

HIGHLIGHTS

380,249 total number of refugees registered and assisted by UNHCR in Chad

15,345 Kg of vegetable crops harvested by mixed groups of refugees and host communities

Prevention of statelessness: **51,515** birth certificates issued to refugees since June 2015

By country of origin

Country	Total Refugees
Sudan	304,650
CAR	66,909
Nigeria	7,337
COD	309
Others	1,044
Total	380,249

USD 162,7 million requested

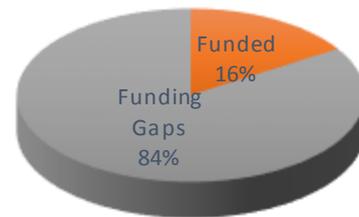
USD 25,6 million received

Others PoC

Lake Chad Region **60,958** IDPs, Returnees & TCN¹

Gore (South) **80,000**² Returnees

Chad Funding Update



■ Funded ■ Funding Gaps

UNHCR Presence

13 offices located in:

- Representation in N'Djamena (FO Bagasola)
- SO Iriba (FO Guereda, FO Amdjarass)
- SO Goz Beida (FO Koukou)
- SO Farchana (FO Hadjer-Hadid, FU Abéché)
- SO Gore (FO Maro, FO Haraze)

¹ CCCM Cluster data as of 12 April 2016

² Profiling is ongoing by IOM in Southern Chad

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Elections in Chad: On 21 April, the Chadian Constitutional Court confirmed the reelection of the current President Idriss Deby Itno with 59.9% of the votes, rejecting at the same time all the appeals filed by the opposition candidates. The elections were held on 10 April. Prior and throughout the process, UNHCR continuously sensitized the refugees on their rights and obligations as well as on the importance of maintaining the civil character of camps and not getting involved in the electoral processes.

UNHCR Management Attended the Training in Dakar

From 26 to 28 April 2016, the UNHCR Representative in Chad participated to the resources mobilization training organized and supported by the UNHCR Regional Office of Dakar, Senegal. During the 3-day training marked by interactive discussions UNHCR funding scheme, the participants got the opportunity to understand the PSFR approach and applied it to their own fundraising strategies which were reviewed. Following the training, the Representative had a donor briefing during which he made a presentation asking for support of the solar power energy system. Such project will reduce the operational costs and improve the services provided to refugees.

Accompanying Measures for Voluntary Repatriation: Following the request of hundreds of Central African (CAR) refugee families to voluntarily repatriate to their country of origin, the Head of the UNHCR Sub-Office Gore, in Southern Chad, met with the Government official to discuss measures to put in place to support them. The possibility of establishing a humanitarian corridor for safe return of refugees was discussed, since the border between the two countries is still officially closed. In addition, cross border meeting were held with the CAR official to discuss accompanying measures that UNHCR can adopt to facilitate their decision and provide reintegration assistance upon their return once the condition of safe return are met.

Mission of the Representative to Haraze: The UNHCR Representative and the Head of the Sub-Office Gore visited the Field Office of Haraze in Southeastern Chad from 04 to 06 April. This Field office oversees the protection and the assistance programmes for some 8,088 refugees from the Central African Republic, mainly hosted in the camp of Moyo, located at 115 km from the CAR border. Haraze is isolated during the raining season (June to November) from the rest of the country and only accessible by plane. Following the field consultation meetings in February/March, it was decided that Haraze will now be overseen by Gore for the sake of having all offices working on CAR refugees under the same structure. The visit formalized this decision and was an opportunity for the Representative and the Head of SO Goré to meet with partners, refugee leaders and local authorities and discuss various aspects of the operation. The Representative also met with UNHCR staff to discuss their living and working conditions in this difficult environment.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The closure of the border in the South and in the Lake Chad Region continues to affect cross-border movements, and has a negative impact on socio-economic activities such as trade of goods and cattle. In the Lake Chad Region, the Government renewed the State of Emergency to continue the fight against Boko Haram for another six months.

The search for durable solutions for Chadian returnees from CAR remain a challenge as the Government five-year action plan for the reintegration of the returnees is yet to be launched due to the lack of funding.

UNHCR continues its advocacy efforts for the Chadian parliament to pass the national asylum law. The challenge remains the short term of line ministers in office as a result of frequent ministerial reshuffling which impedes the advocacy process.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

UNHCR works closely with the Chadian Government to provide international protection and coordinate assistance and durable solutions to refugees in the country. The Commission National d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR) is UNHCR's main Government counterpart.

UNHCR Chad collaborates with UN agencies (WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO and IOM in particular) to assist the refugee populations in eastern, southern and western Chad. UNHCR works directly with 17 national and international NGOs partners throughout the country. They are ACRA, AIRD, BASE, CSSI, IRC, JRS, RET, CORD, APLFT, APSELPA, ADERBA, MSF-Suisse, LWF, HIAS, IMC, CRT, SECADEV, ADES, CARE.

In Southern Chad, UNHCR has signed a MoU with five (5) decentralized State structures at the local level (Regional and Departmental Hydraulic, Agriculture and Livestock) for their involvement in preliminary phase of the pilot projects to transform the camps into villages, as part of UNHCR's out of camp policy.

PROTECTION

UNHCR Chad's key protection priorities remain the access to quality primary education for refugee children, child protection, and strengthening the SGBV prevention and the response mechanisms.

Profiling of the refugee population: As of 30 April 2016, the UNHCR operation in Chad counts 380,249 refugees. The refugees originate from Sudan – 80.12% (304,650); CAR – 17.60% (66,909); Nigeria - 1.93% (7,337) and other countries 0.35% (1,353). Overall, 42% are adults and 58% minors, 56% of the refugee population are women, 69% of women are heads of households and 0.5% of minors are heads of household.

Prevention of statelessness: Despite UNHCR's advocacy efforts with the Chadian Government to promulgate the decree setting the inter-ministerial committee for the issuance of national identification card to returnees, the adoption of the law is still pending. In the absence of the law, UNHCR has been working with the local authority to renew the expired documents, to issue the birth certificates and identification cards to returnees adult and children.

Documentation for Sudanese and CAR refugees: Since the promulgation of the decree enforcing issuance of birth certificate to refugee children born in Chad was adopted in March 2015, so far 51,515 birth certificates have been issued out of 141,877 children in need of birth certificates. UNHCR is working with the local authority to provide documentation to all refugees.

Protection Cluster Strategy Workshop – Ndjamena 28 Avril 2016: The cluster members in N'Djamena and Basagola, which covers the Lake Region, as well as some representatives from the South and East participated to a one-day workshop to elaborate the national protection strategy for the Protection cluster). The workshop participants crafted the basis for a common understanding of the definition of 'protection in humanitarian settings', analyzed the national protection risks situation and elaborated the plan of action for the clusters members. Participatory in its nature, the workshop benefited of presentations from different actors and field and joint analysis which led to the definition of common protection priorities, objectives, and results for the protection cluster members.

Out-of-camps strategy- Eastern Chad 18-21 April: A joint UNHCR mission with the partners CNARR, JRS, SECADEV and HIAS, as well as local authorities (*Prefet* and *Sous-Prefet*), was carried out in different refugees hosting villages. This mission assessed the living condition of the refugees settled in the villages in order to allow more refugees to eventually settle there. The members of the mission met with the local population and the refugees to discuss their cohabitation situation, their protection and socio-economic needs as well as their priority needs in term of basic infrastructures. Finally, both population were sensitized on peaceful coexistence mechanisms.

Bagasola – Training for the Joint Multi National Force on the MRM (monitoring and reporting mechanism) and humanitarian principles 18 – 21 April 2016. A joint UNICEF and OCHA training, supported by UNHCR, has been organized for the JMNF officers in Bagasola in order to introduce the main child protection principles and children rights especially in the context of armed violence. A specific focus has been put on the six (6) graves violations related to the armed conflict. This training has been organized in

response to the reported high level of circulation of arms in the IDPs areas, and therefore to avoid exposure of children to main risks associated to a significant number of security sources and armed groups and safeguard the dignity, safety and fundamental rights of children.

Protection Mainstreaming Information Session – Ndjamena - 7 April 2016: An initial session was organized for the seven (7) cluster coordinators, co-leads and facilitators in N'Djamena in order to start thinking on how to best contextualize and incorporate the fundamental principles of protection, dignity, safety and avoid causing harm, as well as accountability, participation, empowerment and meaningful access to services in the humanitarian response in Chad. Main recommendations have been shared with the inter-cluster coordination and a chronogram of actions has been elaborated to follow on their implementation in the next trimester. Trainings will be conducted with the support of UNHCR and OCHA in the Lake Region, South and Eastern part of Chad in order to support the field operations on the appropriation and implementation of these main principles in their respective humanitarian sector.

Cluster Shelter/ CRI/ Camp Coordination Camp Management: The Cluster's strategy was finalized and shared with all the relevant stakeholders. The main objective of the Cluster's strategy is to strengthen its emergency response while searching for durable solutions for all displaced persons. The capacity building of national actors is at the heart of the strategy. An easy-to-use Rapid Assessment Form was established with the objective to develop basic profiles of displacement areas that give a quick overview of approximate numbers of displaced persons, number of host population, reason of displacement, assistance provided, sectorial needs, etc. The majority of the humanitarian actors in the Lake Region were trained to use the form.

EDUCATION

The third trimester for the school year 2015/2016 is ongoing. This term marks the end of the academic year, and is a decisive term for student taking the national examination (BEF and BAC). The Biometric registration for the June 2016 exam shows an increase attendance from previous year. UNHCR and partners works with several educational authority to set up exam centers and sub-centers accessible to refugee in camps. It will reduce the logistical constraint of student during the exam period.

Eastern Chad: Face with limited funding for the construction of new schools aiming at reducing the number of students in classroom, UNHCR adopted a refugee community mobilization strategy. This allowed refugee to participate in construction activities such as fabricating bricks and elevating walls. During the month of April, 14 classrooms are under construction by refugees in the camps and communities of Farchana, Bredjing, and Treguine. The construction of the classrooms will finish in May 2016.



Refugee building school in Eastern Chad, April 2016. @UNHCR

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

UNHCR continues its Resettlement Programme with a submissions target in 2016 of 5,098 individuals (1,512 cases). As of 30 April 2016, a total of 626 refugees (203 cases) were referred to the regional office for review, 985 refugees (276 cases) have been submitted to resettlement countries by the regional office and 27 refugees (4 families) have departed to resettlement countries. The submission constitute 19% of UNHCR target for 2016.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Since 2014, the targeted exercised for food distribution has been implemented in 7 camps and 2 sites in Chad. Presently, the average rations distributed in the camps by categories are: very poor: 1900 kcal Poor: 1400 kcal middle income: 800 Kcal, wealthy 400 Kcal. The camps with no targeted exercised receive 800kcal per day.

Faced with financial constraint, a recent proposal by the WFP aims at further rationalizing food rations based on livelihood zones and targeting. On one hand, it will increase the food distribution in northeastern area of Chad. As such, the refugees living in the camps covered by the Iriba Sub Office (Ourécassoni, Iridimi, Touloum, Amnaback, Kounougou, Mile) would receive 69% of the full ration, or 1440 Kcal/d/p; on the other hand, it will reduce food rations for refugees living in the camps covered by Farchana to 39%, or 813 kcal/d/p. Finally, those of Goz-Beida and the south will continue with the targeted distribution (very poor 87% Poor: 47 Middle: 39% and Wealthy: 31%).

The UNHCR/WFP/NGO partners **Joint Assessment Mission (JAM)** is ongoing. The teams have completed their field visit in 11 camps and surrounded villages of southern and eastern Chad. Their goal is to assess the food and nutrition situation of these populations, analyze the finding against those of 2012/2013 JAM as well as evaluate the relevance of the two agencies joint programmes for refugees' self-reliance and integration of food assistance toward refugee empowerment. The first part of the mission, the data collection, is finished and the report will be presented to the stakeholders next month.

WATER AND SANITATION

During the reporting period in the **southern camps**, activities have been focused on strengthening refugee water committees, monitoring of water quality, promotion of good hygiene knowledge and behaviors; and supporting family latrines construction. Regular meetings have been held with refugees to address together any challenge faced in recovery cost and/or water point rehabilitation.

The continued maintenance of water supply network in Sudanese refugee camps is one of the main activities conducted by UNHCR and implementing partners, who have also been working with the refugees for implementation of water recovery systems in different camps, particularly in Goz Amir and Farchana. Refugees are encouraged to be more involved in each step of water supply system. Hygiene and environmental health campaigns have also been carried out in each camp.

Meanwhile, UNHCR continues its advocacy for the **new Solar Water Energy Initiative** for Eastern Chad, which will allow for water pumps to be run by solar energy instead of the costly, generator-run motors currently in use. The Representative presented this project to several donors, including Nigeria, Denmark, UBA and Ecobank on 29 April in Dakar. The audience was receptive of the proposal and further follow-up at N'djamena level will be conducted during the month of May.

LIVELIHOOD

In Iriba, East Chad: Refugees are facing a double constraint; the restriction of movement beyond 5 km from the camps and the reduction of food ration. New activities have emerged such as gathering of wild foods and frequent wood collection for both domestic use and sale. However, within the allocated space provided, in Amdjarass, 862 beneficiary harvested 15,345 kg of vegetable farming (Rockets, turnip, onion, pepper, sweet potatoes, watermelons, carrots and tomatoes) in different areas of production.

In the south, the partner FLM is reviewing the submission of the 12,174 request for agricultural tools, 731 application for the development of micro trade project as well as the 2,298 small ruminant and poultry projects to benefit the poor and very poor social economic categories of refugees. These application will be studied by a joint committee for possible funding support.

In preparation of the agricultural 2016 campaign that just started, 4,000 refugee producers have been identified as part of the mix group (refugees and host population) to cultivate the 12,716 ha of land acquired for

the agricultural production. This initial work allow to plan for the quantity of seeds and agricultural kits to be bought. It will also serve as a basis to calculating and estimating the agricultural production in order to measure the results.

FUNDING

UNHCR is grateful for the donors who generously contributed to the Chad Operation in 2016:

- Canada
- European Union
- France
- Germany
- Priv Donors
Netherlands
- Priv Donors Qatar
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- UN Prog On
HIV/AIDS
- United States of America

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Priv Donors Spain (16 M) | Canada (16 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | Germany (13 M)

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