

CHAD

Working environment

The context

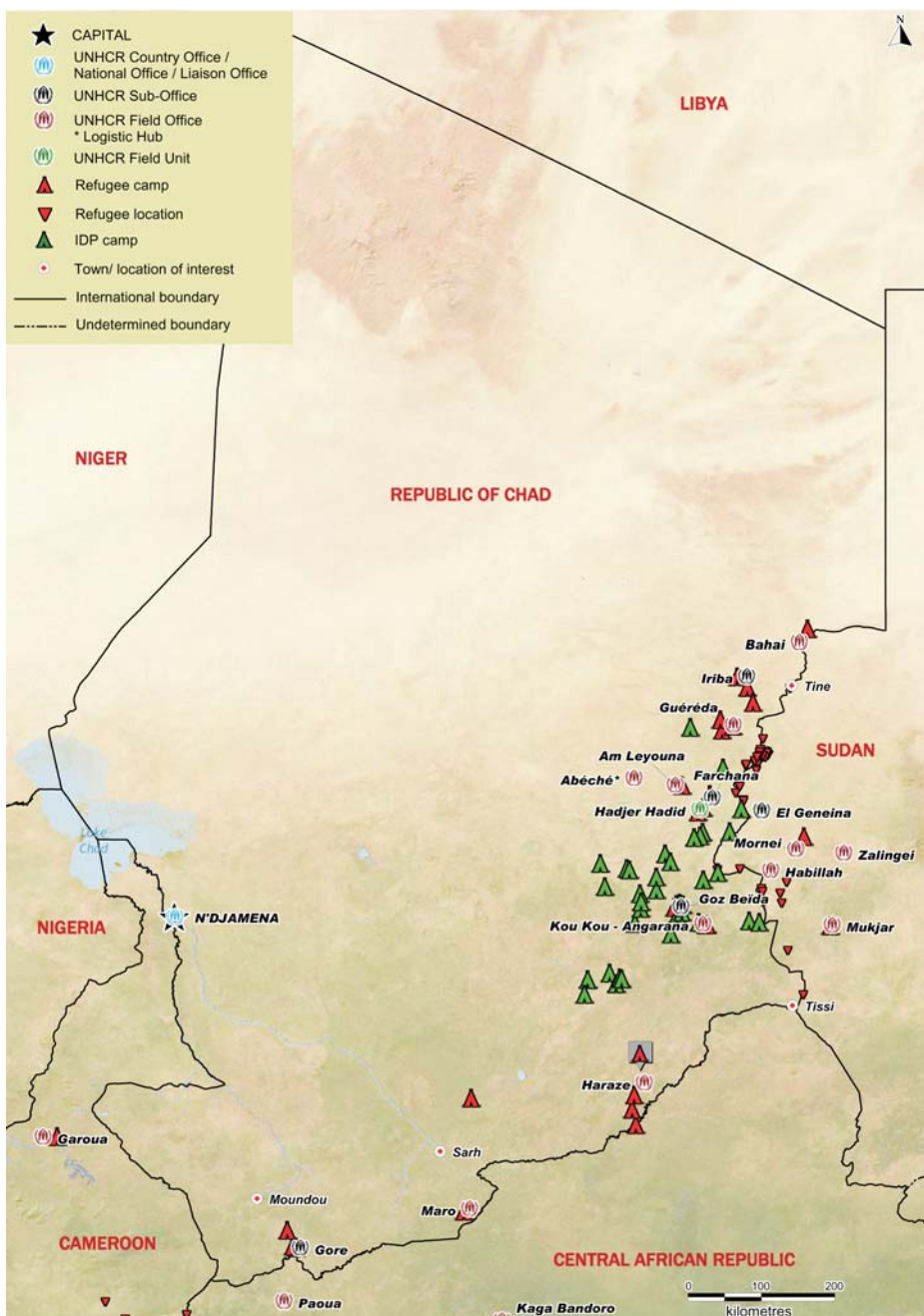
A strengthening of relations between Chad and the Sudan in early 2010 has led to a dramatic improvement in security in eastern Chad. The deployment of a joint Chadian-Sudanese border monitoring force has largely prevented cross-border incursions by rebel groups from either side. However, the majority of the 264,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad are reluctant to return home owing to the continuing instability in Darfur.

Furthermore, with the political situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) still volatile, some 64,000 refugees from that country see little prospect for return. Indeed, UNHCR has had to relocate one refugee camp, Daha, away from the border to ensure the refugees' safety.

Some 130,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are also in need of protection in Chad. UNHCR continues to monitor the 50,000 IDPs who have returned to their areas of origin in 2011. Returning IDPs are being escorted to their villages and receive reintegration packages. UNHCR is also providing regular assistance to those who have not yet returned home.

The needs

The working environment in Chad is extremely challenging due to the lack of local infrastructure and the scarcity of natural resources, particularly in the east. Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, and the presence of large numbers of refugees exacerbates the pressure on natural resources. Measures to reduce this pressure are therefore indispensable. While no large-scale influxes are expected, refugee populations continue to grow due to the natural birth rate, and



Planning figures for Chad

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2012		DEC 2012 - JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Central African Rep.	75,000	70,000	79,000	74,000	83,000	78,000
	Sudan	288,000	274,000	281,000	281,000	253,000	253,000
	Various	300	300	400	400	500	500
Asylum-seekers	Various	100	100	50	50	50	50
Returnees (refugees)	Chad	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
IDPs	Chad	130,000	130,000	80,000	80,000	30,000	30,000
Returnees (IDPs)	Chad	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	30,000	30,000
Total		548,400	529,400	495,450	490,450	401,550	396,550

given the restricted opportunities for voluntary repatriation, total refugee numbers remain high.

Assuring the security of refugees, IDPs, and humanitarian workers in Chad will remain a priority in 2012. Despite the overall improvement in security in eastern Chad in 2011, localized incidents of banditry remain a problem. In 2011, the United Nations-supported Chadian security force, *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS), has been instrumental in ensuring security in and around refugee camps and protecting convoys of returning IDPs. Since the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Chad and in the Central African Republic (MINURCAT) in 2010, the presence of DIS has been essential in order to generate respect for the rule of law, prevent the recruitment of children into armed groups, and reduce the number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence in and around refugee camps.

The search for durable solutions for refugees and IDPs remains one of the main priorities for UNHCR in Chad. However, since prospects for the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese and CAR refugees are bleak for the time being, and the number of resettled refugees remains low, the provision of life-saving food, water, health services and sanitation continues to be essential, especially in eastern Chad. In southern Chad, UNHCR is focusing on improving self-reliance and livelihoods. The provision of education, meanwhile, is proving to be of



Sudanese refugee women attending school in Bredjing camp in eastern Chad.

critical importance in protecting youths from forced recruitment and in preventing early marriage among girls.

Strategy and activities

In 2012 and 2013, UNHCR will promote the security of Sudanese refugees while ensuring that their basic needs are met, particularly with regard to potable water and health care. With the prospects for repatriation in 2012 looking unlikely for Sudanese refugees, UNHCR will continue to promote self-reliance and livelihood activities among them.

Amidst continuing instability in the Central African Republic, UNHCR will focus on ensuring that Central African

Main objectives and targets for 2012

Favourable protection environment

- Laws and policies are developed and strengthened.
 - ⌚ Some 50 per cent of laws and policies related to refugees are consistent with international standards.
 - ⌚ Some 60 per cent of laws and policies related to IDPs are consistent with international standards.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- The standard of registration and profiling is improved or maintained.
 - ⌚ All members of the population of concern are registered on an individual basis.
- Civil-registration and civil-status documentation is strengthened.
 - ⌚ Some 85 per cent of children under 12 months of age have been issued with birth certificates by the authorities.

Security from violence and exploitation

- The protection of children is strengthened.
 - ⌚ At least 50 per cent of adolescents participate in targeted programmes arranged by UNHCR or its partners.
 - ⌚ All identified unaccompanied or separated children have access to Best Interest Determination (BID) procedures.
- The risk of sexual and gender-based violence is reduced and the quality of the response to it is improved.
 - ⌚ All survivors of sexual violence identified receive material assistance and legal support.

Basic needs and services

- Refugees have optimal access to education.
 - ⌚ Some 95 per cent of Sudanese refugees aged between 6 and 11 years are enrolled in primary education.
- The nutritional well-being of the population of concern is improved.
 - ⌚ The prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months is reduced to 4 per cent.
- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
 - ⌚ An average of 19 litres of potable water per person per day is available for the majority of refugees.
- The health status of the population is improved.
 - ⌚ All people of concern have access to primary health care.
 - ⌚ The under-five mortality rate is less than 0.6 deaths/1000/month.
- The population of concern has sufficient supplies of basic and domestic items.
 - ⌚ All women receive sanitary supplies.
- Shelters and infrastructure are established, improved or maintained.
 - ⌚ More than half of households live in adequate dwellings.

Durable solutions

- The potential for resettlement is realized.
 - ⌚ The majority of CAR refugees submitted for resettlement depart for third countries.

UNHCR's presence in 2012

□ Number of offices	12
□ Total staff	414
International	72
National	298
JPOs	2
UNVs	36
Consultants	6

refugees benefit from improved self-reliance and livelihood activities in 2012-2013. Together with national and international NGO partners, UNHCR aims to help these refugees become more self-reliant, with livelihood activities and microfinance schemes targeting the most vulnerable. UNHCR will continue to pursue the resettlement of the most vulnerable Central African refugees.

Where appropriate, refugees in urban areas will be helped with education programmes and small cash grants.

UNHCR will continue to protect IDPs, including the 130,000 who remain displaced, as well as to monitor those who have returned or will do so in 2012. It will advocate that the Government take the lead in reintegration efforts, particularly by enhancing security and providing basic social services in areas of return.

Since malnutrition remains a problem among refugees in Chad, current programmes to combat malnutrition will continue into 2012. In addition, UNHCR will implement programmes to prevent HIV and AIDS, including through the training of medical staff and sensitization campaigns.

Access to primary and secondary education for the refugees will remain a top priority in 2012-2013. Activities here will include the construction of classrooms, as well as training of teachers.

To ease the pressure on natural resources, UNHCR will ensure access to domestic energy, whilst continuing to provide more solar cookers and improved stoves to reduce the consumption of firewood. For reforestation programmes, UNHCR will provide tools and seeds to refugees.

○ Constraints

The security situation in northern CAR remains unpredictable, and therefore small

inflows of refugees into southern Chad are expected in 2012. Meanwhile, the volatile situation in Darfur continues to limit the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees. Many IDPs cite lack of existing infrastructure and insecurity in areas of return as reasons for preferring to remain on IDP sites for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the challenging natural environment poses problems for supplying drinking water to refugees in the east, increasing the risk of disease in camps.

Organization and implementation

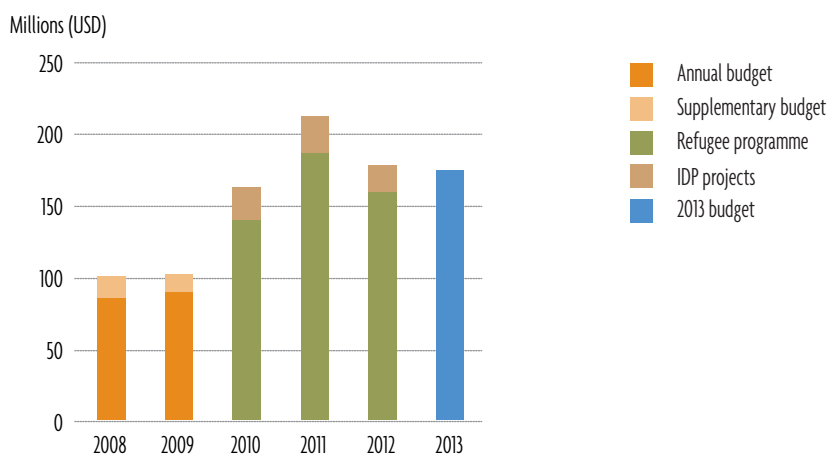
○ Coordination

UN joint programming will be reinforced in 2012, particularly with WFP, UNICEF and UNFPA. UNHCR will continue its strong relationship with development agencies such as the *Agence française de coopération*, the European Union and UNDP. Close relations and cooperation will be developed with national ministries, in particular those dealing with water, the environment and education. Partnership agreements with national and international NGOs will be renewed and strengthened.

Financial information

UNHCR's budget has risen steadily since 2007 owing to the rise in the number of Sudanese and CAR refugees. The increase in the refugee population has been the result of small influxes, as well as high birth rates in camps. The 2012 comprehensive needs have been estimated at USD 176.9 million, of which USD 159.4 million are for refugee requirements and USD 17.5 million to cover the protection and assistance of IDPs.

UNHCR's budget in Chad 2008 – 2013



2012 UNHCR Budget in Chad (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
International and regional instruments	164,284	256,734	421,018
Law and policy	575,266	226,734	802,001
National administrative framework	188,736	0	188,736
Access to legal assistance	1,703,511	855,101	2,558,612
Public attitude towards people of concern	477,142	0	477,142
Subtotal	3,108,938	1,338,570	4,447,508
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	258,736	0	258,736
Registration and profiling	1,575,190	98,367	1,673,557
Refugee status determination	39,944	0	39,944
Individual documentation	605,878	0	605,878
Civil registration and civil status documentation	684,613	0	684,613
Subtotal	3,164,361	98,367	3,262,728
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from crime	7,017,472	103,367	7,120,839
Prevention of and response to SGBV	2,971,363	2,315,203	5,286,566
Non-arbitrary detention	750,906	0	750,906
Protection of children	1,837,767	0	1,837,767
Subtotal	12,577,508	2,418,570	14,996,078
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	16,013,514	0	16,013,514
Reproductive health and HIV services	3,714,740	0	3,714,740
Nutrition	3,779,879	0	3,779,879
Food security	2,347,679	0	2,347,679
Water	6,301,463	0	6,301,463
Sanitation and hygiene	6,149,331	0	6,149,331
Shelter and infrastructure	13,277,246	3,891,836	17,169,082
Access to energy	12,220,982	0	12,220,982
Basic domestic and hygiene items	5,343,613	483,267	5,826,881
Services for people with specific needs	3,310,455	356,734	3,667,189
Education	16,291,523	0	16,291,523
Subtotal	88,750,427	4,731,837	93,482,264
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	1,937,862	465,101	2,402,964
Co-existence with local communities	2,521,755	496,734	3,018,490
Natural resources and shared environment	6,460,653	1,533,469	7,994,121
Self-reliance and livelihoods	9,300,617	2,192,136	11,492,752
Subtotal	20,220,887	4,687,440	24,908,327
Durable solutions			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	241,426	98,367	339,793
Voluntary return	1,682,908	646,836	2,329,744
Reintegration	0	295,101	295,101
Integration	251,426	0	251,426
Resettlement	2,847,418	0	2,847,418
Subtotal	5,023,177	1,040,304	6,063,481
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	433,691	0	433,691
Camp management and coordination	2,315,878	178,367	2,494,245
Donor relations	1,415,558	403,469	1,819,026
Subtotal	4,165,126	581,836	4,746,962
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	19,703,114	2,531,330	22,234,444
Operations management, coordination and support	2,680,608	123,367	2,803,975
Subtotal	22,383,721	2,654,697	25,038,418
Total	159,394,146	17,551,621	176,945,767
2011 Revised budget	184,142,953	24,806,769	208,949,722

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 Sociale de Koba

Africare

African Initiative for Relief and Development

Association pour la promotion des libertés fondamentales au Tchad

Bureau d'Appui Santé et l'Environnement

Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere

Association Tchadienne pour le Développement

Cooperazione Internazionale

Christian Outreach 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

OXFAM Intermon

Secours Catholique pour le Développement Tchad Solaire

Tchad Solaire

Others

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (BMZ-GIZ)

Operational partners

Government agencies

The Ministry of the Interior, through the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR)*

Ministries of Agriculture

Education

Health

Planning

Water Resources

NGOs

Action Contre la Faim

Agence Française de Développement

Christian Children Fund

Médecins sans frontières (Netherlands, France, Spain, Switzerland, Luxembourg)

LWF

Others

CICR

FAO

ILO

IOM

OCHA

UNAIDS

UNDP

UNFPA

UNICEF

UNV

WFP

WHO