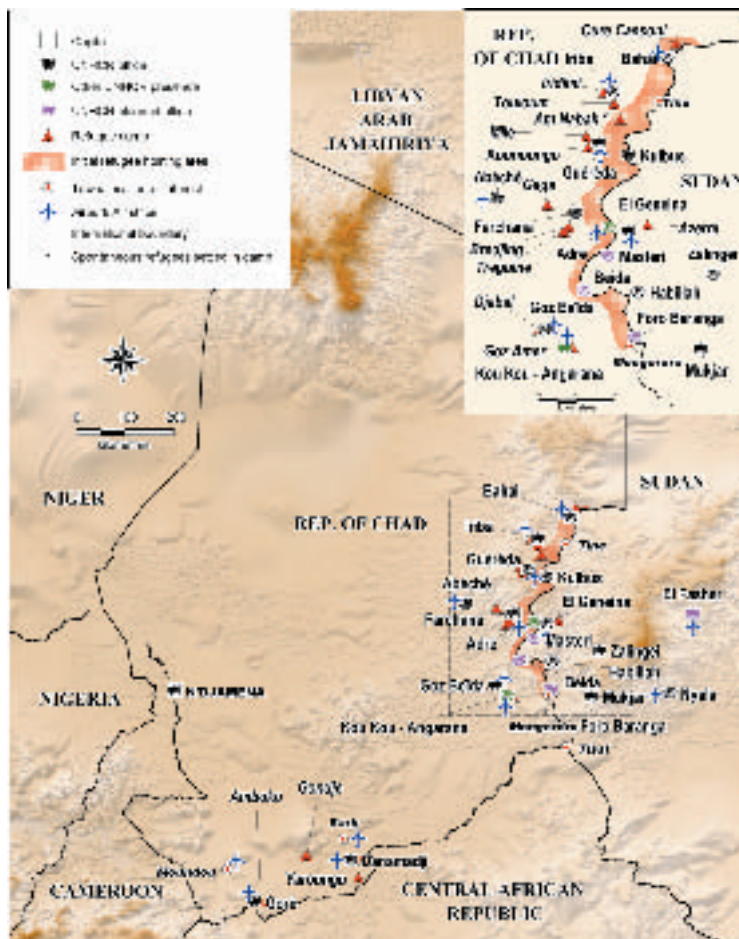


Republic of Chad

Main objectives

- Provide international protection and assistance to the refugees in camps in eastern and southern Chad as well as in urban areas.
- Ensure the civilian character of the camps and the physical security of refugees in and around the camps.
- In southern Chad, relocate 12,500 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) to a new settlement at Gondje and promote self-reliance pending durable solutions.
- Monitor the protection needs of 20,000 spontaneously settled Sudanese refugees in villages along the Chad-Sudan border; monitor the situation in Darfur (West Sudan) and northern CAR and facilitate voluntary repatriation when conditions are favourable.
- Facilitate the voluntary return of an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 Chadian refugees from west Darfur, Sudan.
- Strengthen strategic partnerships with UN agencies and pursue the multi-agency agreement and response to the situation in northern CAR.



Working environment

Recent developments

In 2005, Chad has generally enjoyed political stability despite periodic manifestations of tension. In June 2005, amidst boycotts by opposition parties, a constitutional referendum was passed, paving the way for the incumbent President, Idriss Deby, to seek a third term. A major cabinet reshuffle in early August saw the removal from office of more than half of the 31 ministers, including those with whom UNHCR had been working closely. A number of key regional and local government counterparts have also changed. Chad remains a mediator for the AU-brokered Abuja peace process on Darfur and once more enjoys the backing of all parties to the talks.

Planning figures		
Population	Jan 2006	Dec 2006
Sudan (refugees)	220,000	180,000
Central African Republic (refugees)	45,500	33,000
Urban refugees and asylum-seekers	5,300	5,300
Chad (returnees)	1,400	5,050
Total	271,700	223,350

Total requirements: USD 74,337,462

In spite of the strain of hosting approximately one quarter of a million refugees, Chad continues to provide an environment in which the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan and the Central African Republic is largely assured. Some 220,000 Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad (200,000 in 12 camps and another 20,000 in the border areas) and 42,000 CAR refugees in southern Chad as well as several thousand asylum-seekers in the urban areas continue to enjoy protection and assistance and, in general, hospitality from the Government and local populations.

Eastern Chad

Eastern Chad hosts approximately 200,000 Sudanese refugees from Darfur in 12 refugee camps and an estimated 20,000 spontaneously settled in communities along the border with Sudan. Peace talks in Abuja, Nigeria continue between the Sudanese Government and the two major rebel movements: the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM). Meanwhile, in Darfur, there have been ongoing violations of the ceasefire. This has been accompanied by an increase in cross-border violence. For Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad the prospect of voluntary repatriation has been somewhat set back by the significant deterioration of security since August 2005.

In 2005, UNHCR stabilized its support to refugees in the camps and increased its support to the extent possible to host communities who are most directly affected by the presence of refugees. Though conditions remain challenging, the basic needs of the refugees are being met. UNHCR is also reinforcing camp security by providing additional communications and transport support to the more than 180 Chadian gendarmes deployed to guard the refugee camps.

Southern Chad

At the beginning of 2005, southern Chad hosted approximately 30,000 Central African refugees in Amboko and Yaroungou settlements. Violent disturbances in northern CAR have led since June 2005 to an influx of at least 12,500 new arrivals. The individuals have been recognized as refugees on a *prima facie* basis and relocated from the

border area to an extension at the Amboko settlement. Once the new site at Gondje, about 10 kilometres from Amboko, is ready, the refugees at the Amboko extension and any small number of new refugees will be located there. UNHCR is seeking a second new site for contingency purposes.

As a result of the deteriorating security situation in northern CAR and the consequent outflow of refugees, a high level meeting of ministerial and military officials from CAR, Chad and Cameroon met in Yaounde, Cameroon, in August 2005 to discuss possible joint responses. UNHCR is actively supporting the joint country response. A follow-up ministerial meeting among the three States was organized by UNHCR on the margins of UNHCR's Executive Committee meeting in October 2005 to give greater visibility to the crisis in northern CAR and search for practical interventions among the governments and UN agencies concerned.

In September 2005, UNHCR organized the voluntary repatriation from northern CAR of nearly 1,400 Chadian refugees. This population had opted not to return with other Chadian refugees in 2001 owing to its significant degree of integration in northern CAR. The deterioration of the situation in northern CAR, however, led the group to reconsider its decision and to appeal to UNHCR for assistance in repatriating.

Constraints

Chad is among the poorest countries in the world, ranking 167th out of the 177 surveyed in UNDP's Human Development Index. Competition for scarce resources between local populations and refugees can strain relations between the two communities. The lack of infrastructure in refugee-hosting areas and breakdown in the food pipeline, particularly in the south, cause significant hardship for the refugees.

While the Government respects its obligations under the 1951 Refugee and OAU Conventions, the absence of a formal, comprehensive, national legal basis for the recognition and treatment of refugees undermines the transparency and predictability of the decision-making process.



Sudanese refugees from Darfur at the market place in Iridimi camp. *UNHCR / J. Clark*

Strategy

Protection and solutions

In 2006, UNHCR will continue to lobby the Government of Chad to establish national refugee legislation.

Urban refugees

Some 5,000 refugees in N'djamena have been recognized on an individual basis by the Government. It is anticipated that this number will remain relatively static in 2006.

New CAR refugee arrivals in southern Chad

Amboko settlement in southern Chad is nearing its capacity of 27,000 refugees. The new settlement

site at Gondje will be developed for the approximately 12,500 newly arrived refugees from CAR temporarily located at the extension at Amboko. The relocation will ensure that the pre-existing population will not face overcrowding or a reduction in services or land allotted for agricultural activities.

For the CAR refugees in southern Chad, UNHCR's twin priorities will remain the facilitation of voluntary repatriation – when appropriate conditions are achieved – and the initiation of activities aimed at self-reliance. In view of the scale of the security problems in northern CAR, assisted repatriation in large numbers is not anticipated in 2006.

Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad

With respect to eastern Chad, the current security situation is not conducive to returns to Darfur. UNHCR and its partners will continue to provide

protection and assistance in line with established standards. Individual registration of Sudanese refugees began in late 2004 and is continuing. It is anticipated that comprehensive figures for all camps will be available by early 2006. Thereafter, individual identification cards will be issued to all adult refugees by the Government of Chad.

Assuming a positive outcome to the Abuja peace process, coupled with a significant improvement in the security situation in Darfur, some 40,000 Sudanese refugees are expected to return to Darfur in 2006: 30,000 from the 12 camps in eastern Chad and 10,000 from the border areas. UNHCR will take a lead role in assisting with the repatriation and reintegration of refugees, while continuing to provide basic services to the remaining population.

Following repeated requests, the President of the Republic agreed in August 2005 to allow UNHCR to relocate the Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak refugee camps away from the border. The Office is in the process of identifying appropriate new sites.

In all refugee camps, counselling and support mechanisms have been or will be put in place for refugee women and girls who have suffered violence and abuse. Participation of refugee women in management and leadership committees will be encouraged and gender awareness training and campaigns will continue.

Assistance

In 2006, UNHCR will provide assistance to approximately 242,000 refugees in 15 camps (14 existing and one planned) in eastern and southern Chad. In the east, the focus will remain on health, water, shelter, sanitation, education and the environment (substitution of other fuels for non-renewable firewood and replenishment of water supplies). In southern Chad, the focus will remain on promoting self-reliance through agricultural production.

CAR refugees

UNHCR will continue to rehabilitate or build community infrastructure and provide permanent accommodation for refugees opting for local integration at Amboko or Yaroungou settlements. Local integration efforts in southern Chad will continue to gain pace over the next two to five years. UNHCR will promote sustainable subsistence farming and income-generating activities for non-farmers. These activities will be implemented in parallel with assistance (for education, health and water supply systems) designed to benefit the refugee population and local communities alike. The Office intends to gradually phase out the provision of these services and hand them over to the Government and the local communities.

Sudanese refugees

In 2006, stocks of non-food items will be replenished. More durable shelters will be constructed by the refugees. Two new camps will be built further inland to receive the refugees who were previously accommodated in the temporary Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak camps. Alternative sources of energy will be identified and introduced in all the camps where there is a shortage of wood. A water supply system will be established in the two new sites and existing water systems will be upgraded in all camps to ensure that 80 per cent of refugees receive at least 20 litres per person per day.

UNHCR and its partners will aim to meet the basic nutritional needs of the refugees in eastern and southern Chad. Monitoring of malnutrition rates will remain a priority, as will implementation of supplemental and therapeutic feeding programmes, where necessary.

Targeted assistance will be provided to the local community through quick-impact projects such as rehabilitation or construction of health posts, health centres and schools.

Urban refugees

UNHCR's strategy for urban refugees is to provide material assistance and skills training to the most vulnerable to increase self-reliance.

Organization and implementation

Management structure

With a total staff of 276 (74 international including two JPOs and 25 UNVs and 202 national staff), activities in 2006 will be carried out under the supervision of the UNHCR Representative based in N'djamena. In the East, the Representative will be assisted by the sub-office in Abeche and five field offices in Bahai, Iriba, Guereda, Farchana, and Goz Beida to oversee the 12 refugee camps. The field office in Adre has been moved to Farchana to be closer to the Gaga, Bredjing and Treguine refugee camps. UNHCR will continue to maintain a presence in Adre.

In the south, owing to the recent and continuing influx of Central African refugees, the size of UNHCR's operation is being significantly increased at the Gore field office. Five international staff including one JPO and 20 national staff are foreseen for Gore.

Coordination

In 2006, UNHCR will work closely with the Government of Chad, especially with the *Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés* (CNAR, the national refugee authority), the Ministry for Territorial Administration and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Health, Environment, Justice and Immigration. UNHCR will participate in coordination meetings of the sectoral working groups established by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and will lead the Protection Working Group.

In eastern Chad, UNHCR will work closely with CNAR and the administrative authorities (*gouverneurs, préfets, sous-préfets*) as well as with UN and NGO partners.

In southern Chad, UNHCR has identified new potential partners and is strengthening its cooperation with existing local and international partners. Regular contact will also be maintained with CNAR and the local and regional authorities.

Offices
N'Djamena
Abeche
Adre
Bahai
Danamadji
Farchana
Gore
Goz Beida
Guereda
Iriba
Koukou Angarana

Partners
Government agencies

Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés (CNAR)
 Ministry of Environment
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Ministry of Health
 Ministry of Immigration
 Ministry of Justice
 Ministry for Territorial Administration

NGOs

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

Others

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
 FAO
 IFRC
 IMF
 OCHA
 UNAIDS
 UNDP
 UNFPA
 UNICEF
 WFP
 WHO
 World Bank

Budget USD

Activities and services	Annual Programme Budget
Protection, monitoring and coordination	15,169,095
Community services	4,639,742
Crop production	1,035,000
Domestic needs	3,460,000
Education	2,802,441
Food	2,000
Forestry	2,620,834
Health	4,309,330
Income generation	550,000
Legal assistance	2,255,865
Livestock	518,000
Operational support (to agencies)	6,558,804
Sanitation	1,157,361
Shelter/other infrastructure	4,585,000
Transport/logistics	13,515,000
Water	4,075,069
Total operations	67,253,541
Programme support	7,083,921
Total	74,337,462