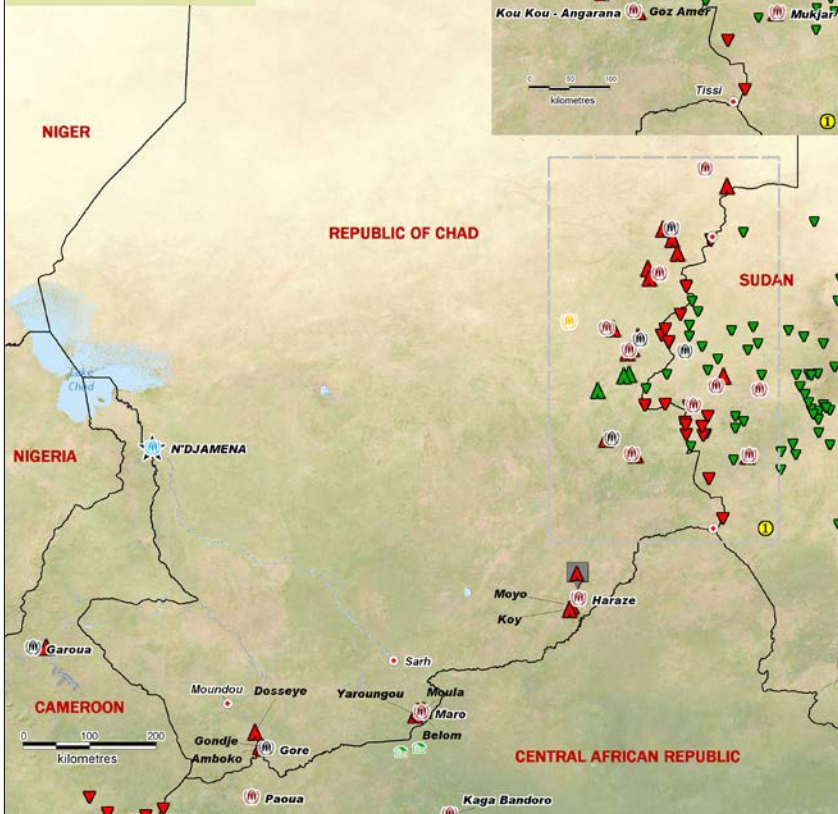


# CHAD

- ★ CAPITAL
- UNHCR Country Office / National Office / Liaison Office
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office \* Logistic Hub
- UNHCR Field Unit
- UNHCR Logistic Hub
- Refugee camp
- Refugee location
- IDP camp
- IDP location
- IDP settlement
- Town/ location of interest
- International boundary
- Undetermined boundary



UNHCR's presence in 2012	
<b>Number of offices</b>	12
<b>Total staff</b>	399
International staff	57
National staff	303
JPO staff	0
UNVs	30
Others	9

## Partners

### Implementing partners

**Government agencies:**  
Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés

**NGOs:**  
African Initiative for Relief and Development; Africare USA; Association pour le Développement Economique et Social (ADES); Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad; Association Tchadienne pour le Développement (CHORA); Associazione di Cooperazione Rurale in Africa e America Latina; Bureau d'Appui Santé et Environnement (BASE); CARE Canada; Centre de Support en Santé Internationale au Tchad; Christian Outreach Relief and Development, UK; Cooperazione Internazionale, Italy; Croix Rouge Tchadienne; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, USA; International Medical Corps, UK; International Rescue Committee; Intermon Oxfam; Internews; Jesuit Refugee Service; Lutheran World Federation, Switzerland; Refugee Education Trust; Secours Catholique pour le Développement, Tchad; Tchad Solaire

### Operational partners

**Government agencies:**  
Ministère de l'Action Sociale de la Famille et de la Solidarité Nationale; Ministère de l'Enseignement de la Recherche et de la Formation Professionnelle Supérieurs; Ministère de l'Enseignement Fondamental et de l'Alphabétisation; Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Halieutiques; Ministère de l'Hydraulique Urbaine et Rurale; Ministère de la Justice Garde des Sceaux; Ministère de la Santé Publique; Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation; Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Irrigation; Ministère des Enseignements et de la Formation Professionnelle Secondaires; Ministère du Plan, de l'Economie et de la Coopération Internationale; Ministère du Développement Pastoral et des Productions Animales

**NGOs:**  
Action contre la Faim, Agence française de développement, Swedish Red Cross

**Others:**  
FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Bank

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- Chad suffered devastating floods in 2012 which affected more than half a million people across the country. The disaster left Yaroungou and Moulou refugee camps in the south unfit for habitation. In response, UNHCR relocated CAR refugees to a new site at Belom.
- The Chad operation assisted more than 3,100 new refugee arrivals from CAR with transport, non-food items (NFIs) and shelter. Refugees were successfully integrated into existing camps in southern Chad.
- UNHCR helped almost 9,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to return to their villages of origin in eastern Chad, providing them with transport, NFIs and shelter construction kits. A total of 35,000 IDPs returned home, while approximately 90,000 opted for local integration.

- More than 1,700 Chadian refugees in Cameroon received assistance in the form of transportation and cash grants to repatriate voluntarily.
- The *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* worked to ensure the safety of refugees, IDPs and humanitarian workers in Chad, following up on cases of banditry and providing regular escorts to camps.

## People of concern

The main groups of people of concern in 2012 were: Sudanese refugees who fled conflict in Darfur in 2003–2004; CAR refugees who escaped from fighting in northern CAR in 2003–2004, as well as smaller influxes since then; and some 9,000 (out of 35,000) IDPs who were displaced in eastern Chad in 2007, and returned home in 2012.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Sudan	307,000	291,000	56	58
	Central African Rep.	65,900	58,400	54	59
	Libya	500	-	-	-
	Various	360	360	35	32
Asylum-seekers	Various	180	180	22	16
IDPs	Chad	90,000	90,000	-	-
Returned IDPS, including people in an IDP-like situation	Chad	35,000	8,900	-	-
Returnees (refugees) <sup>1</sup>	Cameroon	1,700	1,700	50	48
	Various	20	10	50	48
<b>Total</b>		<b>500,660</b>	<b>450,550</b>		

<sup>1</sup> The demographic breakdown of returnees refers to the total 1,720 Chadian returning refugees.

# | Report on 2012 results |

## Achievements and impact

### Fair protection processes and documentation

- UNHCR worked with the Government to issue birth certificates for newborn CAR refugees. Some 85 per cent of new-borns were given certificates in 2012, a considerable rise from 29 per cent in 2011.
- As a result of registration exercises in all camps in southern Chad, the proportion of individually registered CAR refugees in the country rose from 22 per cent in 2011 to 90 per cent in 2012.

### Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR gave technical advice to the Government to draft the national law on refugees and asylum-seekers, which will likely be adopted in 2013.
- The Government established an Inter-Ministerial Working Group to address key issues, such as the issuance of birth certificates to Sudanese refugees born in Chad, the resettlement of Sudanese refugees, and efforts to improve the self-reliance of CAR refugees.
- UNHCR collaborated with the Government on its national strategy for child protection.
- No cases of *refoulement* were reported in 2012.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- Support from the High Commissioner's special fund for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) activities enabled UNHCR to assist 85 per cent of Sudanese refugee victims of SGBV and 75 per cent of CAR refugee victims in 2012, compared to only 27 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively, in 2011.
- More than 21,000 out-of-school Sudanese refugee youths participated in vocational training and recreational and sports activities, 40 per cent more than UNHCR's planned target of 15,000 young refugees.
- Campaigns to raise awareness of children's rights in camps for Sudanese and CAR refugees helped convince members of these communities to play a stronger role in protecting children, especially those out of school or separated from their parents.

### Basic needs and services

- Crude mortality rates remained lower than the base rate of 0.75/1000 persons per month, at 0.2 for Sudanese refugees and 0.3 for CAR refugees.
- The mortality rate for children under five remained lower than the base rate of 1.5, at 0.7 deaths/1,000 population/month for Sudanese refugees and 1.1 for CAR refugees.
- Efforts to sensitize parents to the importance of girls' education helped raise the number of girls enrolled in

primary school in Sudanese refugee camps to over 50 per cent of primary school-going children.

- UNHCR successfully advocated for the Ministries of Education in Chad and Sudan to allow Sudanese refugee students to sit for the Sudanese national exams in camps in Chad.
- Shelter kits were distributed to more than 4,800 vulnerable returning IDPs. Training helped almost 1,800 IDPs to improve their shelter construction skills.
- All CAR refugees were provided with the minimum standard of 20 litres of potable water per person per day.
- The percentage of Sudanese refugees using renewable energy sources increased from 18 to 25 per cent between 2011 and 2012, helping to reduce the impact on the environment.

### Community empowerment and self-reliance

- More than 11,000 Central African refugees and over 22,000 Sudanese refugees received production kits to help them with agricultural and livestock activities, helping to increase their self-reliance.
- Outstanding progress was made in expanding the participation of women in community management structures in Gore camp, where by the end of the year some 40 per cent of representatives in leadership structures were female. Women have also played a significant role in improving school attendance and organizing food distribution in camps.

### Durable solutions

- UNHCR participated in tripartite meetings with the Governments of Chad and Sudan to discuss the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees to Darfur. However, continuing instability in areas of return made refugees reluctant to return.
- Cross-border meetings were held with UNHCR's office in the CAR to discuss the potential voluntary repatriation of CAR refugees. However, clashes between rebel forces and the Government in December 2012 stopped all plans for returns.
- Due to the unstable situation in their home countries, UNHCR sought to increase self-reliance and livelihoods opportunities for Sudanese and CAR refugees, focusing on agricultural and livestock activities as well as income-generation projects.
- More than 600 CAR refugees were submitted for resettlement in 2012. Group resettlement of Sudanese refugees remained on hold by order of the Chadian Government. However, individual cases of vulnerable refugees were submitted, and six departed for resettlement in third countries in 2012.
- UNHCR assisted almost 9,000 IDPs to return to their villages of origin in 2012 with transport, shelter and NFIs. Regular protection monitoring visits helped to ensure the smooth assimilation of IDPs in local-integration and returnee sites.

## Assessment of results

UNHCR made important steps towards attaining durable solutions, including supporting the successful voluntary

repatriation of 1,700 Chadian refugees from Cameroon. It opened Belom Camp to host CAR refugees from flooded camps and provided assistance to returning IDPs. Moreover, UNHCR's advocacy drew a commitment from the Government that it would adopt a national refugee law in the future. The Government agreed to arrange for Sudanese national school exams to be conducted for refugees in camps in eastern Chad. UNHCR and its partners ensured that standards in the areas of health, water, and sanitation were either maintained or improved for Sudanese and CAR refugees.

Nevertheless, funding limitations left unmet needs in important areas such as health, education and shelter. The nutritional status of refugees remained worrisome.

## Constraints

Unusually heavy flooding in 2012 destroyed refugee and IDP shelters and did considerable damage to community infrastructure, forcing UNHCR to relocate more than 7,000 CAR refugees from two camps to a new site. The relocation continued into 2013. The flooding also hampered refugees' efforts to improve their self-reliance through agricultural activities.

The harsh natural environment in eastern Chad made it impossible for UNHCR to maintain minimum standards in the provision of water to Sudanese refugees. Agricultural activities in the east were extremely limited due to the arid, infertile terrain. The lack of sustainable firewood supplies near refugee camps remained a major concern, as it was contributing to environmental degradation.

The logistical costs of the operation remained high in 2012 due to poor road networks and other basic infrastructure in Chad.

Secondary school enrolment rates remained very low, especially for girls, due to cultural practices such as early marriage.

## Unmet needs

- UNHCR could not supply more than 16 litres/per person/day of potable water to Sudanese refugees, less than the minimum standard of 20 litres.
- The prevalence of anaemia among children (6-59 months) remained high, at 65 per cent for CAR refugees and 52 per cent for the Sudanese refugees.
- Some 60 per cent of Sudanese refugees and 40 per cent of CAR refugees were living in dwellings below UNHCR's minimum standard for adequate shelter.
- UNHCR was able to meet the firewood needs for only 40 per cent of the refugee population. Competition for firewood remained one of the main causes of tension with host communities. Furthermore, large-scale collection of firewood had a negative impact on the environment.
- Only 10 per cent of the refugee population benefitted from income-generation activities due to funding constraints.
- Only 10 per cent of vulnerable IDPs received shelter support.

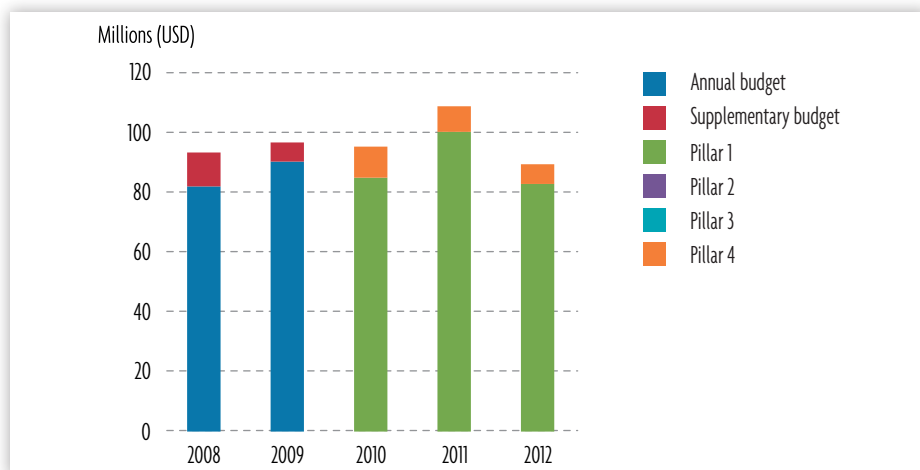
## Working with others

UNHCR reduced the number of its implementing partners from 29 in 2011 to 24 in 2012 to improve efficiency. It worked directly with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of the Environment and Marine Resources, and the Ministry of National Education to meet basic needs, promote development, and support the socio-economic integration of refugees into host communities. UNHCR worked closely with development agencies such as the *Agence Française de Développement*, as well as sister UN agencies, such as WFP, OCHA and UNICEF. UNHCR also participated in humanitarian coordination meetings and contributed to the UNDAF for 2012-2016.

## | Financial information |

### Expenditures in Chad | 2008 to 2012

Despite the growth in the budget from 2008-2011, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Chad amounted to some USD 177 million in 2012, approximately 15 per cent less than those for 2011. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 89 million. As a result, plans to improve the water supplies for Sudanese refugees could not be implemented. Many schools and health centres remained under plastic sheeting, and income-generation activities reached only a small percentage of the CAR and Sudanese refugee populations.



### Budget, income and expenditure in Chad | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>159,526,161</b>	<b>17,551,623</b>	<b>177,077,784</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	45,816,039	283,333	<b>46,099,372</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	36,983,058	6,287,039	<b>43,270,097</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>82,799,097</b>	<b>6,570,372</b>	<b>89,369,469</b>

#### EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

##### *Favourable Protection Environment*

International and regional instruments	451	130,915	<b>131,366</b>
Law and policy	232,483	130,837	<b>363,319</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	92,876	0	<b>92,876</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,282,335	386,203	<b>1,668,538</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,608,145</b>	<b>647,955</b>	<b>2,256,100</b>

##### *Fair Protection Processes and Documentation*

Reception conditions	72,692	0	<b>72,692</b>
Registration and profiling	751,803	87,224	<b>839,027</b>
Status determination procedures	35,187	0	<b>35,187</b>
Individual documentation	555,346	0	<b>555,346</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	295,418	0	<b>295,418</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,710,446</b>	<b>87,224</b>	<b>1,797,671</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>			
Protection from crime	153,476	87,225	<b>240,700</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	2,211,371	375,073	<b>2,586,444</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	532,304	0	<b>532,304</b>
Protection of children	1,531,782	0	<b>1,531,782</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,428,932</b>	<b>462,298</b>	<b>4,891,230</b>
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	8,436,368	0	<b>8,436,368</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,060,469	0	<b>2,060,469</b>
Nutrition	2,163,108	0	<b>2,163,108</b>
Food security	2,318,640	0	<b>2,318,640</b>
Water	2,968,916	0	<b>2,968,916</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	3,165,421	0	<b>3,165,421</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	1,256,581	815,304	<b>2,071,885</b>
Access to energy	2,528,489	0	<b>2,528,489</b>
Basic and domestic items	1,618,098	448,816	<b>2,066,914</b>
Services for people with specific needs	1,629,938	134,944	<b>1,764,882</b>
Education	7,145,996	0	<b>7,145,996</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35,292,024</b>	<b>1,399,063</b>	<b>36,691,087</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	1,404,130	176,844	<b>1,580,974</b>
Coexistence with local communities	1,229,288	172,474	<b>1,401,763</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	1,443,231	87,225	<b>1,530,455</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,148,327	218,061	<b>3,366,388</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,224,976</b>	<b>654,604</b>	<b>7,879,580</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	220,640	87,225	<b>307,865</b>
Voluntary return	931,952	352,016	<b>1,283,968</b>
Reintegration	0	218,061	<b>218,061</b>
Integration	110,320	43,612	<b>153,932</b>
Resettlement	813,800	0	<b>813,800</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,076,712</b>	<b>700,913</b>	<b>2,777,626</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	261,498	0	<b>261,498</b>
Camp management and coordination	1,154,564	162,141	<b>1,316,706</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	1,270,631	356,988	<b>1,627,619</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,686,694</b>	<b>519,129</b>	<b>3,205,823</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	13,155,698	1,387,229	<b>14,542,928</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	3,232,938	405,266	<b>3,638,204</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,388,637</b>	<b>1,792,495</b>	<b>18,181,131</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	11,305,534	306,689	<b>11,612,223</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,722,099</b>	<b>6,570,372</b>	<b>89,292,471</b>

Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.