NGOs will be renewed and cooperation with development agencies, the European Union

and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation will be reinforced.

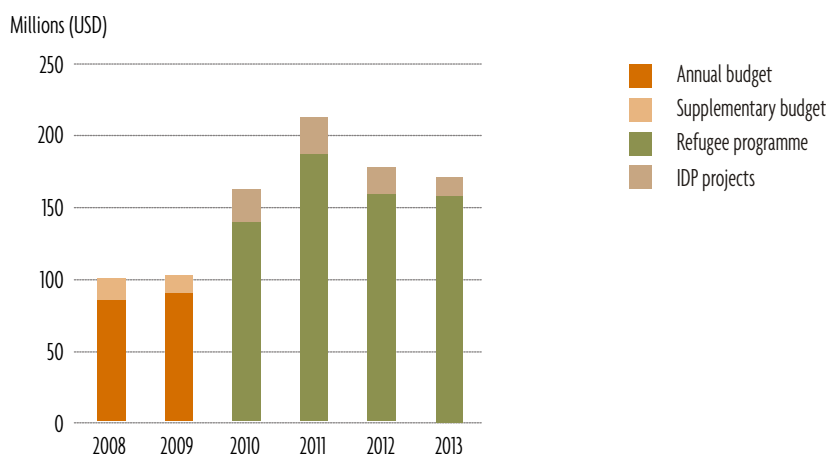
## Financial information

UNHCR's budget for Chad rose steadily between 2008 and 2011 owing to the rise in the number of Sudanese and CAR refugees. The increase was the result of small influges and the natural birth rate. Since 2011 the budget has been more or less stable. The 2013 needs have been estimated at USD 171.7 million, of which USD 158.9 million is for refugees and USD 12.8 million to cover IDP protection and assistance.

## Consequences of a funding shortfall

- Water availability would remain below the standard of 20 litres per person per day for Sudanese refugees.
- Low secondary-school enrolment rates among Sudanese and CAR refugees would remain extremely low increasing the risk of forced recruitment for boys and early marriage for girls.
- No construction or rehabilitation of health-services infrastructure would be possible.
- The prevalence of anaemia and chronic malnutrition might not decrease if programmes that were being implemented in 2012 are not pursued in 2013.
- UNHCR would not be able to implement protection-monitoring activities in IDP returnee and local integration areas.
- A number of self-reliance activities for CAR refugees would not be implemented. The needs not covered are already estimated to affect 55 per cent of the population; an even higher percentage would not receive support if enough funding is not raised.

## UNHCR's budget in Chad 2008 – 2013



## 2013 UNHCR's budget in Chad (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
Law and policy	509,359	332,324	841,683
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,728,693	694,649	2,423,341
Subtotal	<b>2,238,051</b>	<b>1,026,973</b>	<b>3,265,024</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>			
Registration and profiling	1,279,615	0	1,279,615
Refugee status determination	77,423	0	77,423
Individual documentation	644,647	0	644,647
Civil registration and civil status documentation	902,193	0	902,193
Family reunification	172,102	0	172,102
Subtotal	<b>3,075,980</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,075,980</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
Protection from crime	5,801,749	0	5,801,749
Prevention and response to SGBV	4,061,286	194,649	4,255,935
Freedom of movement and reduction of detention risks	519,204	0	519,204
Protection of children	2,249,878	552,324	2,802,202
Subtotal	<b>12,632,116</b>	<b>746,973</b>	<b>13,379,089</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Health	23,059,627	0	23,059,627
Reproductive health and HIV services	5,664,583	0	5,664,583
Nutrition	6,469,487	0	6,469,487
Food security	4,194,988	0	4,194,988
Water	6,653,385	0	6,653,385
Sanitation and hygiene	8,464,578	0	8,464,578
Shelter and infrastructure	7,869,562	7,147,586	15,017,148
Access to energy	13,793,036	0	13,793,036
Basic domestic items	607,824	0	607,824
Services for people with specific needs	3,559,426	142,324	3,701,750
Education	11,194,848	0	11,194,848
Subtotal	<b>91,531,342</b>	<b>7,289,911</b>	<b>98,821,253</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>			
Community mobilization	1,020,661	84,649	1,105,310
Co-existence with local communities	1,480,091	0	1,480,091
Natural resources and shared environment	8,297,683	0	8,297,683
Self-reliance and livelihoods	12,472,824	0	12,472,824
Subtotal	<b>23,271,259</b>	<b>84,649</b>	<b>23,355,908</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	688,407	0	688,407
Voluntary return	1,241,904	0	1,241,904
Reintegration	0	966,973	966,973
Integration	320,102	0	320,102
Resettlement	2,501,910	0	2,501,910
Subtotal	<b>4,752,323</b>	<b>966,973</b>	<b>5,719,296</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>			
Coordination and partnerships	217,102	0	217,102
Camp management and coordination	1,534,647	0	1,534,647
Donor relations and resource mobilization	2,049,797	126,973	2,176,770
Subtotal	<b>3,801,546</b>	<b>126,973</b>	<b>3,928,519</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Logistics and supply	14,493,986	1,863,789	16,357,775
Operations management, coordination and support	3,096,834	720,442	3,817,276
Subtotal	<b>17,590,821</b>	<b>2,584,231</b>	<b>20,175,051</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,893,436</b>	<b>12,826,684</b>	<b>171,720,120</b>
<b>2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012)</b>	<b>159,526,161</b>	<b>17,551,623</b>	<b>177,077,784</b>

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies

*Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARRR)*

#### NGOs

*Associazione di Cooperazione Rurale in Africa e America Latina*  
*Association pour le Développement Economique et Social de Koba*  
*Africare*  
*African Initiative for Relief and Development*  
*Association pour la promotion des libertés fondamentales au Tchad*  
*Bureau d'Appui Santé et Environnement*  
*Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere*  
*Association Tchadienne pour le Développement*  
*Cooperazione Internazionale*  
*Christian Outreach Relief and Development*  
*Croix Rouge du Tchad*  
*Centre de Support en Santé Internationale*  
*Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society*  
*International Medical Corps*  
*International Rescue Committee*  
*Jesuit Refugee Service*  
*Lutheran World Federation-Action by Churches Together*  
*OXFAM Intermon*  
*Secours Catholique pour le Développement Tchad Solaire*

#### Others

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (BMZ-GIZ)*

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies

The Ministry of Territorial Administration, through the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR)*  
 Ministry of Agriculture  
 Ministry of National Education  
 Ministry of Public Health  
 Ministry of Planning  
 Ministry of Water Resources

#### NGOs

*Action contre la Faim*  
*Agence Française de Développement*  
*Christian Children Fund*  
*Médecins Sans Frontières (Netherlands, France, Spain, Switzerland, Luxembourg)*  
 LWF

#### Others

ICRC  
 FAO  
 ILO  
 IOM  
 OCHA  
 UNAIDS  
 UNDP  
 UNFPA  
 UNICEF  
 UNV  
 WFP  
 WHO