

CHAD

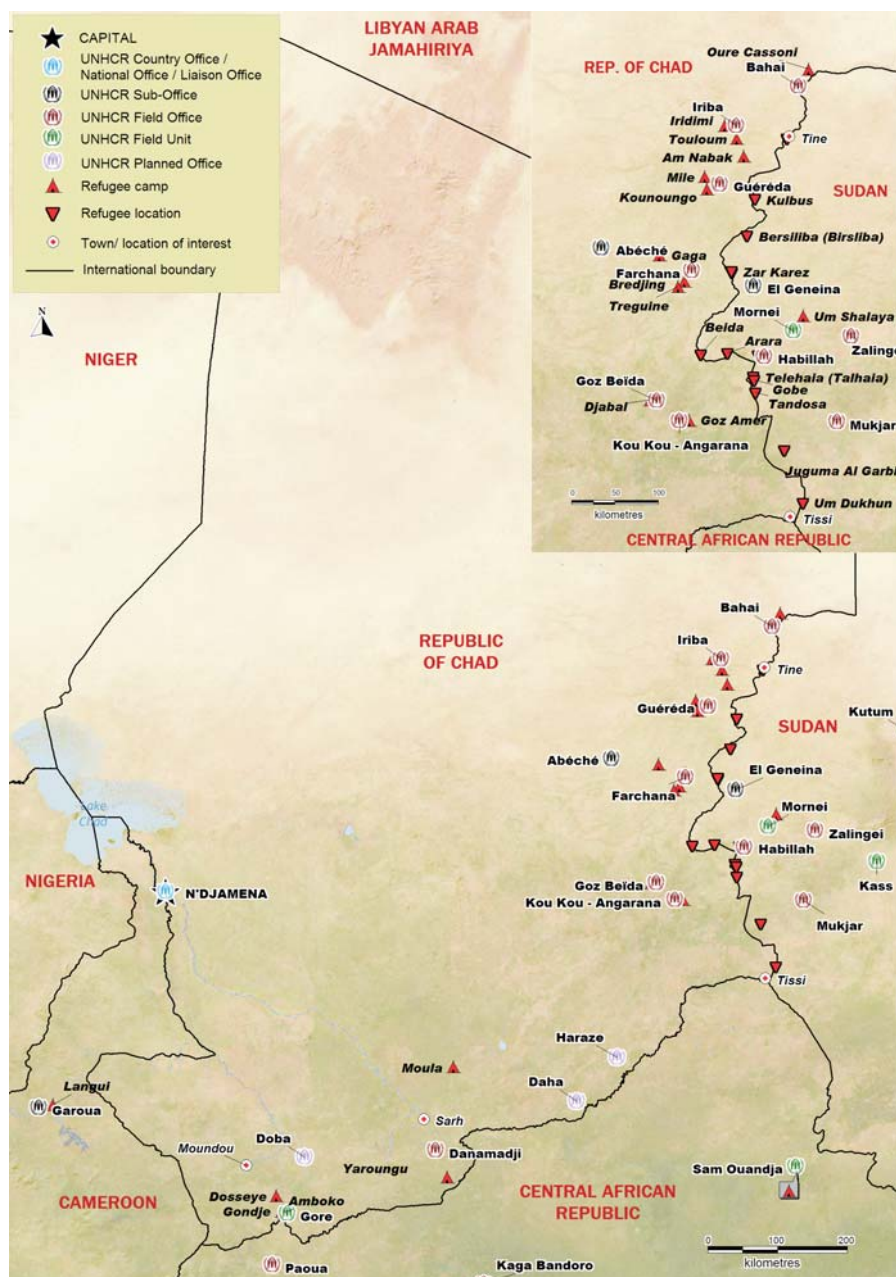
Working environment

The context

Chad continues to host nearly 270,000 Sudanese refugees in the east and 57,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in the south. Chad has always maintained a constructive attitude towards asylum.

The humanitarian situation in Chad is expected to remain precarious in 2010. An increase in banditry targeting both the local population, refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and humanitarian workers, coupled with a resurgence of armed conflict and inter-ethnic strife, has led the UN to restrict staff movements to and from the refugee camps.

With the likelihood of continued conflict in Darfur, there are no prospects of voluntary repatriation from eastern Chad for the Sudanese refugees. The presence of a large refugee population is having a growing impact on the socio-economic situation and the depletion of natural resources. Likewise, lack of security in northern CAR makes the voluntary repatriation of refugees from the country now living in southern Chad unlikely. With regard to IDPs, the Office will continue to work under the inter-agency cluster approach and provide protection and assistance pending their return to the villages of origin.



Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		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	270,280	270,280	286,500	286,500	295,090	295,090
	CAR	81,680	81,680	96,390	96,390	105,060	105,060
	Various	350	350	340	340	300	300
People in refugee-like situations	Sudan	11,340	-	9,070	-	7,280	-
	Various	7,930	-	6,340	-	5,070	-
Asylum-seekers	Various	110	-	160	-	270	-
Internally displaced		168,000	168,000	150,000	150,000	133,500	133,500
Returnees (IDPs)		20,770	20,770	38,770	38,770	55,270	55,270
TOTAL		560,460	541,080	587,570	572,000	601,840	589,220

● The needs

The latest nutritional survey in all refugee camps in the east showed the average acute malnutrition rate to be around 12 per cent. This means that food security remains fragile and that the refugees require continued international support. In southern Chad, UNHCR is working to reduce the dependence of refugees on food aid by helping them to improve agricultural production.

Medical services and general health conditions in the camps are acceptable. The quality of primary health care provided to the Sudanese refugees has improved. Major health care priorities are the distribution of mosquito nets and the introduction of hygienic practices among the population. UNHCR will strengthen reproductive health programmes in all the camps in eastern Chad.

The supply of drinking water in the camps in the east is below international norms. Since water is a source of tension between the refugees and host communities, the infrastructure put in place for the refugees will also need to benefit the local population. Seven camps out of 12 lack enough latrines, creating protection risks for women and children. UNHCR will work with the refugees on the construction of additional latrines.

School enrolment rates in the eastern camps remain high, at almost 80 per cent. The school attendance rate for girls has increased significantly, to almost 50 per cent, even in the higher grades. UNHCR is committed to expanding access to secondary education so as to provide an alternative for those who would otherwise be at risk of recruitment as child soldiers.

| Main objectives |

Favourable protection environment

- Ensure the protection of internally displaced persons, while facilitating return to areas deemed safe.
- Support the Government to play a greater role in the management of the refugee and IDP programmes.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Promote security and strengthen the protection of Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad while increasing their self-reliance.

Community participation and self-management

- Increase the self-sufficiency of the Central African refugees in the south.

Durable solutions

- Enhance resettlement as a protection tool.

Key targets for 2010

- The civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and IDPs camps is preserved.
- All registered refugees receive identity documents.
- Special measures are in place to protect and assist victims of sexual and gender-based violence.
- The supply of non-food items is increased to address unmet needs in the camps.
- Refugee and host communities play a greater role in programme implementation.
- Up to 5,000 resettlement cases are processed.

| Strategy and activities |

Following five years of intermittent emergencies in eastern Chad, in 2010 UNHCR will aim to improve the sustainability of the camps and increase the self-reliance of refugees. UNHCR will establish partnerships with the Government and UN agencies to preserve the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps and prevent child recruitment. The Office will work with development actors in the areas of water, sanitation, health, forestry and the environment.



A young refugee from CAR waters his garden near Amboko refugee camp, which is helping him become self-reliant.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	12
□ Total staff	429
International	90
National	294
JPOs	1
UNVs	43
Others	1

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés

NGOs:

Africare, Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement, Architectes d'Urgence, Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad, 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 agencies:

Ministries of the Interior and Public Security, Environment and Water, Foreign Affairs, Immigration and Justice, Coopération Nationale d'Appui à la Force Internationale

NGOs:

Action Contre la Faim, Agence Française de Développement, Christian Children Fund, Entente des églises et missions évangéliques du Tchad, Feed the Children, International Relief Development, 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, UN Country Team, International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), World Bank

In southern Chad, UNHCR will support the self-sufficiency of the refugees as a means towards their socio-economic integration. It will also assist refugees and local communities in the management of services for both groups. In addition, UNHCR will strengthen its efforts to identify refugees in need of resettlement.

Using a comprehensive solutions approach, the Office will identify people with specific needs for resettlement among the urban refugee population in N'Djamena. At the same time, it will help individuals wishing to repatriate or integrate locally.

As regards the IDP population in eastern Chad, UNHCR will support voluntary return to places of origin and relocation to alternative sites. The Office will encourage the Government to assume greater responsibility in providing solutions for and support to its own people, especially in the areas of conflict resolution and inter-community dialogue. While significant return movements are expected in 2010, the majority of people are not expected to return until the situation improves.

○ Constraints

The situation in eastern Chad, and across the border in Darfur, is expected to remain unpredictable and potentially dangerous. This will continue to be a source of concern, both for the refugees and for humanitarian workers operating in the camps. It is hoped that the presence of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) will help stabilize the situation in and around the camps.

The stabilization and socio-economic integration of refugees in the camps will continue. Refugees will still require food aid to avoid malnutrition. A major challenge will be to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps and sites despite infiltration by armed groups, forced recruitment and the limited national capacity to uphold law and order.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

The Office participates in regular meetings at the country and regional levels with the local authorities, NGOs, MINURCAT, UN agencies and beneficiaries.

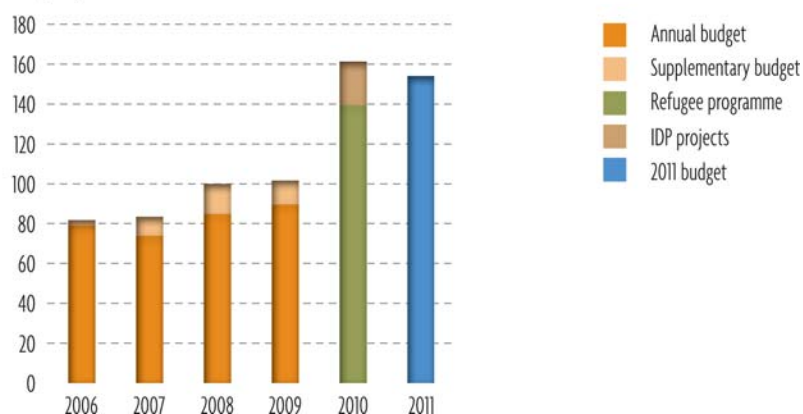
Financial information

The budget for the protection and assistance of refugees has remained stable since 2006, although the number of refugees has steadily increased. The budget for IDPs increased from 2006 to 2008, but decreased again in 2009 due to changes in the number of IDPs.

The 2010 budget for Chad increased to USD 161 million, a 56 per cent increase over the 2009 budget. The increase will help meet the assessed needs in health, water and sanitation, and expand self-reliance programmes. The larger budget will also raise the standards of international protection in Chad.

UNHCR's budget in Chad 2006 - 2011

Millions (USD)



2010 UNHCR Budget for Chad (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
International and regional instruments	307,768	0	307,768
National legal framework	202,717	0	202,717
National administrative framework	45,449	0	45,449
Prevention of statelessness	128,768	0	128,768
Cooperation with partners	208,768	0	208,768
National development policies	128,768	0	128,768
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	133,768	0	133,768
Access to territory	148,768	0	148,768
Subtotal	1,304,773	0	1,304,773
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	3,302,613	0	3,302,613
Registration and profiling	2,342,562	1,342,193	3,684,755
Fair and efficient status determination	50,949	0	50,949
Family reunification	1,243,613	0	1,243,613
Individual documentation	1,427,254	632,193	2,059,447
Civil status documentation	1,105,613	0	1,105,613
Subtotal	9,472,603	1,974,387	11,446,989
Security from violence and exploitation			
Impact on host communities	5,817,361	114,813	5,932,174
Effects of armed conflict	672,005	0	672,005
Law enforcement	562,763	264,813	827,576
Community security management system	1,557,361	0	1,557,361
Gender-based violence	2,237,263	1,720,813	3,958,076
Protection of children	1,525,361	864,813	2,390,174
Freedom of movement	113,356	0	113,356
Non-arbitrary detention	1,667,361	464,813	2,132,174
Access to legal remedies	874,361	314,813	1,189,174
Subtotal	15,027,192	3,744,878	18,772,071
Basic needs and essential services			
Food security	1,747,494	0	1,747,494
Nutrition	2,499,055	0	2,499,055
Water	6,498,494	0	6,498,494
Shelter and other infrastructure	10,112,494	3,509,781	13,622,276
Basic domestic and hygiene items	4,272,494	1,109,781	5,382,276
Primary health care	10,458,055	0	10,458,055
HIV and AIDS	2,029,055	0	2,029,055
Education	8,887,055	0	8,887,055
Sanitation services	2,232,494	0	2,232,494
Services for groups with specific needs	2,285,395	0	2,285,395
Subtotal	51,022,088	4,619,563	55,641,651
Community participation and self-management			
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	1,480,878	429,339	1,910,218
Community self-management and equal representation	2,023,429	429,339	2,452,769
Camp management and coordination	7,100,430	879,340	7,979,770
Self-reliance and livelihoods	6,802,378	0	6,802,378
Subtotal	17,407,116	1,738,019	19,145,134

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Forty per cent of registered refugees will not receive identification documents and will thus not have access to basic services.
- Monitoring of recruitment of child soldiers will be limited.
- Some 410 of the estimated 1,000 children with mental or physical disabilities will not benefit from special protection measures.
- Forty-one per cent of persons with special protection needs will remain at high risk.
- Five out of the planned 12 water committees will not be established, hindering progress toward a sustainable water supply.
- Forty per cent of women and girls will not be supplied with sanitary kits.
- Only five out of 12 community watch groups will be formed, and security situation in and out of the camps will remain precarious.
- Some 9,200 out of a planned 20,000 households will not receive construction materials and will continue to live in sub-standard housing.
- Seven out of 12 planned classrooms will not be constructed and furnished.
- Six hundred out of the planned 1,200 students will not be able to enrol in secondary school, leaving them at risk of recruitment by armed elements.
- Only 3,000 animals will be vaccinated out the 5,000 planned.
- One hundred and sixty of the planned 240 emergency resettlement cases will not be processed.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Durable solutions			
Durable solutions strategy	1,952,650	872,234	2,824,884
Voluntary return	21,974	0	21,974
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	1,047,234	1,047,234
Resettlement	3,431,650	0	3,431,650
Local integration support	532,882	0	532,882
Subtotal	5,939,156	1,919,469	7,858,624
External relations			
Donor relations	822,992	200,517	1,023,509
Resource mobilization	832,992	188,517	1,021,509
Partnership	271,283	0	271,283
Public information	1,450,941	238,517	1,689,458
Subtotal	3,378,208	627,551	4,005,759
Logistics and operations support			
Supply chain and logistics	20,172,637	3,935,066	24,107,703
Programme management, coordination and support	15,823,973	3,522,929	19,346,903
Subtotal	35,996,610	7,457,996	43,454,606
Total	139,547,745	22,081,862	161,629,607
2011 Budget			154,181,000
2009 Revised budget			
Annual budget			89,962,587
Supplementary budget			11,698,498
TOTAL			101,661,085