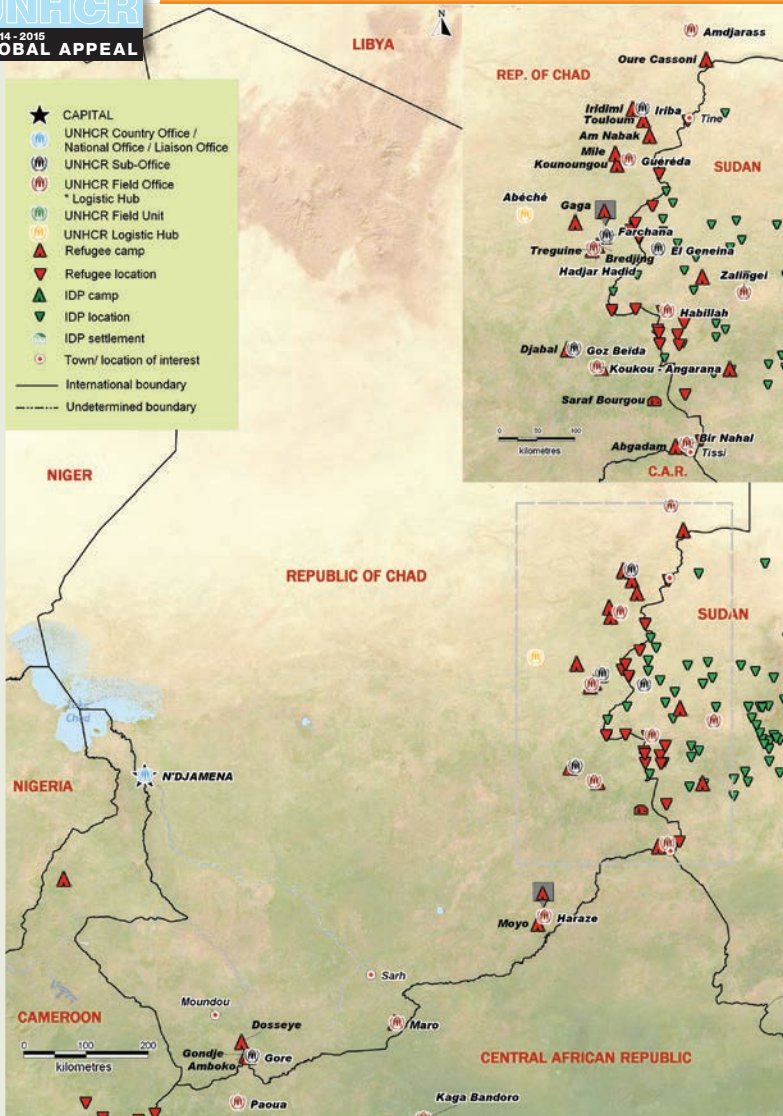




# CHAD

UNHCR  
2014-2015  
GLOBAL APPEAL



## UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>371</b>
International staff	63
National staff	278
JPOs	1
UN Volunteers	27
Others	2

## Overview

### Working environment

- In 2013, Chad faced two simultaneous refugee emergencies with some 10,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR), and over 30,000 Sudanese refugees from West Darfur. The new refugees add to the sizeable Sudanese refugee population already living in 12 camps in eastern Chad and the Central African refugees in five camps in the south and brought the total number of Sudanese refugees to 348,528 and the total number of CAR refugees to some 74,131 by 31 August 2013. The influx of refugees from Sudan required a new camp in Abgadam, a remote area in eastern Chad, with ample land to accommodate their accompanying livestock, identified by the Government. Moreover, events in northern Nigeria forced 553 refugees to seek protection in western Chad by the end of August 2013. In addition, there are more than 650 refugees and asylum-seekers in the city of N'Djamena.

- Chad continues its open-door policy towards refugees, and there have been no reported cases of *refoulement* to date.
- UNHCR is also providing limited protection monitoring for some 85,000 IDPs who have opted for local integration in their respective areas of displacement. Following an official directive from the Government of Chad ending the IDP situation as of 2012, UNHCR plans to discontinue its assistance to IDPs in 2014.
- While the political and security situation in Chad remains stable, conditions in the neighboring countries of Sudan, the CAR and, to a lesser extent, Nigeria are at risk of further decline. In 2014, UNHCR expects that refugees will continue to arrive from the CAR, Sudan and possibly Nigeria.
- In 2014, UNHCR aims to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of up to 548 remaining Chadian refugees in Cameroon and up to 1,000 in Gabon.
- The Government of Chad has agreed to continue providing protection for humanitarian workers and refugees under the *Détachement pour la Protection des Humanitaires et des Réfugiés* (DPHR) which will replace the former *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité*.
- It is expected that the Chadian Government will continue to grant international protection to refugees in 2014 and 2015, as it has done since the refugee crises in Sudan and the CAR began in 2003. It is hoped that the Government will grant access to more arable land for refugees, and continue to allow refugees to benefit from national health and education services.

### People of concern

The main groups of people of concern planned for in 2014 and 2015 under the Chad operation are: Sudanese refugees who fled conflict in Darfur in 2003 and the newly-arrived population who fled inter-ethnic clashes in Western Darfur; Central African refugees who sought asylum due to political instability in their country in 2003 and who have continued to arrive in Chad since that time; and urban refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan and the CAR. There is also a small population of Nigerians who arrived in July and August 2013 and are living among local communities in the Lake Chad area.

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
<b>Refugees</b>	Central African Rep.	86,000	78,000	98,000	91,000	100,000	93,000
	Nigeria	550	550	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
	Sudan	362,000	352,000	383,000	373,000	394,000	385,000
	Various	410	410	500	500	600	600
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Central African Rep.	60	60	100	100	150	150
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	110	110	120	120	130	130
	Sudan	10	10	20	20	20	20
	Various	90	90	110	110	140	140
<b>Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)</b>	Chad	360	360	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Internally displaced people</b>	Chad	90,000	90,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>539,590</b>	<b>521,590</b>	<b>483,850</b>	<b>466,850</b>	<b>497,540</b>	<b>481,540</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

In 2014, UNHCR aims to strengthen the capacity of national authorities to guarantee a favourable protection environment for refugees in Chad. The Office will work with the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Reinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR)* and national authorities to encourage the adoption of the drafted refugee law, to increase the issuance of civil status documentation, including birth certificates for Sudanese refugee children, and to improve registration and verification of the refugee population.

Basic life-saving activities, including the provision of water, food, shelter, health and sanitation services will continue for Sudanese and CAR refugees. Given the protracted situation for the majority of refugees in Chad, enhancing livelihood opportunities will continue to be a key activity in 2014 in close cooperation with other UN agencies, development organizations and the Government. UNHCR will focus on increasing access to education for out-of-school children, particularly girls, as well as improving the quality of education provided.

The needs for the newly-arrived Sudanese refugees in Abgadam camp remain vast. UNHCR and partners will continue to develop the site, consolidating achievements in water, sanitation, hygiene, and health, to ensure that at least the

minimum standards are met. Education activities, and support for agricultural activities and refugees' livestock will continue to be a priority, especially since newly-arrived refugees from Sudan are largely pastoral and in need of land.

The Office will also ensure that newly-arrived refugees from the CAR receive protection and life-saving assistance, facilitating their integration in the existing camps or in host villages.

In 2013, the Office piloted a strategy in southern Chad, to provide assistance to newly-arrived refugees as well as their host communities to promote the self-reliance of refugees, reduce dependency and strengthen local services and capacity, especially in the areas of water, sanitation, health and education. In 2014, UNHCR will further develop this approach to benefit refugee populations in other parts of the country.

For urban refugees and asylum-seekers, the focus will be on improving integration into national education, health and basic social services programmes. Support for livelihoods activities will continue into 2014.

Given that it is unlikely that conditions in the countries of origin (Sudan and CAR) will improve for voluntary return to occur in 2014, UNHCR will pursue resettlement for Sudanese and Central African refugees. Activities to enhance coexistence with communities will also continue.

## Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
UNHCR aims at a gradual integration of services for refugees into the national health systems, notably by ensuring the overall supervision of refugee health services by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and harmonizing primary health care for refugees and host communities.			
<b>Extent to which people of concern have access to national/government primary health care facilities ensured</b>	Refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR)	100%	60%
	Sudanese refugees in the east	100%	30%
<b>Number of people referred to secondary and tertiary medical care</b>	Refugees from the CAR	700	100
	Sudanese refugees in the east	3,000	1,000
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
UNHCR will work closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and other partners, including UNICEF, to promote the integration of refugees in the national education system and strategy, including monitoring and management of the schools by the MoE, and the recruitment and payment of more qualified teachers. Given adequate funding, all school-aged children under the emergency response should be integrated in the existing primary education system in Dosseye and Belom Camps.			
<b>Number of children enrolled in primary education</b>	Refugees from the CAR	7,336	priority area
	Sudanese refugees in the east	63,863	priority area
<b>Percentage of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education</b>	Sudanese refugees in the east/emergency response	80%	priority area
<b>Number of students enrolled in lower secondary education</b>	Refugees from the CAR	750	90
	Sudanese refugees in the east	15,000	8,000
<b>Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b>			
In 2014, the priority will be to maintain the level of water supply, while at the same time reinforcing community participation for water management. On average, 20 litres of potable water should be available per person per day in all refugee camps, except for the Sudan refugees emergency situation.			
<b>Number of successful boreholes drilled</b>	Sudanese refugees in the east	24	7
<b>Number of generators/pumps maintained</b>	Sudanese refugees in the east	60	15
<b>Average number of litres of potable water available per day</b>	Sudanese refugees in the east/emergency response	15 litres	2 litres

## Community empowerment and self-reliance

### Natural resources and shared environment better protected

Activities foreseen in 2014 are based on a three-pronged strategy of: reforestation; stimulation of natural regeneration by putting in place protected buffer zones; and distribution of seedling plants, to allow a more optimal and sustainable use of natural resources, as well as decrease environmental degradation caused by the pressure on existing resources due to the presence of refugees.

<b>Number of hectares planted</b>	Refugees from the CAR	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Number of tree seedlings planted</b>	Sudanese refugees in the east	<b>450,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>

### Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

UNHCR and its partners promote agricultural and livestock activities alongside income-generating activities in order to enhance livelihood opportunities and progress towards self-sufficiency for refugees.

<b>Number of people of concern receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities</b>	Refugees from the CAR	<b>18,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>Number of small business associations formed/supported</b>	Sudanese refugees in the east	<b>1,000</b>	<b>850</b>

## Durable solutions

### Potential for resettlement realized

In 2014, the Office will submit 1,600 refugee cases for resettlement. Refugees with specific protection concerns and vulnerable families will be prioritized.

<b>Number of resettlement registration forms (RRFs) submitted</b>	Refugees from the CAR	<b>116</b>	<b>0 gap</b>
	Sudanese refugees in the east	<b>500</b>	<b>0 gap</b>
<b>Number of people for whom UNHCR made interventions to facilitate their departures</b>	Refugees from the CAR	<b>350</b>	<b>0 gap</b>

## Fair protection processes and documentation

### Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

In 2014, UNHCR and its partners promote the issuance of birth certificates to Sudanese refugees born in Chad. Efforts will focus on addressing the backlog of the five previous years (2008-2012), as well as issuing birth certificates to new-born babies.

<b>Number of people of concern assisted with civil status registration or documentation</b>	Sudanese refugees in the east	<b>1,200</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Number of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure</b>	Sudanese refugees in the east	<b>65,450</b>	<b>31,450</b>

## Favourable protection environment

### Law and policy developed or strengthened

UNHCR will strengthen its advocacy efforts and organize workshops to help disseminate the national law on refugees and asylum, once adopted. Immigration officers, police, *gendarmes*, judges, prosecutors and local authorities will be the main audience for training.

<b>Number of events, workshops and seminars organized</b>	Refugees from the CAR	<b>3</b>	<b>0 gap</b>
	Sudanese refugees in the east	<b>8</b>	<b>0 gap</b>

## Security from violence and exploitation

### Protection of children strengthened

UNHCR will strengthen child-protection prevention and response mechanisms by establishing or supporting existing community-based mechanisms. This will involve: raising awareness and sensitizing the community on children's rights; establishing or strengthening child protection coordination (referral) mechanisms; implementing programmes for out-of-school adolescents; and individual case follow-up.

<b>Number of best interest assessments conducted</b>	Refugees from the CAR	<b>500</b>	<b>priority area</b>
	Sudanese refugees in the east	<b>1,000</b>	<b>priority area</b>
<b>Number of adolescents participating in targeted programmes</b>	Refugees from the CAR	<b>900</b>	<b>priority area</b>
	Sudanese refugees in the east	<b>21,750</b>	<b>priority area</b>

### Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of response improved

UNHCR and its partners plan to enhance the support provided to SGBV survivors. Furthermore, as the prevention and response to SGBV cases depend on the active involvement of local authorities and community leaders, sensitization and awareness campaigns will be undertaken.

<b>Number of community-based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response</b>	Refugees from the CAR	<b>30</b>	<b>priority area</b>
<b>Extent to which inter-agency standard operating procedures for SGBV response agreed upon and functioning</b>	Sudanese refugees in the east	<b>100%</b>	<b>priority area</b>

# | Implementation |

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

*Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés*

#### NGOs:

*Associazione di Cooperazione Rurale in Africa e America Latina, Association pour le Développement Economique et Social de Koba, African Initiative for Relief and Development, Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad, Bureau d'Appui Santé et Environnement, CARE (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere), 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-Action by Churches Together, Refugee Education Trust, Secours Catholique pour le Développement*

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministries of Education (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary), Ministry for Environment, Ministry for Pastoral Development, Ministry of Agriculture, 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 Public Security, through the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR)

#### NGOs:

*Action Contre la Faim, Agence Française de Développement, Christian Children's Fund, HELP (Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe e.V.) – Germany, Intermón Oxfam, Médecins sans Frontières - Netherlands and France*

#### Others:

FAO, ICRC, IFRC, ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

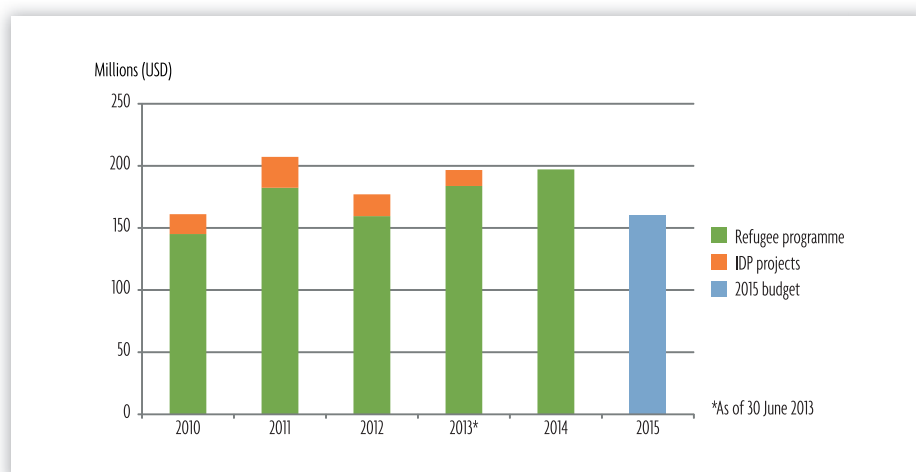
## Coordination

UNHCR's main governmental partner in Chad will continue to be the Ministry of the Interior, through CNARR. UNHCR will work with key ministries on the adoption and implementation of relevant legislation frameworks for refugees. All relevant ministries will be involved in the design and implementation of activities and projects, with a view to gradually integrating refugees into national programmes. Partnerships with national and international NGOs will continue, reinforcing joint programmes for refugees and asylum-seekers in the country. UNHCR will work closely with other UN agencies and partner organizations to ensure the smooth delivery of assistance to refugees.

# | Financial information |

The needs of the refugee populations in Chad have steadily increased since 2003 due to natural population growth, and new influxes of refugees, particularly in 2013. The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Chad decreased significantly in 2012 owing to competing crises elsewhere in the world and then increased slightly with the revised 2013 budget to cope with the new emergencies. The deterioration of the regional security environment and the arrival of over 40,500 new refugees from Sudan, the CAR and Nigeria in 2013, have made the allocation of additional resources to Chad imperative, with many basic needs still unmet. The 2014 financial requirements to cover the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers in Chad are set at USD 197.1 million.

## Budgets for Chad | 2010–2015



## 2014 budget for Chad | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)	183,758,292	12,826,683	196,584,975
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
Law and policy	726,650	0	<b>726,650</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,770,183	0	<b>1,770,183</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,496,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,496,833</b>

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>			
Registration and profiling	3,389,379	0	<b>3,389,379</b>
Status determination procedures	350,708	0	<b>350,708</b>
Individual documentation	3,077,228	0	<b>3,077,228</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	2,445,365	0	<b>2,445,365</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,262,680</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,262,680</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
Protection from crime	5,214,381	0	<b>5,214,381</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	6,375,721	0	<b>6,375,721</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	487,251	0	<b>487,251</b>
Protection of children	2,678,842	0	<b>2,678,842</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,756,195</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,756,195</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Health	24,195,252	0	<b>24,195,252</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	6,050,286	0	<b>6,050,286</b>
Nutrition	7,364,567	0	<b>7,364,567</b>
Food security	3,704,432	0	<b>3,704,432</b>
Water	6,093,815	0	<b>6,093,815</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	7,153,288	0	<b>7,153,288</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	10,293,433	0	<b>10,293,433</b>
Access to energy	14,813,192	0	<b>14,813,192</b>
Basic and domestic items	5,372,834	0	<b>5,372,834</b>
Services for people with specific needs	2,505,620	0	<b>2,505,620</b>
Education	17,313,423	0	<b>17,313,423</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>104,860,141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104,860,141</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>			
Community mobilization	1,724,358	0	<b>1,724,358</b>
Coexistence with local communities	1,945,898	0	<b>1,945,898</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	8,499,911	0	<b>8,499,911</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	17,425,179	0	<b>17,425,179</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>29,595,345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,595,345</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	325,691	0	<b>325,691</b>
Voluntary return	2,031,512	0	<b>2,031,512</b>
Integration	3,704,341	0	<b>3,704,341</b>
Resettlement	2,418,257	0	<b>2,418,257</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,479,801</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,479,801</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>			
Camp management and coordination	1,191,386	0	<b>1,191,386</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	431,261	0	<b>431,261</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,622,647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,622,647</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Logistics and supply	20,393,134	0	<b>20,393,134</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	5,602,731	0	<b>5,602,731</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25,995,865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,995,865</b>
<b>2014 total budget</b>	<b>197,069,508</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197,069,508</b>