

Republic of Chad

Working environment

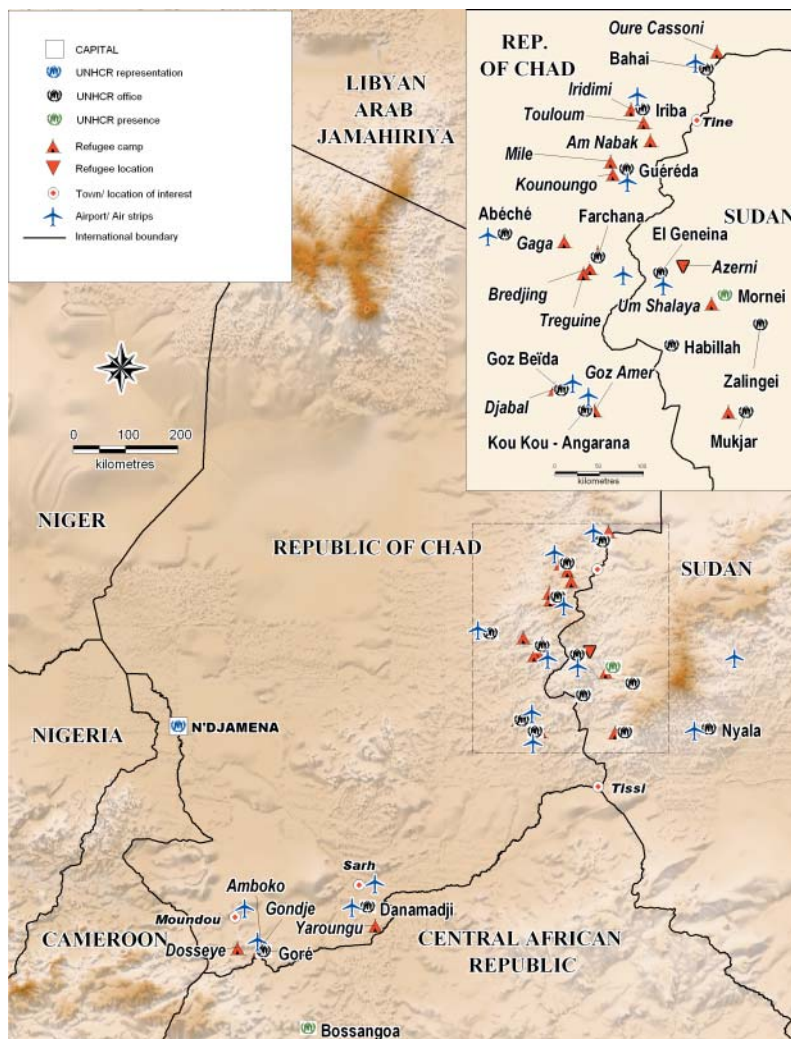
The context

At the beginning of 2006, Chad hosted some 300,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR) in 15 camps in the east and south of the country. The refugee population grew during the year, spurred by worsening security in northern CAR and in Sudan's Darfur region. Chad also faced domestic instability. Following a series of military desertions, several Chadian armed opposition groups were formed and operated out of Darfur and northern CAR. In March 2006, rebel forces attacked the border town of Adré in eastern Chad; in April they launched an offensive on the capital, N'djamena, from Darfur. Following the April attack, Chad severed relations with Sudan, but restored ties in August after a *rapprochement* brokered by the African Union and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Following a controversial constitutional amendment passed in June 2005, President Idriss Deby was re-elected to a third term in office in May 2006. Meanwhile, the Darfur Peace Agreement was signed in Abuja, Nigeria - although only one of the three main Sudanese rebel factions, the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army, was party to the accord with the Government of Sudan. At the time of writing, it was feared that faltering implementation of the agreement would have negative consequences for Chad and its neighbours. Moreover, the deployment of a UN force to Darfur to replace the African Union contingent has been

put on hold due to the Government of Sudan's refusal to accept the peacekeepers.

Humanitarian operations continued in eastern Chad despite a rising number of armed robberies, car-jackings and banditry, many targeting United Nations and other humanitarian agencies. In an effort to reduce the threats to refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), local



Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2007		Dec 2007	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Sudan	240,000	225,000	249,000	234,000
	CAR	60,000	60,000	62,000	62,000
	Various	5,510	130	5,610	690
Asylum-seekers	Various	300	-	300	20
IDPs		63,000	63,000	100,000	100,000
Total		368,810	348,130	416,910	396,710



Displaced women in the Goz Beïda area who fled repeated attacks at the border before reaching sanctuary in a UNHCR-run settlement. UNHCR / H. Caux

people and humanitarian workers, UNHCR supported the posting of some 300 Chadian *gendarmes* in and around refugee camps and in the major towns in eastern Chad. Cross-border attacks by the *Janjaweed* militia have displaced some 50,000 Chadians around the Goz Beïda area. Most of these IDPs are in scattered settlements and villages away from the border, while some are settled closer to refugee camps in Goz Beïda. The 12 refugee camps in the east remain at risk, despite assurances by all sides that refugees and humanitarian workers will not be targeted.

In southern Chad, a new influx of some 5,000 CAR refugees was recorded at the beginning of 2006. Asylum-seekers reported widespread banditry and indiscriminate burning of homes and villages by bandits, rebels and government forces in northern CAR. As the instability in northern CAR is very likely to continue in 2007, more refugees are expected in southern Chad.

The needs

Environmental and protection issues require special attention because of scarce natural resources, the poverty in the country and continued recruitment, often forcible, by rebel forces. Based on the findings of participatory assessment missions in 2006, the Country Operations Plan for 2007 is intended to meet refugee needs in the water, health,

primary education and food sectors. Gaps must also be filled in secondary education and self-reliance activities.

In southern Chad, assistance is required to address the emergency needs of refugees who arrive with no personal belongings and often suffer from malaria and malnourishment. They will require humanitarian assistance for at least two planting seasons.

One of the main gaps identified by all partners is the lack of adequate support for refugee-hosting communities. There is an acute need to raise resources and increase assistance for the local population. This is one of the means through which peaceful coexistence between refugees and their hosts can be maintained.

Initial assessments of the IDP situation, based on a joint UN and Government mission to eastern Chad in March 2006, showed a precarious situation. At the time of writing, the UN Country Team in Chad had agreed to implement the inter-agency "cluster approach" for the estimated 63,000 IDPs.

Total requirements: USD 69,368,365
(Annual programme only. The financial requirements for the IDP supplementary programme are being finalized.)

Main objectives

UNHCR has two main categories of beneficiaries: Sudanese and Central African refugees in eastern and southern Chad under the annual programme and IDPs in eastern Chad under the supplementary programme.

Annual programme objectives

- Provide international protection and assistance to refugees in camps in eastern and southern Chad and in urban areas.
- Maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps by ensuring the physical security of refugees in and around the camps.
- Monitor the protection needs of 18,000 to 20,000 spontaneously settled Sudanese refugees in villages along the Chad-Sudan border.
- Strengthen strategic partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs, the Government and international development institutions.
- Promote self-reliance, where feasible, among CAR and Sudanese refugees through agricultural production and income-generating activities.

Supplementary programme objectives

- Promote community-based responses for the protection of IDPs in existing settlements in order to prevent further displacement.
- Provide adequate shelter and basic non-food items to all IDPs in their areas of displacement.
- Promote the voluntary return of IDPs to their places of origin.
- Ensure a coordinated approach with other UN agencies in the context of the cluster approach on IDPs.

Strategy and activities

UNHCR helped draft a National Refugee Law in 2006 and will continue to advocate for its enactment. Until then, urban refugees will be recognized on an individual basis and assistance provided to the most vulnerable cases.

Given the precarious security situation in northern CAR, in 2007 UNHCR will not promote the voluntary repatriation of Central African refugees from southern Chad. With the opening of a refugee settlement for the new arrivals at Dosseye at the end of 2006, the programme will focus on self-reliance through agricultural production. Where self-sufficiency is achieved, UNHCR will provide support for sustainable subsistence farming and income-generation activities for refugees and the host population alike.

Unless the political and security situation in Darfur changes dramatically, it is unlikely that Sudanese refugees will repatriate voluntarily. The Office will orient its programme, especially in camps in the southern part of eastern Chad, towards sustainable small-scale agriculture and animal husbandry. However, given the socio-economic environment of eastern Chad, achieving complete self-sufficiency is not possible, and UNHCR will continue to provide protection and assistance. The Office will also provide adequate health, water, shelter, sanitation, primary education and environmental services — including the substitution of non-renewable firewood. Furthermore, it will track malnutrition rates and implement supplemental and therapeutic feeding programmes.

Following inter-agency field assessment missions in 2006, the UN Country Team, NGOs and the Government have all become heavily involved in responding to the needs of IDPs. The Government and local authorities

Key targets for 2007

Annual programme

- 90 per cent of cases of sexual and gender-based violence are followed by remedial action.
- All adult refugees obtain identity documents; newborn children receive birth certificates.
- All refugees have access to a minimum of 15 litres of water per day.
- All refugees have access to basic health care.
- All camp-based refugees have access to HIV/AIDS programmes.
- Refugees in Amboko and Yaroungou camp attain food self-sufficiency by December 2007.
- 90 per cent of school-age children enrol in primary schools; girls' attendance is maintained at 40 per cent; and a classroom student ratio of 1:40 is achieved.

- All new arrivals are given emergency relief items from a stockpile for 50,000 persons that is maintained for emergencies and future repatriation.

Supplementary programme

- All IDP settlements benefit from protection interventions.
- Weekly monitoring missions are conducted to the border and displacement areas.
- All IDPs receive humanitarian assistance.
- All IDPs return to their places of origin when the security situation is stabilized.

have made it clear that they do not want camps for IDPs. In line with this policy, UNHCR and its partners will continue to assist IDPs in their present locations of displacement. UNHCR will lead the Protection, Shelter and Camp Management Clusters under the UN cluster approach.

Constraints

The general deterioration of security within Chad is expected to pose problems for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, hamper staff movement and increase forced recruitment by rebel forces. Moreover, worsening security in Darfur and CAR is likely to result in new refugee inflows that will stretch available resources.

A breakdown or interruption of the WFP food pipeline could seriously affect the health of the refugee and local populations with as well as strain relations between the two. Food security could be further jeopardized if there is not enough rain. The lack of arable land in eastern Chad could also limit the refugees' self-reliance. Finally, the continued presence of refugees in Chad is causing irreversible damage to the environment and also resulting in growing tensions between refugees and the host population.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR presence

Number of offices	10
Total staff	292
International	58
National	204
UNVs	27
JPOs	2
Deployees	1

Coordination

In 2007, UNHCR will work closely with the Government, especially the *Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés* (CNAR). It will also collaborate with the ministries of Territorial Administration, Foreign Affairs, Health, Environment and Justice and Immigration, besides regional and local authorities. UNHCR will participate in the coordination structures established by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator while continuing to fulfil its mandated responsibilities. Close ties will be maintained with OCHA and operational partners, and UNHCR will participate in the consolidated appeals process.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government : *Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés.*

NGOs : *Action contre la faim, Action for Greening Sahel-Japan, African Concern, Africare, African Humanitarian Action, Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement, Association pour le développement d'Adré, Association Tchadienne pour les Actions Humanitaires et Sociales, Bureau Consult International, CARE, Cooperazione Internazionale, Christian Outreach Relief Development, Croix Rouge tchadienne, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Institut national pour le développement économique et social, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Internews, INTERSOS, OXFAM, Première Urgence, Secours catholique pour le développement.*

Operational partners

Government: Ministry for Territorial Administration, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Immigration, Ministry of Justice.

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, UN Country Team, World Bank.*

Budget (USD)		
Activities and services	Annual Programme Budget	
	2006	2007
Protection, monitoring and coordination	15,169,095	13,934,451
Community services	4,639,742	4,677,653
Crop production	1,035,000	861,821
Domestic needs	3,460,000	2,629,743
Education	2,802,441	2,118,059
Food	2,000	3,900
Forestry	2,620,834	3,909,387
Health	4,309,330	4,760,472
Income generation	550,000	586,373
Legal assistance	2,255,865	2,968,811
Livestock	518,000	763,316
Operational support (to agencies)	6,558,804	6,551,544
Sanitation	1,157,361	2,499,723
Shelter and infrastructure	4,585,000	2,357,812
Transport and logistics	13,515,000	10,259,677
Water	4,075,069	3,409,625
Total operations	67,253,541	62,292,367
Programme support	7,083,921	7,075,998
Total	74,337,462	69,368,365

