

Republic of Chad

Operational highlights

- UNHCR registered refugees in 13 of its 16 camps in southern and eastern Chad, thereby strengthening its ability to deliver protection and assistance.
- The presence of UNHCR staff and additional government security personnel at camps site improved security for refugees and humanitarian workers in eastern Chad.
- UNHCR established a new camp in southern Chad to accommodate new arrivals from the Central African Republic (CAR). In southern Chad, all refugee sites enjoyed improved water supplies, and the landing strip in Gor was repaired.
- UNHCR helped the Government of Chad to draft asylum legislation and strengthen refugee status determination procedures.
- Local communities adjacent to refugee camps in eastern Chad were supported through Quick Impact Projects in close coordination with regional authorities.
- The Office provided protection and some assistance to more than 112,000 people who were internally displaced by December 2006 and chaired the inter-agency Protection, Emergency Shelter and Site Management clusters.



attempt in the capital, N'Djamena was suppressed by the Government. Inter-ethnic conflicts erupted mainly in eastern Chad and continued even after the declaration in November of a six-month state of emergency. Insecurity increased and humanitarian staff had to be evacuated twice. The humanitarian and civilian character of the refugee camps was violated by Sudanese rebel groups who recruited refugee children in and around the camps. Constantly diminishing natural resources (water, wood and pastures) resulted in tension between host populations, IDPs and refugees with limited space for solutions. Meanwhile, internal displacement continued unabated, and by the end of 2006 there were more than 112,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Chad.

Working environment

In 2006, the situation in Darfur in Sudan and the northern areas of the Central African Republic remained volatile and complex. Fighting spread to the borders of Chad, producing new refugee flows. More than 8,000 refugees from the CAR arrived in southern Chad in 2006.

Fighting continued between Chadian armed opposition groups and governmental forces and, in April, a coup

Achievements and impact

Main objectives

UNHCR objectives in 2006 were to provide international protection and assistance to refugees in camps in eastern and southern Chad and urban areas; ensure the civilian character of these camps and the physical security of refugees; and strengthen strategic partnerships with UN agencies and pursue multi-agency approaches and responses to the displacement situations.

Protection and solutions

UNHCR protected and assisted some 221,000 Sudanese, 45,000 Central African and 5,000 urban refugees. The rights of refugees and asylum-seekers were generally respected. UNHCR completed registration in 13 of the 16 refugee camps in Chad. The Office provided medical care, psychosocial counseling and legal assistance to over 500 cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

To forestall the recruitment of children by rebel groups, UNHCR and local authorities strengthened security in the refugee camps in eastern Chad. UNHCR chaired the Protection, Emergency Shelter and Site Management clusters for IDP operations in southeastern Chad. However, coordination among the different actors still needed improvement. In southern Chad, UNHCR focused on refugee self-reliance as voluntary repatriation to CAR looked unlikely.

Activities and assistance

Community services: The bulk of the refugees in southern and eastern Chad were women and children. To cater to their needs, UNHCR and its partners established community centres in each camp, staffed by trained workers. All women of child-bearing age received sanitary materials. Psychosocial counseling was made available in nine camps in eastern Chad. Campaigns against female genital mutilation appear to

have had some success; they were credited with convincing refugees in Yaroungou camp in southern Chad to stop the practice. UNHCR also assisted some 400 urban refugees with special needs, mainly women and children.

Crop production: In south-eastern Chad, land was allocated to refugees by the authorities for cultivation. Agricultural tools and seeds were distributed combined with training. More than 60 per cent of the refugees' harvest was sold and the rest consumed. In the south, 60 per cent of the refugees were involved in agricultural activities.

Domestic needs and household support: During 2006 UNHCR purchased and distributed soap, kitchen sets, plastic rolls, jerry cans, cooking sets, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, sanitary items and blankets. All refugees from Sudan and CAR received food on a monthly basis. UNHCR and partners distributed non-food items to 112,000 IDPs and needy host populations.

Education: There were primary schools in all refugee camps attended by some 66,000 children (43 per cent of them girls). On average there was one teacher for 80 pupils. However the lack of secondary schools and vocational training centres in the camps had a negative impact on the youth, exposing them to recruitment by armed rebel groups.

Forestry: In eastern Chad, UNHCR provided solar cookers, energy saving wood and kerosene stoves to reduce consumption of the scarce resource of firewood. Environmental-awareness and reforestation campaigns were conducted in the camps.

Health and nutrition: More than 80 per cent of refugee children between the ages of six and 15 were vaccinated against measles. The mortality rate remained stable. The main causes of mortality among children under five are diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, malaria, malnutrition and neonatal complications in eastern Chad and malaria in southern Chad.

Income generation: In southern and eastern Chad, refugees were trained in trades such as sewing, animal husbandry and shoemaking and then helped to earn an income from them. Sixty per cent of the beneficiaries of

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Sudan	233,000	221,500	57	62
	Central African Republic	48,400	45,900	54	63
	Various	5,300	1,400	-	-
IDPs		112,700	112,700	-	-
Total		399,400	381,500		



UNHCR/H. Caux

Internally displaced boys from Gouroukoun on their way to the water point. The donkeys will help bring water containers home.

these programmes were women. In the south, 75 per cent of adult refugees benefited from income-generating activities.

Legal assistance: Training on child protection and sexual and gender-based violence was conducted in each field office for UNHCR partners, local authorities and refugees. Unaccompanied minors (533) and separated children were identified, documented and assisted by UNHCR and partners. In N'Djamena, 22 urban refugees benefited from voluntary repatriation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi.

Livestock: In eastern Chad, UNHCR constructed four slaughterhouses and two veterinary clinics. More than 515,000 animals were vaccinated, and 930 vulnerable women received some 2,800 sheep.

Operational support (to agencies): The Office gave technical and financial support to 31 implementing partners.

Sanitation: Sanitary conditions in all camps improved following the move from communal latrines to family-based ones. More than 5,500 showers, 3,500 drainage ditches, 500 garbage pits, 250 communal latrines and 100 incinerators were constructed.

Shelter and infrastructure: UNHCR set up a new refugee camp in southern Chad to accommodate new arrivals from the CAR. Furthermore, the Office procured

more than 6,000 tents to meet the needs of new arrivals both in southern and eastern Chad.

Transport and logistics: UNHCR relocated over 11,200 refugees from border areas in eastern and southern Chad to refugee camps. It also transported, stored and distributed some 9,000 tonnes of food and 12,000 tonnes of non-food items to refugees and IDPs. Two aircraft were chartered to transport humanitarian staff to eastern and southern Chad. Nearly 2,000 IDPs were relocated from spontaneous settlements to an official IDP site.

Water: The water table is being depleted in the camps, which makes access to water the most acute problem in eastern Chad. Technical expertise managed an average water supply per person per day of 10 litres, except in Am Nabak camp, where it is only 5.5 litres. In southern Chad, access to water was on average 18 litres per person per day.

Constraints

The three most important constraints were the deteriorating security situation, which hampered civilian protection and prevented humanitarian workers from reaching those affected by the conflict; declining natural resources (water, wood, pastures) and the lack of new viable refugee sites to where refugee camps at the border could be moved.

Financial information

The supplementary programme for eastern Chad was mainstreamed into the annual programme in 2006. This included Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, urban refugees in N'Djamena and CAR refugees in southern Chad. IDPs were assisted under a separate supplementary programme set up in mid-2006. Although the supplementary programme was 80 per cent funded in 2006, heavy rains and poor security conditions hurt programme delivery. Donors continued to strongly support the Chad operation in 2006, but budget cuts had a negative impact on the delivery of assistance.

Organization and implementation

Management

UNHCR Country Office in N'Djamena managed the Chadian operation with a sub-office in Abéché, five field offices and one field unit in the east and two field offices in the south. In 2006 a workforce of 295 comprised 88 international (including 25 UNVs, seven consultants and one JPO) and 207 national staff.

Working with partners

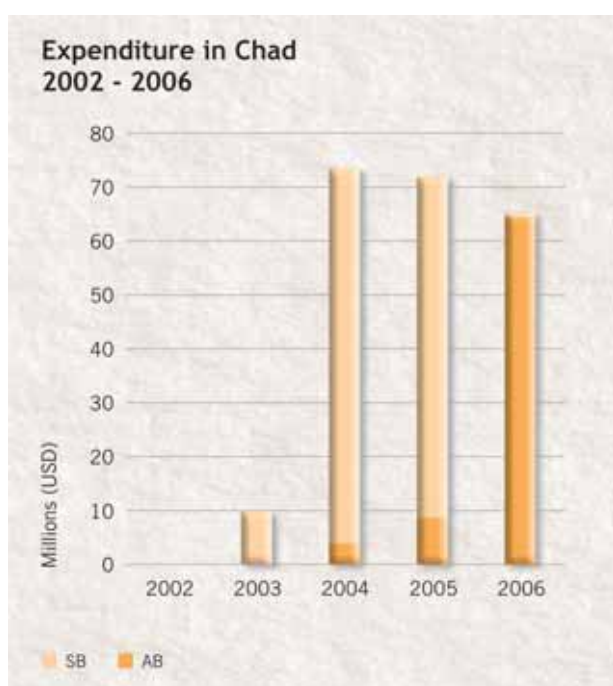
In 2006, UNHCR worked in close collaboration with 31 partners including government bodies, UN and intergovernmental agencies, and international and

national NGOs. Other partners contributed substantially to the operation using their own funds. Three NGOs left the country for security reasons. UNHCR took part in various UN coordination processes and joint initiatives in Chad.

Overall assessment

Despite security and funding problems, UNHCR with its partners managed to meet the basic needs of refugees. The security situation in eastern Chad and difficulties in coordination among humanitarian actors hurt the IDP operation, which had been set up as a separate programme in June 2006.

Partners
Implementing partners
Government agencies: <i>Commission nationale d'accueil et de réinsertion des réfugiés.</i>
NGOs: <i>Action Contre la Faim (France, USA), Action for Greening Sahel-Japan, Africa Humanitarian Action, African Concern, Africare, Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement, Association des Volontaires du Progrès, Association pour le développement d'Adré, Association tchadienne pour les actions humanitaires et sociales, Bureau Consult International, CARE International, Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement, Christian Children Funds, Christian Outreach Relief Development, Cooperazione Internazionale, Coordination régionale des projets populations hôtes, Croix rouge tchadienne, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Institut africain pour le développement économique et social, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, INTERNEWS, INTERSOS, Médecins sans Frontières (Netherlands), OXFAM Intermon, OXFAM (UK), Première Urgence, Secours catholique de développement villageois.</i>
Others: <i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, UNV.</i>
Operational partners
Government agencies: <i>Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire.</i>
NGOs: <i>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium), Médecins Sans Frontières (France).</i>
Others: <i>FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO.</i>



Budget, income and expenditure (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions ¹	Other funds available ²	Total funds available	Total expenditure
AB	79,199,049	64,255,423	2,550,460	66,805,883	64,382,528
SB ³	2,675,271	2,285,737	(135,990)	2,149,747	831,047
Total	81,874,320	66,541,160	2,414,470	68,955,630	65,213,575

¹ Includes income from contributions earmarked at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments. The SB figure excludes USD 1,026,620 for the Supplementary Programme for Protection and Assistance to Refugees and IDPs in Darfur, which was recorded under Chad.

³ The SB figures apply to the IDP operation. The budget does not include a 7 per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects			Previous years' projects
	AB	SB	Total	AB and SB
Protection, monitoring and coordination	13,778,889	93,236	13,872,126	0
Community services	2,472,840	0	2,472,840	1,002,948
Crop production	465,203	0	465,203	250,235
Domestic needs and household support	1,777,563	16,953	1,794,516	18,658
Education	1,604,933	0	1,604,933	479,286
Food	406	0	406	0
Forestry	3,158,572	0	3,158,572	611,950
Health and nutrition	2,250,436	0	2,250,436	1,262,459
Income generation	251,540	0	251,540	89,340
Legal assistance	1,404,612	46,268	1,450,880	324,222
Livestock	287,917	0	287,917	127,337
Operational support (to agencies)	5,651,226	132,321	5,783,548	1,608,645
Sanitation	801,939	0	801,939	486,923
Shelter and infrastructure	1,850,214	0	1,850,214	297,386
Transport and logistics	12,178,719	447,761	12,626,479	1,719,633
Water	1,464,302	0	1,464,302	778,166
Instalments with implementing partners	9,631,602	94,508	9,726,110	(9,057,188)
Sub-total operational activities	59,030,913	831,047	59,861,960	0
Programme support	5,351,615	0	5,351,615	0
Total expenditure	64,382,528	831,047	65,213,575	0
Cancellation on previous years' expenditure				(756,209)
Instalments with implementing partners				
Payments made	28,311,840	94,508	28,406,347	
Reporting received	(18,680,237)	0	(18,680,237)	
Balance	9,631,602	94,508	9,726,110	
Previous years' report				
Instalments with implementing partners				
Outstanding 1st January				11,097,437
Reporting received				(9,057,188)
Refunded to UNHCR				(393,315)
Adjustments				18,589
Balance				1,665,523