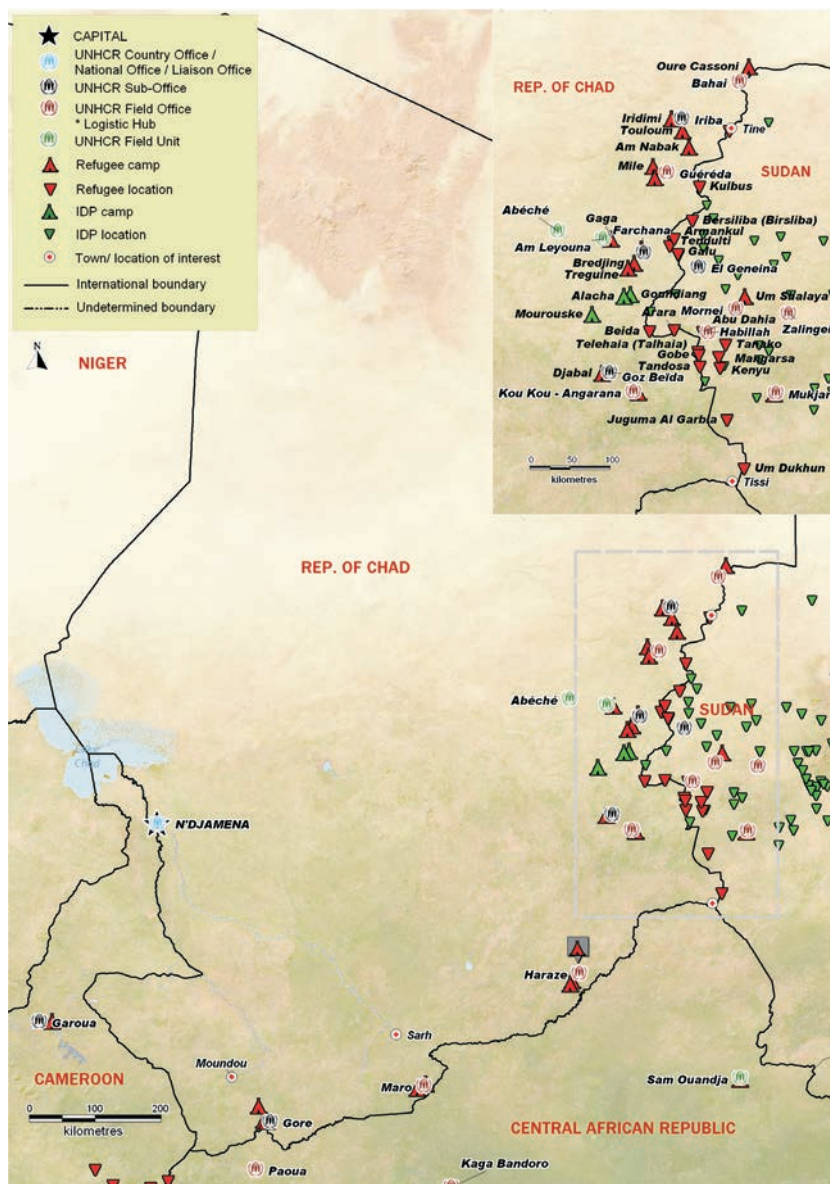


# CHAD

## Operational highlights

- In 2011, UNHCR's operation in Chad protected and assisted 281,000 refugees from Sudan, 54,500 from the Central African Republic (CAR) and 500 from Libya, as well as 131,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- Insecure conditions in the CAR compelled UNHCR to relocate 4,500 refugees from Doha to a safer location away from the border.
- After several years of advocacy by UNHCR, Chad ratified the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) - an important milestone in the protection of IDPs' rights. UNHCR has also advocated for the incorporation of the Convention in national legislation.
- UNHCR assisted more than 6,600 IDPs to return to their villages of origin, providing them with transportation, non-food items (NFIs), access to land, and protection.
- The UN-supported Chadian security force, *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS), proved a vital presence in deterring banditry in the east and south. The security force ensured the humanitarian and civilian nature of the camps, intervened in cases of crime or sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and provided escorts for humanitarian workers.
- UNHCR increased the access of Sudanese refugees affected by HIV/AIDS to anti-retroviral drugs, from 60 per cent in 2010 to 80 per cent in 2011, by strengthening cooperation with the Ministry of Health and other partners.
- Some 18,800 Sudanese refugees received UNHCR assistance to begin agricultural activities in 2011. The



refugees were given access to land (17,300 hectares were acquired in 2011), seeds and tools. Veterinary clinics maintained the health of 78,000 livestock.

## Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Sudan	298,300	281,300	56	61
	Central African Rep.	67,400	54,600	54	61
	Libya	500	-	-	-
	Various	270	270	36	33
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Various	170	170	25	18
<b>IDPs</b>	Chad	124,000	124,000	-	-
<b>Returns (IDPs)</b>	Chad	7,000	6,600	-	-
<b>Returns (refugees)</b>	Various	80	80	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>497,720</b>	<b>467,020</b>		

## | Working environment |

Chad remained calm in 2011, with trouble-free presidential and municipal elections. The presence of the Chad-Sudan joint military force and the DIS helped reduce insecurity in the east. Nevertheless, opportunities for Sudanese refugees to return home remained limited due to violence in Darfur.

The improvement in security enabled 7,400 IDPs to return to their villages of origin in 2011. Of the returnees, 6,600 received UNHCR assistance. However, many IDPs preferred not to return due to the poor socio-economic conditions and lack of basic services in their areas of origin.

Violent clashes between Central African and Chadian armed groups in northern CAR caused an influx of 1,000 new arrivals into Chad. In addition, more than 500 refugees and 85,000 Chadian migrants arrived in northern Chad, during the violence in Libya. The costs of running the assistance programme for Libyan refugees and returning Chadian migrants in northern Chad were very high, due to the remoteness of the region.

## | Achievements and impact |

- *Main objectives and targets*
- UNHCR's main objective in Chad was to provide life-saving assistance to refugees, with associated programmes covering the water, shelter, health services and education sectors. UNHCR also focused on increasing the self-reliance of CAR refugees and facilitating the voluntary return of IDPs. The aim was to alleviate the ever-growing pressure on natural resources and to ensure the safety and protection of all people of concern.

### Favourable protection environment

- Thanks to UNHCR's advocacy, the Government pledged to adopt the draft national law on asylum in 2012, and issued a decree on the functions of the *Commission*

*Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR)*, formally establishing an administrative body to manage applications by asylum-seekers, refugees and returnees. In southern Chad, an improvement in refugee and host community relations was observed thanks to campaigns promoting peaceful coexistence and the strengthening of joint committees. No cases of *refoulement* were reported in 2011.

### Fair protection processes

- UNHCR succeeded in involving the authorities in issuing birth certificates for refugee children born in the south, overcoming their previous reluctance to do so. Thanks to sensitization campaigns conducted by UNHCR, refugees too are now approaching the authorities for birth certificates.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR's main objective in Chad was to provide life-saving assistance to refugees, with associated programmes covering the water, shelter, health services and education sectors. UNHCR also focused on increasing the self-reliance of CAR refugees and facilitating the voluntary return of IDPs. The aim was to alleviate the ever-growing pressure on natural resources and to ensure the safety and protection of all people of concern.

### Basic needs and services

- To improve access to education for Sudanese refugees, UNHCR constructed and rehabilitated classrooms and supplied children with school materials. Primary school attendance grew by 23 per cent between 2010-2011 in certain camps, and 75 per cent of teachers received training during the year. More than 6,700 people benefited from literacy classes and 2,900 children took English classes - six times more than in 2010.

A Sudanese refugee builds a new wall to extend her house in Oure Cassoni camp.



- UNHCR assisted returning IDPs with transportation, NFIs and shelter construction kits. It also dug wells and constructed school buildings and shelters for people with specific needs. All IDPs with special vulnerabilities were receiving assistance by the end of the year. This was a marked improvement from 2010, when only 27 per cent of persons with disabilities, 60 per cent of people with psychosocial needs and 66 per cent of older persons received assistance.
- In the south, UNHCR organized HIV information campaigns that reached more than 23,000 refugees and helped to reduce stigmatization and encourage HIV testing. UNHCR gave assistance to all HIV-positive individuals and implemented prevention of mother-to-child transmission programmes in all camps. The construction of operating theatres in Maro and Haraze camps allowed surgical interventions where previously refugees had to be referred to hospitals 50-100 km away from the camps. In the east, crude and under-five mortality rates were reduced thanks to improvements in the availability of drugs, greater vaccination coverage and training of medical staff.
- UNHCR increased the average supply of potable water for Sudanese refugees from 12 litres per person per day in 2010, to 13 in 2011, by upgrading the water system and constructing boreholes, small dams and water tanks.

### Community participation and self-management

- In the south, UNHCR focused on improving the CAR refugees' self-reliance, especially by providing greater access to land, of which another 6,800 hectares were acquired in 2011. This enabled refugees to cover 57 per cent of their nutritional needs. UNHCR also supported microfinance projects and training for income-generating activities.
- Sensitization campaigns increased the participation of women in community structures, both in the east and south. In the east, women's representation in these structures is now equal to that of men.
- To reduce environmental degradation, UNHCR distributed more than 15,000 solar cookers, 9,000 tonnes of firewood and 170,000 litres of kerosene to refugees in the east. This also helped reduce the risks for women and girls collecting firewood. UNHCR conducted environmental awareness campaigns to reach over 82,000 refugees, resulting in a more efficient use of resources.

### Durable solutions

- UNHCR assisted 6,600 IDPs to return voluntarily to their villages of origin in 2011, and helped those choosing to integrate locally. Plots of land were given to returnees in Assoungha and Koukou, and to those opting for local integration in Aradid.
- As prospects for voluntary repatriation remained bleak for refugees from the CAR, UNHCR promoted their self-reliance and resettlement when possible. Of the 258 individuals submitted for resettlement, 141 departed for their new homes during 2011. In the urban context, UNHCR provided information to refugees on their countries of origin to enable them to make informed

decisions on voluntary repatriation. Ten Congolese refugees opted for voluntary repatriation in 2011.

### External relations

- UNHCR worked to increase the visibility of the Chad operation in 2011, launching a Facebook page and organizing field missions for donors. Journalism workshops were organized for refugees, and a donor-sponsored short film and photo project sought to increase interest in the operation.

### Logistics and operational support

- UNHCR supplied 37,000 tonnes of NFIs and food items and 14,000 litres of water to people of concern in 2011. It installed nine new fuel tanks, which permitted operations to continue smoothly during the rainy season. The UN Humanitarian Air Service made it possible for UNHCR staff to reach the remote refugee camps.

### Constraints

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, where the lack of infrastructure seriously hampers UNHCR's efforts to assist and protect populations of concern. The logistical costs of the operation have remained extremely high due to the lack of road networks or available transportation systems. In the east, the harsh, arid climate and lack of firewood have posed enormous challenges to supplying refugees with drinking water and fuel. In the south, access to the refugee camps was limited for six months per year due to the rainy season. Inadequacies in law enforcement and judicial capacity have also hampered UNHCR's progress in curbing SGBV and violence against children. Cultural practices, including early marriage and child labour, have hindered efforts to increase school enrolment, especially at the secondary level. The Chadian Government kept the group resettlement programme for Sudanese refugees on hold during 2011.

### Financial information

Requirements grew in 2011 due to the arrival in Chad of refugees from the CAR, and natural growth in the population of refugees in the east and south. Against total requirements for 2011 of USD 207.2 million, the operation received only 52 per cent of the funds required. Major gaps occurred in secondary education, where only 3 per cent of eligible children were enrolled. The infrastructure of certain health centres, some of which have had plastic-sheet roofs and walls for 10 years, could not be improved, and many still lacked basic materials and equipment.

### Organization and implementation

#### UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	<b>13</b>
□ Total staff	<b>423</b>
International	71
National	316
JPOs	2
UNVs	34



UNHCR's operational structure in Chad consists of the Country Office in N'Djamena; four sub-offices in Iriba, Farchana, Goz Beida and Goré; five field offices in Guéréda, Bahai, Koukou, Haraze, and Maro; two field units in Amleyouna and Hadjer Hadid; and a logistical hub in Abéché.

### Working with others

UNHCR reduced the number of its implementing partners from 37 in 2010, to 29 in 2011 to improve efficiency. Resources were allocated to build the capacity of these partners, particularly national NGOs, to create a more sustainable approach to assisting people of concern in Chad. UNHCR reinforced its relationships with line ministries (especially for health, the environment and water-related issues) and worked closely with CNARR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO and development actors.

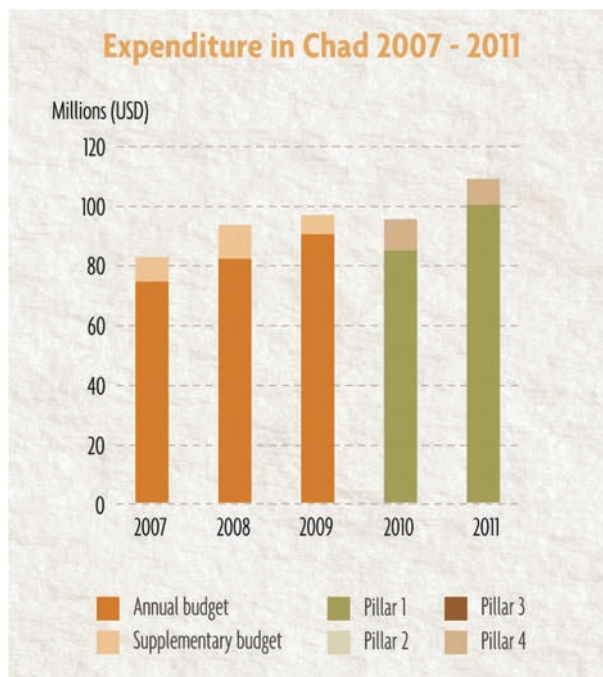
### Overall assessment

The DIS security force, supported by a joint UNHCR-UNDP-Chadian Government programme, played a significant role in maintaining the civilian and humanitarian nature of refugee camps and protecting humanitarian staff.

In the south, UNHCR succeeded in increasing access to land for CAR refugees to help improve their nutritional self-sufficiency. UNHCR also made plans to provide more assistance to CAR refugees in Yaroungou in 2012, where health indicators have deteriorated.

### Unmet Needs

- Refugee health centres in certain camps in the east and south were still made of plastic sheeting after 10 years in existence. Strong winds require the constant rebuilding of temporary structures, which is proving more costly in the long run than building permanent structures.
- The planned programme to reduce anaemia among CAR refugees could not be implemented. As a result, anaemia levels remained unacceptably high in all camps in the south (65 per cent among under-fives, and 37 per cent among women of reproductive age).
- UNHCR was unable to supply or construct 25 boreholes, 20 manual pumps, 15 spare part kits and 5 backup generators in eastern Chad. This meant that the supply target of 15 litres of water per person per day in 2011, could not be reached. Plans to build 10 wells for the local community could not be carried out either, impeding efforts to promote peaceful coexistence.
- Despite some improvements in 2011, schools for refugees in the east and south still lacked infrastructure, desks and chairs, books and teaching materials. Children continued to sit in crowded rooms on worn-out rugs or on hard, sandy soil.



- UNHCR could not construct shelters for 50 per cent of the IDPs in eastern Chad.
- Assistance for refugees and asylum-seekers with disabilities in urban areas remained very limited.

### Partners

#### Implementing partners

**Government agencies:** *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR)*

**NGOs:** African Initiative for Relief and Development, Africare, USA, *Agence d'aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement*, *Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad*, *Association pour le Développement Economique et Social du Département de Kobé*, *Association Tchadienne pour le Développement (CHORA)*, *Associazione di Cooperazione Rurale in Africa e America Latina*, *Bureau d'Appui Santé et Environnement*, CARE Canada, *Centre de Support en Santé Internationale au Tchad*, Christian Outreach Relief and Development, UK, *Comité d'Aide Médicale*, *Cooperazione Internazionale*, Italy, *Croix Rouge Tchadienne*, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)*, Eirene International, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, USA, Intermon-OXFAM, International Medical Corps, UK, International Rescue Committee, Internews, INTERSOS, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation, Switzerland, *Première Urgence*, *Secours Catholique pour le Développement, Tchad*, *Solidarités International, Tchad Solaire*

**Others:** UNVs

#### Operational partners

**Government agencies:** Ministries of the Interior, Public Security, Environment, Health, Water, Foreign Affairs, Immigration and Justice, *Coordination Nationale d'Appui à la Force Internationale*

**NGOs:** *Action Contre la Faim*, *Agence Française de Développement*, Christian Children's Fund, *Entente des Églises et Missions Évangéliques du Tchad*, Feed the Children, International Relief and Development, Islamic Relief, *Médecins Sans Frontières* (France, Holland, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland), Oxfam GB, Refugee Education Trust, Save the Children UK, SOS Kinderdorf, World Concern

**Others:** ICRC, IFRC, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP

## Budget, income and expenditure in Chad | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>182,346,557</b>	<b>24,806,769</b>	<b>207,153,326</b>
Income from contributions	73,050,356	2,652,998	75,703,354
Other funds available	27,089,944	5,887,340	32,977,284
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>100,140,300</b>	<b>8,540,338</b>	<b>108,680,638</b>

<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
International and regional instruments	305,719	34,218	339,937
National legal framework	602,271	36,113	638,384
National administrative framework	174,164	0	174,164
Prevention of displacement	174,164	34,218	208,382
Cooperation with partners	97,536	0	97,536
National development policies	97,536	34,218	131,754
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	99,867	0	99,867
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	174,164	0	174,164
Environmental protection	2,816,098	34,218	2,850,316
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,541,519</b>	<b>172,985</b>	<b>4,714,504</b>
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	463,326	0	463,326
Registration and profiling	812,986	0	812,986
Fair and efficient status determination	33,655	0	33,655
Family reunification	463,326	0	463,326
Individual documentation	964,102	297,672	1,261,774
Civil status documentation	680,038	281,351	961,389
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,417,433</b>	<b>579,023</b>	<b>3,996,456</b>
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Impact on host communities	1,984,136	191,790	2,175,926
Effects of armed conflict	193,439	0	193,439
Law enforcement	328,579	46,055	374,634
Community security management	306,764	0	306,764
Gender-based violence	851,237	80,530	931,767
Protection of children	476,919	64,658	541,577
Freedom of movement	350,925	46,188	397,113
Non-arbitrary detention	375,411	83,025	458,436
Access to legal remedies	513,276	194,450	707,726
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,380,686</b>	<b>706,696</b>	<b>6,087,382</b>
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Food security	233,263	0	233,263
Nutrition	2,192,332	0	2,192,332
Water	4,312,184	0	4,312,184
Shelter and other infrastructure	2,238,600	657,169	2,895,769
Basic domestic and hygiene items	2,266,582	133,099	2,399,681
Primary health care	7,729,886	0	7,729,886
HIV and AIDS	609,967	0	609,967
Education	5,196,416	0	5,196,416
Sanitation services	1,859,754	0	1,859,754
Services for groups with specific needs	2,178,526	140,054	2,318,580
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28,817,510</b>	<b>930,322</b>	<b>29,747,832</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment	617,739	0	617,739
Community self-management	810,252	117,655	927,907
Camp management and coordination	1,001,546	133,670	1,135,216
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,029,718	104,491	3,134,209
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,459,255</b>	<b>355,816</b>	<b>5,815,071</b>
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Durable solutions strategy	389,045	65,749	454,794
Voluntary return	877,710	62,790	940,500
Rehabilitation and reintegration	0	92,490	92,490
Resettlement	1,242,512	0	1,242,512
Local integration	307,824	62,790	370,614
Resettlement of IDPS elsewhere in the country	0	62,790	62,790
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,817,091</b>	<b>346,609</b>	<b>3,163,700</b>
<i>External relations</i>			
Donor relations	389,062	0	389,062
Resource mobilisation	942,428	184,042	1,126,470
Partnership	389,062	0	389,062
Public information	78,962	0	78,962
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,799,514</b>	<b>184,042</b>	<b>1,983,556</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	25,013,277	3,472,438	28,485,715
Programme management and coordination	6,875,004	978,937	7,853,941
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>31,888,281</b>	<b>4,451,375</b>	<b>36,339,656</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	16,019,011	813,471	16,832,482
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,140,300</b>	<b>8,540,339</b>	<b>108,680,639</b>