

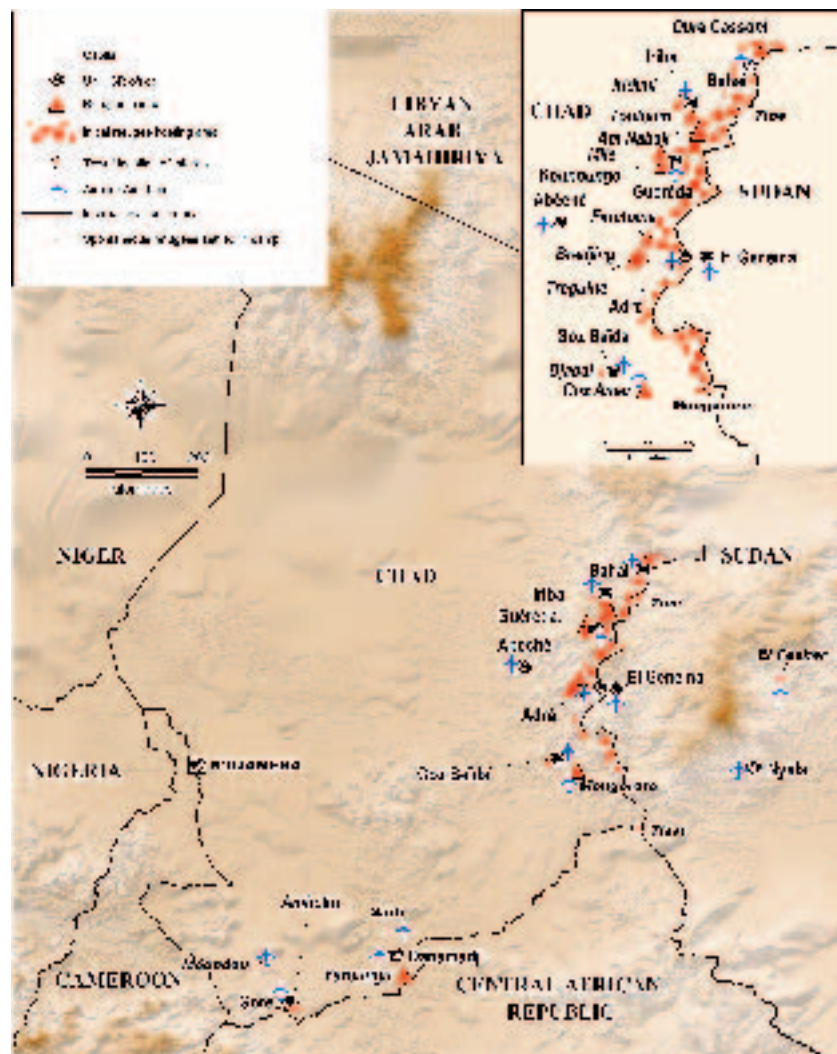
Republic of Chad (AB)

Main objectives

Relocate Central African (CAR) refugees from the southern border area to Amboko and Yaroungou refugee camps; reinforce and support efforts to implement income-generating activities for refugees (mainly agricultural: wherever permitted by topography and climate); and pursue durable solutions such as voluntary repatriation, when appropriate, and local integration, where feasible.

Impact

- To improve opportunities for the attainment of self reliance, about 30,000 CAR refugees were relocated to more promising sites in Amboko and Yaroungou where they were allocated arable agricultural land.
- Refugees received basic humanitarian assistance from UNHCR including water, education, health, agricultural activities, income-generating activities, etc, and this averted a looming humanitarian crisis. Having received land, tools and seeds, refugees are expected to be able to produce 40 per cent of their food intake in 2005.
- Refugees enjoyed exceptional hospitality of the local population, freedom of movement and the right to work as refugees, as well as access to natural resources.
- UNHCR succeeded in drawing the attention of several UN agencies to the situation in the south (in addition to WFP, which is already active there).



Republic of Chad

Working environment

The context

Serious clashes which destabilized the northern part of CAR following the *coup d'état* in March 2003, by General François Bozize forced approximately 41,000 Central African refugees to flee and seek protection in Chad. The successful *coup* considerably changed the political scene in CAR and significantly slowed down the influx of new arrivals from CAR into Chad. However, the ongoing situation of uncertainty in CAR, the total breakdown of the public administrative structures in Bangui and the absence of public order in the whole territory did not permit the immediate voluntary return in safety and dignity of the refugee population.

Constraints

In the south, the principal constraints were ubiquitous and grinding poverty, lack of infrastructure, poor education, a lack of effective police or courts, food insecurity (only partially remedied by a fragile relief food pipeline), insufficient resources in terms of both – funds and UN/NGO presence – as well as poor international visibility owing in part to the scale of the crisis in the east.

Refugees received full food rations for only six out of twelve months due to an unreliable food pipeline. At times refugees resorted to eating wild roots and seeds, and there was understandable tension during food distribution in the camps.

Security remained precarious in and around the refugee sites despite the presence of Chadian security forces. The mobility of humanitarian staff in the south was severely curtailed by the risk of attack by bandits known as *coupeurs de route*.

Funding

As noted, the programme in the south suffered from inadequate funding. The basic needs of refugees had to be met through substantial, last-minute funding from UNHCR Headquarters. The relocation of the refugees to the two sites at Amboko and Yaroungou necessitated additional funds, with the result that all non-essential activities, such as secondary education, were terminated.

Achievements and impact

Protection and solutions

All refugees from CAR were admitted to Chad and recognized on a *prima facie* basis. Refugee families were provided with identity documents by the

Commission nationale d'accueil et de réinsertion (CNAR). Due to continued political instability in northern CAR, spontaneous arrivals of CAR refugees to Goré (Amboko) continued throughout 2004.

The most significant of the protection challenges in the south were persistent reports of arbitrary and prolonged detention and mistreatment of refugees and asylum-seekers by military and local authorities for the purposes of extortion of money.

UNHCR worked to change this environment in cooperation with local human rights NGOs and judicial authorities as well as through women's committees set up to monitor abuses in the settlements. These efforts were buttressed by a broad spectrum of rights already enjoyed and exercised by refugees in the south of the country, where integration with local communities had already reached an advanced stage. Here, the refugees' problems were generally no different from those of their local hosts: insufficient service infrastructure, limited resources and abuse of authority.

As in the east, the refugee solutions in the south were centred around coordinated, development-oriented activities. Important preliminary work was undertaken to increase the likelihood of successful local integration for the proportion of refugees who would be unlikely to return to CAR under any circumstances. At the same time, UNHCR was able to ascertain the numbers and profiles of approximately 19,500 refugees likely to return if conditions in CAR improve. The voluntary repatriation of those refugees will be the focus of operations in 2005 and 2006.

Activities and assistance

Community services: Community services offices were established by UNHCR and its implementing partner in both settlements. At nine per cent, women's representation on management committees remained very low.

| Persons of concern (AB) | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Main origin/Type of population | Total in country | Of whom UNHCR assisted | Per cent female | Per cent under 18 |
| Central African Republic (refugees) | 29,700 | 29,700 | 52 | 60 |
| Various countries (refugees) | 5,300 | 1,000 | - | - |

Crop production: Refugees and the local population in Amboko and Yaroungou were given land, seeds and tools for cultivation.

Domestic needs/Household support: Kitchen sets and jerry cans were distributed to all refugees in 2004 and sanitary materials were provided to all women.

Education: Literacy remained at about 10 per cent for women, 76 per cent for men. School enrolment for girls remained far too low, despite efforts to raise it. Education was heavily subsidized by UNHCR (fees, salaries, training, materials and infrastructure).

Forestry: Deforestation was a growing problem, between refugees and the local population because trees were cut for firewood and plots cleared for cultivation. An awareness-raising campaign was conducted on the adverse impact of tree cutting. Reforestation was undertaken on a limited scale.

Health/Nutrition: Malaria was the most prevalent illness in 2004. Health clinics were established in the settlements to provide treatment for malaria and other illnesses. Their services were made available to refugees and local populations.

Income generation: A socio-economic profile conducted in 2004 showed that nearly half of all the refugees came from business or artisan backgrounds. Refugees participated in markets outside the settlements but tended to undercut each other by concentrating on service provision in the same few areas: straw cutting, wood gathering and brick making. UNHCR encouraged the diversification of livelihoods – particularly for women – through micro-finance and similar income-generating schemes.

Legal assistance: UNHCR provided legal assistance to refugees and provided support to the government counterpart, CNAR to conduct RSD for urban refugees in N'djamena as well as to conduct registration and verification exercises for refugees in southern Chad. UNHCR also provided technical support for organizing protection seminars and workshops for local authorities, gendarmes and registration staff of CNAR. UNHCR paid fees to the local authorities for the issuance of birth certificates to refugees. Sensitization campaigns on the rights of women and children were conducted in refugee camps to strengthen mainstreaming of gender and age.

Livestock: Cattle were immunized and transported to the new camps following the relocation of refugees. Fences were put up for cattle enclosures and slaughter houses were built. A survey was conducted on the practice of moving livestock seasonally from one grazing ground to another, in order to minimise environmental damage caused by overgrazing.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR provided support to national and international implementing partners with the necessary resources and equipment for transportation, communication, staff security and office facilities. Administrative arrangements were made with other partner agencies. Training on refugee emergency management was provided to all partners operating in southern Chad and CAR.

Sanitation: Sensitization campaigns were conducted on the proper use of some 1,500 family latrines and 750 communal showers in the two settlements.

Shelter/Other infrastructure: Construction kits were distributed and refugees built environmentally-friendly houses with appropriate supervision and assistance. More than 24 classrooms and several administrative and public buildings were rehabilitated.

Transport/Logistics: Access roads to both refugee sites were upgraded through a food-for-work programme. Air access to the camps would have reduced the level of theft on the roads by bandits, but no funding could be identified to support it.

Water: Fifteen litres of water per person per day were provided to refugees in the Amboko settlement at Goré. Only eight to ten litres per person per day was provided to refugees in the Yaroungou settlement at Danamadji, where three additional boreholes had to be dug, and manual pumps had to be substituted for the submerged pumps. The NGO responsible for providing water was unable to discharge its obligations satisfactorily and withdrew during the year. Another NGO was identified to take over the priority area of improving water availability in Danamadji.



Chad: The search for water - young Sudanese refugees transporting water from the tap set up by Norwegian Church Aid teams in Touloum to their makeshift shelters in the transit centre site. UNHCR and its partners, together with the local authorities, raced against time to identify sites with enough water so that refugees could be moved from the border to camps further inland before the rainy season, which starts in May-June. At that time, the roads become impassable for trucks. *UNHCR/H. Caux*

Organization and implementation

Management

The principal management challenge during the emergency period was the very high turnover of staff, which also affected operations in the south. The vast majority of staff were on temporary assignment, causing significant breaks in continuity, loss of institutional memory and poor accountability. The situation improved considerably over the

course of the year and was approaching normal staffing levels by the end of the year.

Other problems were chiefly related to the physical environment, particularly the immense logistical difficulties presented by the need to move sufficient quantities of vital supplies to the refugee camps.

Working with others

There were too few partners assisting refugees in southern Chad. UNHCR worked with five implementing partners and CNAR. One of the implementing



Overall assessment

At the end of the year, the overall results were mixed. The bulk of activities undertaken by UNHCR in Chad were in eastern Chad, with too little attention paid to the 30,000 refugees from CAR in southern Chad and the 5,000 refugees in urban areas (from DRC, ROC and elsewhere). Salient problems are the lack of education and economic opportunities, particularly for women, and, even more urgently, the shortage of water in Danamadji camp in the south.

| Offices |
|--|
| <p>N'djamena</p> <p>Goré</p> <p>Danamadji</p> |
| Partners |
| <p>Government agencies</p> <p><i>Commission nationale d'accueil et de réinsertion des réfugiés (CNAR)</i></p> |
| <p>NGOs</p> <p><i>Croix-rouge tchadienne</i></p> <p><i>Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium)</i></p> <p><i>Commission d'entraide pour les migrants et les réfugiés</i></p> <p>Africa Concern</p> |
| <p>Others</p> <p><i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i></p> |

partners was replaced by another during the course of 2004 and another two withdrew their presence from the south by the end of the year. WFP was well-established and worked effectively with UNHCR. Other UN agencies did not maintain a presence in the south apart from WHO and FAO who implemented programmes under their respective mandates.

Income and expenditure (USD) Annual and Supplementary programme budgets

| | Revised budget | Income from contributions ¹ | Other funds available ² | Total funds available | Total expenditure |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| AB | 4,039,251 | 400,000 | 3,556,529 | 3,956,529 | 3,956,529 |
| SB³ | 97,954,253 | 79,232,592 | 5,601,241 | 84,833,833 | 69,707,126 |
| Total | 101,993,504 | 79,632,592 | 9,157,770 | 88,790,362 | 73,663,655 |

¹ Includes income from contributions restricted at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

³ The supplementary programme figures apply to the Supplementary Appeal for Eastern Chad and Darfur.

Note: The supplementary programme budget does not include a 7 per cent charge (support costs) that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

Financial Report (USD)

| Expenditure breakdown | Current year's projects | | | Prior years' projects |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | Annual programme budget | Supplementary programme budget | Total | Annual and Supplementary programme budgets |
| Protection, monitoring and coordination | 587,500 | 8,345,875 | 8,933,375 | 0 |
| Community services | 16,793 | 1,240,637 | 1,257,430 | 30,330 |
| Crop production | 93,759 | 30,574 | 124,333 | 0 |
| Domestic needs / household support | 53,823 | 4,462,305 | 4,516,128 | 471,110 |
| Education | 223,082 | 55,127 | 278,209 | 1,623 |
| Food | 0 | 1,801 | 1,801 | 0 |
| Forestry | 0 | 132,311 | 132,311 | 0 |
| Health and nutrition | 330,581 | 1,547,902 | 1,878,483 | 507,340 |
| Income generation | 7,536 | 8,878 | 16,414 | 0 |
| Legal assistance | 110,111 | 444,236 | 554,347 | 104,843 |
| Livestock | 0 | 29,796 | 29,796 | 0 |
| Operational support (to agencies) | 488,124 | 4,375,446 | 4,863,570 | 518,070 |
| Sanitation | 7,353 | 354,748 | 362,100 | 65,412 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 437,635 | 4,945,345 | 5,382,980 | 250,734 |
| Transport and logistics | 469,977 | 22,982,747 | 23,452,724 | 752,998 |
| Water | 127,002 | 2,417,242 | 2,544,243 | 18,961 |
| Instalments with implementing partners | 653,370 | 13,827,130 | 14,480,500 | (2,721,421) |
| Sub-total operational activities | 3,606,647 | 65,202,099 | 68,808,746 | 0 |
| Programme support | 349,882 | 4,505,027 | 4,854,909 | 0 |
| Total disbursements | 3,956,529 | 69,707,126 | 73,663,655 | 0 |
| Instalments with implementing partners | | | | |
| Payments made | 2,915,797 | 29,329,308 | 32,245,105 | |
| Reporting received | (2,262,427) | (15,502,179) | (17,764,606) | |
| Balance | 653,370 | 13,827,129 | 14,480,499 | |
| Prior years' report | | | | |
| Instalments with implementing partners | | | | |
| Outstanding 1 January | | | | 2,381,177 |
| Payments made | | | | 661,876 |
| Reporting received | | | | (2,721,421) |
| Refunded to UNHCR | | | | (70,096) |
| Balance | | | | 251,536 |
| Unliquidated obligations | | | | |
| Outstanding 1 January | | | | 2,630,817 |
| Disbursements | | | | (2,036,640) |
| Cancellations | | | | (594,177) |
| Outstanding 31 December | | | | 0 |