

# REPUBLIC OF CHAD

## Operational highlights

- UNHCR protected and assisted some 325,000 refugees and 166,000 IDPs by promoting their self-reliance and intervening with the Chadian authorities to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and IDP sites.
- The Office improved the protection capacity of the Chadian national authorities by offering them courses on modern legal systems. As a result of UNHCR's support, the Ministry of Justice enlarged the competence of the Court of Appeal and Tribunal in Abeche to cover more regions.
- Throughout the year, UNHCR promoted the development and implementation of an inter-agency protection strategy for IDPs to ensure a coordinated and strategic approach. UNHCR and its partners continued to assess the absorption capacity of IDPs' villages of origin, visiting more than 200 of them in 2008.
- New waves of asylum-seekers—10,000 from the Central African Republic (CAR) and 12,000 from Darfur—entered the country.

## Working environment

The year 2008 was marked by high levels of insecurity and tension, with attacks on N'Djamena by armed opposition forces from 31 January to 3 February. Some 5,000 Chadians fled to neighbouring Cameroon. Renewed fighting broke out in June in Goz Beida. The events in N'Djamena and Goz Beida led to the temporary evacuation of UNHCR staff, disrupting operations. International NGOs decided to temporarily or permanently withdraw from parts of eastern Chad at various times during the year.

By mid-February about 10,000 refugees had entered southern Chad. A new refugee camp, Moula, was established in May for some 6,000 new arrivals. In eastern Chad, about 12,000 refugees from Darfur entered the country and settled in Birak, east of Guerreda. Around 6,000 of these new arrivals were eventually moved to existing refugee camps.

Participatory assessments were made throughout the Chad operation. A joint assessment mission by UNHCR, WFP and donors in September 2008 found continuing insecurity, food shortages and competition for scarce natural resources between host communities, refugees and IDPs.



## Achievements and impact

### Main objectives

UNHCR's activities in Chad in 2008 were aimed at promoting the self-reliance of refugees and IDPs, maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and IDP sites, promoting conditions conducive to sustainable IDP returns and building the protection capacity of the Chadian authorities. Particular attention was paid to protection, including measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence. Interventions were made to prevent and reduce the incidence of communicable diseases, particularly HIV and AIDS and malaria, lessen acute malnutrition and manage natural resources more responsibly.

### Protection and solutions

Chad is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, and a draft national refugee law is under consideration by the Ministry of Interior and other relevant counterparts. It is expected that the law will be adopted in

2009. A draft law for the protection of IDPs that was prepared by UNHCR and the Ministry of Interior is on hold pending action by the African Union, which is drafting a Convention on IDPs in Africa.

Key protection challenges included maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in the camps and preventing the recruitment of refugees (including children) by armed groups. Equally important was monitoring protection with the participation of all stakeholders and with a special emphasis on abuses of human rights, such as sexual and gender-based violence and the mistreatment of children.

UNHCR sought to assist the Chadian authorities to issue birth, death and marriage certificates and implement registration procedures, including a final verification process, prior to distributing identity cards to adult refugees.

As no repatriation was possible to Sudan or CAR, the Office concentrated on securing humanitarian assistance for refugees while assisting them to become more self-reliant. It also encouraged the local authorities to take on more protection responsibilities. Resettlement was introduced as a durable solution.

#### ○ *Activities and assistance*

**Community services:** Individuals with specific needs were systematically identified and verified in 2008. In order to prevent and to respond to sexual and gender-based violence, procedures for the identification, monitoring and reporting of individual cases were reinforced and several awareness campaigns conducted. In IDP settlements, inter-community reconciliation and dialogue were promoted by facilitating meetings that brought different communities together.

**Crop production:** In eastern Chad some 27 per cent of refugee households improved their own food production through an increase of the cultivated land area. In southern Chad, crop diversification was intensified to include rice, sesame and potato and vegetables, all of which provided important sources of income for refugees. Rain-fed production increased on average by 60 per cent as more land was cultivated and better farming techniques were employed. As a result, refugees were able to cover almost half of their overall food needs.



Refugee women from Darfur draw water from a well in Chad

UNHCR / HELENE CAUX

**Domestic needs and household support:** All newly arrived refugees and IDPs received standard non-food items, with particular attention paid to people with special needs.

**Education:** Access to primary education was ensured in all refugee camps, with an enrolment rate of around 80 per cent in eastern Chad. There has been a remarkable increase in girls' attendance, which now stands at approximately 50 per cent of all students. Secondary school projects were started in five camps towards end 2008. An accelerated learning programme, Life Skills, was being conducted in six camps to prepare adolescents for the primary school exam. Access to vocational training was offered in some of the camps. However, in southern Chad the enrolment rate remained low, at approximately 40 per cent.

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Sudan	250,100	250,100	57	62
	Central African Republic	52,300	52,300	53	64
	Various	380	380	33	33
Refugee-like situation	Sudan	17,900	-	-	-
	Central African Republic	5,000	-	-	-
	Various	4,900	-	-	-
Asylum-seekers	Others	50	-	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	From Cameroon	4,400	10	-	-
	Various	10	10	-	-
IDPs		166,700	166,700	56	66
Returnees (IDPs)		37,600	37,600	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>539,340</b>	<b>507,100</b>		

**Food:** Food rations were reduced in the camps in the east, but the distribution system as well as the participation of women improved. In southern Chad, the amount of food distributed in Amboko was brought back to the same level as Gondje, i.e. 1,200 kcal per day per person, while a ration of 2,100 kcal per day per person was distributed in Dosseye and Moula.

**Forestry:** The introduction of energy-saving stoves in 11 refugee camps in eastern Chad, combined with the introduction of solar cookers in new camps, led to a significant reduction in the use of wood for fuel. Eleven camps in eastern Chad produced more than 300,000 saplings in their nurseries.

**Health and nutrition:** The provision of primary health care improved over the year. Some 95 per cent of births were in health centres, and of these 66 per cent were attended by qualified personnel. As the lead agency for HIV and AIDS for refugees and IDPs, UNHCR continued prevention programmes. A voluntary HIV and AIDS testing centre was opened in Amboko.

**Income generation:** UNHCR implemented projects to reduce or avoid tension between refugees, IDPs and local residents. The projects supported basic infrastructure, health and educational facilities and agriculture. In southern Chad the focus was on micro-credit schemes.

**Legal assistance:** All newly arrived Sudanese and CAR refugees' registration data was entered into the UNHCR database in 2008. The provision of identity cards to the refugees in the camps is conditional on the completion of the verification exercise expected in 2009. Discussions with the Government on the distribution of civil status documents are at an advanced stage. IDP protection included the profiling and monitoring of individuals with specific needs and human right concerns. The registration of urban refugees was completed by the end of the year.

**Livestock:** The health of animals was improved through total vaccine coverage and regular treatment for diseases and injuries.

**Operational support (to agencies):** UNHCR provided financial and technical support to its implementing partners.

**Sanitation:** UNHCR constructed family latrines to replace communal ones with the active participation of the refugees. Overall, 57 per cent of refugees had access to family latrines in most refugee camps.

**Shelter and other infrastructure:** Refugees were encouraged to replace tents with traditional mud and straw shelters to improve their living conditions. Where this was not feasible, plastic sheeting was provided to replace worn-out shelters. In eastern Chad, almost 70 per cent of refugee families were living in adequate shelters. In southern Chad, 11 classrooms were rehabilitated in Amboko and 30 were constructed for the primary school in Dosseye.

**Transport and logistics:** UNHCR contributed to the repair of the Goz-Amir-Koukou and Mile-Guereda access roads. Air transport carried some 8,300 passengers. All vehicles and equipment were kept in good repair.

**Water:** In southern Chad, an average of 20 to 31 litres per person per day were provided in the refugee camps, while in eastern Chad refugees were provided an average of 13 litres per person per day.

#### ○ Constraints

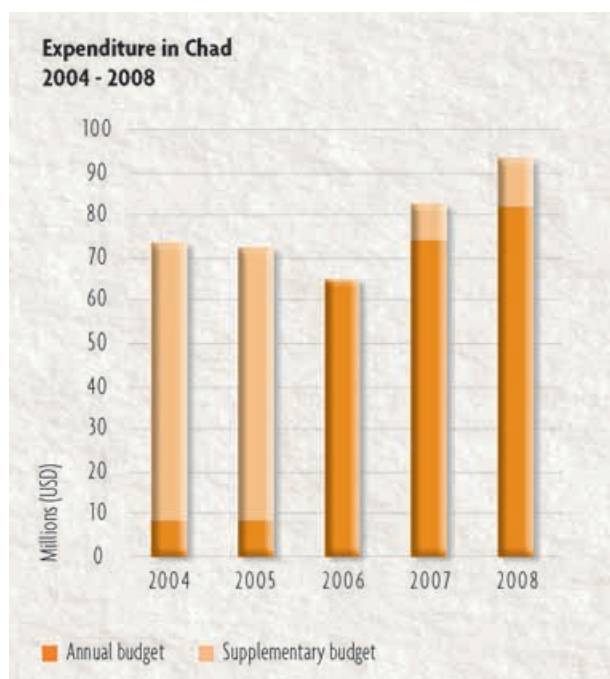
UNHCR's operation in Chad was constrained by serious security problems which led to the evacuation of staff on two occasions; the suspension of work by international NGOs in several regions of eastern Chad; the depletion of natural resources, resulting in increased tensions with the host population; and difficulties in getting the Chadian authorities' support for refugee programmes.

## | Financial information |

In 2008, the supplementary programme for IDPs was 76 per cent funded. The funding situation was heavily affected by exchange-rate fluctuations. Budget reductions saw the suspension of a project to install new water pumps and the search for underground water reserves in two camps. Since 2006, the budget has shown a diminishing trend despite increasing needs.

## | Organization and implementation |

In 2008, UNHCR had ten offices in Chad: the Representation Office in N'Djamena, a sub-office in Abeche, field offices in Bahai, Danamadji, Farchana, Gore, Goz Beida, Guereda and Iriba, and field units in Angarana, Am Leyouna and Koukou. A total of 361 staff included 69 international and 249 national personnel, 32 UNVs and 11 deployees/secondees.



## Working with others

UNHCR worked with 40 implementing partners, including international and national NGOs and UN and intergovernmental agencies. The Office cooperated closely with the Chadian agency responsible for refugees and reintegration and other central and local authorities.

## Overall assessment

Despite security problems, UNHCR and its partners managed to meet the basic needs of refugees. Refugees increased their participation in the management of camps and sites and made gains in economic self-reliance. However, the minimal presence of development actors hindered movement to more sustainable programmes for self-reliance and development.

### Partners

#### Implementing partners

**Government:** *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés* (CNAR)

**NGOs:** *Action Contre la Faim* (France, USA), African Concern, Africare, *Architectes de l'Urgence*, *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 Support en Santé Internationale* (SCCI), Christian Children's Fund, Christian Outreach Relief Development, Concern Worldwide, *Cooperazione Internazionale*, *Croix-Rouge Tchadienne*, EIRENE, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, International Relief and Development (USA), INTERNEWS, INTERSOS, Lutheran World Federation, *Médecins sans Frontières* (Netherlands), OXFAM Intermon, OXFAM (UK), *Première Urgence*, Save The Children Fund (UK), *Secours Catholique de Développement Villageois*, *Solidarités France*

**Others:** *Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Technische Zusammenarbeit*

#### Operational partners

**Government:** *Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire*

**NGOs:** International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Refugee Education Trust, *Médecins Sans Frontières* (Belgium, France, Holland, Spain and Luxembourg)

**Others:** FAO, ILO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

### Budget, income and expenditure in Chad (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure
Annual budget	85,024,423	78,710,400	3,633,641	82,344,042	81,883,972
IDP operations in Chad SB	14,832,897	10,194,888	2,037,379	12,232,267	11,199,546
Anaemia control and prevention SB	250,000	0	130,414	130,414	130,414
<b>Supplementary budget subtotal</b>	<b>15,082,897</b>	<b>10,194,888</b>	<b>2,167,793</b>	<b>12,362,681</b>	<b>11,329,960</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,107,320</b>	<b>88,905,289</b>	<b>5,801,435</b>	<b>94,706,723</b>	<b>93,213,932</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> Total funds available include currency adjustments.

## Financial report for UNHCR's operations in Chad (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects			Prior years' project
	Annual programme budget	Supplementary programme budget	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	14,685,536	3,858,753	18,544,289	0
Community services	2,815,215	25,553	2,840,768	724,763
Crop production	968,355	0	968,355	171,253
Domestic needs and household support	1,759,450	1,037,405	2,796,855	530,080
Education	2,054,302	0	2,054,302	991,401
Forestry	3,507,565	0	3,507,565	536,655
Health and nutrition	4,160,448	68,610	4,229,058	2,753,298
Income generation	581,584	0	581,584	194,832
Legal assistance	1,494,319	1,922,090	3,416,409	1,401,607
Livestock	300,704	0	300,704	150,145
Operational support (to agencies)	8,368,950	1,625,516	9,994,466	2,979,238
Sanitation	2,296,573	0	2,296,573	269,409
Shelter and infrastructure	1,741,719	113,002	1,854,721	336,098
Transport and logistics	14,327,515	1,669,109	15,996,624	1,569,624
Water	1,871,415	0	1,871,415	775,047
Instalments to implementing partners	12,515,564	1,009,922	13,525,486	(13,383,450)
<b>Subtotal operational activities</b>	<b>73,449,214</b>	<b>11,329,960</b>	<b>84,779,174</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support	8,434,758	0	8,434,758	0
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>81,883,972</b>	<b>11,329,960</b>	<b>93,213,932</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cancellation on prior years' expenditure</b>				<b>(3,525,045)</b>
<b>Instalments with implementing partners</b>				
Payments made	38,413,323	3,287,469	41,700,792	
Reporting received	(25,897,759)	(2,277,547)	(28,175,306)	
<b>Balance</b>	<b>12,515,564</b>	<b>1,009,922</b>	<b>13,525,486</b>	
Outstanding 1st January				17,752,493
Reporting received				(13,383,450)
Refunded to UNHCR				(1,272,625)
Currency adjustment				88,961
<b>Outstanding 31st December</b>				<b>3,185,379</b>