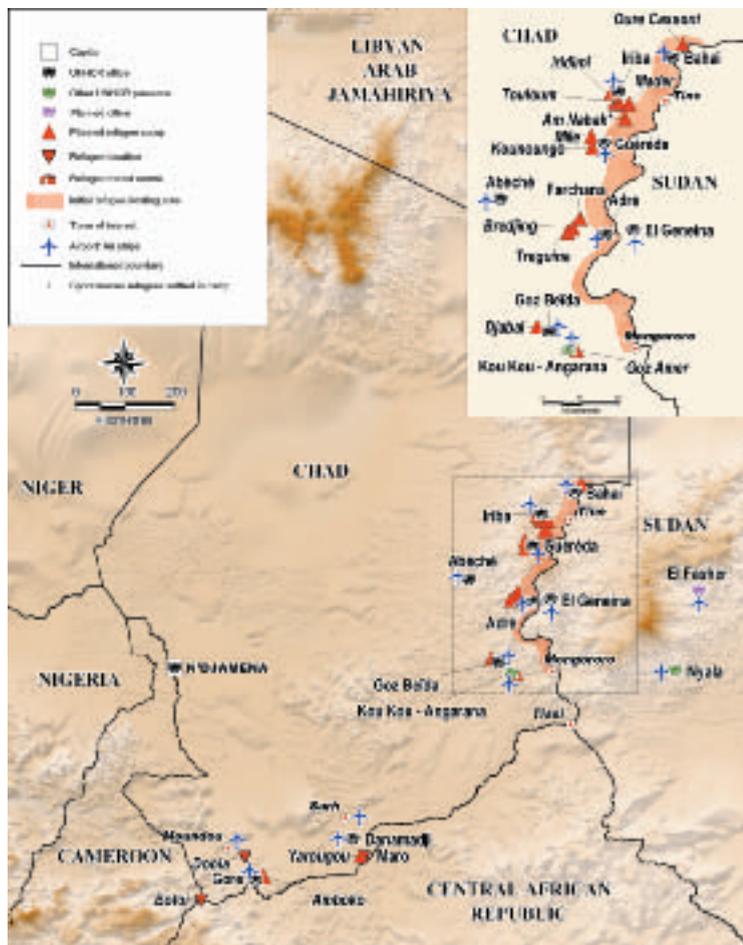


Republic of Chad

Republic of Chad

Main objectives

- Provide international protection in accordance with international legal standards for refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and urban refugees from other countries.
- Provide basic assistance to the Central African refugees in camps to facilitate their local integration in Chad; and conduct camp consolidation and capacity building for refugee women.
- Provide basic care and maintenance to urban refugees and asylum-seekers in N'djamena, especially vulnerable women, children and older persons, and promote gender equality.
- Organize registration of the refugee population in southern and eastern Chad to obtain statistics for the maintenance of a reliable population database.
- Organize training workshops on international protection and programming for UNHCR staff, central and local authorities and implementing partners.



Planning figures ¹		
Population	Jan 2005	Dec 2005
Central African Republic (refugees)	33,000	20,000
Other refugees	4,400	5,300
DRC (refugees)	600	700
Asylum-seekers	400	500
Total	38,400	26,500

¹ Please note that planned activities for 300,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad are described in the next chapter on Eastern Chad and Darfur.

Total requirements: USD 4,748,061

Working environment

Recent developments

At the time of writing, there are nearly 33,000 Central African refugees in southern Chad, of whom almost 27,000 are assisted in the camps of Amboko and Yarougou. Most of the 6,000 remaining refugees, who reside with close relatives in border villages, face economic difficulties and have requested to be transferred to refugee camps where they can receive basic assistance. UNHCR has begun to register them and to organize their transfer.

The northern region of CAR, from where the majority of the refugees originate, continues to experience insecurity. Refugees report looting

and executions. Many of the refugees have constructed semi-permanent shelters and are actively involved in agricultural activities. There are indications, however, that several would like to settle in Chad.

The local authorities and the *Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés* (CNAR), UNHCR's governmental partner, have noted sporadic arrivals of new asylum-seekers as well as movements to and from CAR. There are rare cases of spontaneous and permanent refugee returns. Recent surveys conducted among the refugees show that refugees are keenly monitoring the forthcoming presidential and general elections to be held in December 2004/January 2005. It appears likely that if the security situation in north CAR improves, some refugees may consider returning home.

Constraints

The main obstacle to return is still political instability in CAR, and in other countries of origin of the urban refugees, in particular the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Sudan. Viewed from a cultural and historical perspective, coexistence between refugees from CAR and the local population in southern Chad is unlikely to pose a major problem. However, tension is rising between cattle herders (mostly refugees) and local farmers over grazing rights, especially in the absence of corridors along which refugees could herd their animals without causing damage to crops and other vegetation. Insufficient financial resources hamper the management and logistical support to UNHCR's programme. As a result, the needs of refugees have not been adequately met.

Strategy

Protection and solutions

In 2005, pending favourable conditions for voluntary repatriation of 33,000 Central African refugees located in Goré and Danamadji in southern Chad, community infrastructure and shelters in Amboko and Yaroungou will be consolidated. Agricultural

activities, income-generating projects, education and community development will be promoted, on the understanding that in the medium to long term, the refugees will become self-sufficient.

UNHCR will work in partnership with several NGOs and United Nations agencies in coordination with the Government of Chad. The capacity of technical government departments working with UNHCR will be strengthened. Coordination with the United Nations country team will also continue.

UNHCR will discuss with the Chadian Government and the local authorities the fundamental need to establish a system that can ensure the reception and treatment of refugee cases in accordance with international legal standards. The Office will work in close cooperation with CNAR to ensure that established rules and procedures, for instance refugee status determination, are adhered to. A clearly defined policy for Sudanese refugees in urban centres will be developed in 2005.

Assistance

Central African refugees

In 2004, refugees in Danamadji and Maro were relocated to new sites where they could build shelters and benefit from land for agricultural activities. The refugees relocated from Danamadji to Yaroungou camp were given tools for agricultural activities and construction kits for building shelters. In 2005, UNHCR and its implementing partners in the camps will continue to provide vital assistance in the sectors of water, health, sanitation, shelter and community development.

Urban refugees

The urban refugees are from Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia, the Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sierra Leone and Sudan. The urban refugees are generally well integrated within the host communities and are involved in various income-generating activities such as catering, hairdressing, music and small-scale trading. Refugee children benefit from assistance for schooling. Since the closure of UNHCR's office in Chad in



Workers in Bahai helping to load merchandise on a Libyan truck going to Tine. Most of the bags contain mattresses that will be sold in the local market. The trip normally takes fifteen days through treacherous conditions to drive from south Libya to Tine. *UNHCR / H. Caux*

2001, only the most vulnerable urban refugees have benefited from assistance from UNHCR.

During 2005, UNHCR and its partners will support urban refugees in the search for durable solutions, with the emphasis on local integration. Refugees will be encouraged to undertake income-generating activities that are likely to lead to them becoming self-reliant. The education of refugee children will be a priority and vulnerable refugees will benefit from specific UNHCR assistance.

Due to the persistent climate of insecurity in Darfur, west Sudan, as well as in northern CAR, new arrivals from these areas of conflict are expected in 2005. UNHCR estimates that at the beginning of 2005 there will be 5,000 urban refugees in Chad.

In partnership with a local NGO, UNHCR will seek durable solutions for individual refugee cases. In the absence of adequate funding in 2004 for a care and maintenance project for the urban refugees, only the most vulnerable cases were assisted by UNHCR. Funding is urgently required for multi-sectoral assistance in 2005 if urban refugees are to be enabled to achieve self-sufficiency in the long term.

Organization and implementation

Management structure

In 2005, UNHCR's activities relating to Central African and urban refugees will be carried out under the supervision of the UNHCR representative in N'djamena, supported by field offices in Goré and Danamadji. The programme in Chad will be supported by 17 international, 45 national staff, and five UNVs.

Coordination

UNHCR will work with four NGOs and CNAR for the provision of international protection and the coordination of the assistance programme for refugees. While an eligibility committee will conduct refugee status determination for asylum-seekers, UNHCR will provide legal advice on international protection.

In coordination with local authorities, United Nations agencies and operational partners, UNHCR will provide humanitarian assistance to refugees. The Office will actively participate in inter-agency meetings.

Offices	Partners
N'djamena	Government agencies
Abéché	<i>Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés (CNAR)</i>
Adré	
Bahai	NGOs
Danamadji	<i>Croix Rouge Tchadienne</i>
Djabal	<i>Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium)</i>
Goré	Africa Concern
Goz Beïda	
Guéréda	Others
Iriba	WFP
Kou Kou-Angarana	

Budget (USD)			
Activities and services	Annual Programme	Supplementary Programme	Total
Protection, monitoring and coordination	1,375,741	n/a	1,375,741
Community services	192,561	n/a	192,561
Crop production	64,516	n/a	64,516
Domestic needs	143,353	n/a	143,353
Education	246,746	n/a	246,746
Food	3,568	n/a	3,568
Forestry	32,703	n/a	32,703
Health	250,704	n/a	250,704
Income generation	136,283	n/a	136,283
Legal assistance	33,743	n/a	33,743
Operational support (to agencies)	257,648	n/a	257,648
Sanitation	53,753	n/a	53,753
Shelter/other infrastructure	84,213	n/a	84,213
Transport/logistics	578,795	n/a	578,795
Water (non-agricultural)	71,414	n/a	71,414
Total operations	3,525,741	n/a	3,525,741
Programme support	1,222,320	n/a	1,222,320
Total	4,748,061	n/a	4,748,061
Requirements for Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in Eastern Chad ¹		55,957,566	55,957,566

¹The breakdown by sectors is not yet available, as the total requirements are currently under review for final approval by the Operations Review Board at Headquarters.
 Note: The Supplementary Programme Budget does not include a 7 per cent support cost (USD 3,542,434) that is recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs (field and headquarters).