



Sudanese refugees from the Darfur region of Sudan at camps near the Sudanese Chad border. Eastern Chad. UNHCR / B. Heger / March 2004

2005 Supplementary Appeal for Eastern Chad and Darfur, Western Sudan

- April 2005 -

Introduction

Since the conflict began in early 2003, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator's Office estimates that up to two million people have been internally displaced in western Sudan's region of Darfur. According to UNHCR, another 213,000 have sought refuge in eastern Chad where the majority are accommodated in 11 refugee camps.

Present in eastern Chad since late 2003 and in Darfur since June 2004, UNHCR's main objective has been to extend international protection and assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and others affected by the conflict in Darfur. UNHCR's operations are carried out within a framework of international protection which is in accordance with international legal norms and instruments and acceptable standards of humanitarian assistance. Given the size and complexity of the operational area, UNHCR places importance on close collaboration and coordination with other humanitarian agencies.

In Darfur, UNHCR responded to the call for increased involvement by the UN Country Team in Sudan and by the UN Secretary General who asked UNHCR to "take responsibility for the protection and voluntary return of IDPs to their villages of origin in West Darfur in partnership with other agencies...". On 31 January 2005, UNHCR signed a Letter of Understanding (LOU) with the Government of Sudan which further formalized UNHCR's role in West Darfur and opened the way for an expanded presence.

Under the auspices of the Chadian Government and the African Union, a Ceasefire Agreement was signed in N'djamena between the Sudanese Government and the Sudan Liberation Army and the Justice and Equality Movement in April 2004, followed by the Abuja Protocols in November 2004. These agreements offered hope for a political solution to the problems in Darfur. However, most political observers have been discouraged by the pace of implementation of the peace process. Within the first three months of the year, fresh fighting has been reported in some parts of Darfur and field reports point to a pattern of ongoing human rights violations committed against civilians, especially women and children.

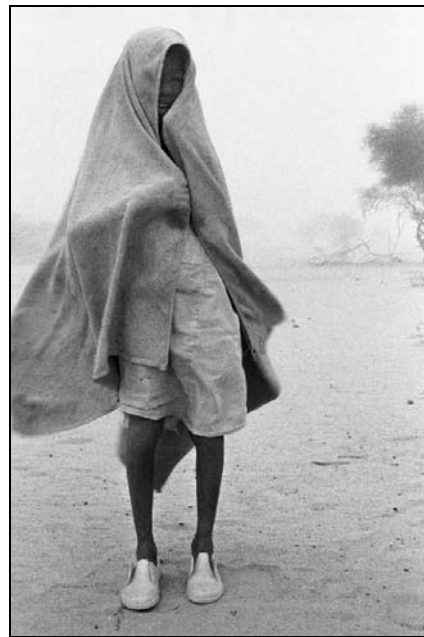
Overall Strategy and Objectives

The situation in Darfur remains fluid and unpredictable and presents a continuing challenge

to UNHCR in its efforts to provide protection and assistance to refugees in the hostile environment of eastern Chad. This is equally true in Darfur, where IDPs are not able to return to their places of origin because of continuing insecurity.

In 2005, UNHCR is striving to further strengthen its protection functions in Chad and Darfur. In Chad, UNHCR will continue its efforts to meet basic humanitarian standards through a combination of protection monitoring and multi-sectoral assistance, as well as to ensure that refugee camps maintain their civilian character. In Darfur, UNHCR will continue to undertake protection missions to monitor the conditions faced by the IDPs, address their protection concerns and gain the confidence of the population.

UNHCR will also ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches those in need, especially refugee women and children, as outlined in the High Commissioner's five commitments to refugee women¹.



A refugee boy in Bamina, eastern Chad. UNHCR / H.Caux

¹In 2001, the High Commissioner made five commitments aimed at improving protection of refugee women. These commitments include: ensuring individual registration of every man and woman refugee; increasing to 50 percent women's representation in leadership and management committees, particularly in refugee camps; increasing involvement of women in food distribution; ensuring that sanitary supplies for women are part of standard packages alongside other domestic supplies; and developing integrated country-level strategies to address sexual and gender-based violence.

CHAD

I. Strategy and Objectives

Eastern Chad is an arid region, subject to extreme weather conditions. There are scarce natural resources to sustain a large human and animal population. The basic infrastructure for education, health, agriculture, and environment is limited in capacity and is now over-stretched by the large refugee population. Prospects for sustained agricultural activities are few. It is also in consideration of these conditions that humanitarian assistance to refugees is planned and implemented.

In cooperation with its operational partners, UNHCR's main objectives in Chad in 2005 are to further consolidate the management and delivery of protection and basic humanitarian assistance to refugees; provide physical security in and around refugee camps; and ensure that refugee camps maintain their civilian character. Furthermore, UNHCR will continue to undertake protection monitoring missions to border areas.

UNHCR will also determine the profile of the refugee population in order to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches the most needy and establish their areas of origin. Through a full-fledged registration system, UNHCR will provide the refugees with individual documentation i.e. ID cards. Another main task will be to assist in the repatriation and initial reintegration of 8,000 Chadian refugees who wish to return from West Darfur.

UNHCR has signed sub-project agreements with 24 international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to achieve its objectives and implement planned activities in 2005. More national NGOs are expected to be involved in 2005 in the areas of protection, agriculture and livestock as well as protection of the environment.

Considering the serious humanitarian crisis resulting from the influx of Sudanese refugees into eastern Chad in 2003/2004, the UN system in Chad mobilised resources in response to the situation. In 2005, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and FAO continue to play pivotal roles in addressing not only the needs of refugees, but also those of local populations. UNHCR has undertaken to allocate five percent of its refugee assistance budget to address the needs of affected local communities, while WFP will supply food to 25,000 local residents as stated in the

2005 Consolidated Appeal for Chad. Similar efforts are being made to strengthen health and water supply systems for refugees and Chadian nationals. UNICEF is actively involved in the education sector, which also benefits refugee children.

As part of its strategy, UNHCR continues to work closely and develop strong partnerships with non-governmental and governmental agencies and the private sector. The objective is to help address refugee needs in a comprehensive manner. Funds mobilized by UNHCR will be supplemented by funding provided through partner agencies for the refugee programme.

Camp	Refugee Population <i>as at 31 Jan 2005</i>
Oure Cassoni	24,676
Iridimi	17,508
Touloum	21,243
Am Nabak	16,130
Mile	14,962
Kounoungo	12,661
Farchana	19,806
Bredjing	34,790
Treguine	14,485
Djabal	17,376
Goz Amer	19,357
TOTAL	213,314

UNHCR Presence in Chad

Offices:

- Representation in N'djamena
- Sub Office Abéché (east)
- Field Offices (east) – Bahai, Iriba, Guereda, Adre and Goz Beida
- Field Offices (south) – Danamadji and Gore
- Field Units (east) – Biltine, Farchana, Koukou-Ngarana

Staff on the Ground:

- UNHCR total **164**
- International 33
- National 131
- Secondments/UNVs **34**
- **Grand Total 198**

II. Activities

Protection/Legal Assistance

A comprehensive three-phased re-registration of refugees in Chad is to be completed before the onset of the rainy season in May/June 2005. In

the first phase, registration consists of determining the family size by tent and wristbanding of the refugee population. The first phase of re-registration was completed in all the camps in March and the second phase, involving the collection of individual data and photos has begun shortly thereafter. In the third phase of the re-registration process, UNHCR and the Government of Chad will provide identification cards (IDs) to refugees and will continue the registration data management as a basic tool for protection. The Government of Chad has also agreed to register births and deaths among refugees.

Negotiations with local authorities and the Government of Chad to transfer refugees from Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak camps started in late 2004 and are continuing in 2005. These camps are situated close to the border and need to be moved. Efforts to identify new sites are meeting with resistance from some Chadians and refugees, but every effort is being made to ensure the full support of the concerned communities. The availability of water remains the single most important factor in site selection.

UNHCR will continue protection monitoring along the border to gain a better understanding of population movements between Sudan and Chad. Protection officers are frequently involved in facilitating conflict resolution between host communities and refugees.

Community Services

A network of women social workers has been put in place to identify and assist vulnerable refugees. Recreation activities for adolescents in the camps have started. Partners have been identified to initiate psychosocial activities.

Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) will continue to be addressed through many activities including:

- The established gender action plan based on UNHCR's five commitments towards refugee women;
- Training of UNHCR and implementing partner staff, refugee committees, women's committees and local authorities;
- The setting-up of a harmonized referral system in all the camps in eastern Chad to respond to and prevent cases of SGBV;
- The establishment of a weekly coordination meeting in Abéché and in all the refugee camps.

Crop Production

Because farm land is not easily available to refugees in eastern Chad, activities are being geared towards sustainable small-scale back yard or kitchen gardening.

Domestic Needs/Household Support

Sufficient funding in 2004 made it possible for UNHCR to meet all the domestic/household needs of the refugees who were transferred from the border to the 11 camps. In 2005, domestic/household items will be needed for an estimated 18,000 refugees who are at present spontaneously settled along the border and who may wish to be relocated to camps.

The UNHCR Office in Chad developed a contingency plan in 2004 for a possible influx of 100,000 Sudanese refugees. A stockpile of non-food items for 50,000 new arrivals was completed in 2004, while another stockpile for the remaining 50,000 will be completed in 2005. The items will need to be pre-positioned during the first half of 2005. Resources are urgently needed for this.

Education

As at the end of 2004, some 45,000 refugee children were enrolled in the education programme, which represents an enrolment average of 69% of school-age children. Although this is below the UNHCR standard, primary school activities are functioning well. Nevertheless, the schools are not adequately equipped - they lack appropriate shelter as well as teaching materials and supplies, especially textbooks. It is envisaged that 59 schools (472 classrooms) will be constructed and equipped by UNHCR/UNICEF and implementing partners in 2005. This will be done in all the camps except for Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak, which are considered temporary because of their proximity to the border.

A sufficient number of potential teachers have been identified. Training has been completed in almost all the camps except in Treguine, Bredjing, Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak, which will be carried out during the second quarter of the year.

A modest remuneration/incentive system for teachers has been put in place. The fact that pre-school monitors/assistants were not included in the incentives system established for primary school teachers has created some problems. A decision to harmonize incentives for all refugee workers in the camps was made in December 2004 and will be implemented in April 2005.

Literacy classes are running in all the camps. A project for vocational training centres in the camps is being planned with the aim of starting the activities by September 2005.

Forestry/Environment

There are a number of environmental concerns associated with the establishment of refugee camps in eastern Chad. Arid and semi-arid conditions, combined with high soil erosion and limited vegetation cover, mean that the areas where the refugees are situated are only suitable for sparse human habitation and a pastoralist existence. The presence of a large refugee population is placing considerable strain on limited natural resources. Tensions between refugees and host communities are likely to worsen as natural resources dwindle.

To mitigate the negative impact of refugees on the environment, a general environmental action plan has been developed jointly by UNHCR, the Chadian Ministry of Lands and Water and five NGO partners.

One of the main environmental problems is the consumption of wood for domestic energy use and shelter. With the aim of reducing wood consumption by at least 30%, the following activities have been undertaken and will be consolidated in 2005.

Different types of cookers will be introduced in the camps on a trial basis. Kerosene cookers have been introduced and distributed to most families at Oure Cassoni camp. In 2005, stoves will be introduced at Iridimi and Touloum camps.

Improved household mud stoves and communal "kirsas" stoves will be promoted. In Kounoungo and Mile, 90% of the families use improved stoves and in Touloum, Iridimi and Goz Amir more than 50% of households use them regularly. 500 "Save 80" wood stoves and 42 solar cookers are currently being tried in Iridimi and Touloum camps.

Controlled and assisted collection of dead wood is ongoing in Oure Cassoni camp, but with the introduction of kerosene stoves by April 2005, this activity will be reduced. The same system was established in Goz Beida in February 2005 and will be extended to Guereda in March and to Iriba and Adre later. However, the available dead wood is not sufficient to meet refugee domestic energy needs. Assessments on the availability of wood

and the sustainability of wood supplies will be conducted.

As part of reforestation activities, community tree nurseries will be established in each camp so that the refugees can plant trees around their households. Seedling production for an agro-forestry campaign in 2005 has already started in all planned sites. Soil erosion will be addressed by introducing measures which slow surface run-off and increase infiltration (such as check dams and vegetation control).



*Refugee women collecting firewood near Iridimi camp.
UNHCR/H.Caux*

Health/Nutrition

Provision of health services in 2004 was very basic, but will be enhanced in 2005 to include reproductive health and mental health programmes, as well as HIV/AIDS activities. Among the priorities in 2005 will be vaccination programmes carried out in close collaboration with WHO and UNICEF and NGO partners.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) completed a nutritional survey in February 2005 and the findings suggest a general decrease in malnutrition. However, in the camps in the north, where acute malnutrition is still prevalent, UNHCR will maintain supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres. In 2005, UNHCR and its partners will conduct regular nutrition surveys to monitor the nutritional status of refugees.

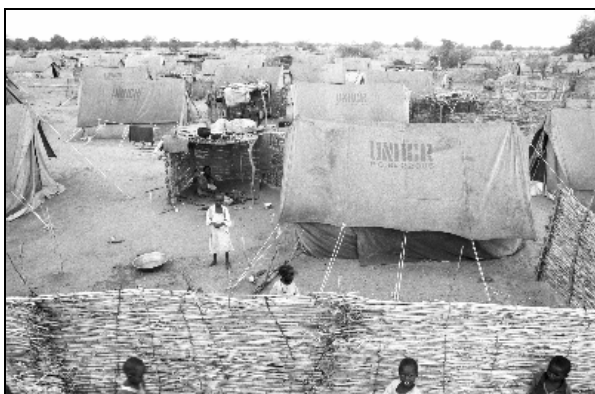
Livestock/Animal Husbandry

Most of the refugees are livestock keepers. Although a number of their animals died during the movement from Sudan to Chad, the population of livestock is increasing and creating competition over grazing land with the local community's livestock. Negotiation with local authorities for grazing areas and immunization of the refugees' livestock are therefore among the main activities planned for 2005. These activities will be carried out in collaboration with the

Chadian Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Some small-scale animal production activities will also be launched (i.e. chicken or rabbit rearing) for some of those families that lost their livestock.

Shelter/Other Infrastructure

The identification and establishment of new camp sites in eastern Chad and other regions will remain a major challenge in 2005. New camp sites are needed to decongest Touloum, Farchana and Bredjing camps and to relocate refugees of Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak camps. New camps will also enable UNHCR to respond to emergency needs should there be new arrivals from Sudan. Two new sites have been identified so far: Gaga, which is located east of Abéché, and Ijer Ibaid, located between Abéché and Goz Beida. Water is available at Gaga and the site has the capacity to accommodate up to 30,000 refugees. Assessments on the viability of Ijer Ibaid to accommodate refugees are continuing. Shelter material such as tents, plastic sheeting and plastic rolls will be needed by the refugees in the new sites.



Goz Amir camp, eastern Chad. UNHCR/H.Caux

Transport/Logistics

The 11 refugee camps in eastern Chad stretch over 500 kilometres from Bahai in the north to Goz Beida in the south. While there are field offices in a few key locations, the programme of assistance is coordinated from Sub Office Abéché. Accessibility by road from Abéché presents one of the biggest challenges because of the poor conditions of the roads. Moreover, eastern Chad is in Security Phase III.

Needs for light vehicles and trucks have not been fully met. Light vehicles and trucks are still being rented, at a very expensive rate, in order to continue the distribution of food and non-food items, ensure movement of personnel, truck water and fuel, provide logistical support to agencies involved in camp management, as well

as to allow field staff to undertake protection monitoring missions at the border and in the camps. Vehicle maintenance workshops will be constructed in Iriba for the northern region and in Goz Beida for the southern part of eastern Chad. The establishment of a mobile maintenance workshop is urgently needed.

As movement between Abéché and the five field offices is difficult, it is important that UNHCR maintains an aircraft in Abéché, so as to enable movement of staff for monitoring activities as well as evacuation in the event of an emergency.



Refugee women in Farchana camp. UNHCR/C.Sanders

Water/Sanitation

Available records gathered over the years suggest that there is a pattern of depletion of water resources. The situation has now been exacerbated by the presence of refugees. UNHCR continues to make substantial investments in hydro-geological surveys and remote sensing techniques which use satellite and radar imagery to improve the prospects for finding water in eastern Chad. In addition, in 2004 NGO partners initiated a systematic use of geophysics to assess and develop water resources. The initiative has had encouraging results.

In 2004, every effort was made to supply the standard 15 litres of water per person per day in the 11 refugee camps by either drilling more boreholes or trucking water to such camps as

Oure Cassoni, Farchana and Am Nabak (the latter is expensive and not sustainable). However, the daily per capita water availability in most camps dropped.

The main activities in 2005 will include:

- Continue exploration for new water sources;
- Construct new shallow wells and boreholes;
- Improve existing water supply systems through consolidation of transmission and distribution networks, including installation of pumps, storage tanks and tap stands;
- Establish a better well and borehole monitoring system;
- Ensure equitable access to adequate quantities of safe drinking water for all beneficiaries as well as better use of this scarce resource.

DARFUR

I. Strategy and Objectives

UNHCR in Darfur aims at implementing the following four objectives in 2005:

- Create an environment of protection and establish conditions conducive to the return of IDPs and 213,314 Sudanese refugees currently living in Chad. This includes monitoring of the security situation in areas of origin. Seven additional field offices will be opened in West Darfur to strengthen protection monitoring. Return will depend primarily on the existence of a viable protection environment and the restoration of security in conflict-affected areas.
- To address protection needs and assistance gaps, UNHCR plans to introduce small-scale community-based reintegration projects (CBRPs) in identified villages where spontaneous returns will be occurring once security is in place. The focus will be on the construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation of essential service infrastructure, such as water points, sanitation facilities, clinics, health posts and primary schools. UNHCR will not facilitate IDP and refugee return until the conditions are determined to be safe.
- Provide expertise to the Government of Sudan, UN and other agencies operating in Darfur, in order to enhance the quality of protection and assistance to the Sudanese IDP population. This will include support for

SGBV survivors and, where feasible, prevention of SGBV, establishment of community-based protection networks, legal assistance for IDPs and monitoring of voluntary relocation and spontaneous return of IDPs in close coordination with other humanitarian agencies (UN/NGOs).

- Facilitate the return to their areas of origin in Chad in safety and dignity of some 8,000 refugees who have registered for voluntary repatriation. This population, which is part of a larger group, had integrated earlier into West Darfur communities, but has expressed the wish to return to Chad following the outbreak of violence in Darfur.

II. Activities

Protection/Legal Assistance

UNHCR's role will be to reinforce the ongoing inter-agency effort to protect IDPs in the Darfur region. UNHCR will carry out training sessions and workshops to build capacity in protecting refugees and IDPs as well as in preventing SGBV. In addition to continuing to lead the Protection Working Group in El Geneina, UNHCR will continue to build a protection network with NGOs on the ground. This will serve to improve monitoring and intervene on identified protection incidents and trends.

IDPs have expressed the wish to return to their original homes, provided that their security and livelihoods are ensured. Although it is premature to promote return at this point in time, UNHCR will assist the Government of Sudan to create conditions conducive for the eventual voluntary return of IDPs and refugees. Activities will include the provision of accurate information to IDPs, information meetings among IDPs to facilitate their decision-making, 'go-and-see' visits, as well as general monitoring of the situation in the places of origin. At the same time, UNHCR will continue to advocate against involuntary return and relocation of IDPs.

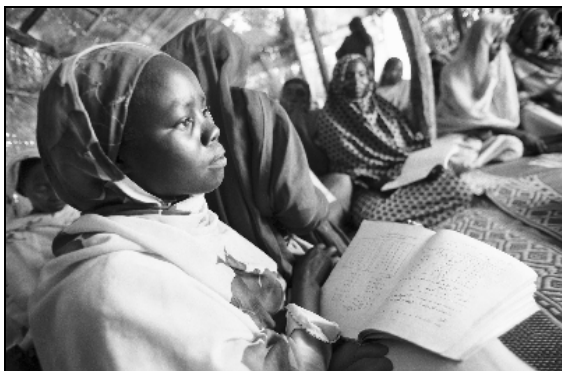
Given the volatile situation in Darfur, one of UNHCR's main protection activities will be monitoring along the Sudan/Chad border. The security situation and population movements along the border area will be closely monitored in close consultation with the UNHCR Office in Chad.

Population profiling will continue to be another important activity for UNHCR. In this regard, UNHCR will review the situation

in the places of origin of refugees and IDPs. The information collected for the profiling exercise will be entered in a database in El Geneina and Khartoum. With regard to Chadian refugees, a registration exercise has been completed. UNHCR will ensure that the Government of Sudan provides physical protection for these refugees and that their repatriation takes place in safety and dignity.

Community Services

Through the women's centres established within IDP camps, UNHCR will support IDP women, especially those who are victims of SGBV. The women's centres will provide safe spaces for peer support. The centres will also provide counselling, medical referral, literacy classes and income generating activities. As of December 2004, there were 23 centres established in 11 IDP camps. It is planned that additional centres will be established in 16 camps in 2005. UNHCR will provide sanitary materials through the women's centres. Counselling services will be provided to Chadian refugees with special needs. The construction of 11 youth centres is also planned for 2005.



*Women's centre in Ardamata camp in West Darfur.
UNHCR/H.Caux*

Domestic Needs/Household Support

UNHCR will distribute non-food items to repatriating Chadian refugees as well as to IDPs. Distribution to IDPs will focus on protection-related cases and/or deserving vulnerable groups/individuals, i.e. sanitary materials for women and plastic sheeting for temporary shelter. Cooking fuel if required will also be distributed. For Chadian refugees who wish to repatriate, UNHCR will provide a repatriation package upon arrival in Chad. It will consist of jerry cans, plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats and cooking utensils. The total number of beneficiaries of non-food item distribution will be some 295,000 IDPs and around 10,000 refugees.

Education

Through the CBRPs, selected primary schools will be reconstructed/rehabilitated, as well as provided with basic school supplies and equipment. School teachers will be trained.

Food

When voluntary repatriation takes place, WFP will provide each Chadian household with a 15-day food package, consisting of cereals, oil, sugar and tea, prior to departure, while UNHCR will provide "ready to eat" meals for the trip to the border.

Health/Nutrition

Through CBRPs, selected local clinics and health posts villages of origin will be rehabilitated and provided with basic equipment, medicines and training for medical staff. For Chadian refugees, UNHCR will rehabilitate the clinic at Azerni site and will later ensure the health and safety of refugees during the return movement. A mobile clinic will escort each convoy movement up to the border. Before departure, individuals who may need medical follow up on arrival in Chad will be identified. Referral mechanisms will be developed with specialized NGOs so that they can be treated under the guidance of WHO/UNICEF or through first aid (if necessary) during travel to the border.

Operational Support (to Agencies)

Based on needs, equipment, including light vehicles and other supplies, will be provided to implementing partners. Audit costs and support to implementing partners are also budgeted under this sector.

Shelter and Other Infrastructure

UNHCR will distribute plastic sheeting to targeted IDPs in and outside camps who require urgent interventions. For the repatriating Chadian refugees, temporary structures will be established with local materials, such as wood and grass, at the border as in the waiting area. Access roads will also be improved. In addition, the rehabilitation of infrastructures in the camp may be considered and carried out for the community's use after the refugees have repatriated.

Transport/Logistics

UNHCR will provide transport up to the border crossing point at Adre for those Chadian refugees who wish to repatriate. In addition to the planned land transportation, emergency airlift of refugees from El Geneina to Abéché may be considered in the event that cross-border movement by road is unsafe. Furthermore, fuel will be purchased for UNHCR's implementing partners. Provision has

also been made for the airlift and transport of non-food items to Darfur.

Water/Sanitation

Through CBRPs, UNHCR will rehabilitate water supply/sanitation structures both in the camps and locations where the Chadian refugees are settled and in areas of return of Sudanese IDPs and refugees. These activities form part of the strategy aimed at establishing the conditions for return of refugees from Chad as well as IDPs from IDP camps. Women and children, who are the main water collectors and recipients, will particularly benefit from these activities as they will be less exposed to SGBV (which often occurs while fetching water away from the camps).

UNHCR will co-ordinate with the Government of Sudan, UNICEF and NGO partners to provide refugees repatriating from western Sudan to eastern Chad with access to potable water on the way. The sanitation facility at the border point, which is also accessible to locals and IDPs, will be maintained.



Water collection in Riyad IDP camp in West Darfur. UNHCR/H.Caux

III Coordination and Management

- UNHCR established presence in Darfur in June 2004 and has been covering its operations in this vast region from El Geneina, the state capital of West Darfur. UNHCR has also a small presence in Nyala (South Darfur) and is opening an office in El Fasher (North Darfur) to advise UN agencies and NGOs on protection issues.
- In order to increase its protection capacity, UNHCR will expand its field presence in West Darfur with the establishment of seven field offices in strategic locations at Zalinji, Foro Baranga, Kulbus, Mukjar, Habila, Beida and Masteri. Two to three international staff will run

<u>UNHCR Presence in West Darfur</u>	
<u>Population of Concern:</u>	
•	10,000 Chadian refugees
•	650,000 IDPs in West Darfur
<u>Offices:</u>	
•	Representation in Khartoum
•	Sub Office El Geneina, West Darfur
•	Field Offices
	- Nyala, south Darfur
	- El Fasher, North Darfur
•	Field Units, West Darfur (to open 2005)
	- Kulbus
	- Masteri
	- Beida
	- Habila
	- Foro Baranga
	- Zalinji (presence established)
	- Mukjar
<u>Posts & Staffing:</u>	
Posts:	
•	UNHCR Field Posts:
	- International 37
	- National 114
Total	151
Staffing on the Ground:	
•	UNHCR International 15
•	Secondments/UNVs 5
•	UNHCR National 40
Total	60

each of these offices. The office in Zalinji has already been opened.

- Cross-border meetings between UNHCR Abéché and UNHCR El Geneina continue to take place on a regular basis. The main objective of these meetings is to exchange information essential to planning and coordination of activities.
- The Protection Working Group in El Geneina meets regularly under UNHCR chairmanship and has identified and addressed protection concerns faced by IDPs in various locations. UNHCR intends to increase its support for NGOs working in the camps and facing protection challenges in their work through more strategic interventions with the police and local authorities and through training of humanitarian workers.
- The Working Group on SGBV is also chaired by UNHCR in El Geneina. Effective strategies to prevent and address SGBV have been drawn up. UNHCR is providing training on SGBV for all concerned actors through a specialist consultant.

**2005 Supplementary Budget Appeal
for Eastern Chad and Darfur, Western Sudan
Overall requirements 1 January - 31 December 2005
(in US Dollars)**

	CHAD	DARFUR/KHARTOUM OFFICE	HQs	TOTAL
Activities and Services				
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	15,997,605	14,045,318	-	30,042,923
Community Services	2,318,167	882,693	-	3,200,860
Crop Production	859,864	-	-	859,864
Domestic Needs/Household Support	5,267,674	1,909,210	-	7,176,884
Education	3,009,021	551,683	-	3,560,704
Food	-	82,752	-	82,752
Forestry (Environment)	807,289	-	-	807,289
Health/Nutrition	4,551,703	1,103,366	-	5,655,069
Income Generation	140,208	-	-	140,208
Legal Assistance	1,146,084	3,031,230	-	4,177,314
Livestock/Animal Husbandry	229,623	-	-	229,623
Operational Support (to Agencies)	6,806,548	1,141,936	-	7,948,484
Sanitation	1,013,145	551,683	-	1,564,828
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	6,976,336	1,838,608	-	8,814,944
Transport / Logistics	13,903,938	2,231,795	-	16,135,733
Water (non-agricultural)	7,926,136	551,683	-	8,477,819
Total Operations	70,953,341	27,921,957	-	98,875,298
Support Costs (7%) (*)	4,966,734	1,954,537	-	6,921,271
Programme Support	5,305,738	1,464,550	2,846,637	9,616,925
Grand Total	81,225,813	31,341,044	2,846,637	115,413,494

(*) A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (Field and HQs).