

The overall security situation in Chad remains volatile, with armed confrontations between the national army and opposition groups, tension between the Governments of Chad and Sudan, and an increase in criminality—especially in eastern Chad. The civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and IDP settlements is regularly violated. Refugees, IDPs and local villagers, including children, are recruited into armed groups, often by force. EUFOR troops are currently being replaced by those of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), which will have a broader mandate and larger presence.

The needs

Basic services for Sudanese refugees remain inadequate. Only 71 percent of these refugees have even limited access to immunization; less than 40 per cent of refugee children are enrolled in secondary education; water

is limited to 12 litres per person per day; and in most camps there is only one communal latrine per 30-40 people.

CAR refugees require food assistance as they have not obtained self-sufficiency due to inadequate land allocation. For their part, urban refugees require assistance in voluntary repatriation, local integration support, and educational and vocational programmes.

IDPs in eastern Chad, who do not receive the same level of assistance and protection as refugees, remain in desperate need of shelter, food, health services, education and protection.

Working environment

The context

In 2008, Chad hosts some 300,000 refugees, of whom 243,000 are Sudanese and nearly 46,000 are from the Central African Republic (CAR). They live in 17 camps in eastern and southern Chad. Some 5,000 refugees of various nationalities live in urban areas. In addition, there are some 180,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in eastern Chad who fled their villages following attacks by armed militias, Chadian rebels or inter-ethnic violence in 2006 and 2007. Due to ongoing conflicts in the Darfur region of Sudan and the CAR, returning home remains a remote option for refugees from these countries.



Refugees from Darfur, Sudan, have found refuge in Birak.

UNHCR/H. Marjono

Main objectives

Annual programme

- Provide international protection and assistance to refugees in camps in eastern and southern Chad and in urban areas, and develop local and national protection capacity.
- Maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps.
- Assist new arrivals from Sudan and CAR and maintain contingency plans to cope with large new flows of the displaced.
- Prevent malnutrition and reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS.
- Support host communities with 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.
- Promote sustainable improvements in the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, education and health, as well as environmental rehabilitation, in collaboration with local authorities and partners.
- Raise the capacity of refugees, IDPs and humanitarian staff to manage natural resources responsibly.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2009		Dec 2009	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Sudan	270,000	260,000	290,000	260,000
	CAR	60,000	55,000	70,000	60,000
	Various	5,000	-	4,500	-
IDPs	Chad	150,000	150,000	110,000	110,000
Total		485,000	465,000	474,500	430,000

Supplementary programme

- Monitor protection at IDP sites and strengthen the judicial system.
- Strengthen coordination and reporting to deal with human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children.
- Support the creation of favourable conditions for durable solutions, including voluntary return, by strengthening inter-community dialogue, conflict resolution and peaceful co-existence programmes and facilitating the reintegration of IDPs in return areas.
- Coordinate activities with other UN agencies within the cluster approach.
- Build the capacity of the Chadian authorities to protect and assist IDPs, and advocate for the humanitarian space needed to deliver protection and assistance effectively.
- Ensure that newly arrived IDPs receive emergency shelter and non-food items, and maintain a contingency plan to cope with potential new displacements.
- Promote the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS.
- Ensure adequate telecommunications coverage for safe humanitarian work.

Key targets

Annual programme

- A national refugee law is implemented in Chad.
- Some 1,800 refugees are identified for referral for third country resettlement.
- The school attendance rate among refugee children is above 90 per cent, and 50 per cent of those enrolled are girls.
- At least 75 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 psychosocial 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 prevention and treatment programmes.
- Refugees in Amboko, Gondge and Yaroungou camps are self-sufficient in food by December 2009.
- A contingency stockpile for 50,000 persons is maintained for emergencies and future repatriation.

Supplementary programme

- All site-based IDPs receive non-food items.
- All land allocated by government and traditional authorities is usable and free from conflicting claims.
- All IDPs have access to reliable information on conditions in their villages of origin.
- Local and traditional authorities are fully engaged in, and responsible for, IDP protection and security as well as the search for durable solutions.
- Some 60 per cent of IDP and host community youth have access to HIV and AIDS prevention programmes.
- All survivors in reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence cases are assisted.
- Seventy-nine per cent of villages of origin or return are assessed.
- All organized IDP sites have been profiled.

Strategy and activities

UNHCR is moving from the emergency response phase towards a focus on self-reliance in camps, protection of the environment and the inclusion of water, sanitation, health and educational services in national programmes.

The Office will conduct verification exercises before issuing identity cards. Protection monitoring in coordination with partners will continue, with special emphasis on human rights abuses such as sexual and gender-based violence and incidents involving children. Border monitoring—security permitting—will also be continued.

MINURCAT and EUFOR will be lobbied to create conditions favourable to durable solutions, including voluntary return. Some 30,000 IDPs are expected to return to their villages of origin by December 2009.

UNHCR will continue protection and assistance activities, including IDP profiling; assessment of villages of origin; and implementation of reintegration programmes. It will advocate for more action by the authorities to create an environment conducive to IDP returns; maintain a protection monitoring database; and provide non-food items for returnees and host communities.

Constraints

Peace and stability remain fragile, with high levels of insecurity throughout the country, especially in the borders areas from which IDPs originate. This hinders humanitarian access to persons of concern and has led to the temporary evacuation of personnel.

Logistics remains a major challenge. Chad is a large, landlocked country with poor roads. The slow pace of international procurement is another constraint.

The ability of refugees and IDPs to achieve even a modest degree of self-reliance is compromised by increasing demand for scarce natural resources such as firewood, water and arable land.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR presence	
Number of offices	10
Total staff	357
International	70
National	240
JPOs	2
UNVs	35
Others	10

Coordination

UNHCR will continue to coordinate refugee and IDP activities with the Government's *Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés* (CNAR), other relevant ministries, UN agencies and humanitarian and development actors, including NGOs, EUFOR and MINURCAT.

Where security permits, regular cross-border exchanges with UNHCR Offices in Cameroon, CAR and Sudan will facilitate a situational approach.

UNHCR will build the capacity of the Chadian authorities, especially the *Commission nationale chargée d'assistance aux personnes déplacées* (CNCAPD), to protect and assist IDPs. It will liaise with the national coordination body, CONAFIT, to support MINURCAT and EUFOR.

The Office will lead the protection, site coordination and site management, emergency shelter and non-food items, and emergency telecommunications clusters.

Partners

Implementing partners

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

NGOs: Africare, *Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement*, *Architectes d'Urgence*, *Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad* (APLFT), *Association pour le développement d'Adré*, *Association pour le Développement Economique et social du Département de Kobé*, *Association Tchadienne pour les Actions Humanitaires*, Bureau Consult International, CARE, CHORA, Christian Children Fund, Christian Outreach Relief Development, Concern Worldwide, Cooperazione Internazionale, Croix Rouge Tchadienne, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, HELP, *Institut national pour le développement économique et social*, International Medical Corps, International Relief Development, International Rescue Committee, Internews, INTERSOS, Lutheran World Federation, Mentor Initiative, OXFAM GB, OXFAM Intermon, *Première Urgence*, *Secours Catholique pour le développement*, SOS Kinderdorf

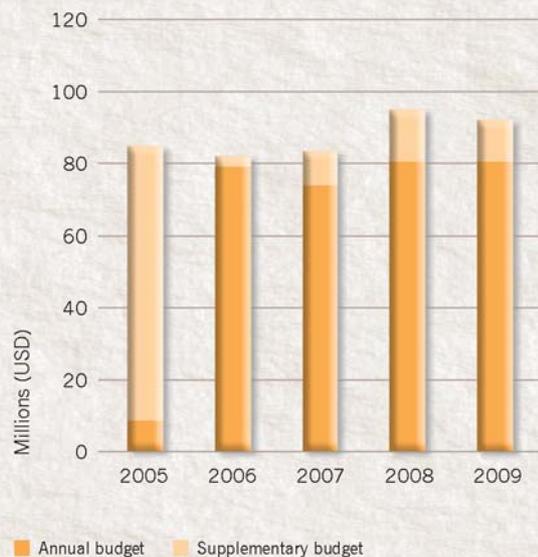
Operational partners

Government: Ministries of the Interior and Public Security, Environment and Water, Foreign Affairs, Immigration and Justice, *Coordination Nationale d'Appui à la Force Internationale* (CONAFIT)

NGOs: *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD), Christian Children Fund, *Entente des églises et missions évangéliques du Tchad* (EEMET), Feed the Children, International Relief Development (IRD), Islamic Relief, Jesuit Relief Services, Oxfam GB, *Première Urgence*, Save the Children UK, SOS Kinderdorf, World Concern Refugee Education Trust, *Médecins sans Frontières* (Holland, France, Spain, Switzerland, Luxembourg)

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ), UN Country Team, International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent (FISCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), World Bank

UNHCR's budget
2005 - 2009



Financial information

The annual programme budget for protection and assistance of refugees has remained stable since 2006, although the number of refugees has steadily

increased. The supplementary programme budget increased from 2006 to 2008 due to increases in the number of IDPs from 50,000 to 150,000. However, the supplementary budget will decrease in 2009 to provide protection and assistance to an estimated 110,000 IDPs.

Budget (USD)						
Activities and services	2008			2009		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget ¹	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget IDPs	Total
Protection, monitoring and coordination	16,196,858	3,512,897	19,709,755	20,026,760	4,698,498	24,725,258
Community services	3,111,351	0	3,111,351	2,020,000	765,000	2,785,000
Crop production	1,730,331	0	1,730,331	2,206,000	0	2,206,000
Domestic needs	4,370,000	1,500,000	5,870,000	5,500,000	550,000	6,050,000
Education	2,535,000	0	2,535,000	4,270,000	0	4,270,000
Food	355,000	0	355,000	255,000	0	255,000
Forestry	5,735,000	0	5,735,000	4,050,000	0	4,050,000
Health	2,650,000	250,000	2,900,000	4,140,002	0	4,140,002
Income generation	693,676	0	693,676	1,360,000	0	1,360,000
Legal assistance	1,990,000	4,915,000	6,905,000	2,540,000	2,150,000	4,690,000
Livestock	805,000	0	805,000	1,145,000	0	1,145,000
Operational support (to agencies)	7,135,425	1,905,000	9,040,425	6,099,997	300,000	6,399,997
Sanitation	1,437,000	0	1,437,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Shelter and infrastructure	2,437,973	1,500,000	3,937,973	3,051,000	2,300,000	5,351,000
Transport and logistics	12,830,278	1,500,000	14,330,278	14,787,001	935,000	15,722,001
Water	2,385,000	0	2,385,000	2,455,000	0	2,455,000
Total operations	66,397,892	15,082,897	81,480,789	74,905,760	11,698,498	86,604,258
Programme support	7,368,258	0	7,368,258	5,721,082	0	5,721,082
Total	73,766,150	15,082,897	88,849,047	80,626,842	11,698,498	92,325,340

¹ Includes supplementary programmes for IDPs (USD 14,832,897) and anaemia control and prevention (USD 250,000).

Note: Supplementary programme budgets exclude 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.