



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



2004 Revised Supplementary Appeal for Eastern Chad and Darfur

- September 2004 -

Introduction

Since early 2003, the conflict in the Darfur region of western Sudan has provoked an outflow of some 200,000 refugees to eastern Chad and caused over one million persons to be internally displaced in Darfur. Armed attacks by *Janjaweed* militias on the local population and their possessions have forced innocent civilians to flee for their safety. In addition, there are some 3,500 Chadian refugees who require UNHCR's assistance to repatriate. Most of these refugees live in Azerni village, El Geneina, near the border with Chad. Although they had integrated locally in West Darfur since the early 1990s, many of them are afraid to remain in Sudan. The prevailing insecurity has dramatically affected the refugees as well as members of the host communities - their coping mechanisms have been completely vitiated.

The Darfur region covers 510,888 square kilometers and represents approximately one-fifth of Sudan's land space. Based on the last official census in 1993, the population is estimated to be 6.77 million or 20 per cent of the population of Sudan. Historically, the Darfur region had a healthy local economy comprised of agricultural production, forestry, trading in livestock, small scale marketing and transportation. During the past few years, worsening droughts and increased desertification have led to competition for scarce natural resources between farming and settled communities. This caused increased tribal conflict and disputes, which were exacerbated by the lack of basic services, weak systems of governance with limited community participation, and lack of guarantees for the protection of human rights. These constraints have only compounded the effects of the ongoing conflict - characterized as one of today's worst humanitarian crises.

International pressure on the Government of Sudan over its handling of the humanitarian emergency in Darfur has mounted, culminating in the passing of UN Security

Council Resolution 1556 on 30 July 2004. The resolution called on the Government to meet its commitment under the Joint *Communiqué* with the UN Secretary General and obliges the Sudanese authorities to disarm *Janjaweed* militias in addressing the humanitarian crisis. During the months of June, July and August, there have been reports that in response to increased displacement, the Government has been pressing for the return and relocation of Sudanese refugees and IDPs to areas deemed unsafe for return. In the meantime, UNHCR and the international community continue to oppose the forced return of refugees and IDPs, insisting on adherence to the principle of voluntary return.

UNHCR has reinforced its capacity in Chad and Darfur, engaged in a massive relocation operation of refugees in eastern Chad to viable sites and strengthened its relations with local authorities and implementing partners. The organization has been able to provide the refugees in the camps with shelter, food and non-food items. More recently, the Office appointed Jean-Marie Fakhouri as the Director of Operations for the Sudan Situation.

The current security situation in Chad and Darfur added an urgent dimension to the international community's efforts to limit the humanitarian consequences of widespread death and disaster. The prospect of further violent attacks on civilians and possible large scale displacement into neighbouring Chad require UNHCR's urgent response. Whilst UNHCR believes that the situation in Darfur is not conducive to return at present, humanitarian actors need to have a long-term solution-oriented strategy, coupled with activities designed to provide immediate international protection and humanitarian assistance. In this regard, UNHCR has an important role to play by contributing to the UN collaborative effort in Darfur - to help meet the basic needs of Chadian refugees, the IDP population, returnees from Chad - while at the same time, initiating activities that will one day create conditions conducive for the large scale return

to places of origin in Darfur.

The sporadic arrival of new refugees in Chad, the extremely complex and difficult operational environment - due to the enormous distances, the harsh climate and the isolation of the refugee-affected areas - the need to improve the living conditions of refugees in the camps and provide basic amenities for UNHCR staff, coupled with the possibility of some 100,000 additional refugees crossing the border into eastern Chad, have led UNHCR to revise its 2004 budget for eastern Chad to **USD 104,792,811**. At the same time, operational requirements for Darfur have increased to **USD 9,165,938** to enable UNHCR to assume protection and support functions for Chadian refugees and IDPs in western Sudan. In addition, **USD 876,584** is being budgeted to establish the management structure at Headquarters. This brings the total requirements to **USD 114,835,333**.

Protection of refugees and asylum-seekers in eastern Chad

UNHCR's intervention in Chad is one of the most complex challenges the organization has had to face as it takes place in a particularly hostile environment. Refugees continue to be exposed to the *Janjaweed* militias who sometimes cross the border into Chad, attacking refugees and stealing their livestock.

Security incidents have taken place in Farhana and Bredjing camps, culminating in the death of two refugees after the Chadian army moved to stem unrest in Bredjing camp on 22 July. Several aid workers were injured and humanitarian efforts in these camps were temporarily suspended.

As a result of these security hazards, UNHCR laid the groundwork in planning enhanced refugee security and ensuring the civilian nature of the camps. With regard to Sudanese refugees who settled at the volatile border, since January 2004,

the Office transferred the refugees into designated camps at least 50 kilometers inside Chadian territory. For example, by the end of July, the Office had completed the transfer of refugees from the border towns of Bahai and Cariari to the most recently established Oure Cassoni camp. A total of 14,673 refugees were moved to the camp in less than three weeks. By the end of August, UNHCR had transferred over 170,000 refugees (including some 20,000 spontaneous arrivals) to eleven camps. Excluding those who decided not to be relocated, this leaves some 7,500 refugees around the border town of Adré pending their transfer to a new camp at Treguine as soon as the necessary preparations have been completed. Providing security to this group of refugees remains a priority, as well as to new arrivals - some 500 were registered in mid-August. Considering the precarious security situation in Darfur, UNHCR is planning for an additional 100,000 refugees from Sudan who will need protection and humanitarian assistance. The Office continues to closely monitor the border areas to keep informed about new arrivals.

In collaboration with local authorities in Chad, UNHCR is establishing structures to ensure the safety of refugees in the camps. An MOU has been concluded with Chadian authorities to increase physical protection in refugee areas. A dedicated police contingent will receive UNHCR training on working in refugee sites. Special attention is given to women - who represent over 50 per cent of the refugee population - and adolescents. UNHCR actively supports survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and is implementing preventive measures as well as sensitization campaigns.

To boost the humanitarian effort, the African Union has deployed military observers to the region. They are assisted by the French military, which has several hundred troops stationed in Chad and has recently deployed 200 soldiers to Sudanese border areas to help increase security.

EASTERN CHAD

Overall objectives

UNHCR's overall objective in eastern Chad is to provide 200,000 refugees with international protection and humanitarian assistance. As a result of the difficult operational environment and the need to strengthen UNHCR's and its implementing partners' presence, the operational and administrative requirements for the programme have increased significantly. Major activities under the revised budget will include:

- Relocating the remaining refugees to camps away from the insecure border as a matter of priority;
- Improving living conditions in the camps to appropriate standards by increasing the number of camps to decongest those which are overcrowded;
- Procuring additional relief items such as cooking fuel;
- Ensuring mobility to and from campsites, in view of the difficult road conditions; furnish offices and accommodation with basic facilities;
- Preparing for an additional 100,000 refugees who may flee the strife-torn Darfur region in the coming months.

Protection, monitoring and coordination

To ensure that refugees are adequately protected, the Office plans to carry out the following activities during the remainder of 2004. The management structure will be reinforced with sectoral co-ordinators to provide counselling and to ensure that the activities of NGO partners take place according to their capacity and competencies.

As protection is primarily ensured by staff presence on the ground, UNHCR will deploy more staff in eastern Chad. Until the security situation in the border areas has improved, UNHCR must establish a visible



Goz-Amer camp, eastern Chad. Refugees have recreated their traditional homes near the UNHCR tents. This refugee woman is getting ready to cook in a "foyer amenagé" (a type of oven). May 5, 2004. UNHCR/H. Caux.

and permanent presence in all camps, with appropriate transport and communication facilities to undertake effective protection work. UNHCR will make efforts to ensure that one international field protection officer should be assigned to each camp, assisted by a protection assistant.

The Office plans to identify sites for the construction of new camps to accommodate the refugees remaining in insecure border areas as well as accommodate new arrivals. Camps which have already exceeded their maximum capacity, such as Bredjing, are to be decongested to ensure adequate provision of basic services.

Community services

Given the cultural background of the refugee population, appropriate community services activities will form part of UNHCR's protection work in the camps. With women representing more than 50 per cent of the refugee population among the 15-45 year olds, specific measures have to be taken to respond to their specific needs. In order to respond to this, a network of women social workers is under formulation.

In addition, UNHCR plans to develop recreational activities for adolescents in the camps. Sports facilities and training opportunities will be created for those who can

be integrated into the educational system.

SGBV matters will be addressed under this sector. The physical protection of girls and young women against violence and sexual exploitation will be addressed by UNHCR and its partners in an acceptable way by the refugee and the local populations.

UNHCR will work with the male population in the camps to raise awareness of women's rights. This will be done taking into account the cultural background of the concerned community.

UNHCR's programmes will include contributions to the well-being of resident communities through upgrading local infrastructure like clinics and schools.

Crop production

Although the environment where refugees are settled does not provide many possibilities for developing agricultural activities, UNHCR plans to develop small scale gardening activities for refugee women around the camps, after the current rainy season. Some agricultural activities will also be directed at the local population to mitigate potential tension with refugees.

Domestic needs/household support

UNHCR has made particular efforts to ensure the timely delivery of blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets and mosquito nets to refugees when they were being transferred from the border to refugee camps. These items were purchased on the international market and were airlifted to the Chadian capital, N'djamena. Soap was purchased locally. Numerous NGOs have also provided non-food items (NFIs) for the operation.

Due to the lack of firewood in eastern Chad, kerosene stoves have to be added to the list of required items. This activity is also linked to protection concerns, as cutting scarce wood around the camps for cooking fuel is affecting the relationship between refugees and local population as well as damaging the environment.

As part of UNHCR's contingency planning, a stock of domestic items for an additional 100,000 potential refugees will be established. The stock will be allocated to the different field locations, given the logistical difficulties of gaining access, especially during the rainy season. Additional storage capacity will also be created.

Education

Most of the refugee children from Darfur have never attended school. However, their refugee status may give them the chance to have access to primary education. After the relocation operation to the camps, education has become a priority for UNHCR's programme in Chad. Activities such as the construction of schools, procuring equipment, recruiting teachers, and the provision of education material will help to ensure respect for the right of children to education. These will also increase the literacy level of the concerned population, paying particular attention to refugee women. Refugee teachers are to receive intensive training.

According to current records, more than 50,000 refugee children will be enrolled in the education programme, most of them at the first grade level. The Office aims to ensure that girls have the same access to education as boys. Education activities in the camps will be made available to the local population living in the refugee-affected areas.

Food

In cooperation with WFP, UNHCR has taken necessary measures to ensure the provision of basic food to all refugees in the camps, and has pre-positioned food in storage facilities to cover the needs of the refugee population during the rainy season and beyond.

The WFP food basket is designed to provide 2,200 kcal per person per day, but due to procurement, logistics and funding constraints, only 1,920 kcal per person per day are currently being provided. After the result of the unacceptable malnutrition

rates were revealed in a survey by the Centers for the Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in June 2004, UNHCR will provide supplementary food such as therapeutic milk to severely malnourished children. UNHCR will procure F100, Resomal and Plump nut.

Forestry and environment

Access to firewood is very limited for most of the refugee population. At the same time, conflicts with the local population, despite the ethnic affinities, are increasingly common as limited natural resources fail to meet all the needs of both populations.

UNHCR will engage in measures to protect the environment and, in cooperation with other actors, participate in a general plan for the protection and rehabilitation of depleted forest areas. Progress has already been made together with FAO but local NGOs need to become involved to help provide alternative solutions to the use of firewood.

Health/nutrition

The nutrition survey report conducted by CDC revealed a high rate of global malnutrition (35,6%) demonstrating the fragile health situation of the refugee population in eastern Chad. Despite the efforts made by WFP to provide regular and complete food rations, only a portion was being distributed to the refugees. Since the release of the report, the implementation of a blanket feeding programme has been agreed with WFP. This programme is due to start soon and will be implemented by World Vision with UNHCR funding. Monitoring of food rations will also be conducted.

Health and nutrition services in the camps have to be reinforced both in terms of staff and equipment. Health posts and nu-



Refugee children attending school in the open in Goz-Amer, May 4, 2004.
UNHCR/H.Caux

trition centres will be built to replace temporary tents which were set up during the emergency phase. Furthermore, hospitals for referrals need to be supplied with more laboratory equipment and improved surgical facilities.

More emphasis will be given to preventive health care, including systematic immunization campaigns and HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns.

Income-generating activities

Under this sector, UNHCR will provide refugee women associations with funds to allow them to start small-scale income-generating activities.

Legal assistance/ protection

An MOU has been signed with the Chadian authorities to have security posts at the entrance to each refugee camp. Vehicles, communications equipment, training and incentives for security forces have been budgeted under this sector.

Protection training seminars will be organized by UNHCR Protection Officers for local authorities, security forces, UN and NGO staff. Rights awareness programmes with the refugees are also foreseen. In addition, comprehensive registration procedures and the delivery of individual iden-

tity cards will take place as soon as the situation has become more stabilized.

Livestock/animal husbandry

Some refugees fled across the border with their animals, but there is no capacity to provide them with sufficient food or care. Numerous animals died, in and around the camps, creating public health risks. As a consequence, animals have been separated from the living areas. UNHCR will arrange for the immunization of the refugees' livestock. Activities will be implemented with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO.

UNHCR plans to support small scale animal reproduction activities in the camps, such as chickens and rabbits.

Operational support (to agencies)

Most of the NGOs in Chad made great efforts in raising awareness among their traditional donors to get financial support for this operation. While a large number of international NGOs are present in eastern Chad, more local NGOs will be needed by the end of the year - to facilitate the linkages with local populations, to provide increased community services to refugees (in particular women associations), and to participate in efforts to protect the environment.

Working and living conditions of UNHCR's staff as well as of its implementing partners remain particularly poor. Activities will include the urgent upgrading of offices and guesthouses with generators, air conditioners and computers. This will help to improve conditions leading to the likelihood of keeping staff on a longer-term basis, thus ensuring more continuity in programme implementation.

Sanitation

The sanitation in all camps is below acceptable international standards. Most refugees are not accustomed to using latrines since they lived in rural areas and were mainly semi-nomadic. Their settlement in the camps requires sensitization efforts on

disease prevention measures.

New latrines will be constructed to replace collective latrines (used during the relocation process) with family latrines as the camp population has started to be stabilized. Additional latrines will be built to meet international standards and as part of contingency planning in case of new arrivals.

Shelter/other infrastructure

The environment in eastern Chad does not provide suitable construction material for shelters. Therefore, tents will be provided to each refugee family in the camps. The Office assisted in the procurement of 40,000 tents, which were erected and distributed to refugees in the eleven existing camps with a ratio of one tent per five persons. Additional tents will be needed for some of the current population and for contingency planning purposes.

Transport/logistics

Fifty four-wheel drive vehicles were delivered to implementing partners by mid-2004, ten of which were given to the Government for use by security personnel in charge of camp security. In addition, 70 trucks were purchased to provide logistical support. However, the needs are not yet covered and it is still necessary to rent light vehicles and trucks at expensive rates. UNHCR will reinforce the fleet and acquire specialized equipment such as forklifts, water tankers, fuel, and mobile workshops.

Logistics hubs and workshops have to be constructed in Iriba for operations in the north and in Goz Beida for those in the south. The central operations will be covered from Abéché. UNHCR will preposition a buffer stock of NFIs and shelter material for contingency purposes. However, additional storage facilities will have to be built.

The French military is providing air cargo support to facilitate the movement of goods and equipment during the current rainy season.

Given the extreme difficulties of transportation during the rainy season and the increased number of staff from UNHCR and its partners, the Office is considering to hire the services of an additional aircraft.

Water (non-agricultural)

There is no surface water in eastern Chad and ground water is not always available. Indeed, the lack of adequate water continues to be one of the greatest concerns for UNHCR operations in eastern Chad. However, stringent efforts were made to provide drinking water in all camps. A survey was carried out in collaboration with UNOSAT and the French company *Radar Technologies France*, which made it possible to find hidden water resources in the desert of eastern Chad. The survey helped to target sites for new wells and boreholes in the camps of Oure Cassoni, Touloum and Iridimi and to identify potential sites for new camps.

Water is currently available in only half of the camps. The remaining camps depend on difficult and expensive water trucking. The provision of water has to be improved in Bredjing, Touloum and Am Nabak camps.

It is difficult to find drilling rigs to rent in eastern Chad and the owners are reluctant to lease them out during the rainy season. Procurement of a drilling rig by a qualified implementing partner could greatly

facilitate the sinking of bore-holes in new sites and accelerate the relocation of the refugee population.

DARFUR

Overall objectives

Acting on the basis of its mandate, UNHCR's has already made efforts to ensure that its priority concerns – the immediate protection and meeting the material needs of those fleeing persecution or generalized violence – are met. The organization has coordinated its response with the authorities in Darfur and will continue to press for unhindered access to persons of concern. UNHCR plans to design its response according to the needs on the ground and would adjust staffing levels and activities according to changes, as the situation develops. In order to ensure rapid, coherent and an efficient response, UNHCR will actively participate in the planning, delivery and coordination of international protection and the provision of material assistance for Chadian refugees, IDPs, returnees and other persons of concern. UNHCR will design its interventions to prevent further displacement of IDPs in Darfur or refugee outflows into Chad without obstructing recourse to flight by persons with no alternative but to seek asylum in Chad. Three key objectives listed below have been identified:

- Ensure that protection and humanitarian assistance are provided to Chadian refugees, IDPs, and returnees - as part of a UN collaborative effort in Darfur. The protection and assistance strategy in Darfur will recognize the need for special protection for women who are being targeted for sexual abuse.
- Support the establishment, to the extent possible, of a protection environment in Darfur that allows for the subsequent voluntary and sustainable return of IDPs and the repatriation of refugees to their



A UNHCR-rented truck stuck in a wadi on its way to transport food and non-food items to the camps in Bahai and Tine, eastern Chad. July 18, 2004. UNHCR/H. Caux

home communities in safety and security, using an approach which provides support and builds on the capacities of the local communities.

- Facilitate the return from Darfur of 3,500 Chadian refugees who have expressed a wish to repatriate voluntarily when security conditions permit.

At present, the immediate priority of the operating agencies is to ensure protection and assistance to the over one million IDPs in and outside camps scattered throughout Darfur. UNHCR, through implementing partners and the other actors in Darfur, will try to improve access to the IDPs and put measures and standards in place to address the protection concerns identified by the UN Protection Working Group. The Government of Sudan, the humanitarian community and IDPs will need to be involved in plans and activities to address protection concerns. UNHCR's offices in El Geneina, Nyala and El Fasher will serve as bases from which to deploy roving teams composed of protection and community services officers to "map" the presence of IDP communities, including those which may be poised to cross into Chad.

While it is clear that conditions are not presently conducive for the return of refugees or IDPs, UNHCR will need to be proactive in working to create such conditions and preparing for the eventuality of returns. This will entail the collective gathering of information on villages of origin, profiles of the refugees in Chad and the IDPs along the border areas in Darfur, assessing the willingness to return and helping with the reconstruction of destroyed areas. Basic population profiling exercises in Darfur and Chad will be crucial in the initial stages of UNHCR's interventions.

With the emphasis on the areas bordering with Chad, UNHCR plans to closely monitor the movements of IDPs and returnees. For those who spontaneously return to Sudan, often to a state of displacement, there will be initial assistance and protection activi-

ties focusing on security and SGBV to address concerns that might lead to flight back to Chad or further displacement in Darfur. UNHCR will provide direct assistance to vulnerable groups by distributing plastic sheeting, blankets, and sanitary material for women.

There needs to be a strong link between the operations in Chad and Darfur, underlining the need for a comprehensive protection strategy which addresses the needs of refugees and IDPs. This strategy will be informed by efforts to implement the High Commissioner's Five Commitments to refugee women, which provide an integrated approach to women's basic needs. UNHCR and its partners will institute mechanisms to increase and institutionalize the level of interaction, cross border meetings, exchange of information and planning between offices in Chad and Darfur.

In the course of implementing these activities, the consequences of widespread violence and, in particular, violence against women and girls will need to be addressed as they may have an effect on their desire or ability to return to their places of origin. In refugee camps and IDP locations, there are relatively few men, the absence of whom has altered the normal profile of the population which has to be taken into account when planning for the eventual return of refugees and IDPs.

As a matter of priority, UNHCR will concentrate on: (1) fielding sufficient experienced staff, particularly protection and community services officers, (2) increasing their mobility through enhanced land and air transport, and (3) developing and upgrading the communications network to cover an increasingly enlarged area of operations.

Protection, monitoring and coordination

UNHCR re-established its presence in Darfur in June 2004, after having closed offices there in 1993: a sub office was opened in El Geneina, West Darfur with a field office in Nyala, South Darfur and an-

other office is due to be opened in El Fasher, North Darfur shortly. UNHCR will establish a presence on the border with Chad through border teams, monitors, protection and experienced field staff. Additional local staff will be recruited to conduct monitoring and daily liaison with national authorities to ensure that appropriate conditions and treatment is provided to refugees and others of concern. The Office will also de-



A family of seven sleeps in this makeshift shelter in the Dorti IDP encampment in El Geneina, West Darfur. UNHCR/K.McKinsey/July 2004

sign protection measures for the vulnerable returnees and strengthen the existing close collaboration with other agencies working in the region. UNHCR teams will have to be mobile to be able to cover long distances on the border known to have UXOs. Thus, MOSS compliant vehicles and telecommunications equipment will have to be purchased.

Community services

UNHCR will strive to ensure identification of vulnerable refugees and provide counselling for those in need. Additional support on a more general basis may be given to those among the refugee population who may require it, such as unaccompanied minors or elderly persons, and female headed households. An implementing partner in each region will be identified for catering to the needs arising from the prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, including sexual exploitation, using UNHCR's revised SGBV Guidelines.

Domestic needs / household support

UNHCR will contribute to the efforts carried out by the international community and as part of the protection strategy to assist IDPs - by providing plastic sheeting,

blankets, kerosene stoves and sanitary material for women. Similar items will also be distributed to the Chadian refugees returning to their home country.

Food

At present, WFP is distributing food to the 3,500 Chadian refugees as well as to other displaced persons in Darfur. However, the bulk of UNHCR's intervention in this sector is foreseen for the needs of the refugees when they return to designated areas in Chad. A one day food ration will be distributed to the refugees during their repatriation. The provision of the food rations will be under the responsibility of one of UNHCR's implementing partners.

Health / nutrition

Basic health care will be given to Chadian refugees during repatriation movements. UNHCR is also planning to rehabilitate some health structures in the areas of return in Darfur.

Legal assistance / protection

In addition to the protection monitoring and coordination activities listed above, specific materials will need to be purchased to allow for proper screening and documentation for persons of concern. To

plan for the return of refugees, there is an urgent need for reliable and accurate information on the places of origin of the refugees. Profiling exercises will take place in Chad and Darfur. UNHCR will also organize protection training with other UN organizations, NGOs and local authorities. One of the main activities under this sector will be monitoring of Sudanese refugees, IDPs and returnees from Chad by UNHCR and through its implementing partners. A consultant will be hired to develop a strategy for reconciliation and peaceful coexistence.

Operational support (to agencies)

Planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and visibility of projects implemented by UNHCR staff or its partners will be ensured through timely and adequate supplies of office, electronic data processing and radio equipment. Some equipment and supplies for the offices and for implementing partners are therefore foreseen under this sector. International UNVs will support the operations. Three implementing partners have already been identified: The Commissioner for Refugees (COR), INTERSOS and Save the Children (USA). Discussions are ongoing with other potential partners.

Shelter / other infrastructure

Under this sector, UNHCR will distribute plastic sheeting to sites which require urgent protection interventions. The Office will also undertake infrastructure projects at displacement sites to strengthen protection activities. Once an environment conducive for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs - in safety and in dignity - materializes, UNHCR will assist with the initial stages of rehabilitation.

Transport / logistics

Seven light vehicles and fuel will be purchased for UNHCR and its implementing partners. Due to the poor conditions of the roads in Darfur, transport of equipment and NFIs often has to be undertaken by air. This is foreseen under this sector. The costs for the maintenance and reparation

of vehicles are also included in this sector as well as costs for spare parts for trucks and light vehicles. UNHCR will need to hire a plane to increase the mobility of staff. In the cases where distances are too great, UNHCR will focus transport assistance to vulnerable refugees and others with special needs. A provision for the rehabilitation / rental and construction of warehouses is also included.

Water (non-agricultural)

UNHCR will rehabilitate water supply structures both in the camps where the Chadian refugees are settled and in areas of return of IDPs and refugees in Sudan. These activities will be part of the strategy aiming at preparing the conditions for return of refugees from Chad.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Contributions for Eastern Chad and Darfur Funding overview in USD as at 31 August 2004			
Total revised requirements : USD 114,835,333			
Donor	Contributions 2004		
	Chad	Darfur	Total
Allocation from un/earmarked contributions through the Operational Reserve	(*) 10,000,000		10,000,000
African Union	60,000		60,000
Austria	121,803		121,803
Canada	1,484,855		1,484,855
Czech Republic	39,306		39,306
Denmark	1,331,115		1,331,115
European Commission	2,405,061		2,405,061
Estonia	39,160		39,160
Finland	248,756		248,756
France (**)	2,862,363		2,827,917
Germany	6,026,950		6,026,950
Italy	957,228		957,228
Japan	1,000,000		1,000,000
Liechtenstein	80,000		80,000
Luxembourg	121,803		121,803
Netherlands	5,554,550	1,111,000	6,665,550
New Zealand	636,943		636,943
Norway	1,011,561		1,011,561
Poland	24,067		24,067
Portugal	300,842		300,842
Spain	(***) 21,964		21,964
South Africa		32,592	
Sweden (****)	686,813		686,813
Switzerland	396,825		396,825
United Kingdom	1,865,672		1,865,672
United States of America	14,200,000		14,200,000
Private Sector	1,307,402		1,307,402
Carry over	1,257,050		1,257,050
TOTAL	54,042,089	1,143,592	55,153,089

(*) The following countries have provided UNHCR with unearmarked funds above USD 1 million: Netherlands, UK, Denmark, Norway, Canada, Switzerland, Ireland, Finland, Italy, Germany, Australia, Japan, France, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Korea. In addition, the United States has contributed USD 3 million to the Operational Reserve for emergencies in Africa.

(**) In addition, the Government of France has made in-country air transport available to the operation.

(***) Contributions from Spanish autonomous communities and other public administrations (channelled through España con ACNUR).

(****) In addition, the Government of Sweden has made an in-kind contribution of 10 trucks, workshop and spare parts and accommodation tents including equipment. This has an estimated value of USD 432,667.

**2004 revised Supplementary Budget Appeal
for Eastern Chad and Darfour
Overall requirements 1 January - 31 December 2004
(in US Dollars)**

	CHAD		DARFOUR / KHARTOUM			HQs		Total Supplementary Budget	Total Requirements AB + SB
	12 months Revised (1) (June)	Total 2004 Requirements	6 months Annual Budget allocation	6 months additional	6 months Total Requirements	Total Requirements			
Activities and Services	200,000 beneficiaries	300,000 beneficiaries							
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	5,502,417	12,894,556	1,612,891	2,689,816	4,302,707	-	15,584,372	17,197,263	
Community Services	2,318,549	3,200,000	70,000	130,000	200,000	-	3,330,000	3,400,000	
Crop Production	387,033	516,090	-	-	-	-	516,090	516,090	
Domestic Needs/ Household Support	4,260,525	8,000,000	681,460	583,523	1,264,983	-	8,583,523	9,264,983	
Education	800,226	3,500,000	-	-	-	-	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Food	280,153	350,000	10,800	3,200	14,000	-	353,200	364,000	
Forestry (Environment)	575,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Health/Nutrition	2,497,440	5,000,000	80,000	130,000	210,000	-	5,130,000	5,210,000	
Income Generation	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	
Legal Assistance / Protection	1,543,223	2,700,000	210,000	290,000	500,000	-	2,990,000	3,200,000	
Livestock/Animal Husbandry	214,194	400,000	-	-	-	-	400,000	400,000	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	5,849,178	8,000,000	171,540	538,460	710,000	-	8,538,460	8,710,000	
Sanitation	942,742	3,600,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	3,600,000	3,640,000	
Shelter / Other Infra- structure	5,171,709	11,000,000	40,000	60,000	100,000	-	11,060,000	11,100,000	
Transport / Logistics	15,155,229	26,500,000	548,971	51,029	600,000	-	26,551,029	27,100,000	
Water (non- agricultural)	4,470,646	8,000,000	190,000	-	190,000	-	8,000,000	8,190,000	
Total Operations	49,968,264	94,710,646	3,655,662	4,476,028	8,131,690	-	99,186,674	102,842,336	
Support Costs (7%) (*)	3,497,778	6,629,745	-	313,322	313,322	-	6,943,067	6,943,067	
Programme Support	2,367,250	3,452,420	144,338	576,588	720,926	876,584	4,905,592	5,049,930	
Grand Total	55,833,292	104,792,811	3,800,000	5,365,938	9,165,938	876,584	111,035,333	114,835,333	

(*) 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)

