



UNHCR

The UN Refugee Agency

Emergency response to the influx of Sudanese
refugees into Chad

Supplementary Budget Appeal



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service

July 2013



Cover photo: Refugees receiving a hot meal in Abgadam camp. UNHCR/D. Bulambo/June 2013

This Supplementary Appeal presents additional financial requirements for UNHCR’s programme budget in Chad in order to respond to the protection and emergency assistance needs of Sudanese refugees who have arrived in eastern Chad after fleeing recent inter-tribal conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan.

Origin of refugees	New refugees in eastern Chad (as of 30 June 2013)	Expected new refugee arrivals in 2013 (Planning figures)	Total for 2013
Sudanese	30,000	20,000	50,000

The supplementary budget corresponding to this appeal has been drawn up to respond to the most critical needs of almost 30,000 refugees displaced to date from the Darfur region of Sudan across the border area near the town of Tissi in Chad.

The main purpose of the appeal is to enable UNHCR to provide adequate protection and assistance to the 29,634 new Sudanese refugees currently being relocated to the existing camp at Goz Amer or to the newly established camp of Abgadam, or who are still scattered across 13 locations along the 38 kilometre stretch of the Chad-Sudan border. These locations are prone to flooding and accessible only by helicopter during the rainy season which lasts from June to September.

Without urgent action to set up medical facilities, deliver medical supplies and put into position an adequate aid structure, the humanitarian situation will worsen considerably. Flooding from the rains will render the roads impassable and therefore make access to the area very difficult. Displaced civilians fleeing instability in Darfur continue to arrive, with the influx of people sparking tensions among some local communities in the area. Therefore, the Appeal also includes financial requirements for initial protection and assistance activities for up to a further 20,000 refugees who are expected to arrive in 2013.

Context

The current conflict has arisen from tensions between two ethnic groups: the Salamat and the Meseriya, who both reside in the western region of Darfur, in Sudan. UNHCR continues to receive reports of inter-tribal clashes in the Mukjar and Um Dukhun areas, despite efforts by the Government of Sudan and local community leaders to resolve the disputes.

Immediate humanitarian assistance is of vital importance for the Dafurian refugees who have crossed into the Tissi area of Chad as tensions persist in the Um Dukhum area of Darfur located only seven kilometres north of Tissi. The magnitude of the latest influx of Sudanese refugees is beyond the current existing capacity of UNHCR in the area, hence the need to seek additional support.

In view of the ongoing situation, the Chadian Army has reinforced security measures along the border with Sudan, as well as around the refugee camps. Furthermore, the Chadian Government has requested that all humanitarian assistance be moved further away from the border to newly designated camp in Abgadam to assure the physical protection of the refugees. The Abgadam camp is located some 40 kilometres away from the border with Sudan. The site was chosen because of the availability of land for the refugees, who are mainly farmers and cattle herders.

Owing to the scale of this emergency which demands considerable additional financial, human and material support, the "Tissi Sudanese refugee situation" was declared an emergency by UNHCR on 17 May 2013, enabling the operation to access priority support from the organization.

With the Sudanese authorities still trying to resolve the conflict situation, UNHCR and other humanitarian actors have little access to Um Dhukum on the Sudanese side of the border. However, it appears that tensions remain high, with the possibility that more Sudanese will seek refuge in Chad. Many refugees, especially the Salamat, are waiting along the border between Chad and Sudan, observing developments in the situation back home.

Strategy and main activities in 2013

Since the beginning of the influx, UNHCR has relocated over 2,100 refugees from the border area to an already existing camp for Sudanese refugees in Goz Amer, located some 265 km away from Tissi.

As the existing camp has reached its full capacity, and taking into consideration the background of this new group, the strategy is to relocate new refugees from spontaneous sites in insecure border areas to a safer location. This will enable UNHCR and its partners to provide protection and assistance more easily, including during the rainy season.

In April, the Chadian Government allocated a new site in Abgadam which has the capacity to host up to 20,000 refugees. The site is currently being prepared and developed by UNHCR and its partners. The relocation to Abgadam of new Sudanese arrivals from spontaneous sites around Tissi is now being extended to refugees who have arrived at other sites. Refugees have also started to arrive directly at the camp as well.

In the camps, refugees receive plastic sheeting to construct shelters and vulnerable refugees are being assisted with the building of their shelter. As the refugees have been cutting down trees for shelter material, UNHCR recently carried out a joint assessment of the environment with UNDP and the Ministry of the Environment to identify alternative and more sustainable options.

UNICEF and partners have dug two boreholes in the new camp in Abgadam to provide water for refugees while other infrastructures are under construction, including distribution centres and community structures. WFP is providing food.

To reduce dependency on aid, promote self-reliance and foster relations with the host communities, UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with FAO. Under this agreement, FAO will provide seeds and tools to some 1,500 refugee and host community families. UNHCR will carry out the distribution, whilst FAO will provide technical support to the farmers. Discussions are also underway with the local authorities to ensure the vaccination of the cattle and other livestock.

UNHCR and other humanitarian actors have already carried out some basic activities for refugees at spontaneous sites in Tissi and surrounding villages. These include reception; registration of new arrivals at household level; distribution of basic domestic items upon arrival; medical care; and vaccination of children. Following the delivery of registration kits, individual registration has now begun. In addition, UNHCR has set up a protection monitoring system to identify separated children, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and other people with special protection needs and refer them for appropriate assistance, including medical care and counselling. Regular household visits are also conducted, which contribute to raising awareness about sexual and gender-based violence.

The most pressing needs and activities are as follows:

Needs	Activities
1. Fair protection processes and documentation: registration and profiling improved	✓ Registration conducted and updated on an individual basis, with bio data entered in <i>ProGres</i> for 50,000 refugees.
2. Basic needs and services: Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adequate quality and quantity of food provided for 20,000 hot meals; ✓ Provision of 2,100 kcal food per person per day.
3. Basic needs and services: Health status of the population improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Procurement of essential drugs; ✓ Construction and equipment of three health centres: one around Bir Nahal, one in the Misseriya camp and one to serve the host community villages; ✓ Preventative and community-based mass vaccination campaigns; ✓ 100% routine immunization system established and conducted; ✓ Capacity-building trainings for health staff.
4. Basic needs and services: Nutritional well-being improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Measures to control anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies undertaken including assessment and analysis (two nutrition surveys conducted); ✓ Procurement of micronutrients (20 metric tons of Nutributter).
5. Basic needs and services: Population has optimal access to education	✓ 10,000 children enrolled in early childhood and primary education.
6. Basic needs and services: Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 6,000 families provided with 250g soap per month; ✓ 100% women of reproductive age receiving sanitary materials; ✓ Procurement of NFIs (blankets, sheets, mats, mosquito nets, jerry cans, buckets, soap) for 6,000 households including host communities.

7. Basic needs and services: Population has access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water distribution systems installed in the camps; ✓ 30 boreholes and hand pumps dug and installed.
8. Basic needs and services: Population live in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 750 community latrines constructed.
9. Basic needs and services: Shelter and infrastructures established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of new site for Messeriya refugees and construction of community infrastructures and temporary community shelter in the camp; ✓ 5,000 shelter material and tools will be distributed.
10. Basic needs and services: Population has sufficient access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alternative/renewable energy promoted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 75% of households use firewood harvested in a supervised manner; ○ 80% of households provided with energy-saving stoves.
11. Basic needs and services: Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 3,000 vulnerable households supported.
12. Security from violence and exploitation: Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Participation of community in SGBV prevention and response enabled and sustained; ✓ Victims/survivors of SGBV: referral mechanisms have been established and sustained.
13. Security from violence and exploitation: Protection of children strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Core child protection structures-functions established; ✓ Coordination and partnership mechanisms for the protection of children established and operational; ✓ Children at risk identified.
14. Community empowerment and self-reliance: Natural resources and shared environment better protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest protection and harvesting strategy developed and implemented.
15. Community empowerment and self-reliance: Self-reliance and livelihood improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of seeds and agricultural tools to 1,000 households in order to improve their self-reliance and reduce dependency on aid in the short and longer term.
16. Community empowerment and self-reliance: Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sensitization campaigns conducted in order to promote peaceful co-existence among refugees and host communities.
17. Logistics and operations support: Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Operational support provided to Implementing Partners.
18. Logistics and operations support: Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Logistics support provided: contracts for 40km of road rehabilitation; ✓ Rental and operation of a helicopter for 4 months; ✓ Rehabilitation of an airstrip in Bir Nahal; ✓ Establishment of logistics bases in Haraza, Tissi and Bir Nahal; ✓ Security of humanitarian workers assured through regular security monitoring and escorts by the <i>Détachement Intégré de Sécurité</i> (DIS), including purchase of vehicles, maintenance of vehicles, and fuel; ✓ Purchase of 8 light vehicles, 5 new trucks, and 5 refurbished trucks.

Coordination

UNHCR is leading the protection and assistance response in villages hosting predominantly refugees and the two refugee camps. The plan put together by the Government, UNHCR and its partners foresees the registration, relocation and provision of accommodation to the newly arrived refugees including:

- Establishment of a temporary office in Bir Nahal to allow staff working in the emergency to have adequate working conditions;
- Registration, transfer and transit facilities in Sarabourgou;
- Additional absorption capacities developed at Goz Amer camp (emergency shelters, critical relief items (CRIs), health and nutritional activities, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods support);
- The ongoing development of the new site, Abgadam, with a capacity of up to 20,000 refugees to accommodate the growing number of refugees.
- Possible development of an additional site if Abgadam exceeds its full capacity (still under discussion with Chadian authorities)

The coordination mechanism includes the *Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR), donors and implementing partners, including: the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS); the Chadian Red Cross (CRT) backed by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); the *Association pour le Développement Economique et Social* (ADES); the African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD); Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS); the *Association pour la promotion des libertés fondamentales au Tchad* (APLFT); Lutheran World Federation (LWF); and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for agricultural activities. The World Food Programme (WFP) will provide food for the refugees, which will be distributed by the Chadian Red Cross. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and JRS have started an education programme, including with summer courses which allow children to make up for school time lost during their flight from Sudan.

Financial information

The supplementary requirements presented in this appeal total some **USD 26.6 million**.

Before the influx of Sudanese refugees into Chad, UNHCR's revised budget for Chad in 2013 amounted to some **USD 174.5 million** (including supplementary requirements for the influx of Central African refugees into Chad).

The additional needs for the influx of Sudanese refugees into Chad included in this supplementary programme bring the total financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Chad to **USD 201.1 million**.

Breakdown of UNHCR's financial requirements Chad operation 2013

Objective	2013 Budget (including supplementary requirements for the CAR situation) (USD)	Supplementary requirements for the influx of Sudanese refugees into Chad (USD)	Total revised financial requirements for Chad 2013 (USD)
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>	3,022,956	394,941	3,417,897
Law and policy	571,089		571,089
Access to legal assistance and remedies	2,451,867	394,941	2,846,808
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>	5,533,646	699,486	6,233,132
Registration and profiling	1,893,761	514,261	2,408,022
Refugee status determination	71,372		71,372
Individual documentation	1,406,095	185,225	1,591,320
Civil registration and civil status documentation	2,162,417		2,162,417
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>	12,277,173	1,329,348	13,606,521
Prevention of and response to SGBV	4,428,352	418,475	4,846,827
Protection of children	2,615,072	624,020	3,239,092
Protection from crime	4,449,899	286,853	4,736,752
Risks related to detention reduced	783,851		783,851
<i>Basic needs and services</i>	97,539,711	12,018,662	109,558,373
Health	18,066,763	2,033,950	20,100,713
Reproductive health and HIV services	5,098,799	70,976	5,169,775
Nutrition	5,573,192	594,498	6,167,690
Food security	3,621,431	227,352	3,848,783
Water	6,991,494	1,557,956	8,549,450
Sanitation and hygiene	8,450,737	1,746,024	10,196,761
Shelter and infrastructure	14,248,855	1,394,937	15,643,792
Access to energy	12,751,096	1,135,908	13,887,004
Basic and domestic items	3,675,728	1,769,271	5,444,999
Services for people with specific needs	3,572,260	514,365	4,086,625
Education	15,489,356	973,425	16,462,781
<i>Community empowerment and self-reliance</i>	23,514,105	2,722,609	26,236,714
Community mobilization	1,726,529	192,623	1,919,152
Natural resource and shared environment	5,290,929	942,401	6,233,330
Co-existence with local communities	2,153,918	565,271	2,719,189
Self-reliance and livelihoods	14,342,729	1,022,314	15,365,043
<i>Durable solutions</i>	5,384,244		5,384,244
Comprehensive solutions strategy	524,599		524,599
Reintegration made more sustainable	846,435		846,435
Potential for voluntary return realized	1,465,051		1,465,051
Potential for integration realized	191,533		191,533
Resettlement	2,356,625		2,356,625
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>	2,488,461	82,869	2,571,330
Coordination and partnerships	151,533		151,533
Camp management and coordination	1,205,017	82,869	1,287,886
Donor relations	1,131,911		1,131,911
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>	24,546,949	7,616,950	32,163,899
Logistics and supply	17,344,657	3,940,207	21,284,864
Operations management, coordination and support	7,202,292	3,676,743	10,879,035
Sub-total	174,307,246	24,864,865	199,172,111
Support cost (7 per cent)	174,099	1,740,541	1,914,640
Total	174,481,345	26,605,406	201,086,751