

HIGHLIGHTS

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| Tripartite Agreement signed between the Governments of Chad and the Sudan for the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese and Chadian refugees. | Norway Deputy Ambassador mission to Goz Beida, Eastern Chad. | Three MoUs signed with Universities of Moundou, Doba and Sarh, in Southern Chad, to facilitate refugees' enrollment under the same conditions as Chadian nationals. |
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Pop. of concern:
626,536

Refugees By Country of Origin

| Country | Total Refugees |
|--------------|----------------|
| Sudan | 318,473 |
| CAR | 73,093 |
| Nigeria | 8,669 |
| COD | 327 |
| Others | 1,125 |
| Total | 401,684 |

Others PoC

Lake Chad Region: **118,804** IDPs, Returnees &TCN

Southern Chad: **106,048** returnees from CAR

UNHCR Presence

Staff: 390

359 Regular staffs (indefinite/FT/TA)

24 UNVs

7 Consultants

Offices:

13 offices located in:

Representation in N'Djamena (FO Bagasola)

SO Iriba (FO Guereda, FO Amdjarass)

SO Goz Beida (FO Koukou)

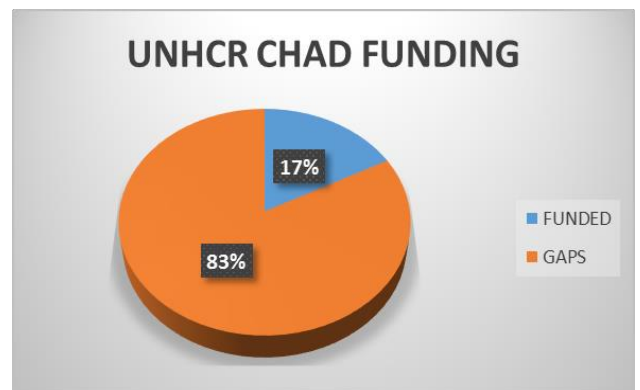
SO Farchana (FO Hadjer-Hadid, FU Abéché)

SO Gore (FO Maro, FO Haraze)

Funding:

USD **162.8 million** requested

USD **28.2 million** received



WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- UNHCR works closely with the Chadian Government through the *Commission National d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR) to provide international protection and coordinate assistance and durable solutions for refugees in the country.
- UNHCR Chad collaborates with UN agencies (particularly WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO and IOM) to assist the refugee populations in eastern, southern and western Chad. UNHCR works directly with twelve (12) national and international NGOs partners throughout the country in providing a comprehensive refugee response. These partners are: ACRA, AIRD, IRC, JRS, RET, APLFT, WCDO, LWF, HIAS, CRT, SECADEV and ADES.
- UNHCR is the Cluster lead for Protection as well as Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) to assist IDPs in the Lake Region.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Tripartite Agreement: On 31 May, the signing ceremony of the Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Chad, the Sudan and the UNHCR Representations in Chad and the Sudan was held in Khartoum, Sudan. The agreement concerns the voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees in Sudan and that of Sudanese refugees in Chad. By signing the documents, the parties sought to establish the legal framework that will ensure the voluntary character of the repatriation exercise. According to the recent intentions surveys, some three percent of refugees in the Eastern camps have expressed their intention to return immediately. As such, this agreement will also serve as a stepping stone for the parties to mobilize resources in order to assist refugees willing to repatriate in the future. In their joint statement, the parties emphasized that the signing of the agreement does not attest for the nearness of the movement of voluntary return. Instead, the tripartite commissions will work to implement the agreement so as to ensure that '*returns occur in conditions of safety and dignity as well as... lasting returns*'. This agreement concerns the 318,000 Sudanese refugees that live in twelve (12) camps and the site of Kerfi in Eastern Chad.

Donor mission: From 12-14 June, UNHCR organized the mission of the Deputy Ambassador of the Norwegian Embassy in Sudan, Ms. Christina Eikeland, to Goz Beida, Eastern Chad. Giving the recent signature of the Tripartite Agreement for the voluntary return of Sudanese refugees in Chad and Chadian refugees in Sudan, the diplomat wanted to familiarize herself with the operational context and challenges faced by UNHCR around Goz Beida. It should be recalled that Norway has a vested interest in the Lake Chad basin countries, since it co-hosted with Germany and Nigeria a donor pledging conference on 24/02 in Oslo in addition to its global commitment to UNHCR programmes. In addition to that, Ms. Eikeland has visited Southern Chad and Darfur several times, and had expressed her willingness to do a follow-up visit to Eastern Chad to understand the needs of Darfuri refugees. The mission met with different stakeholders, including the local and traditional authorities, as well as the partners and the refugees in Djabal camp to discuss their concerns, particularly in terms of access to natural resources such as water and firewood in a very scarce environment.

Targeting exercise: A Joint UNHCR / WFP targeting survey, to be concluded by mid-July 2017, is being carried out in all refugee camps in Chad. More than 400 trained staffs are implicated in this month long process that will allow the surveyors to categorise refugee households according to a set socio-economic status. This exercise comes three years after the targeting pilot project of 2014 implemented in 6 out of the 19 refugee camps in Chad. The current project will build on the last targeting exercise, and will evaluate whether the self-reliance activities carried out to level off the effect of the food ration reduction have had a positive impact on refugee resilience.

Meeting with the AfDB mission: On 18 May, the UNHCR Sr. Management met with a mission from the African Development Bank (AfDB) Headquarter to discuss the current status of UNHCR Operations in Chad. The discussion centered on the impact of the funding reduction on UNHCR operations, the effects of the security situation in Chad

and around the neighboring countries, as well as UNHCR's response in term of seeking durable solutions for refugees. Building on the ongoing project with the World Bank, the AfDB applauded UNHCR initiatives in seeking long term solutions for the refugees and host communities by promoting out-of-camp policies, and added that AfDB is also working on a similar development project that will promote renewable energy and will benefit over one thousand targeted communities. Precedence will be given to refugee hosting communities and host villages in the vicinities of refugee camps.

Multi-sectoral mission to the Lake Region: From 7 to 9 June, a multi-sectoral inter-agency assessment mission made of UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, FAO, IRC and Help-Chad was carried out in five Prefectures of KANGALOM. The objectives were to assess the conditions of areas of return of formerly displaced persons and their vulnerabilities, to clarify the dynamics of population movements and to assess the feasibility of a humanitarian response. The mission recommended that urgent interventions are needed in the areas of WASH and education since there are no existing infrastructures. The areas of food securities (livelihood, food assistance), protection (civil status documents and unaccompanied children), shelter/NFIs and health/nutrition also need rapid interventions. Upon these recommendations, the nutrition cluster, along with WASH and the Health clusters and the GBV working group will set up mobile clinics. The food security cluster will distribute food supplies to 20,000 people in the islands, including to some of the locations identified in the report.

PROTECTION

- UNHCR Chad's key protection priorities remain access to legal assistance and legal remedies to improve the living condition of refugees in and outside the camps; to promote access to quality primary education for refugee children; to ensure child protection; to strengthen SGBV prevention and response mechanisms; to provide documentation and durable solutions for refugees and other Persons of Concerns, and to empower refugees toward self-sufficiency.
- **Registration and profiling of the refugee population:** As of 31 May, Chad is hosting 401,684. The refugees originate from Sudan 318,473 – 79.28%; CAR 73,090 – 18.20%; Nigeria 8,669 – 2.16% and other countries 1,451-0.36%. Overall, 43.23% are adults and 56.77% are minors; 56% are women; 68.99% of women are heads of households, and 0.31% of minors are heads of household.
- **Statelessness Prevention:** According to the preliminary results, 3,221 Chadian returnees from CAR on the site of Gaoui, in Ndjamen, (out of the 5,170 persons present) have been cross-checked and verified by UNHCR, the NGO ACTED, CNARR and the Government agency in charge of documentation, DAPEC. The list of these individuals was then forwarded to the Government to be issued birth certificates to the returnees and the CAR refugees born in Chad. From 12 to 14 June, UNHCR and partners have proceeded to verify those absents during the first exercise. The final results are currently under review.
- **Education:** For the school year 2016/2017, as of June, 86,961 refugee children out of the 190,463 children of school age (4 to 18 years) - 45.7% - are attending school. If compared to December 2016, school attendance has increased with 9,000 new students attending schools. This increase can be attributed to children resuming school after having assisted their parents during the agricultural season, and the end of the teachers' strike which interrupted the courses during the first three months of the academic year. Furthermore, out of the 1,486 refugees students scheduled to pass the national exam, 1,338 refugees have been biometrically verified and will thus attend the examination session. This number represents an increase of 199 individuals compared to the academic year of 2015/2016. By sites: Eastern Chad, 1,211 Sudanese refugees; 80 urban refugees (N'Djamena) and 47 refugees in southern Chad. By gender: girls 58% (770) and boys 42% (568).

- On 22 May, three MoUs (Memoranda of understanding) were signed between UNHCR and the universities of Moundou, Doba and Sarh, in Southern Chad. These agreements aim to facilitate refugee enrollment, tuition cost, training and other benefits that Chadian nationals enjoy at these institutions. It should be recalled that, in April 2017, UNHCR had already signed two MoUs with the *Ecole Normale Supérieure d'Abéché (ENSA)* and the *Ecole Normale des Institut Bilingues d'Abéché (ENIBA)*.
- On 25 May, the construction of the school building in the academic institution of Paoud Bolad and Kadja started in the camps of Gaga, eastern Chad. In total, nine (9) classrooms, teacher offices and blocks of latrines will be built. This project is part of a collaborative initiative initiated by UNHCR since March 2016 to reinforce community participation of refugees in the construction of school infrastructures. The NGO Good Neighbors will fund 80% of the work, while the refugees will contribute 20% in materials such as sands and gravels. UNHCR, its partners CNARR and JRS will work on the sensitization and mobilization of refugees to participate fully in the implementation of the project.
- Community Services:** On 31 May, the ONG **Chad Relief Foundation (CRF)**, funded the new library of the middle school of Beureuh, southern Chad. The ONG also donated solar lamps and 13 tricycles for the handicap refugee students of the camps of Amboko, Gondje and Dosseye.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

From 01 January to 15 June 2017, UNHCR has submitted to resettlement countries 117 cases involving 384 individuals. During the same period, 28 cases of 115 individuals have left Chad for resettlement in the United States (25 cases of 99 individuals); In Canada (02 cases of 15 individuals) and in Finland (1 case of 1 individual).

CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS

On 15 June, UNHCR hosted the inter-agency Cash & Voucher working group meeting. In order to harmonize the different cash-based interventions in the country, the participants discussed the Chad cash profile and the modality of setting up the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). It was agreed that the geographical areas covered by the MEB will include the Lake Region, the East and the South and that the populations of concern include refugees, IDPs, returnees, host communities as well as vulnerable local populations in the Sahelian band. A steering committee that will facilitate the road map for data collection was set up; its members include UNHCR, WFP, OXFAM, OCHA and IRC.

FOOD SECURITY

Southern Chad: AL-NAHAD, an NGO active in areas on development and peaceful coexistence donated supplies to newly arrived refugees and host populations of Diba, Southern Chad, made of: 700 bags of 70 kg of Sorghum, 700 bags of 50 kg of millet, 700 bags of 10 kg of sugar, 700 cans of oil of 5 liters, three cows and 4 bags of 100 kg of dates. These food supplies were distributed from 29 May to 4 June.

WATER AND SANITATION

Access to water remain critical in **Eastern Chad**, especially in the camps of Treguine, Bredjing, Amnaback, Mile and Iridimi where the quantity of water distributed varied from 7 to 11 liters of water per person per day (l/p/d). In general, 45% of refugee camps meet the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d and 15 l/p/d is the average quantity distributed in the camps and sites of Eastern Chad. In term of sanitation coverage, 40% of refugee household have a family latrine. In **the South**, the average quantity of water distributed is 45 l/p/d and the sanitation coverage is 67%. In **the Lake Region**, the average quantity of water distributed is 32 l/p/d and the sanitation coverage is only 7%. Constructions are ongoing for over 1,000 family latrines to increase the family coverage.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Southern Chad: In collaboration with the ONDR (*Office National du Développement Rural*) the state agency in charge of sustaining the local development, UNHCR provides training courses on the agriculture techniques to the newly-arrived refugees and the local populations of surrounding villages.

In Maro, 2,640 kg of rice seeds donated by FAO were distributed to 33 refugee households to exploit 33 ha of land.

Eastern Chad: To enhance the socio-economic development and create a safer protection environment and living conditions for refugees, UNHCR started the distribution of solar lamps. All refugee households will be provided with moving lamps, and solar street lights will be installed in the community. The project will benefit 16,150 refugee households/64,876 beneficiaries. In addition, host communities, community health and education centers will also benefit from solar lamps. To ensure the proper use of the solar lamps, each beneficiary receiving a lamp (Mobiya TS170), had to follow an awareness and information training. It should be recalled that access to lighting for refugee households is one of the key objectives of UNHCR's Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) strategy in Chad.

FUNDING

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