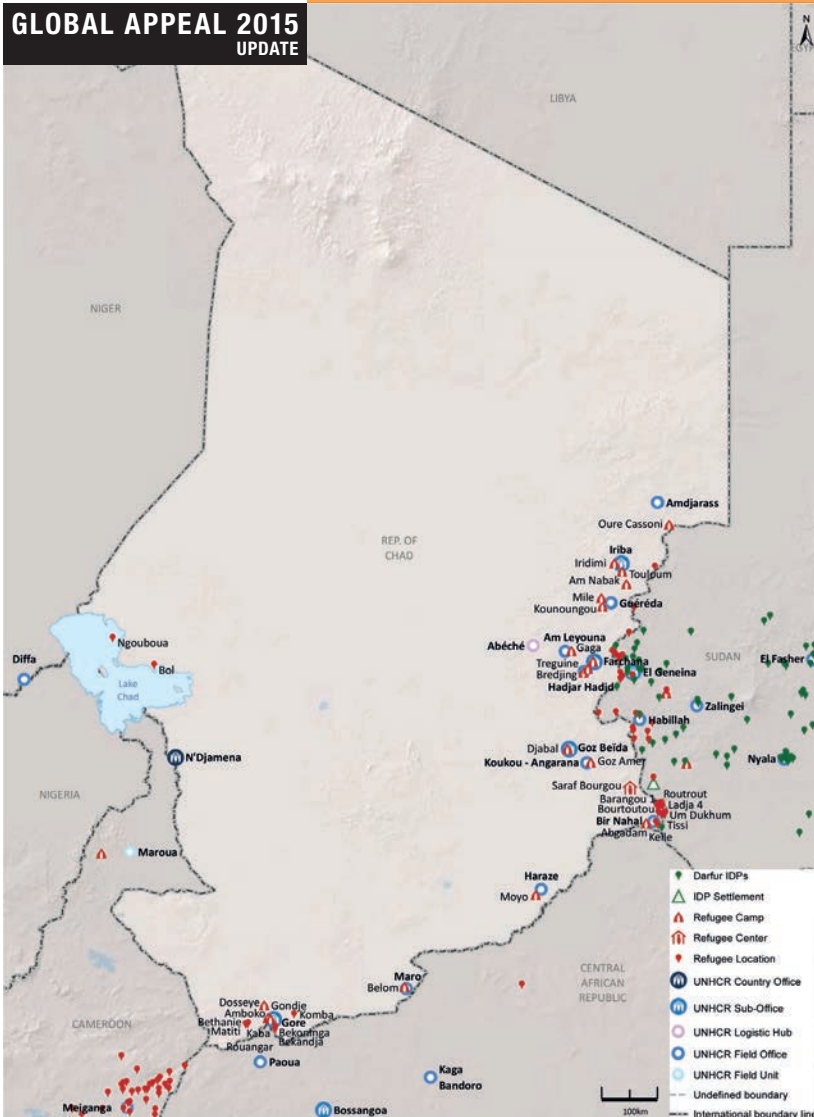




**UNHCR**

**GLOBAL APPEAL 2015  
UPDATE**

# CHAD



## | Overview |

### Working environment

- With ongoing conflict and violence in several neighbouring countries, notably the Central African Republic (CAR), Nigeria and South Sudan, Chad's refugee population is likely to increase in 2015.
- The needs of CAR refugees for protection and assistance will remain significant in 2015.

#### Planned presence

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>353</b>
International staff	65
National staff	258
JPOs	1
UN Volunteers	28
Others	1

#### 2015 plan at a glance\*

<b>505,000</b>	People of concern (PoC)
<b>USD 162.5 million</b>	Overall funding requirements
<b>36,000</b>	Malnourished children targeted for special nutritional care
<b>75,386</b>	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
<b>1,755</b>	Refugees estimated to depart for resettlement countries

\* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

- UNHCR enjoys excellent working relations with the Chadian Government. The organization will continue to assist the Government in issuing national identity cards to second and third-generation Chadian returnees without family links, who are at risk of statelessness.
- On 31 July, more than 1,000 Nigerian asylum-seekers arrived on the island of Choua in the Lake Chad region, some 4 kilometres from the border crossing. Chad was already hosting more than 1,500 Nigerian refugees (488 families). A supplementary appeal was

launched to cover the cost of responding to these new emergency needs. Given the unpredictability of incidents and violence in Nigeria, UNHCR is planning for further influxes in 2015.

- The Government has granted refugees and returnees access to arable land for agricultural production, contributing to their self-reliance, as well as social and economic integration strategies. The Government is supporting efforts to seek alternatives to camps, allowing refugees to settle in host communities and access basic community services.

# People of concern

In 2015, the main groups of people of concern to UNHCR will be refugees, mainly from Sudan and from the Central African Republic (CAR), as well as more than 1,600 Nigerian refugees. They live in camps, within communities, sites within villages/districts, and urban

areas. Also of concern are a group of evacuees from the violence in the CAR: while they were born in the CAR of Chadian parents – some of whom were also born in the CAR – they have no remaining links with Chad and are at risk of statelessness.

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Central African Rep.	97,550	86,920	100,000	96,000
	Sudan	368,290	353,560	377,480	355,330
	Various	3,000	3,000	5,500	5,500
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	130	130	140	140
	Sudan	20	20	20	20
	Various	110	110	130	130
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)	Chad	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Stateless	Stateless	50	50	100	100
Others of concern	Various	56,000	56,000	20,000	20,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>526,140</b>	<b>500,780</b>	<b>505,370</b>	<b>479,230</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

In 2015, UNHCR will continue to provide basic services, such as nutrition, health, WASH, education, and documentation, to refugees and other people of concern; and work with all partners to place protection considerations at the core of all interventions.

Facilitating livelihood activities, finding alternatives to camps, acquiring land and promoting freedom of movement will remain key priorities in a bid to strengthen self-reliance. UNHCR will work with the Government and development partners to progressively integrate refugees into existing programmes and other relevant initiatives. Non-agricultural livelihoods are limited, with only 2 per cent of refugees expected to access micro-finance services by the end of 2015.

Education, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and child protection will be priorities. As part of a multi-year strategy, the organization will establish measures to: identify and monitor children at risk; carry out best interest determination; provide support and quality services to SGBV survivors; prevent exploitation and violence, especially for refugee girls; and ensure the smooth transition from the Sudanese to the Chadian curriculum. Funding shortfalls mean support for access to secondary schools and vocational training will be

limited, with only half of the targeted secondary-age population in school. To support SGBV survivors, UNHCR will implement safety and security measures, provide material assistance, build local support capacity, and run awareness-raising activities.

The conflict in the CAR and ongoing intra-community clashes in Darfur make voluntary repatriation in 2015 unlikely. With limited prospects for local integration, resettlement remains the only viable durable solution. UNHCR will prepare refugees for durable solutions by facilitating livelihood opportunities, strengthening self-reliance and promoting peaceful coexistence with local communities. It will also support efforts to bridge the gap in living standards between refugees and host communities. Alternatives to camps will be explored, and all efforts made to facilitate refugees' freedom of movement.

Existing national structures, such as water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, health centres and schools, will be strengthened, and relevant line ministries' capacity to run and maintain such services will be enhanced. Important partnerships with development actors and links to national development plans will be nurtured, to increase the sustainability of interventions.

The option for new refugees to stay in communities instead of camps will be pursued. UNHCR will provide technical expertise to support the Government in complying with international commitments.

The Office will work to remove barriers to accessing documentation for some 113,000 Chadian returnees. It will also endeavour to uphold good quality registration, and provide identification cards to all refugees, gradually introducing biometrics in the course of 2015. In addition, as a new law on civil status was adopted

in 2013, it is likely that by 2017, birth certificates will be automatically issued to refugee children in eastern Chad, and the backlog of Sudanese refugees without documents will be addressed.

UNHCR will assist the authorities in issuing identification documents to Chadian returnees to prevent them becoming stateless. Some 36,000 Chadians without links will have been documented by the end of 2014, and another 20,000 in 2015.

## Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Health of population improved</b>			
UNHCR will continue providing health services to refugees in camps, while gradually promoting the integration of refugees in the national health systems. Pilot projects will: extend the cost-recovery scheme in certain camps in the east; improve the population's access to quality health care by strengthening the workforce, increase their technical capacity, equipment and essential drugs supply.			
<b>Extent to which PoC have access to national/government primary care facilities ensured</b>	<b>Refugees from CAR</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0 gap</b>
	<b>Sudanese refugees in the east</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0 gap</b>
<b>Nutrition well-being improved</b>			
The organization will pursue its efforts to reduce the high prevalence of anaemia among children in refugees' camps.			
<b>Prevalence of anaemia in children (6-59 months)</b>	<b>Refugees from CAR</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>45</b>
	<b>Sudanese refugees in the east</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
UNHCR will pursue efforts to improve access to quality education, in collaboration with partners and relevant government institutions. By prioritizing primary education, the organization will centre its efforts on enhancing school absorption capacities: facilities (classrooms and materials) and qualified teachers.			
Number of children enrolled in primary education	Refugees from CAR	15,901	priority area
	Sudanese refugees in the east	80,638	priority area
<b>Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b>			
During 2015, the water ratio will be increased from 10 litres to 15 litres per person, per day, by drilling additional boreholes and wells in deficient camps. Capacity building and the restructuring of water management committees will ensure a better use of available water, and a cost-recovery scheme will be progressively introduced to all camps.			
Number of PoC per usable well/hand pump	Refugees from CAR	500	0 gap
Number of PoC per usable tap	Sudanese refugee in the east	100	20
<b>FAIR PROTECTION PROCESS AND DOCUMENTATION</b>			
<b>Level of individual documentation increased</b>			
UNHCR will continue issuing identity cards to refugees; advocate the extension of their validity; establish an effective mechanism to replace other protection documents; and introduce biometric registration.			
Percentage of PoC registered on an individual basis	Refugees from CAR	100%	0 gap
	Sudanese refugees in the east	95%	5%
Percentage of PoC provided with individual protection documentation	Refugees from CAR	100%	0 gap
	Sudanese refugees in the east	95%	5%
<b>COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE</b>			
<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods improved</b>			
As a priority, in 2015, refugees will have access to 30,000 acres of cultivable land. To facilitate agricultural production, seeds and tools will be provided to 25,000 people, who will also benefit from training in agricultural techniques.			
Percentage of PoC earning at least minimum wages for more than six months per year	Refugees from CAR	55%	35%
	Sudanese refugees in the east	35%	10%
Number of PoC receiving kits or inputs for agricultural/livestock/fisheries	Refugees from CAR	30,000	15,000
	Sudanese refugees in the east:	30,000	20,000
Percentage of technical skill training students graduated	Refugees from CAR	6%	13%
	Sudanese refugees in the east	20%	5%
<b>DURABLE SOLUTIONS</b>			
<b>Potential for resettlement realized</b>			
Resettlement submissions and departures during 2015 will be prioritized based on an assessment of the most urgent medical and physical protection needs. Partial implementation of this objective would negatively impact refugees requiring medical attention and prolong their exposure to protection risks.			
Number of resettlement registration forms submitted	Refugees from CAR	384	70
	Sudanese refugees in the east	512	128

# | Implementation |

## Coordination

Collaboration with the Chadian Government, the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR), local authorities and respective line ministries remain crucial to achieving the objectives. UNHCR will continue to advocate the integration of programmes related to refugees and national development.

The Office will engage with all relevant inter-agency fora to ensure refugees are included in all relevant sectors and plans. It co-leads the clusters for camp coordination and management, and shelter, leads those that are protection-focused, and heads the multi-sector refugee response.

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

*Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR)

#### NGOs:

African Initiative for Relief and Development, *Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad*, *Association pour le Développement Economique et Social de Koba*, *Associazione di Cooperazione Rurale in Africa e America Latina*, *Bureau d'Appui Santé et Environnement*, CARE, *Centre de Support en Santé Internationale au Tchad*, Christian Outreach for Relief and Development, *Croix-Rouge du Tchad*, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation-Action by Churches Together, Refugee Education Trust, *Secours Catholique pour le Développement*

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

*Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Sécurité Publique; Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Environnement; Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat; Ministère de l'Assainissement Public et de la Bonne Gouvernance; Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, Ministère de la Culture, de la Jeunesse et des Sports; Ministère de la Fonction Publique, du Travail et de l'Emploi; Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme; Ministère de la Santé Publique, de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale; Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et de l'Intégration Africaine; Ministère des Infrastructures, des Transports et de l'Aviation Civile; Ministère des Postes et des Nouvelles Technologies de l'information et de la Communication; Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale; Ministre du Pétrole, des Mines, et de l'Énergie*

#### Others:

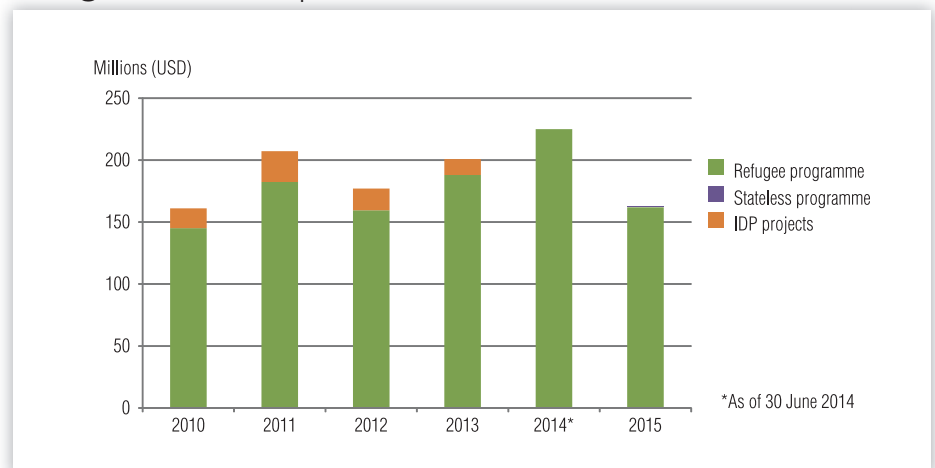
*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)*, FAO, Good Neighbors, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Bank

## | Financial information |

Budgets for the Chad operation have gone down since 2011. The 2015 ExCom budget has been set at USD 162.5 million. However, with the Nigerian refugees' emergency needs leading to the creation of a supplementary budget in 2014, further requirements for this situation may be presented in 2015.

Any funding shortfalls for the Chad operation in 2015 will most likely affect: the documentation and registration of refugees; the availability of potable water which will remain below the acceptable standard of 20 litres per person, per day; and UNHCR's capacity to promote the integration of refugees into national development programmes and to pursue livelihood and self-reliance activities.

### Budgets for Chad | 2010–2015



## 2015 budget for Chad | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<b>2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)</b>	<b>224,960,109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>224,960,109</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
Law and policy	173,426	0	<b>173,426</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	2,993,560	0	<b>2,993,560</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,166,985</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,166,985</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>			
Identification of statelessness	0	84,500	<b>84,500</b>
Registration and profiling	2,821,845	0	<b>2,821,845</b>
Status determination procedures	291,678	0	<b>291,678</b>
Individual documentation	2,613,292	0	<b>2,613,292</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	3,104,015	190,000	<b>3,294,015</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,830,829</b>	<b>274,500</b>	<b>9,105,329</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
Protection from crime	1,515,830	0	<b>1,515,830</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	5,557,604	0	<b>5,557,604</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	1,354,778	0	<b>1,354,778</b>
Protection of children	3,417,156	0	<b>3,417,156</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,845,367</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,845,367</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Health	14,311,439	0	<b>14,311,439</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,483,956	0	<b>4,483,956</b>
Nutrition	5,754,115	0	<b>5,754,115</b>
Water	3,967,746	0	<b>3,967,746</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	5,054,038	0	<b>5,054,038</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	5,611,242	101,000	<b>5,712,242</b>
Access to energy	8,135,037	0	<b>8,135,037</b>
Basic and domestic items	4,331,952	0	<b>4,331,952</b>
Services for people with specific needs	4,239,188	0	<b>4,239,188</b>
Education	14,918,802	0	<b>14,918,802</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>70,807,514</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>70,908,514</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>			
Community mobilization	1,528,402	0	<b>1,528,402</b>
Coexistence with local communities	3,675,976	39,700	<b>3,715,676</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	6,805,349	0	<b>6,805,349</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	23,112,445	0	<b>23,112,445</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35,122,172</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>35,161,872</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	256,454	0	<b>256,454</b>
Integration	125,226	0	<b>125,226</b>
Resettlement	2,190,590	0	<b>2,190,590</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,572,270</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,572,270</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>			
Coordination and partnerships	125,927	0	<b>125,927</b>
Camp management and coordination	2,183,634	175,858	<b>2,359,492</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	220,927	0	<b>220,927</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,530,487</b>	<b>175,858</b>	<b>2,706,345</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Logistics and supply	14,413,917	0	<b>14,413,917</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	12,608,173	0	<b>12,608,173</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27,022,089</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,022,089</b>
<b>2015 total budget</b>	<b>161,897,714</b>	<b>591,058</b>	<b>162,488,772</b>