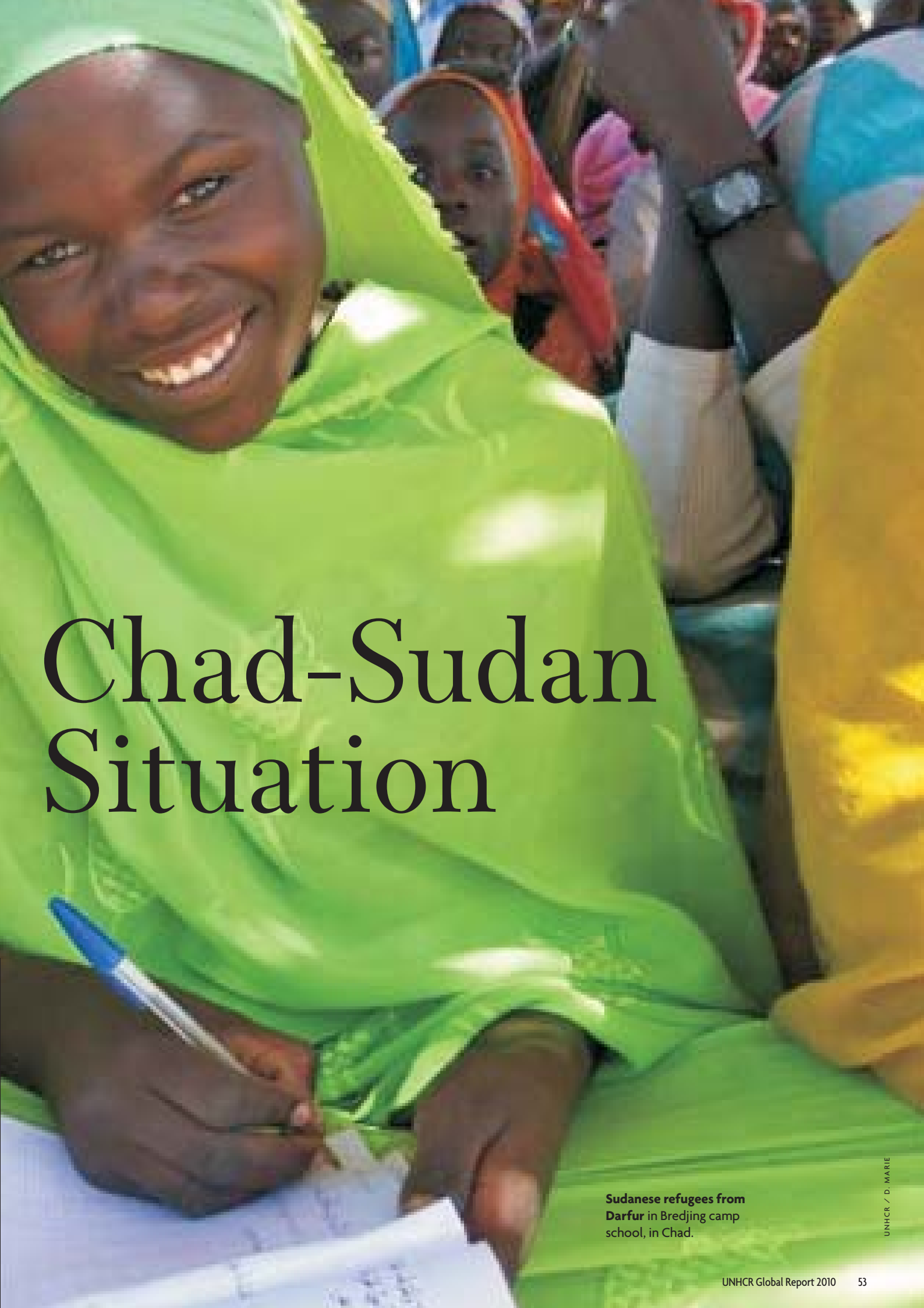




| OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS |

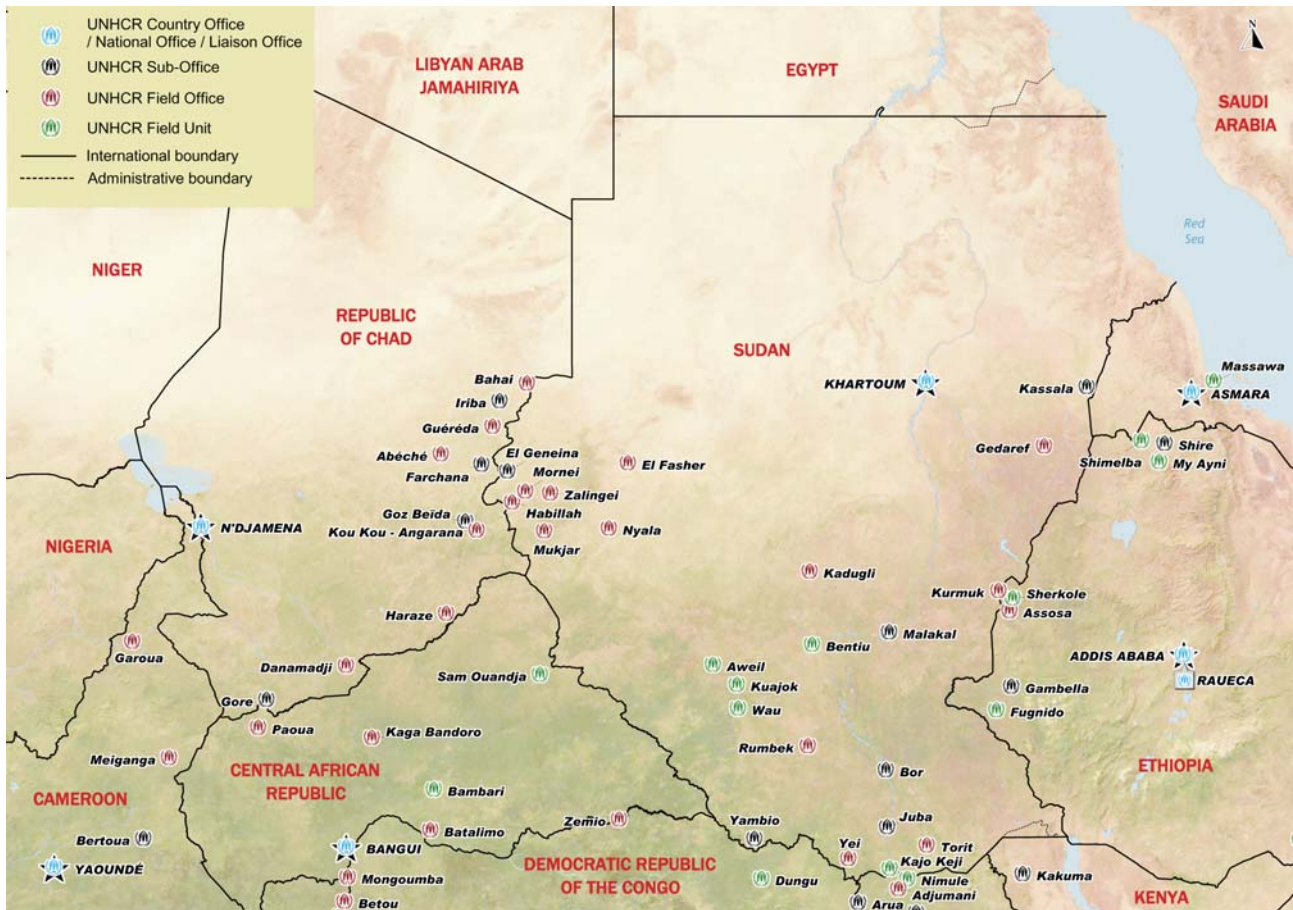
- In Chad, UNHCR protected and assisted nearly 350,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic, as well as some 130,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- Nearly 50,000 IDPs returned to their villages of origin in Chad in 2010. UNHCR assisted them with their basic needs and local integration. IDP returns in Darfur, by contrast, remained low and mainly limited to seasonal visits for cultivation purposes.
- Within Sudan, UNHCR facilitated the return of some 95,000 southerners from the north.
- UNHCR played an important role in facilitating the transfer of responsibility for security in refugee and IDP camps from the withdrawing United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) to the Chadian national police force, the *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS).
- It was not possible for refugees in Chad to repatriate in 2010.



Chad-Sudan Situation

**Sudanese refugees from
Darfur in Bredjing camp
school, in Chad.**

UNHCR / D. MARIE



Working environment

At the start of the year, the humanitarian community had been concerned about the impact on security in Chad of the Government's request that MINURCAT withdraw from the country by the end of 2010. However, the mission's withdrawal and the transfer of its responsibilities to the DIS worked smoothly and had no discernible impact on security.

Following the *rapprochement* between Chad and Sudan in early 2010, the deployment of a mixed Chadian-Sudanese border-monitoring force contributed to an improvement in security in eastern Chad. There was a notable reduction in the number of acts of banditry, making it easier for UNHCR to provide assistance to Sudanese refugees in the east. In contrast, across the border in Darfur, an increase in violent clashes contributed to new displacement and a reduction in humanitarian space. The instability in Darfur has limited the number of refugee returns from Chad, aside from a few seasonal return movements.

The year 2010 witnessed the massive return of more than 95,000 southern Sudanese from the north of Sudan towards the south. This return movement, which took place in the run-up to the January 2011 referendum to determine the future of Southern Sudan, was due mainly to uncertainty over citizenship status for southern Sudanese in the event of a split between north and south.

During the latter part of 2010, attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in western Equatoria and western Bahr el Ghazal states in Southern Sudan paralysed economic activity and food production. As a result, refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in Southern Sudan, who were displaced in 2009 by LRA activities, have not been able to return home.

Unrest in northern Central African Republic (CAR) limited the return of Central African refugees from Chad in 2010; the flow in the opposite direction was also limited, with only 1,800 new CAR refugees arriving in Chad during the year.

Achievements and impact

In 2010, UNHCR helped the Chadian and Sudanese Governments to build their capacity to protect and assist refugees and IDPs. In Chad, UNHCR assisted the Government in the drafting of a national law on asylum, as well as a law on refugee status. It is hoped the latter will be adopted in 2011.

In both eastern Chad and Southern Sudan, UNHCR carried out registration and verification exercises to provide individuals with protection documentation. At the start of 2010, only 10 per cent of Sudanese refugees in Chad had protection documentation. However, as a result of the verification carried out in camps in the east, by the end of the year all Sudanese refugees possessed individual protection documents.

UNHCR also completed verification and registration exercises in all camps in Southern Sudan, and issued identity documents to all adult refugees. This allowed refugees to move freely and work to improve their self-reliance. The verification exercise in urban centres in eastern Sudan was almost complete in 2010, and progress was made on the reform of the 1974 Asylum Bill.

Numerous workshops and sensitization sessions were conducted for IDPs and refugees in Chad to help them prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). As a result of these initiatives, there was more reporting of cases of SGBV among IDPs and refugees, as well

as by humanitarian workers. Support was extended to all victims of SGBV among IDPs whose cases were reported to UNHCR in 2010, compared to only 30 per cent in 2009. The Office also advocated with the Ministry of Justice to tackle the problem of impunity.

In Sudan, UNHCR strengthened its role as protection cluster lead in Darfur. It implemented co-existence projects and conflict-resolution workshops to create conditions conducive to durable solutions and also made progress in improving the livelihoods of refugees in Darfur.

In the South, UNHCR continued to facilitate the reintegration of Sudanese refugees, most of whom had returned between 2005 and 2010. It also assisted small groups of individuals who wished to return to west Darfur, although overall numbers of IDP returns remained low in Darfur in 2010. In Southern Sudan, UNHCR expanded its presence in the Three Protocol Areas (the Abyei region, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states) and to five additional states in the South to monitor and protect southerners returning from the north. In Chad, UNHCR also supported the return of 50,000 IDPs to their villages of origin.

During 2010, UNHCR made progress in increasing the self-sufficiency of Central African refugees living in the south of Chad by helping them to increase their farming capacity. Similarly, in Sudan, UNHCR embarked on an ambitious self-reliance programme to support the livelihoods of some 68,000 camp-based refugees and facilitate their local integration.

| Constraints |

Political and social tensions in Southern Sudan and Darfur continue to make it challenging to provide refugees and IDPs with protection and assistance. The capacities of UNHCR's

implementing partners in Darfur were constrained by insecurity and accessibility, and some partners were unable to renew their technical agreements with UNHCR for the following year.

While there was a decline in general insecurity in eastern Chad in 2010, the lack of national infrastructure, limited availability of surface water and instability in neighbouring Darfur posed serious impediments in the search for durable solutions for Sudanese refugees. Both the Chad and Sudan operations suffered during the rainy season, which rendered access to refugees and IDPs impossible for part of the year. There was no movement on the group resettlement programme planned for Sudanese refugees living in Chad.

| Operations |

Details of the operations in **Chad** and **Sudan** are described in separate chapters.

| Financial information |

Overall expenditure in Sudan has remained stable since 2008, after an annual increase of 10 per cent between 2005 and 2008. In Chad, UNHCR's expenditure has gradually increased since 2006, due to the arrival of refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic. The Chad operation received funding for only 59 per cent of the assessed needs in 2010, leading to a reduction in some key services, including health care and education. In the case of Sudan, the large proportion of earmarked contributions for IDP programmes restricted expenditure in some sectors. However, in eastern Sudan additional resources were made available in 2010 to meet specific and pressing needs in the health and nutrition sectors.