

HIGHLIGHTS

14,162 Nigerian refugees and **48,000** IDPs in the Lake Region

Over **31,000** tons of rainfed and vegetable crops produced by the mix producer groups under the project seeds for solution. Sale of some vegetable crops generated \$36,000.

63,637 Sudanese refugee students followed the Chadian national curriculum.

83% of SGBV survivors provided with psychosocial support

15,000 IDPs and refugees benefited from the NFI distribution financed by ECHO funding

A total of **395,875** refugees in Chad

USD 172 million requested

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Sudan	295,872
CAR	84,223
Nigeria	14,162
COD	459
Others	1,183
Total	395,875*

*Subject to results of the biometric exercise currently taking place

UNHCR Presence

Staff:

291 national staff

61 international staff

Offices:

13 offices located in:

Representation in N'Djamena (FO Bagasola)

SO Iriba (FO Guereda, FO Amdjarass)

SO Goz Beida (FO Koukou, FO Haraze)

SO Farchana (FO Hadjer-Hadid, FU Abéché)

SO Gore (FO Maro)

Income: 29%

Funding Gap: 71%

This gap is mainly in the domains of

- Nutrition
- Education
- Support to partners (including vehicles and improvement in working conditions),
- Environment
- Emergency stocks
- Community empowerment and integration projects
- Firewood distribution

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- On September 10, 2015, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the signing of the tripartite agreement between UNHCR, the Chadian Government and the CAR Government on CAR refugee participation in elections in their country's forthcoming elections. This document constitutes the legal framework that will be used to coordinate activities related to resource mobilization, outreach and registration of refugees into the electoral lists to allow the refugees to participate in elections organized by their country of origin.
- On August 25 and 26, 2015 the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC) for the Sahel Region, Mr Toby Lanzer, undertook a mission to the Lake Chad Region where military operations aimed at driving out Boko Haram insurgents from the region have caused displacement of over 48,000 Chadians in a space of a month. During the mission, the RHC met with the Governor of Bol, visited IDP spontaneous sites, and held discussions with the displaced population on their situation. The visit continued to the UNHCR Office in Bagasola where he met with humanitarian actors including UNHCR, IOM, OCHA and government officials from the Ministry of Health to discuss the negative impact of the displacement such as possible poor crop production in 2016 and the risk of epidemics due to make-shift settlements and high concentration of persons. UNHCR pleaded for more resources and interventions that will cater for both refugees and IDPs in the area. The RHC recommended humanitarian actors to make a concise summary of the needs of the affected populations in Lake Region, so that he could assist advocate for funding to respond to their situation.
- Pursuant to the decision of the Chad/Sudan/UNHCR Tripartite Commission meeting of May 2015, which took place in Khartoum, Sudan, the first meeting of the Technical Committee of the Commission took place in Ndjamena on 6 and 7 August. The Technical Committee is made up of the Government of Chad represented by the *Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR), the Government of the Sudan, represented by the Commission for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR. The work of the Technical Committee is to revive a plan of action agreed in 2011 in order to establish a platform of regular exchange of information among the parties regarding the possibilities for voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees in Chad and Chadian refugees in Sudan and the search for durable solutions the two population groups. The committee elaborated an Action Plan for 2015 and 2016 to facilitate cross border exchanges, the visits of Sudanese and Chadians authorities to both refugees and returnees, as well as "Go-and-see visits" for the refugees. The next meeting of the Technical Committee of the Tripartite Commission is scheduled for 15 November 2015 in Khartoum, Sudan.
- Population displaced as a result of the military operation near the Chad-Nigeria border moved further inland to spontaneous sites in and around Bagasola and Bol. As of 20 August, IOM had profiled a total of 48,000 IDPs in different sites of the region. Government and Humanitarian communities mobilized to provide assistance. Between 20 July and 22 August, UNHCR distributed NFIs to households (HH) benefiting 15,202 persons.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

UNHCR works closely with the Government to provide international protection and coordinate assistance and durable solutions to refugees in the territory. The *Commission Nationale 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 NGO partners throughout the country including ACRA, AIRD, BASE, CSSI, IRC, JRS, RET, CORD, APLFT, APSELPA, ADERBA, MSF-Suisse, LWF, HIAS, IMC, CRT, SECADEV, ADES, CARE.

PROTECTION

- UNHCR Chad's **key protection priorities** remain access to quality primary education to refugee children, child protection, and strengthening the SGBV prevention and the response mechanisms.
- SGBV:** Since **January** 2015, 923 SGBV incidents were reported to UNHCR and its partners, with a peak during the months of March and April. Minors constituted 23% of the cases and women and girls constituted 96% of the cases. The most frequent SGBV typology was physical aggression (43%), followed by psychological violence (24%). Out of the total 244 cases reported by

girls, 48 (24%) mainly reported forced and early marriages. From the beginning of the year, 83% of the reported cases received psychosocial assistance and 38% of survivors received medical care. Of the incidents, 49% were reported to the police and 8% of the cases were filed in Chadian courts.

- **Child Protection:** As of August 31, there were 234,086 refugee children registered by UNHCR, they represent 58.1% of the refugee population and are composed of 118,596 girls (29.4%) and 115,491 boys (28.7%). Child protection networks were reinforced and it contributed to sensitize on child protection issues. The networks also identified children at risk and referred them to UNHCR and partners for services and monitoring. On the world day of the African Child, refugee children as well as local community and child protection actors united efforts in the whole country to promote the new decree prohibiting underage marriage and to sensitize on its negative consequences. To date, 67 staff of 10 institutions and organizations such as government's CNARR and Ministry of Children and National Solidarity, as well as NGO and agency staff of CSSI, HIAS, ACRA-CCS, APLFT, IHDL, JRS, IOM, and UNICEF have benefitted from the Child Protection and Best Interest of the Child training activities in N'Djamena as well as in the South and the East. In the first semester of 2015, 405 Best Interest of the Child Assessments (BIA) and Determinations (BID) have been carried out for children at risk, of them 128 Sudanese children, 176 CAR children, and 101 urban refugee children of various origins.
- **Nigerian Refugee Situation:** As of September 11, a total of 7,328 (6,896 Nigerians and 432 Nigeriens) refugees are registered in the site of Dar Es Salam. By gender, 41% are female and 59% are male. Of the entire population, 49% are 17 years and under.
- **Registration:** The verification exercise combined with the **biometric registration** of refugees that started in March 2015 is completed in Eastern Chad and ongoing in the South (SO Gore). In the South, the exercise is completed in the camps of Belom at Maro and has started in Gore. As the profiling exercise advances, the numbers of refugees have been recalculated to **395,875** refugees (105,623 household) from 444,949 refugees in March 2015 with an average decrease of 18% registered so far. Many refugees have been in the country for over a decade, thus facing a protracted situation. In terms of country of origin, 74.7% are Sudanese; 21.3% from the CAR; 3.6% from Nigeria, and 0.4% from others nationalities. By gender, 18% are between 0-4 years (9% female); 24% between 5-11 years (12% female); 17% between 12-17 years (9% female); 38% from 18-59 (24% female) and 4% are 60+ (2% female). Of the total 105,671 registered households, 68,920 (67.9%) women are heads of household and 2,497 (2.5%) households are headed by a minor (child under 18). Several cases of refugees absent and marked inactive after the biometric registration are been reactivated, once the refugees absent during the verification exercise return to the site.
- **The strategy of alternative to camps:** In the South, so far, 7,396 refugees live in 19 Chadian villages in the south with access to farmlands, while approximately 83,658¹ refugees remain in six camps (Amboko, Belom, Doholo, Dosseye, Gondje and Moyo). Refugees living in Chadian hosting villages benefited from similar assistance as refugees in camps in terms of NFI, WFP food ration, livelihood, and self-reliance project. In the East, the strategy faces difficulties due to lack of resources and limited access to arable land.
- **Documentation for the Sudanese and CAR refugees:** Since the decree enforcing issuance of birth certificate to Sudanese children born in Chad was adopted on March 2015, 1,258 Sudanese refugee children were issued a birth certificate in the camps. In the South, a total of 1,752 birth certificates have been delivered; 901 of them were issued through late registration.
- **Prevention of statelessness:** Despite the advocacy effort of UNHCR to 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 identified 13,043 returnees that were either born before November 2013 or have some form of expired identification in need of renewal, and is putting in place supporting measures to assist their request for documentation and identification cards.

EDUCATION

- The **integration of the Chadian curriculum into the Sudanese camps** that started in October 2014 is ongoing. This year, 63,367 students followed the Chadian curriculum. The number was low compared to 99,495 of the previous year, mostly due to the resistance put up by parents. For their first participation the results of Sudanese refugee children who sat the Chadian National exams following the change from Sudanese curriculum to Chadian curriculum, were satisfactory. The success rate for the Baccalaureate exam that will allow them to apply for and attend university in Chad was 23.8% while the success rate for the '*Brevet d'Etude Fondamental*' (9 grade exams) was 93.8%. In the South, the success rate for the Baccalaureate was 20% and 54.3% for the BEF. The camps of the south are already using the Chadian curriculum.
- Despite decade of investments in infrastructure, the quantity and quality of school facilities do not meet the minimum standards required to transition from the education of emergency to the education of development. For example, in the eastern camps, 36% of existing school infrastructure (278 out of 774) are made with temporary materials while the rest are

¹ Subject to biometric verification ongoing in the region.

either inadequate or in poor condition. UNHCR and partners have retained the improvement in learning environment as one of the priorities in the education sector in line with UNHCR's Global Education Strategy 2012-2016.

- Less than 10% of refugees of the Sudanese camps have access to tertiary education and approximately 2% have access to information technology. The need for experienced teachers and more textbooks in Arabic remain priorities.
- In the **Lake Region** 1,534 children – of whom boys constituted about 54 % (821) – participated in a month-long summer camp organized by UNICEF at the Child Friendly Space in the camp of Dar Es Salam. Enrollment for the academic year 2015-2016 started and already 1,059 students registered for school.

HEALTH

- UNHCR and partners continue to provide primary care at the health center of refugee camp and secondary care services through a referral system set up at every refugee camp. A total of **215,212 new consultations in East** and **96,879 new consultations in the South** were registered from January to August 2015.
- **Lake Chad Area:** Healthcare and medical activities including nutrition, pediatric medical consultations and adult care, reproductive health, HIV program, EPI, mental health services in support of refugees, returnees and internally displaced populations are been implemented, despite the multiples challenges. The most frequent consultations are malaria, followed by acute respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases. Compared to the national standard, there is a high rate of HIV/AIDS cases, and faced with the increase in diagnosis, UNHCR and its partners organized awareness and preventive health campaigns followed by voluntary HIV testing. The Healthcare center set up a monitoring system to detect and quickly address polio wild virus and cholera cases.
- A new healthcare centre is under construction with a durable material. It will provide services to the entire population of the lake area.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Nutrition is of concern for the operation. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is 8.7%, but the rates varies from one camp to another. In the Lake Region, amongst Nigerian refugees, the rate is 12.3%. In Sudanese camps at the East the rate is alarming: >10% in Oure cassoni and Mile and critical >15% in Iridimi and Amnabak. These camps are located in the desert area, characterized by scarcity of natural resources, and limited access to livelihoods resources. The eight other Eastern camps (Touloum, Djabal, Kounoungou, Goz-Amir, Gaga, Farchana, Treguine, and Bredjing have less alarming rates, between 5% and 10% and acceptable <5%. Compared to previous year, the situation has improved following the introduction of the dietary supplement (Nutributter). 22,626 Kg of Nutributter were distributed since January in Eastern Camps. A total of 10,874 children benefitted from it. In terms of anaemia, among children from 6-59 months, the rate of 36% is below the severity threshold of 40%; overall situation is considered as moderate and in need of particular attention.
- The **average ration** provided to CAR and Sudanese refugees was 1,160 Kcal per person per day (55% of the recommended daily ration). The average ration in Dar Es Salam was 1,996 Kcal per person per day.
- The objective of **targeting distribution** is to facilitate the transition from classical generalized assistance to a new approach based on the level of socio-economic resilience or vulnerability and the real needs of refugees. Households in the camps are classified in different socio-economic wealth groups in order to bring appropriate programmatic responses to their specific needs. In close collaboration with the government of Chad, UNHCR and WFP, the targeting of food distributions that started in Chad in 2014 in the East (Goz-Amir Camp) and the South (Belom Camp) was implemented in five more camps (Dosseye, Amboko, Gondjé in Goré; Djabal in Goz-Beida and Moyo in Haraze) during the first half of 2015. Meanwhile the remaining refugees in Eastern Chad receive the nutrition value of 800 Kcal per person per day. The targeting process began in August 2015 in Iriba and Guereda camps and the next step is to conduct a situational socio-economic analysis and run the qualitative component of the vulnerability analysis. This will help to decide the next phases of the implementation.
- The involvement of the UNHCR and WFP field offices in targeted assistance, as well as continued cooperation with the government, including CNARR, and other partners, are key elements to the process. A five-year joint strategic plan (2015-2020) is under development by UNHCR, WFP and CNARR aiming for refugees and their host populations to gradually increase their level of self-sufficiency.

WATER AND SANITATION

- In Eastern Chad, the WASH Sector undertook an **assessment on installation of solar-powered water pumps** in nine refugee camps in the East of Chad. Preliminary information on estimated costs for the proposed system and a list of national or regional companies working in the field of solar energy are being considered.
- Regarding the **delocalization of Oure Cassoni camp** (Eastern Chad) to Moukey, the new site proposed by the government, geophysical studies were conducted and drilling is scheduled to take place at the end of September to confirm the quantity and

quality of water supply. The average **quantity of water** provided is 16 liters per person per day and the percent of households with their own latrine is 39%.

- In **Dar Es Salam** site at the Lake Chad, access by Nigerian refugees to safe water is adequate with an average of 50 liters per person per day. However, it is insufficient in new IDPs sites in the region.

The sanitation is below the standard of 20, with 25 persons per latrine despite the 136 communal latrines and 142 family latrines functional and used by the refugees. Hygiene promotion activities that focused on cholera prevention have been reinforced in Dar Es Salam and in IDPs sites. The population were sensitized and provided with sand bags to reinforce the latrine pits and families were encouraged to continue to build their own latrine.

- In the **CAR refugee camps**, through the regular monitoring of water systems by the water management committees, UNHCR and its implementing partner CARE were able to maintain water access of 31 liters per person per day. The water committees repaired broken pumps. The construction of family latrines by the refugees is ongoing.

SHELTER & NFI

- UNHCR has provided shelter to Chadian returnees (6,623), CAR refugees (1,169) and Nigerian refugees (1,144). In addition to 2,104 family shelters built for persons with specific needs, 1,400 shelter and construction kits were provided to assist refugees and host population living in villages in construction. In the Lake Region, efforts are ongoing to increase adequate shelter construction and shelter construction kits were distributed to refugees to assist in the construction of their shelters.
- **In the South**, 74% of families live in adequate shelters and efforts are on going to increase the housing situation, mainly in the new camp of Doholo.
- **In Eastern Chad**, 40% of family shelters and 60% of community infrastructures need to be upgraded, and UNHCR is continuing to provide construction kits and build shelter for the vulnerable.
- **Core Relief Items (CRIs)**: Since January, UNHCR distributed CRIs including 5,956 semi-collapsible jerrycans (10l), 8,184 plastic tarpaulin (4x5), 15,530 synthetic fleece blankets, 8,356 Mat synthetic fleece blankets, 7,927 buckets heavy duty (15l), 1,857 kitchen sets (type B), 5,847 mosquito nets, 35,220 kg of soap (70% fatty acid) and 53,042 sqm sanitary napkin clothes to beneficiaries in CAR and Nigerian refugees camps, refugees living among hosting communities, Chadian returnees and IDPs in sites. Also included in this number are 7,638 CRIs that were distributed and benefitted 15,205 internally displaced Chadian population that was relocated as a result of the government evacuation of the population living near the Chad Nigerian border.

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE

- The project seeds for solutions emphasizes on rainfed farming and vegetable production through small scale irrigation schemes in the SO of Goz Beida (camps of Goz Amir, Djabal and Kerfi); Farchana in Eastern Chad and Gore in Southern Chad. Through advocacy and negotiation, refugees and host population were attributed 28,000 ha of arable land, 562 tons of seeds were distributed and 37,322 (Sudanese, 22,875 and CAR 14,477) agricultural kits including harnesses (known locally as UCA) were allocated to producer groups composed of refugees and host population. The project SFS is at its second implementation year. For the first harvesting year 18,994 tons of rain fed crops (sorghum, niebe, sesame, peanut, millet and rice) were harvested in Eastern and Southern Chad. In Goz Beida, 11,869 tons of vegetable crops (tomato, radish, onion, salad, 'Gombo', corete) were harvested and some were sold for an estimate USD 36,000. This year, there is intensification of rice crop in lowland. The project has reinforced peaceful coexistence between local population and refugees who work alongside one another. In addition, community warehousing to store production and water main point were built, several community mills were distributed, and the sous-prefecture bureau of Kerfi was renovated. The project also enabled increase of population (refugees and host population) in town with improved economic activities. Nevertheless, these efforts need to be scaled up in other sites with emphasis in water harvesting infrastructure, community storage facilities, production processing equipment to add value, water points and road to access the market are needed.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- Socio-economic integration, currently being pursued by UNHCR and partners, is the most viable option for the majority of refugees in Chad. Voluntary repatriation programmes could be envisioned in the future if conditions in CAR and Sudan allow for returns in safety and dignity. UNHCR (Chad) established internal cross-border consultation mechanisms with UNHCR Sudan; through SO Farchana and SO El Geneina, and UNHCR CAR; through SO Gore and SO Bouar. For Nigerian refugees in the Lake Region and those who have arrived recently (2013-2014), some have expressed their desire to return to their countries of origin soon. There are nonetheless reports of some spontaneous returns in all directions (Sudan, CAR, and Nigeria) that will be monitored.
- The office is engaged in partnership with HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) in a durable solution profiling programme with the objective to establish the most appropriate durable solution for refugee families. A team of 12 profiling staff members is

currently deployed to the field under the roving scheme, to cover the majority of camps located in the East and South regions as well as urban refugees in N'Djamena. Profiling interview started in May 2015, in the East, South and N'Djamena areas and will continue in different locations until the end of the year. As of August 31, 2015, 2,534 refugee families have been profiled. Cases are currently under review by the field offices. Resettlement has been identified as the most appropriate durable solution for 939 of the families interviewed.

- UNHCR will continue with its Resettlement Programme with an anticipated submissions target of 1,152 cases for 4,722 individuals (Sudanese 512 cases of 2,150 individuals, CAR 384 cases of 1,344 individuals and Urban 256 cases of 1,228 individuals in N'Djamena). As of September 15, 2015, a total of 1,128 refugees (311 cases) were referred to the regional bureau for country submission and 505 refugees (129 cases) have departed to resettlement countries.

ENVIRONMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

- Due to limited funding and the criteria of selections, the partner SECADEV identified 663 households of 3,978 as beneficiaries for the livelihood activities project of the site, as follow; 312 household for rainfed farming, 156 for vegetable gardening and 91 for the permaculture. In addition, 96 household were identified for fishery activities. Sensitization of refugees against tree cutting followed by the launch of tree planting project around the site.
- From August 17 to 23, the country, UNHCR included, celebrated the National Tree Week under the theme "The reforestation, a Priority for Sustainable Development" in the presence of the local population, civil and military authorities, UN agencies and other humanitarian NGOs, the authorities and humanitarian raised awareness on the preservation of the environment.

LOGISTICS

UNHCR's Supply/Logistics team remains a key link in the delivery of assistance and services to refugees in Chad. The fleet of the operation is composed of 36 trucks, 337 lightweight vehicles. The fleet is ageing and does not respond adequately to the needs of the operation. Most areas of the operation are located in precarious and inaccessible zone during raining season and therefore the staff movement, including medical evacuation is only accessible by humanitarian air services, which are also suffering from funding difficulties. As a landlocked country, relief items are imported through the port of Douala, Cameroon. The average shipping time is 5-6 months. UNHCR has 10 warehouses with an aggregate capacity of 14,790 m³ and 12 fuel tanks are available throughout the country to secure fuel storage.

FUNDING (JULY 2015)

OP	OL	Funded	% of OP	% of OL
\$172 million	\$75.3 million	\$56 million	33	71

- UNHCR is **grateful for the generous contributions** of donors who have given un-earmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation; alphabetically ordered: CANADA | CERF | DENMARK | ECONOMIC COMMUNITY WEST AFRICA | EUROPEAN UNION | FINLAND | FRANCE | GERMANY | JAPAN | PRIV DONORS AUSTRALIA | PRIV DONORS ITALY | PRIV DONORS SPAIN | PRIV DONORS USA | SPAIN | SWEDEN | SWITZERLAND | UN PROG ON HIV/AIDS | UNITED KINGDOM | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Contact:

Danielle Dieguen, Executive Assistant, dieguen@unhcr.org, Tel: +235 68 00 05 91
 Bernardo Santos, External Relation Officer, santosr@unhcr.org, Tel: +235 68 00 06 96
 Victorien Ndakass, External Relations Associate, ndakass@unhcr.org, Tel: +235 66 20 17 93
 Salvator Ndabazerutse, Associate PI, ndabazer@unhcr.org, Tel: +235 68 00 05 98