

# CHAD

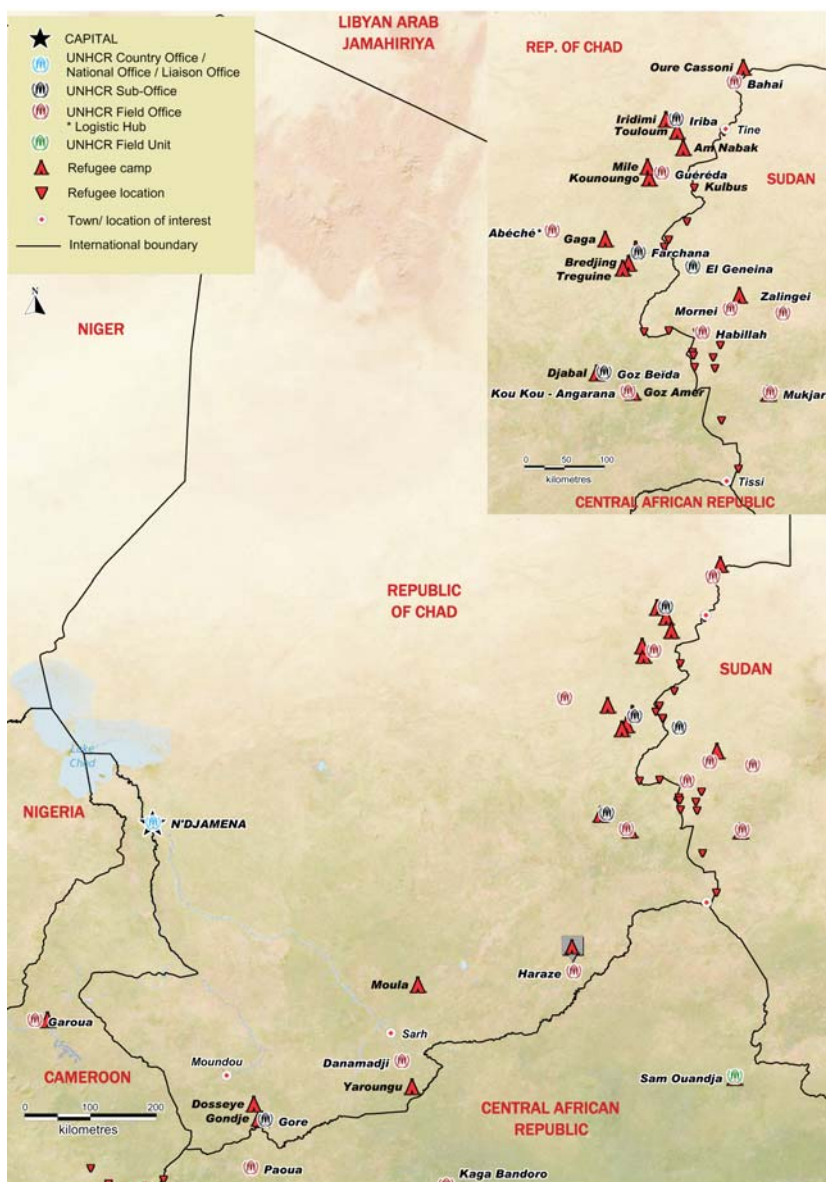
## Operational highlights

- UNHCR's Chad operation protected and assisted nearly 270,000 refugees from Sudan, 65,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and 180,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- The registration and verification of refugees was completed in 11 of the 12 camps in eastern Chad, and identity cards were issued to every registered refugee over the age of 18.
- Nearly 50,000 IDPs returned to their villages of origin in 2010. UNHCR established a regular presence in major villages of return.
- Following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINURCAT) at the end of 2010, UNHCR worked with UNDP to help the Chadian police force, the *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS), provide security in and around refugee and IDP camps.

## Working environment

Collaboration between the Governments of Chad and Sudan in 2010 had a positive impact on the security situation in eastern Chad. The presence of armed groups and acts of banditry in the east decreased dramatically, allowing UNHCR to assist Sudanese refugees and uphold the civilian nature of the camps. Nevertheless, instability in neighbouring Darfur limited the possibilities for Sudanese refugees to return to their country.

The phasing out of MINURCAT at the request of the Chadian Government and the subsequent transfer of its responsibilities to the Chadian police had little negative effect on security in the country, as had been feared. On the contrary, the stable security situation helped create an environment conducive to the return of IDPs.



Despite the volatile situation in northern CAR in 2010, the situation in refugee camps in southern Chad remained calm, except for a relatively small influx of 1,800 people during the year.

## Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Sudan	278,300	264,100	57	60
	Central African Rep.	69,400	64,400	55	55
	Various	250	250	34	31
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Various	110	110	30	21
<b>IDPs</b>	Chad	131,000	131,000	-	-
<b>Returnees (IDPs)</b>	Chad	50,000	50,000	-	-
<b>Returnees (refugees)</b>	Various	40	40	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>529,100</b>	<b>509,900</b>		

## | Achievements and impact |

### ● Main objectives and targets

#### Favourable protection environment

- In 2010 UNHCR helped the Government of Chad to build its capacity to play a greater role in the management of refugee and IDP programmes. UNHCR assisted the Government to draft the national law on asylum. It also helped the *Commission Nationale d'Assistance aux Réfugiés* (CNAR) to establish a legal framework for the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers. Ninety new asylum-seekers were registered by CNAR and UNHCR in 2010. All urban refugees were issued with identity documents and all asylum-seekers received certificates. No cases of *refoulement* were reported in 2010.

#### Fair protection processes

- UNHCR worked to strengthen civil-status documentation; improve the standard of registration and profiling; and achieve family reunification wherever possible.
- At the beginning of the year, only 10 per cent of adults in refugee camps in eastern Chad had individual protection documentation. Thanks to the verification exercise carried out by UNHCR, by the end of the year all adult Sudanese refugees had been given individual protection documents. The issuance of plastic identity cards also began in 2010, with 67,500 such cards distributed in nine of the 12 camps in the east.
- All urban refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in 2010. In southern Chad, UNHCR worked to see that more newborns were issued with birth certificates, resulting in an increase from 21 per cent at the beginning of the year to 55 per cent by the end of 2010. In eastern Chad, 70 per cent of unaccompanied and separated children were reunited with their families in 2010, compared to only 14 per cent in 2009.

#### Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR organized more than 40 sensitization sessions and 20 focus groups on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). It also set up networks to address the problem in every IDP site in the Dar Sila region. As a result, SGBV cases were reported more often—190 were brought to the notice of the authorities or UNHCR in 2010 alone—compared to only 220 between 2007 and 2009. All IDP survivors of SGBV received support in 2010.
- In eastern Chad UNHCR tackled the problem of under-reporting of sexual violence through sensitization and training sessions in refugee camps, as well as among humanitarian workers, security and police agents, judiciary officials and traditional leaders. These efforts led to an increase in the number of reported cases, from 700 in 2009 to 840 in 2010. Medical assistance and psychosocial counselling were offered in 80 per cent of cases reported by refugees.

- Another major area of focus for UNHCR in 2010 was the strengthening of protection for children. Training in this area was conducted for staff, implementing partners and refugee community members. Child-protection community networks in camps were reinforced. As a result, the proportion of children under the age of 15 involved in child labour in refugee camps in the east decreased from 50 per cent at the beginning of the year to only 10 per cent by the end of 2010, while that of children with specific needs receiving support and assistance increased from 66 to 80 per cent during the year.

#### Basic needs and services

- At the end of 2009, shelter and infrastructure in IDP villages of return were practically nonexistent, having been destroyed or left to fall into ruins. In 2010, UNHCR and its partners constructed almost 600 shelters, housing approximately 600 vulnerable families.
- To improve the level of sanitation in camps in the south, UNHCR improved hygiene in washing areas, built latrines and provided equipment to management committees. The percentage of people of concern with access to adequate sanitation facilities increased from 45 per cent in 2009 to 60 per cent in 2010.
- UNHCR tried to reduce the risk of HIV and AIDS in refugee camps and to improve the quality of response. As a result of UNHCR's efforts in 2010, almost 80 per cent of those affected in camps in the east benefited from HIV and AIDS programmes, compared to less than 30 per cent in 2009. In addition, 28 people received standard anti-retroviral treatment in 2010, compared to only one person in 2009. UNHCR also increased the number of HIV prevention programmes in IDP camps, with the result that 80 per cent of sites with at-risk groups had been targeted by the end of 2010.
- To improve access to education for refugees, UNHCR expanded school enrolment campaigns, rehabilitated and constructed additional classrooms, and provided teacher training and monitoring. The enrolment rate for

Sudanese refugees benefiting from food distribution in AmNabak camp in Iriba.



school-age children in eastern Chad increased from 68 to 81 per cent during the year, while the drop-out rate declined from 40 to 11 per cent.

### Community participation and self-management

- UNHCR sought to increase the self-sufficiency of refugees from CAR living in southern Chad. At the beginning of 2010 some of these refugees did not have enough land to cover their nutritional needs. To increase food production among vulnerable groups, UNHCR distributed tools and 4,200 tonnes of seeds. Some 390 hectares of land were acquired and 140 hectares fertilized. The acquisition of additional land helped raise production to 2,800 tonnes of cereal, which covered 52 per cent of the nutritional needs of these refugees, significantly improving their living conditions.
- Through sensitization campaigns, UNHCR increased women's participation in decision-making structures in refugee camps from 42 to 51 per cent during the year. Leadership workshops and more than 70 coordination meetings saw the number of female representatives in leadership committees at IDP sites rise from zero to 240.

### Durable solutions

- In 2010, some 20 urban refugees were in need of resettlement, three of whom departed for third countries.
- An estimated 50,000 IDPs returned to their villages of origin in 2010. Approximately 1,000 people expressed their wish to integrate locally, while the majority indicated a preference for remaining in IDP sites. Both groups cited the prevailing lack of security as the reason for not wanting to return.

### External relations

- UNHCR worked to increase the visibility of the Chad operation among donors and the public in 2010. It distributed regular updates, maps and statistics to donors, the media and the public at large, and organized donor briefings and donor missions to the Field.

### Logistics and operational support

- UNHCR improved its logistical capacity, transporting 15,000 tonnes of food and non-food items (NFIs) to refugees in southern Chad and delivering 35,000 tonnes of food and NFIs to refugees in eastern Chad. The fleet of vehicles in 2010 consisted of 42 trucks and 264 smaller vehicles. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service provided regular air transport for UNHCR staff.

### | Constraints |

Dry conditions in eastern Chad posed problems for supplying drinking water, while heavy rains affected UNHCR's provision of assistance to refugees from CAR living in the south. Harsh weather conditions also rendered access to IDP sites impossible during part of the year and affected the distribution of shelter construction materials. Moreover, the group resettlement programme for Sudanese refugees planned for 2010 could not be advanced due to political sensitivities between Chad and Sudan.

### | Financial information |

UNHCR's expenditure in Chad has increased gradually since 2006 due to the arrival of refugees from Sudan and CAR. Despite growing needs, the Chad operation's budget received only 59 per cent of required funding in 2010. This gap led to the curtailment of health programmes and projects to reduce anaemia, which remained high at 49 per cent in eastern Chad. The funding gap also meant that infrastructure in many schools could not be improved, and only half the requirement for shelter construction kits could be fulfilled.

### | Organization and implementation |

In 2010 UNHCR successfully completed the restructuring process begun the year before. The changes increased the efficiency of reporting and improved the quality of services provided to refugees. Under the new structure there is one Country Office in N'Djamena, with four sub-offices in Iriba, Farchana, Goz Beida and Gore; five field offices in Guéréda, Bahai, Koukou, Danamadji and Haraze; one field unit in Almeyouna; and a logistical hub in Abéché.

### | UNHCR's presence in 2010 |

□ Number of offices	<b>12</b>
□ Total staff	<b>388</b>
International	71
National	267
UNVs	34
Others	16

### | Working with others |

UNHCR signed agreements with 37 implementing partners, including national and international NGOs and UN agencies, to provide assistance to refugees and IDPs. In 2010, it worked with the Ministries of Water, Agriculture, Health and Planning to meet basic needs, promote refugee self-sufficiency, and comply with Chad's strategy for infrastructure development. The Ministry of the Interior, through CNAR, assumed responsibility for camp management in 2010.

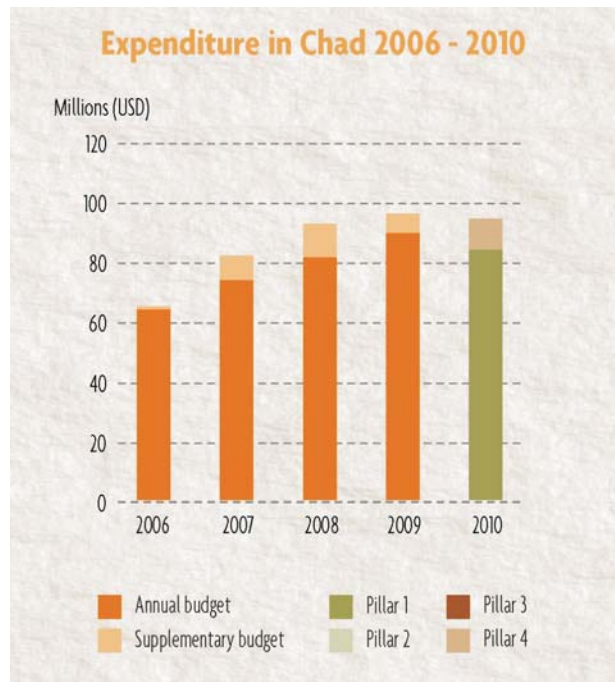
### | Overall assessment |

UNHCR worked to assume security in refugee and IDP camps, playing a significant role in the continuation of an active security force in the region, with DIS taking over responsibilities from MINURCAT in 2010.

In southern Chad, UNHCR improved maternal and neonatal health, and integrated prevention of mother-to-child transmission regimes into all camp health programmes. Self-reliance projects in agriculture, animal husbandry and other income-generating areas were implemented as planned.

UNHCR facilitated the return of IDPs to their villages of origin in 2010. Significant improvements were made in shelter quality for returning IDPs. However, resource limitations meant that these shelters could be provided for only a small percentage of the returning IDPs.

Partners	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Government:</b> <i>Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNAR)</i>	
<b>NGOs:</b> <i>African Initiative for Relief, Africare (USA), Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement, Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales, Association pour le Développement d'Adré, Association Tchadienne Actions Humanitaires, Association Tchadienne pour le Développement de Kobe, Association des Témoins des Urgences, Associazione di Cooperazione Rurale in Africa, Bureau Consult International, Bureau d'Etude et de Liaison de la ville d'Adré, CARE (Canada), Christian Outreach for Relief and Development, Comité d'Aide Médicale (France), Concern Worldwide (Ireland), Cooperazione Internazionale (Italy), Coordination Regionale des Pirs (Chad), EIRENE, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Intermon-Oxfam, International Relief and Development, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Internews (USA), Intersos (Italy), Jesuit Refugee Service, Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe, Lutheran World Federation (Switzerland), Oxfam (UK), Première Urgence (France), Red Cross for Chad, SCCI – Centre de Support en Santé Internationale, Secours Catholique pour le Développement, Solidarités International, SOS Children's Villages (Chad), Tchadscolaire</i>	
<b>Others:</b> <i>Deustch Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i>	
<b>Operational partners</b>	
<b>Government:</b> <i>Ministère de d'Administration du Territoire, Ministère de la Santé, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Ministère de l'Eau, Ministère de la Planification</i>	
<b>Others:</b> <i>FAO, ILO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</i>	



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

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>145,040,806</b>	<b>16,031,830</b>	<b>161,072,636</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	59,554,648	1,303,843	60,858,491
Other funds available	25,246,019	9,065,660	34,311,679
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>84,800,667</b>	<b>10,369,503</b>	<b>95,170,170</b>

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
International and regional instruments	61,146	0	61,146
National legal framework	793,335	237,653	1,030,988
National administrative framework	145,780	0	145,780
Prevention of displacement	0	250,406	250,406
Prevention of statelessness	61,146	0	61,146
Co-operation with partners	61,146	0	61,146
National development policies	61,146	0	61,146
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	63,663	0	63,663
Access to territory	61,146	0	61,146
Environmental protection	1,240,934	139,859	1,380,793
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,549,442</b>	<b>627,917</b>	<b>3,177,359</b>
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	373,358	0	373,358
Registration and profiling	860,093	319,333	1,179,425
Refugee and stateless definitions	5,863	0	5,863
Fair and efficient status determination	140,970	0	140,970
Family reunification	379,629	0	379,629
Individual documentation	861,712	243,551	1,105,262
Civil status documentation	384,922	0	384,922
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,006,547</b>	<b>562,883</b>	<b>3,569,431</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Impact on host communities	1,765,282	64,762	1,830,045
Effects of armed conflict	111,257	0	111,257
Law enforcement	318,014	64,762	382,776
Community security management system	837,902	0	837,902
Gender-based violence	1,110,169	126,690	1,236,859
Protection of children	481,157	69,233	550,390
Freedom of movement	336,835	0	336,835
Non-arbitrary detention	411,562	84,608	496,170
Access to legal remedies	239,159	122,735	361,894
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,611,337</b>	<b>532,789</b>	<b>6,144,126</b>
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Food security	404,756	0	404,756
Nutrition	2,630,447	0	2,630,447
Water	3,306,151	0	3,306,151
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,636,860	191,528	1,828,389
Basic domestic and hygiene items	3,256,060	311,191	3,567,251
Primary health care	6,630,971	0	6,630,971
HIV and AIDS	723,988	148,160	872,148
Education	3,893,078	0	3,893,078
Sanitation services	1,226,975	0	1,226,975
Services for groups with specific needs	1,073,327	145,027	1,218,355
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>24,782,613</b>	<b>795,907</b>	<b>25,578,520</b>
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	698,378	104,072	802,450
Community self-management and equal representation	565,150	178,363	743,513
Camp management and coordination	789,818	351,671	1,141,489
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,445,193	154,568	3,599,761
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,498,539</b>	<b>788,673</b>	<b>6,287,213</b>
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Durable solutions strategy	726,543	314,840	1,041,383
Voluntary return	72,890	95,950	168,840
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	203,970	203,970
Resettlement	723,678	0	723,678
Local integration support	249,370	322,275	571,645
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,772,481</b>	<b>937,034</b>	<b>2,709,515</b>
<i>External relations</i>			
Donor relations	319,955	107,220	427,175
Resource mobilisation	393,141	107,220	500,361
Partnership	263,952	0	263,952
Public information	484,643	107,220	591,864
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,461,691</b>	<b>321,661</b>	<b>1,783,352</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	17,890,534	3,839,874	21,730,408
Programme management, coordination and support	5,912,379	1,129,705	7,042,084
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23,802,912</b>	<b>4,969,579</b>	<b>28,772,492</b>
Instalments to implementing partners	16,304,378	833,058	17,137,436
Other objectives	10,726	0	10,726
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,800,667</b>	<b>10,369,503</b>	<b>95,170,170</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.