

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

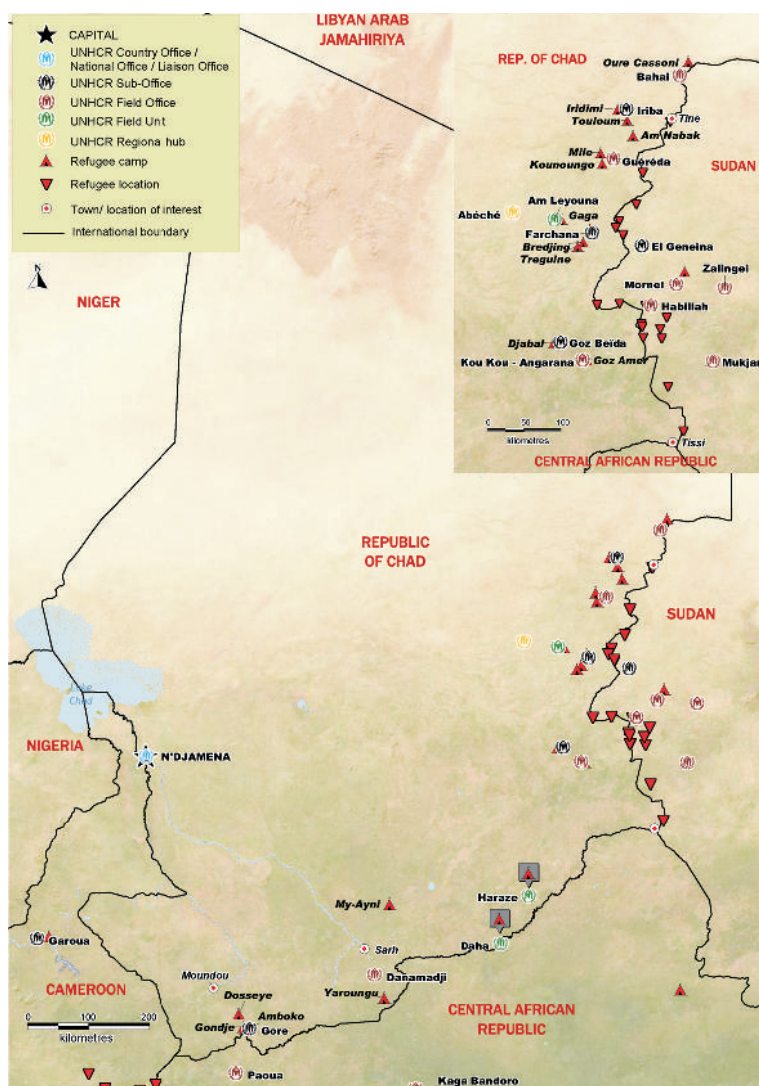
Operational highlights

- UNHCR protected and assisted nearly 340,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR), as well as 170,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), providing for their basic needs and promoting their self-reliance.
- The Office began to validate refugee registration in 11 out of the 12 refugee camps in eastern Chad to issue identity cards to all refugees.
- Nearly 21,000 IDPs returned to their villages of origin in 2009. UNHCR and its partners began developing a strategy for the local integration of IDPs in eastern Chad.
- UNHCR led the joint UN emergency operation to protect and assist the 15,000 refugees who arrived in southern Chad between December 2008 and March 2009.

Working environment

The beginning of 2009 was marked by political tension in Chad, with incursions by armed opposition groups into eastern parts of the country in early May. UNHCR was forced to relocate staff temporarily from two offices in the area. International NGOs also withdrew temporarily from parts of eastern Chad at various times during the year. The second half of 2009 was calmer; strained relations between Chad and Sudan improved, and direct negotiations between them were initiated in October 2009.

The UN Security Council authorized the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Chad and Central African Republic (MINURCAT), as of mid-March 2009, to take over from the European



Operational Rapid Force. However, of the 5,500 troops pledged, less than half had been deployed by the end of 2009. Attacks on humanitarian workers, including car-jackings,

Persons of concern

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Sudan	248,000	248,000	57	61
	Central African Republic	66,000	66,000	55	59
	Various	380	380	33	33
People in a refugee-like situation	Sudan	14,200	-	-	-
	Central African Republic	5,000	-	-	-
	Various	4,900	-	-	-
Asylum-seekers	Various	60	-	-	-
IDPs	Chad	170,500	170,500	56	66
Returned ex-IDPs including returned IDP-like	Chad	20,800	-	52	-
Returnees (refugees)	Cameroon	1,000	20	-	-
	Sudan	800	-	-	-
	Various	20	20	-	-
Total		531,660	484,920		

burglaries and kidnappings reached alarming levels. The number of security incidents more than doubled between 2008 and 2009. Nevertheless, the deployment of MINURCAT brought some improvement to the general security situation.

Between late December 2008 and March 2009 some 15,000 refugees entered south-western Chad from the Central African Republic (CAR), settling in Daha and Haraze. UNHCR registered some 1,700 new arrivals in the camps in the south, and approximately 2,400 at Ouré Cassoni camp in the east.

| Achievements and impact |

● Main objectives

UNHCR's main objectives in Chad were to provide international protection and assistance to refugees in camps in the eastern and southern parts of the country, as well as in urban areas, and to develop local and national protection capacity. The aims were to preserve the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps; assist new arrivals from Sudan and CAR; maintain contingency plans to cope with large new flows of the displaced; prevent malnutrition; and reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS. The Office also sought to support host communities with basic infrastructure, health and educational facilities, agricultural schemes and training programmes for young people. Another priority was to promote self-reliance among CAR and Sudanese refugees through agricultural and income-generating activities. UNHCR aimed to improve the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, education and health, as well as environmental rehabilitation, and raise the capacity of refugees, IDPs and humanitarian staff to manage natural resources responsibly.

Under the supplementary programme, UNHCR's main objectives were to monitor protection at IDP sites and strengthen the judicial system. It aimed to boost coordination and reporting to deal with human rights violations,

including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against the children. To support the creation of favourable conditions for durable solutions, including voluntary return, UNHCR's programme included activities focused on inter-community dialogue, conflict resolution and coexistence projects, and the reintegration of IDPs in return areas.

Other goals were to build the capacity of the Chadian authorities to protect and assist IDPs; and advocate for the humanitarian space needed to deliver protection and assistance effectively. UNHCR also sought to ensure that newly arrived IDPs received emergency shelter and non-food items; that contingency plans to cope with potential new displacements were maintained; that HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment projects were promoted; and that adequate telecommunications networks were set up for safe humanitarian work.



A Sudanese refugee in eastern Chad.

UNHCR

Protection and solutions

Chad is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, and it ratified the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention in 1981. In 2008, UNHCR supported the efforts of the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés* (CNAR) to strengthen the national asylum framework by means of a new law to be adopted in 2010. A draft law for the protection of IDPs is on hold pending the entry into force of the AU Convention on IDPs in Africa.

Key protection challenges included maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee camps and preventing the recruitment of refugees (including children) by armed groups. In September 2009 the Chadian Government requested that the Ouré Cassoni camp be moved further away from the Sudanese border in order to stop the infiltration of armed elements into the camp. The relocation has been delayed pending identification of a suitable site.

Protection activities focused on monitoring, with special emphasis on the prevention of human rights abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence and the mistreatment of children.

As no repatriation was possible, UNHCR concentrated on providing humanitarian assistance while also ensuring greater self-reliance among refugees and the acceptance of more responsibility for them by the local authorities. In 2009, more than 180 refugees were resettled in third countries.

Activities and assistance

Community services: Individuals with specific needs were systematically identified. UNHCR focused on programmes to reinforce community organization, participation and self-management, and encouraged the active involvement in these programmes of women, children, the elderly and others with specific needs. Peace education activities promoted coexistence within refugee communities and tried to combat domestic violence. A vocational training centre established in a host village in the south helped the socio-economic integration of refugees into host communities.

Crop production: 2009 saw very little rainfall in Chad, resulting in a poor farming season for refugees, IDPs and the host population. This dashed hopes for greater nutritional self-sufficiency among refugees. UNHCR increased support for farmers, and in the south, it reduced refugees' dependence on food aid by providing agricultural tools and encouraging crop diversification.

Domestic needs and household support: In order to promote self-reliance, distribution of non-food items targeted only vulnerable persons.

Education: Primary education was ensured in all refugee camps, with an enrolment rate of 80 per cent in eastern Chad. School attendance rates for girls increased to 50 per cent in the lower grades, but remained low in higher grades. The general standard of school buildings was poor, and

student-teacher ratios remained high. Enrolment in southern Chad was low at only 50 per cent, with the rate for girls even lower.

Forestry: There was a small reduction in the amount of firewood distributed in camps between 2008 and 2009 as refugees began to use fuel-saving stoves and solar cookers. In 2009, the distribution of fuel in the camps was also reduced by some 9 per cent. UNHCR worked to restore ecosystems in and around the camps, planting trees on approximately 106 hectares of land.

Health and nutrition: In 2009, there were no outbreaks of epidemic diseases in camps. UNHCR implemented prevention and sensitization programmes on HIV and AIDS for refugees and IDPs, and trained counsellors in 12 camps in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. More than 80,500 treated mosquito nets were distributed. In the south, a project to integrate refugee health services into the national health-care system was completed in 2009.

Income generation: In order to enhance refugee self-reliance, UNHCR financed some 2,740 individual and cooperative micro-credit projects involving some 4,400 beneficiaries, 2,850 of whom were women.

Legal assistance: All newly arriving Sudanese and Central African refugees, as well as newborn children, were registered, and their data entered into the UNHCR database to facilitate the issuance of ID cards in the future. The Office improved access to legal advice, with seven roving legal clinics serving refugee and IDP sites. Data verification was completed in 10 of the 12 camps in eastern Chad. In southern Chad, legal support was given to more than 180 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

Livestock: Vaccinations of some 134,500 animals in 2009 prevented livestock diseases in camps. Eighty-three veterinary assistants were trained and provided with the necessary equipment.

Sanitation: UNHCR constructed nearly 9,400 family latrines and 145 communal toilets in 2009. By the end of the year each facility served an average of 14 persons.

Shelter and infrastructure: Shelter activities in 2009 were primarily aimed at enlarging camps which had become too congested. Refugees were encouraged to use bricks instead of straw as building material to reduce the risk of fire. In the south, available resources were used to build community and distribution centres in the refugee camps.

Transport and logistics: Frequent hijackings disrupted ground transportation in some locations. Nevertheless, all planned assistance was delivered and all vehicles and equipment were kept in good repair.

Water: In the south, UNHCR provided an average of 22 litres of water per person per day. In the east, access to water remained more difficult, with each person receiving an average of only 13 litres per day.

○ Constraints

The operation in Chad was constrained by high levels of insecurity. Banditry and criminal attacks against humanitarian workers in eastern Chad, including kidnappings for ransom, increased between 2008 and 2009. The tensions between host communities and the displaced due to the depletion of natural resources continued in 2009, and were aggravated by the drought which left host populations with severe food shortages.

| Financial information |

Since 2005, UNHCR's expenditures in Chad have gradually increased due to the arrival of refugees from both Darfur and the Central African Republic. The number of IDPs has also increased requiring additional funds for their protection and assistance.

| Organization and implementation |

The Office undertook a major reorganization of its operation in Chad during 2009. UNHCR's activities were managed by

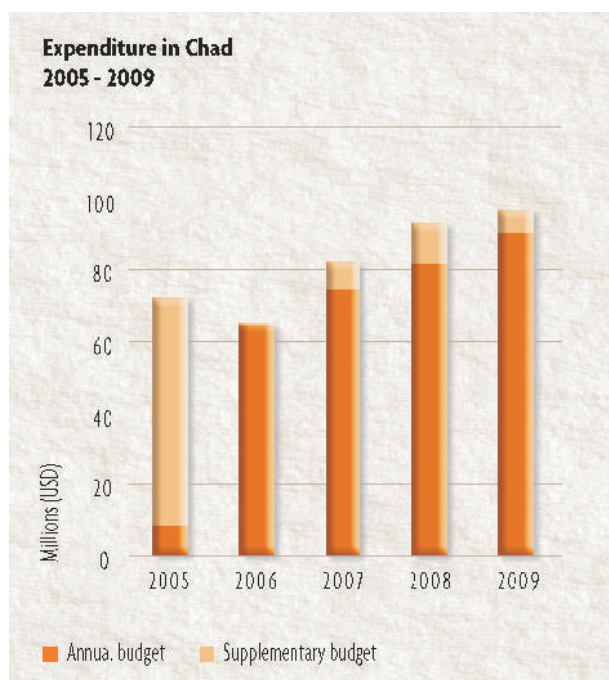
the country office in N'Djamena, one sub-office in Abeche, six field offices in the east - Bahai, Koukou, Farchana, Goz Beida, Guereda and Iriba - and two field units - Gaga and Almeyouna. In the south, there were two field offices in Danamadji and Gore and two field units in Daha and Haraze. The Office had 402 staff, including 87 international and 267 national staff, 34 UNVs, and 14 deployees or secondees.

| Working with others |

UNHCR worked with 28 implementing partners, including international and national NGOs and UN and intergovernmental agencies. It cooperated closely with the Chadian authorities responsible for assistance to refugees and other local ministries.

| Overall assessment |

Despite high levels of insecurity and the severe drought, UNHCR managed to meet the basic needs of refugees and IDPs. Refugees continued to increase their participation in UNHCR projects, and in the south became more self-reliant.



Partners

Implementing partners

Government: *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNAR)*

NGOs: *Action Contre la Faim (France), Africare (USA), Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement, Association pour le développement d'Adré, Association pour la Promotion des Libertés fondamentales, Association Tchadienne pour le développement de Kobe, Architectures de l'Urgence (France), CARE International (USA), Cooperazione Internazionale (Italy), Croix-Rouge Tchadienne, Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés, Concern Worldwide, EIRENE, Hebrew Immigrant Society, Intermón Oxfam (Spain), International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, International Rescue Committee, Internews (USA), INTERSOS (Italy), Lutheran World Federation, Oxfam (UK), Première Urgence (France), SCCI - Centre de Support en Santé Internationale, Secours Catholique pour le Développement, Tchadscolaire*

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)*

Operational partners

Government: *Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire*

NGOs: *IFRC, Refugee Education Trust*

Others: *FAO, ILO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO*

Budget, income and expenditure in Chad (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	92,573,124	52,701,770	41,535,945	94,237,715	90,191,004
IDP operations in Chad SB	11,698,498	6,029,728	1,324,237	7,353,965	6,346,867
Zimbabwe Situation SB	300	0	219	219	219
IDPs in the Republic Democratic of the Congo	6,282	0	6,282	6,282	6,282
Supplementary budget subtotal	11,705,080	6,029,728	1,330,739	7,360,467	6,353,369
Total	104,278,204	58,731,498	42,866,684	101,598,182	96,544,372

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

Financial report for UNHCR's operations in Chad (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current years' project			Previous years' project
	Annual budget	Supplementary budgets	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	21,178,002	3,182,042	24,360,044	0
Community services	2,893,345	101,038	2,994,383	440,240
Crop production	1,788,971		1,788,971	505,765
Domestic needs and household support	1,350,127		1,350,127	339,658
Education	4,624,744		4,624,744	531,341
Forestry	4,138,380		4,138,380	632,448
Health and nutrition	6,667,283	9,929	6,677,212	2,040,440
Income generation	554,191		554,191	38,787
Legal assistance	3,751,827	1,327,972	5,079,799	1,709,143
Livestock animal husbandry	404,506	90,374	494,880	236,489
Operational support (to agencies)	10,121,566	936,346	11,057,911	1,199,575
Sanitation	1,563,357		1,563,357	190,485
Shelter and infrastructure	1,578,336	123,285	1,701,621	210,396
Transport and logistics	12,343,703	88,223	12,431,925	1,068,041
Water	4,196,014	2,728	4,198,742	1,122,223
Instalments to implementing partners	5,926,683	491,374	6,418,057	(10,265,031)
Subtotal operational activities	83,081,036	6,353,310	89,434,346	0
Programme support	7,109,968	58	7,110,026	0
Total expenditure	90,191,004	6,353,369	96,544,372	0

Cancellation on previous years' expenditure

(3,293,342)

Instalments with implementing partners

Payments made	46,589,499	2,411,318	49,000,817	
Reporting received	(31,194,605)	(1,146,031)	(32,340,636)	
Balance	15,394,894	1,265,287	16,660,181	

Previous year's report

Instalments with implementing partners:				
Outstanding 1st January				16,710,865
Reporting received				(10,265,031)
Refunded to UNHCR				(2,161,402)
Currency adjustment				503,077
Outstanding 31st December				4,787,509