

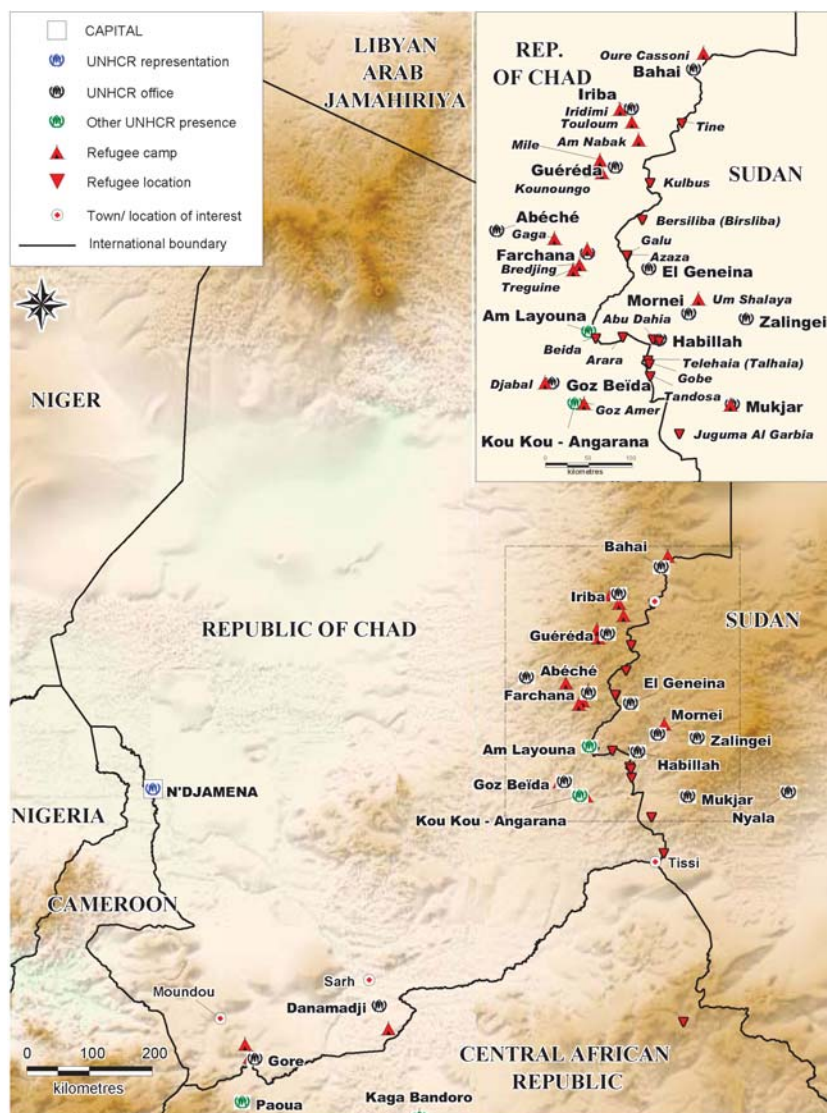
Republic of Chad

Operational highlights

- UNHCR protected and assisted more than 230,000 Sudanese refugees in 12 camps in eastern Chad and more than 44,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in four camps in southern Chad.
- A joint UNHCR/UNICEF plan to prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS was implemented in eight camps and host communities.
- The inter-agency cluster approach with regard to internally displaced persons (IDPs) was adopted for Chad in July 2007. UNHCR assumed responsibility for the protection, site management and coordination, emergency shelter and non-food items and emergency telecommunications clusters. The Office protected and assisted nearly 180,000 IDPs in south-eastern Chad.

Working environment

Various peace agreements between the Government and armed opposition groups failed to calm the highly volatile security situation, especially in eastern Chad. Confrontations between different political entities and ethnic groups, accompanied by widespread criminality, made it difficult to gain access to people of concern. Deteriorating conditions made it necessary to evacuate staff several times during the year, and displaced an additional 70,000 people internally.



The UN Security Council and the European Union endorsed the deployment of a broad UN presence, the *Mission Internationale des Nations Unies en République Centrafricaine et au Tchad* (MINURCAT) backed by a European military force.

Persons of concern

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Sudan	242,600	234,900	57	62
	Central African Republic	46,200	44,200	54	64
	Various	5,300	1,400	-	-
Asylum-seekers	Various	50	-	-	-
IDPs		178,900	178,900	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Various	40	40	-	-
Total		473,090	459,440		

Achievements and impact

Main objectives

UNHCR's objectives in Chad were to provide international protection and assistance to refugees in camps in eastern and southern Chad and in urban areas; maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps; ensure the physical security of refugees in and around the camps; and monitor the protection of 18,000 to 20,000 spontaneously settled Sudanese refugees in villages along the Chad-Sudan border. Furthermore, the Office aimed to strengthen strategic partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs, the Government and international development institutions. Another goal was to promote self-reliance among the CAR and Sudanese refugees by helping them to farm or engage in other income-generating activities.

Protection and solutions

The civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and IDP sites in Chad was frequently violated by armed elements who either forced or persuaded refugees and IDPs to join them. UNHCR collaborated with the Chadian authorities to try and address this problem. The Office developed a monitoring network to identify and document violations, and provided material and psychosocial assistance to victims.

In southern Chad, UNHCR staff undertook more than 40 joint border monitoring missions with governmental counterparts from the CNAR (*Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés*). As voluntary repatriation was not possible, the Office focused on capacity-building and the self-reliance of refugees. The protection cluster and the child protection sub-cluster were established. Inter-community dialogue with traditional leaders created conditions conducive to the search for durable solutions and helped guard against future displacement.

Activities and assistance

Community services: Refugees increased their participation in camp management committees, half of whose members were women. Members of the community were trained to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. Awareness sessions on psychosocial problems were held, and teachers were trained to identify trauma among children.

Crop production: More than 10,000 refugees in eastern Chad received seeds and toolkits to enable them to farm. In southern Chad, refugees received some 40 per cent of their nutritional needs from agricultural activities.

Domestic needs and household support: Newly arrived refugees and IDPs received non-food items to cover their basic needs, with particular attention paid to people with specific needs.

Education: The construction of schools, the inclusion of the local population in training programmes, and secondary education initiatives improved inter-community relationships. In eastern Chad, some 500 refugees (mainly women) attended vocational training programmes and more than 11,000 adult refugees (more than half of them women) participated in literacy programmes. However, vocational and literacy training in southern Chad was stopped in September due to lack of funds.

Forestry: The combined use of solar cookers (more than 17,000 of them produced by refugees) and more fuel efficient traditional stoves reduced firewood requirements by more than 1.5 tons per year. The introduction of the cookers and stoves also reduced the risk of women being sexually assaulted while collecting wood outside camps. Refugees and host communities were made aware of the effects of deforestation, and more than 300,000 tree saplings were planted.

Health and nutrition: Health conditions improved in the camps as the prevalence of malaria was reduced. Maternal death rates went down, live births increased and the crude and under-five year mortality rates remained within internationally accepted standards. All children with acute malnutrition were assisted via nutrition programmes. Ten HIV and AIDS coordinators were recruited to implement activities in the camp.

Income generation: Micro-credits were granted to refugees with specific needs.

Legal assistance: In June, the Government authorized UNHCR to start the printing of the refugee identification cards. In the meantime, all refugees were provided with family-based UNHCR/CNAR refugee attestations. Furthermore, a draft asylum law was submitted for the Government's approval in December 2007. The Office also helped the Government to draft a law on protection and treatment of IDPs.

Livestock: Refugees who kept livestock in the camps were provided with veterinary assistance.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR covered various operational, management and staffing costs of its implementing partners. Technical support, expertise and training in key policy and operational areas were provided to implementing and operational partners.

Sanitation: Garbage pits, washing areas and drainage systems at water points were constructed in all camps, which were cleaned weekly by camp residents to prevent epidemics.



UNHCR/H. Caux

Boys and young men not attending school are at risk of being recruited by various armed groups in the region. UNHCR's ninemillion.org campaign aims to provide a dynamic and safe learning environment.

Shelter and other infrastructure: An increase in the refugee population reduced available space, especially in Gaga and Bredjing camps. Tents were given to some 600 newly arrived families in Gaga. UNHCR gave IDPs shelter materials, and although many sites were spontaneously occupied, only two out of 17 were congested. Infrastructure in host communities was built and repaired.

Transport and logistics: Long delays in replacing stolen property (equipment and spare parts) had a negative impact on the operation's transportation capacity.

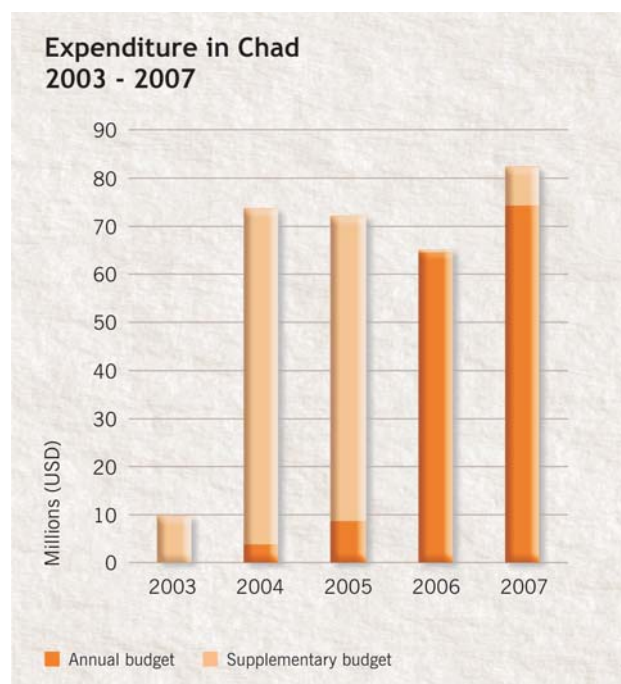
Water: The water supply in the camps was decreased to protect existing resources. The development of water systems at IDP sites helped reduce tension with local populations.

Constraints

UNHCR's operations in Chad were constrained by insecurity, logistical gaps (vast terrain, inadequate infrastructure and difficulties with international procurement) and the scarcity of natural resources. Furthermore, the lack of land for cultivation impeded self-reliance activities for refugees from the CAR.

Financial information

The Chad operation received strong support in 2007. Both the annual and supplementary programmes received more than 80 per cent of budgeted requirements from earmarked funding.



Organization and implementation

Management

UNHCR operations in Chad were managed and supervised by the Representation Office in N'Djamena. To assist Sudanese refugees, IDPs and host communities in eastern Chad, UNHCR maintained a sub-office in Abéché, field offices in Bahai, Iriba, Guereda, Farchana and Goz Beida, and field units in Koukou Angarana and Am Leyouna. In southern Chad, UNHCR had field offices in Danamadji and Gore. The 313 staff was comprised of 61 internationals, 33 UNVs and secondees and 219 national employees.

Working with others

UNHCR worked closely with 50 partners, including local authorities, UN and intergovernmental agencies and international and national NGOs. Due to a lack of resources during the year, some UN agencies were not able to support UNHCR in key sectors for refugee and IDP programmes. This affected overall programme management.

Overall assessment

Despite the difficult working conditions in Chad, UNHCR was able to protect and assist more than 270,000 Sudanese and CAR refugees as well as nearly 180,000 IDPs during the year. The Office participated in inter-agency coordination on IDPs, leading various protection and assistance clusters. However, the minimal presence of some UN and development agencies and their lack of funding had an impact on UNHCR programmes.

Partners
Implementing partners
<p>Government: <i>Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés</i></p> <p>NGOs: <i>Action Contre la Faim (France, USA), African Concern, Africare, Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement, Architecte d'Urgence, Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès, Association pour le Développement d'Adré, Association Tchadienne pour le Développement de Kobe, Association Tchadienne pour les Actions Humanitaires et Sociales, Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales, Bureau Consult International, CARE Canada, CARE International, Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement, CHORA, Christian Children Funds, Christian Outreach Relief Development, Concern Worldwide, Cooperazione Internazionale, Coordination Régionale des Projets des Populations Hôtes, Croix Rouge Tchadienne, Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge, EIRENE, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social, International Medical Corps, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Rescue Committee, International Relief and Development (USA), INTERNEWS, InterSOS, Lutheran World Federation, Médecins sans Frontières (Netherlands), The Mentor Initiative, OXFAM Intermon, OXFAM (UK), Première Urgence, Save The Children Fund (UK), Secours Catholique de Développement Villageois</i></p> <p>Others: <i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i></p>
Operational partners
<p>Government: <i>Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire</i></p> <p>NGOs: <i>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Refugee Education Trust, Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium, France, Holland, Spain and Luxembourg)</i></p> <p>Others: <i>FAO, ILO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</i></p>

Budget, income and expenditure (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	74,271,002	61,253,791	13,064,097	74,317,888	74,228,776
IDP SB	9,221,809	7,917,560	1,311,861	9,229,421	8,149,619
Total	83,492,811	69,171,351	14,375,958	83,547,308	82,378,395

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects			Previous years' projects
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	14,056,819	892,618	14,949,437	0
Community services	1,472,110	0	1,472,110	815,614
Crop production	719,323	0	719,323	317,029
Domestic needs and household support	2,595,769	1,063,675	3,659,444	0
Education	1,608,628	0	1,608,628	553,424
Forestry	3,161,735	0	3,161,735	805,160
Health and nutrition	1,204,542	0	1,204,542	1,344,013
Income generation	248,867	0	248,867	115,496
Legal assistance	1,325,171	947,663	2,272,834	314,665
Livestock	421,281	0	421,281	288,325
Operational support (to agencies)	6,516,220	501,731	7,017,951	2,478,099
Sanitation	1,309,563	0	1,309,563	142,648
Shelter and infrastructure	3,303,823	425,640	3,729,463	284,809
Transport and logistics	13,927,213	2,162,815	16,090,027	1,844,008
Water	1,538,813	0	1,538,813	322,856
Instalments with implementing partners	14,231,570	2,155,476	16,387,047	(9,626,147)
Sub-total operational activities	67,641,446	8,149,618	75,791,065	0
Programme support	6,587,329	0	6,587,329	0
Total expenditure	74,228,776	8,149,618	82,378,394	0
Cancellation on previous years' expenditure				(573,554)
Instalments with implementing partners				
Payments made	30,579,750	2,551,579	33,131,330	
Reporting received	(16,348,180)	(396,103)	(16,744,283)	
Balance	14,231,570	2,155,476	16,387,047	
Previous years' report				
Instalments with implementing partners				
Outstanding 1st January				11,391,633
Reporting received				(9,626,147)
Refunded to UNHCR				(400,037)
Adjustments				(2)
Balance				1,365,446