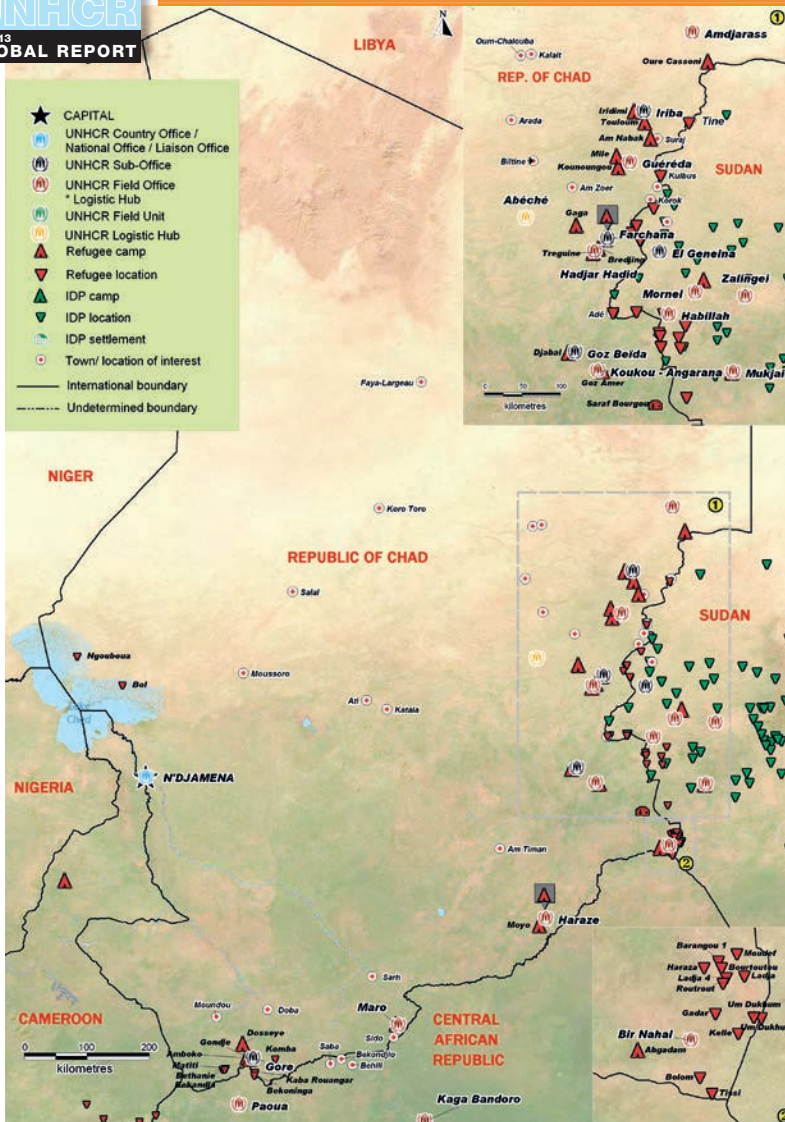


CHAD



UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	13
Total personnel	351
International staff	52
National staff	272
JPOs	1
UN Volunteers	24
Others	2

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- Chad experienced a new influx of at least 30,000 refugees from Sudan, following an upsurge in violence in Darfur. This affected the living conditions of Sudanese refugees already in Chad, as UNHCR and partners had to temporarily divert funds to respond to the crisis – delaying the implementation of regular, planned activities.

- More than 15,000 new refugees arrived from the Central African Republic (CAR) as the conflict there continued to escalate. Unprecedented violence and human rights abuses also caused the departure of several thousand Chadians to Chad.
- UNHCR continuously monitored border points with neighbouring countries to pre-register refugees, offering them the option to either

relocate to an existing camp or a local village away from the border.

- The Government of Chad provided more land for refugee settlements and for a new UNHCR office in Abgadam. The *Détachement pour la Sécurité des Humanitaires et des Réfugiés* (DPHR) continued to ensure security for humanitarian workers

and refugees in camps. The Government also contributed substantially to maintaining high levels of individual registration at all refugee camps and offered refugees the option to stay with host communities in the Lake Chad area and Moissala prefecture. Access to public schools, including vocational institutes, was granted to refugee children.

People of concern

Among the population registered in Chad during 2013 were: 352,900 Sudanese settled in 12 camps in eastern Chad, some of whom had fled conflict in Darfur in 2003 and others who had escaped inter-ethnic clashes in western Darfur in 2013; 80,500 CAR refugees settled in five camps in southern Chad who had fled political instability and growing insecurity – some had been

in Chad since 2003; 740 urban refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from the CAR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Sudan, who lived in cities; and 600 Nigerian refugees who arrived mid-2013 fleeing attacks and violence. A further 19,800 internally displaced people (IDPs) remained in Eastern Chad following civil strife in 2008.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Sudan	352,900	336,900	56	61
	Central African Rep.	80,500	73,000	54	65
	Nigeria	600	600	59	98
	Various	430	430	36	40
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	120	120	31	24
	Various	190	190	21	13
IDPs	Chad	19,800	19,800	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Various	390	390	-	-
Total		454,930	431,430		

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Health status of the population improved			
Result/impact: The concerted efforts of UNHCR, the Chadian Government and NGOs saw access to primary health care improve for refugees, with their visits to health facilities increasing from 1.5 to 1.7 visits per person, per year.			
A 2013 UNHCR survey revealed that global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates for children under five, living in Sudanese refugee camps, had significantly decreased compared to a 2011 survey. GAM rates for children of the same age at camps for refugees from the CAR remained unchanged. The crude mortality rate for Sudanese refugees also improved, while improvement was required for CAR.			
Gap: A funding deficit, which resulted in a 55 per cent reduction of food rations in the last quarter of the year, threatened to jeopardize progress made.			
Prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children under five	CAR refugees in the South	5%	6%
	Sudanese refugees in the East	9%	10%
Under-5 mortality rate	CAR refugees in the South	0.5	0.7
	Sudanese refugees in the East	0.5	0.3

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Population has optimal access to education			
Result/impact: Substantial efforts to improve access to, and the quality of, education were made, in close collaboration with other stakeholders. A high school dropout rate among CAR refugee children was due to compulsory tuition fees that not all parents could afford. Children were also required to stay at home for domestic chores when their parents were away.			
Gap: The unavoidable parallel education system for Sudanese refugees in Chad remained a financial burden for the operation.			
% of refugee children of primary school age enrolled in school	CAR refugees in the South	70%	58%
	Sudanese refugees in the East	65%	80%
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
Result/impact: An average of 31.6 litres of drinking water each day was provided to refugees in the South and 17 litres per day to refugees in the East. Refugee committees ensured the water systems were well maintained.			
Gap: Low quality materials used to construct the base of boreholes sometimes resulted in a low flow rate and surface contamination of the water.			
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	CAR refugees in the South	20	32
	Sudanese refugees in the East	19	17
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Level of individual documentation increased			
Results/impact: Several activities were carried out to provide adequate documentation to refugees in eastern Chad. In addition, 7,806 new births were registered in the UNHCR database. The local authorities agreed to facilitate the provision of birth certificates to refugee children starting from 2014.			
Gap: A considerable birth registration backlog still exists.			
% of PoC provided with individual protection documentation	CAR refugees in the South	100%	100%
	Sudanese refugees in the East	100%	100%
FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT			
Law and policy developed or strengthened			
Result/impact: A draft refugee law based on the Geneva Convention of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol, and the OAU Convention of 1969, was validated and submitted to the Government.			
Gap: The adoption of the national refugee law by Parliament was still outstanding at year-end.			
Extent to which laws and policies relating to refugees were consistent with international standards	CAR refugees in the South	95%	95%
	Sudanese refugees in the East	95%	95%
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection of children strengthened			
Result/impact: In eastern Chad, 13,983 children and adolescents participated in social and recreational activities, such as football, table tennis, music and traditional dancing. 3,044 children at risk were identified there. 10 of 50 best interest determination (BID) panels were completed. In southern Chad, child-friendly spaces were rehabilitated and equipped by UNHCR and UNICEF and accessed by 555 children. Meanwhile, 510 children at risk were identified, with the support of community child-protection networks, and benefitted from the BID process (33 reports were submitted by year-end), while 131 children with specific needs received non-food items.			
Gap: Child protection activities were hindered by inadequate support materials, such as post-training packages; a lack of support staff able to carry out BID assessments; and insufficiently experienced partners.			
% of adolescents who participated in targeted programmes	CAR refugees in the South	20%	8.6%
	Sudanese refugees in the East	40%	15%
% of unaccompanied and separated refugee children for whom a best interest determination was initiated or completed	Sudanese refugees in the East	40%	37%
	CAR refugees in the South	30%	30%

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality response provided			
<p>Result/impact: In southern Chad, all sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors were made aware of functioning multi-sectorial response mechanisms, the right to initiate legal proceeding against the perpetrator(s) and to receive legal support. This led to a change in perception of the problem.</p> <p>In eastern Chad, 707 SGBV cases were reported to UNHCR. Of these, 98 per cent of survivors received psychological and social support; 42 per cent accessed medical treatment; 29 per cent of cases were reported to the police; and 3.7 per cent of these cases were filed in court. A positive relationship between refugees and partners promoted a balance between traditional customs and SGBV concepts.</p> <p>Gap: Chad's judiciary system remained weak and impunity remained a major problem. Worryingly, a lack of resources prevented the strengthening of security patrols in camps.</p>			
Extent known survivors of SGBV received appropriate support	CAR refugees in the South	30%	100%
	Sudanese refugees in the East	75%	85%
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
The potential for resettlement realized			
<p>Result/impact: Following UNHCR advocacy, the Government of Chad authorized the resumption of resettlement processing for Sudanese refugees on an individual basis in January 2013. The organization deployed three experts for resettlement registration form processing in eastern Chad. Another support mission assisted with the review of approximately 1,500 cases that had remained pending since the 2011 suspension. During the year, four Sudanese and 306 Central African refugees departed to be resettled elsewhere.</p> <p>Gap: Anti-fraud measures, such as the data consistency report and biometric finger printing, were awaiting implementation at year-end.</p>			
% of PoC in need of resettlement who had departed for resettlement	Sudanese refugees in the East	10%	0.34%
	CAR refugees in the South	70%	178%

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

CNARR

NGOs:

Associazione di Cooperazione Rurale in Africa e America Latina, Association pour le Développement Economique et Social du Département de Kobé, African Initiative for Relief and Development, Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad, Bureau d'Appui Santé et Environnement, CARE, Christian Outreach for Relief and Development, Croix-Rouge du Tchad, Centre de Support en Santé Internationale, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation, Refugee Education Trust, Secours Catholique pour le Développement

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Environment, Water and Fisheries, Ministry for Pastoral Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of the Interior and CNARR

NGOs:

Médecins sans Frontières – Netherlands

Others:

ADB, FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Bank, Global Partnership for Education

Assessment of results

An influx of new refugees negatively affected living conditions for those refugees already residing in Chad as UNHCR and its partners temporarily diverted available resources to respond to the new arrivals' emergency needs. Despite numerous constraints, the Office established a new camp and relocated 22,000 Sudanese refugees to Abgadam. In southern Chad, 15,000 refugees who arrived in 2013 were settled in the existing camps of Belom and Dossey. In addition, UNHCR registered 553 Nigerian refugees who had settled with host communities in the Lake Chad region.

Despite a Government announcement in December 2012 that there were no longer IDPs in the country, UNHCR continued to protect and assist a small residual group in eastern Chad.

A lack of funding and growing operational needs led the organization to re-orient its strategy in Chad. It sought alternatives to camps and focused on improving the livelihoods of people of concern, so that they could become more self-sufficient and mobile. UNHCR piloted an approach for newly-arrived refugees that focused on strengthening host communities' services and infrastructure, including water, health and education. The Office conducted a household economic assessment survey, market and value chain analysis and a social and economic survey, using the results to shape solutions initiatives.

Working with others

UNHCR in Chad worked closely with donors, NGOs, UN agencies, the media and refugee and host communities to develop new strategic partnerships.

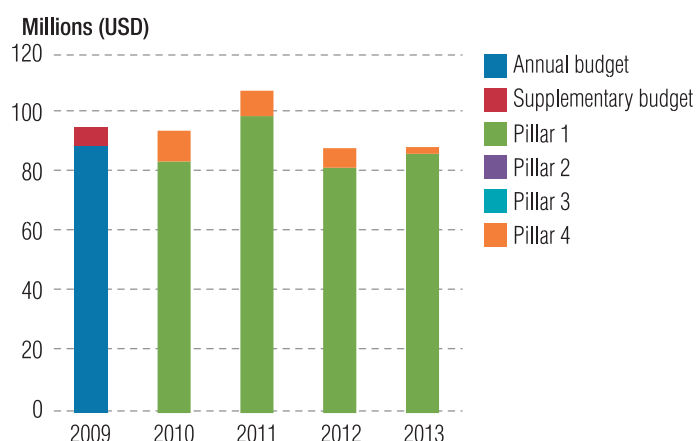
It continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Interior, through the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Reinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR), to ensure a favourable protection environment for refugees, and with the Ministry of Social Action and IOM to address the needs of Chadian returnees and third country nationals evacuated from CAR.

The organization actively participated in UN coordination platforms, including the UN Country Team, its programme management team, operations management team, clusters and sector working groups, the UN Task Force on the Emergency in CAR, the UN Communications Group, the security management team, and the *Comité des Partenaires Techniques et Financiers*. UNHCR continued to lead the protection cluster and the multi-sector refugee response under OCHA's overall humanitarian coordination. The organization was instrumental in designing the UNDAF 2012-2016 to ensure refugees and refugee issues were integrated.

Financial information

During 2013, UNHCR's requirements for Chad increased from USD 171.7 million to USD 200.9 million following the influx of Sudanese and CAR refugees and corresponding supplementary budget creations. Funding available allowed the operation to expend USD 97.3 million.

Expenditure in Chad | 2009 to 2013



Budget, income and expenditure in Chad | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	188,029,566	12,826,683	200,856,249
Income from contributions ¹	62,765,978	496,542	63,262,520
Other funds available / transfers	32,230,915	1,782,933	34,013,848
Total funds available	94,996,893	2,279,475	97,276,368

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	289,701	25,447	315,148
Access to legal assistance and remedies	825,883	238,318	1,064,201
Subtotal	1,115,584	263,765	1,379,349

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Registration and profiling	1,067,168	0	1,067,168
Status determination procedures	50,073	0	50,073
Individual documentation	882,046	0	882,046
Civil registration and status documentation	318,159	0	318,159
Subtotal	2,317,446	0	2,317,446

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	1,402,847	0	1,402,847
Prevention and response to SGBV	2,113,625	109,100	2,222,725
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	431,609	0	431,609
Protection of children	1,258,747	29,379	1,288,125
Subtotal	5,206,829	138,479	5,345,307

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	7,125,347	0	7,125,347
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,464,938	0	2,464,938
Nutrition	2,042,882	0	2,042,882
Food security	1,596,056	0	1,596,056
Water	2,503,745	0	2,503,745
Sanitation and hygiene	3,239,109	0	3,239,109
Shelter and infrastructure	1,982,678	520,459	2,503,137
Access to energy	3,112,651	0	3,112,651
Basic and domestic items	3,147,706	0	3,147,706
Services for people with specific needs	2,684,146	0	2,684,146
Education	5,980,453	0	5,980,453
Subtotal	35,879,711	520,459	36,400,171
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	882,208	64,058	946,266
Coexistence with local communities	743,562	0	743,562
Natural resources and shared environment	1,338,910	0	1,338,910
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	4,166,121	0	4,166,121
Subtotal	7,130,801	64,058	7,194,859
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	233,087	0	233,087
Voluntary return	34,983	0	34,983
Reintegration	0	76,341	76,341
Integration	77,608	0	77,608
Resettlement	1,171,070	0	1,171,070
Subtotal	1,516,748	76,341	1,593,089
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	130,779	0	130,779
Camp management and coordination	1,009,851	0	1,009,851
Donor relations and resource mobilization	805,856	0	805,856
Subtotal	1,946,487	0	1,946,487
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	11,022,401	602,880	11,625,281
Operations management, coordination and support	4,958,109	464,102	5,422,211
Subtotal	15,980,510	1,066,982	17,047,492
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	16,282,737	149,391	16,432,129
Total	87,376,854	2,279,475	89,656,329

¹ 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.