

# Republic of Chad

## Working environment

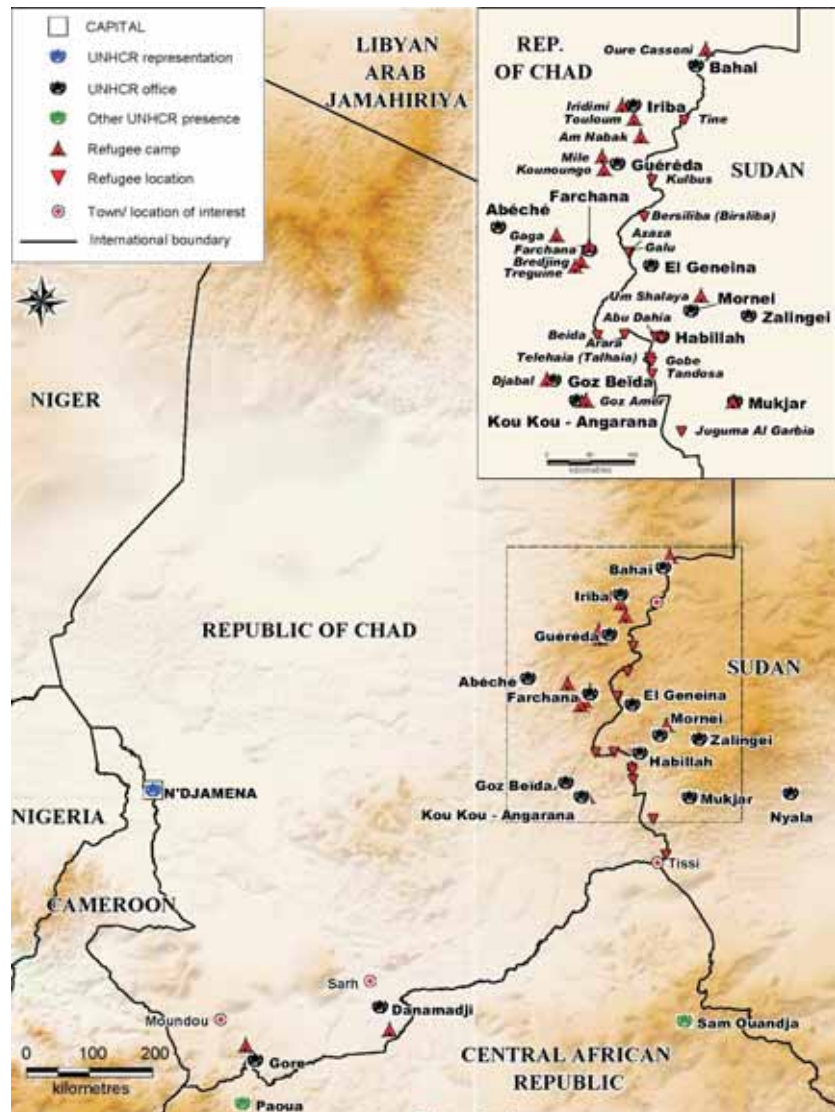
### The context

Today Chad hosts some 240,000 refugees from Sudan and 45,000 from the Central African Republic (CAR), most of whom are in camps in the eastern and southern parts of the country. Another 5,000 refugees of various nationalities live in urban areas. In addition, there are an estimated 180,000 internally displaced Chadians who have fled their villages from the Chad-Sudan border area following attacks by armed militias or Chadian rebels and clashes between ethnic groups.

Between January 2004 and May 2005, UNHCR established 12 refugee camps in eastern Chad, where the 240,000 Sudanese refugees live. All the camps are between 60 and 80 kilometres from the border, except for Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak. It has not been possible to move these two camps because of a lack of suitable relocation sites and because the refugees are reluctant to leave. In southern Chad, CAR refugees live in four camps; the last one, Dosseye, opened in December 2006.

Security remains the greatest concern in Chad, where the links with the crisis in Darfur (Sudan) are apparent. There is fear that the conflict is now assuming a regional character involving Sudan, Chad and CAR. In 2006, UNHCR and its humanitarian partners called on the international community to address the deteriorating security situation in eastern Chad. In this regard, the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1778 in September 2007 authorizing a “multi-dimensional presence” in Chad and CAR is a sign of political will to tackle the grave security concerns of refugees, displaced persons and humanitarian agencies on the ground.

One important concern is the scarcity of water and firewood. Another is the friction between the displaced and local populations over resources, services and arable land. There are concerns about the sustainability of the camps and the potential for further displacement of Chadians.



### The needs

Limited peace prospects coupled with host-community poverty obliges UNHCR to protect and assist persons of concern for the foreseeable future. The Office aims to raise the standards in IDP camps to the same level as in refugee camps. The lack of water and firewood, particularly in the semi-arid region of eastern Chad, calls for the environmentally-sound management of natural resources.

UNHCR finds it a challenge to provide health and education services in receiving communities due to the lack of resources. Host populations would benefit from a more robust, development-oriented approach, thereby reducing disparities between the displaced and local populations. Such projects would diminish the tension between the two groups.



UNHCR/H. Caux

Sudanese refugees from Darfur.

The Chad operation requires sufficient financial support if it is to maintain current levels of protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs, especially in view of the logistical difficulties. Resources will also be needed to relocate some camp sites.

**Total requirements**  
**2008: USD 73,766,150**  
**2009: USD 74,824,136**

(Annual programme only. The financial requirements for the supplementary programme for IDPs are being finalized.)

## Main objectives

UNHCR's 2008-2009 programme in Chad addresses the protection and assistance needs of Sudanese and Central African refugees in eastern and southern Chad as well as urban refugees in N'Djamena.

A supplementary programme assists internally displaced Chadians in south-eastern Chad.

### Annual programme objectives

- Provide international protection and assistance to refugees in camps in eastern and southern Chad and in urban areas, developing local and national capacity to protect and assist refugees.
- Maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps by ensuring the physical security of refugees in and around the camps; protecting against recruitment by armed groups, especially of children.
- Monitor and respond to new arrivals from Sudan and CAR.
- Prevent malnutrition and reduce the prevalence and impact of HIV and AIDS.
- Support host communities through a community-based approach for basic infrastructure, health and educational facilities, agricultural schemes, and training programmes for young people.
- Promote self-reliance among CAR and Sudanese refugees through agricultural and income-generating activities.
- Train refugees, IDPs and humanitarian staff to manage natural resources responsibly.

### Supplementary programme objectives

- Reinforce the capacity of the Chadian authorities to protect and assist IDPs, and advocate for the humanitarian space needed to deliver protection and assistance effectively.
- Monitor protection in IDP sites and villages.
- Ensure that newly-arrived IDPs receive emergency shelter and non-food assistance.
- Maintain a contingency plan to assist potential new arrivals.
- Support the creation of conditions for durable solutions, including voluntary return in safety and dignity.
- Promote the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS in IDP sites.

### Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2008		Dec 2008 / Jan 2009		Dec 2009	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Sudan	245,000	240,000	270,000	260,000	290,000	280,000
	CAR	50,000	47,000	52,000	50,000	46,000	45,000
	Various	5,260	-	5,000	-	4,500	-
Asylum-seekers	Various	300	-	300	20	300	20
IDPs		180,000	180,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	100,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>480,560</b>	<b>467,000</b>	<b>477,300</b>	<b>460,020</b>	<b>440,800</b>	<b>425,020</b>

- Ensure adequate telecommunications coverage for humanitarian work.
- Coordinate activities with other UN agencies that are part of the cluster approach for IDPs.

## Strategy and activities

As UNHCR continues to protect and assist refugees and IDPs, it will also provide technical support to the authorities to strengthen national protection capacity. An important aim is to ensure the civilian and the humanitarian character of refugee camps and IDP sites, particularly in eastern Chad.

The relocation of Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak refugee camps is a priority due to their proximity to the border with Sudan. The relocation of other refugee camps, due to scarce water and firewood, is also under discussion with the authorities.

In eastern Chad, UNHCR will distribute energy-conserving stoves. This will reduce the incidence of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls foraging for firewood. UNHCR will support re-forestation activities and communal gardens as well as tree and plant nurseries, both to preserve the environment and promote self-reliance among refugees.

In southern Chad, UNHCR will encourage refugee self-reliance and move towards more development-oriented programmes. If security conditions permit, in 2009 UNHCR will assist 6,500 CAR refugees to repatriate voluntarily. The search for other durable solutions will continue.

## Constraints

The presence of armed rebel groups and militias from Sudan and Chad and worsening inter-ethnic rivalry affect the security of refugees, IDPs, the host population and humanitarian workers.

The ability to achieve even a modest degree of self-reliance is seriously compromised by the increased demand for scarce resources, such as firewood, water and access to land.

## Key targets for 2008-2009

### Annual programme

- The national refugee law is implemented in Chad.
- Some 970 refugees are resettled to third countries.
- School attendance among refugees is above 90 per cent and the ratio boys/girls (5-17 yrs) are maintained at 50:50.
- Seventy-five per cent of urban refugees have access to vocational training.
- All registered refugees receive identity cards.
- All newborn refugee children are registered and receive birth certificates.
- All known victims of sexual and gender-based violence receive legal, medical and psycho-social assistance.
- All refugees have access to a minimum of 15 litres of water per day.
- All refugees receive basic health care and the global acute malnutrition rate among children under five is less than 5 per cent in all camps.
- All camp-based refugees benefit from malaria as well as HIV and AIDS programmes.
- Some 6,500 CAR refugees from Yaroungou refugee camp are helped to repatriate voluntarily.
- Refugees in the Amboko, Gondje and Yaroungou camps are self-sufficient for their food needs by December 2009.
- A contingency stockpile for 50,000 persons is maintained for emergencies and future repatriation.

### Supplementary programme

- Local and national entities are involved in protecting and assisting IDPs.
- Violations against IDP human rights are documented and follow-up action is systematically undertaken.
- Systems are in place to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in IDP sites; survivors receive legal, medical and psycho-social assistance.
- IDPs have adequate housing, reducing illnesses linked to poor living conditions.
- Sixty per cent of IDP youth and host communities benefit from HIV and AIDS prevention programmes.

## Organization and implementation

### UNHCR presence

	2008	2009
Number of offices	10	10
Total staff	332	298
International	73	56
National	220	204
UNVs	31	31
JPOs	3	3
Deployees	5	4

### Coordination

UNHCR Chad will continue to work closely with the Government, especially the *Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés* (CNAR) as well as the Ministries of the Interior and Public Security, Environment, Foreign Affairs, Health, Agriculture, Water, Public Works, Planning, Immigration and Justice. Coordinating refugee activities with UN agencies and other actors in the humanitarian and development field will continue.

Regular cross-border exchanges will be held with UNHCR offices in Sudan and CAR to facilitate a situational approach.

UNHCR will reinforce the capacity of the Chadian authorities, especially the *Commission nationale chargée d'assistance aux personnes déplacées* (CNCAPD) to protect and assist IDPs. Under the cluster approach, UNHCR will take the lead in protection, site coordination and site management, emergency shelter, non-food items and emergency telecommunications.

## Partners

### Implementing partners

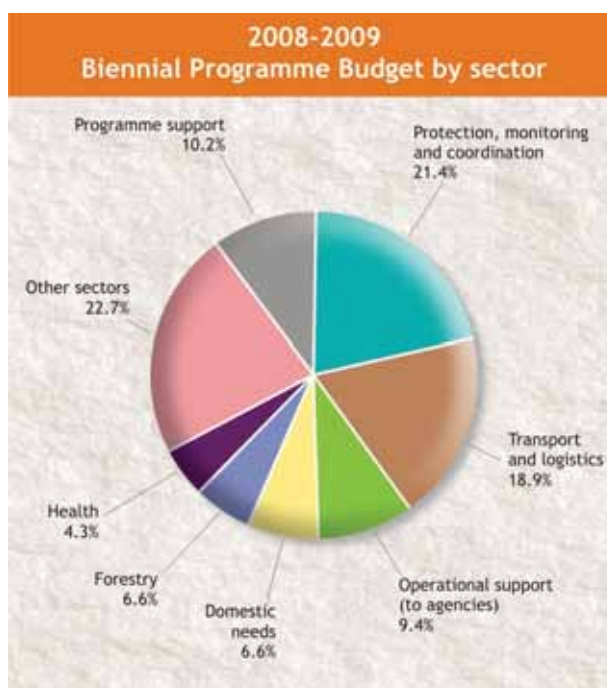
**Government:** *Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés* (CNAR).

**NGOs :** *Association pour le Développement Economique et Social du Département de Kobé*, Africare, *Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement*, *Association pour le développement d'Adre*, *Architectes d'Urgence*, *Association Tchadienne pour les Actions Humanitaires et Sociales*, Bureau Consult International, CARE, Christian Children Fund, CHORA, Concern, *Cooperazione Internazionale*, Christian Outreach Relief Development, *Croix Rouge Tchadienne*, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, HELP, *Institut national pour le développement économique et social*, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, International Relief Development, Internews, INTERSOS, Lutheran World Federation, Mentor Initiative, OXFAM GB, OXFAM Intermon, *Première Urgence*, Right to Play, Save the Children, *Secours catholique pour le développement*

### Operational partners

**Government:** Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Immigration, Ministry of Justice.

**Others:** *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ), UN Country Team, World Bank.



Budget (USD)					
Activities and services	2007			2008	2009
	Annual Programme Budget	Supp. Programme Budget	Total	Annual Programme Budget	Annual Programme Budget
Protection, monitoring and coordination	13,934,451	1,740,133	15,674,584	16,196,858	15,654,447
Community services	4,677,653	0	4,677,653	3,111,351	2,082,019
Crop production	861,821	0	861,821	1,730,331	1,940,331
Domestic needs	2,629,743	1,849,850	4,479,593	4,370,000	5,390,000
Education	2,118,059	0	2,118,059	2,535,000	2,835,000
Food	3,900	0	3,900	355,000	295,384
Forestry	3,909,387	0	3,909,387	5,735,000	4,050,000
Health	4,760,472	0	4,760,472	2,650,000	3,675,288
Income generation	586,373	0	586,373	693,676	735,000
Legal assistance	2,968,811	2,300,789	5,269,600	1,990,000	2,500,192
Livestock	763,316	0	763,316	805,000	615,000
Operational support (to agencies)	6,551,544	808,406	7,359,950	7,135,425	6,829,289
Sanitation	2,499,723	0	2,499,723	1,437,000	949,000
Shelter and other infrastructure	2,357,812	1,110,875	3,468,687	2,437,973	1,874,230
Transport and logistics	10,259,677	1,411,756	11,671,433	12,830,278	15,284,273
Water	3,409,625	0	3,409,625	2,385,000	2,395,000
<b>Total operations</b>	<b>62,292,367</b>	<b>9,221,809</b>	<b>71,514,176</b>	<b>66,397,892</b>	<b>67,104,453</b>
Programme support	7,075,998	0	7,075,998	7,368,258	7,719,683
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,368,365</b>	<b>9,221,809</b>	<b>78,590,174</b>	<b>73,766,150</b>	<b>74,824,136</b>

Note: The Supplementary Programme Budget excludes a 7 per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.