

Key Statistics

10 Oct 2014

Total **462,779**

COO*	No. of Indiv.
Sudan	364,308
CAR	95,892
Nigeria	1,899
Congo/DRC	450
Others	230

There are also:
Asylum seekers 4,176

* Country of Origin

Refugees in camps

East

Abgadam	31,522*
Am-Naback	25,383
Bredjing	40,948
Djabal	20,461
Farchana	27,091
Gaga	24,219
Goz Amir	31,302
Iridimi	22,669
Kerfi	1,118
Kounougou	21,732
Mile	21,406
OureCassoni	36,230
Touloum	29,677
Treguine	21,666

South

Amboko	11,777
Belom	26,394
Dosseye	22,690
Gondje	11,989
Moyo	10,765
Hosting villages**	1,877

* includes 9,482 refugees living along the Sudanese border

** Hosting villages: Koldaga, Bekourou, Dilingala & Doubadene



Left: Danamadja, returnee woman from CAR in front of her newly-constructed shelter, July 2014. Photo/UNHCR
Right: Maingama, site planning and construction of shelters, June 2014. Photo/UNHCR



CAR refugees in Chad

Newly-arrived CAR refugees since 1 January in 2014	20,000*
Total number of CAR refugees in Chad (as of 10 Oct)	95,892

* This figure may be revised as verification and screening are undertaken.

SOUTH - Refugees from Central Africa Republic (CAR)

While the **border** between Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) **remains officially closed**, families continue to arrive into southern Chad. The pace of newly-arriving refugees from CAR has diminished. Dosseye camp, where the majority of newly-arrived CAR refugees in 2014 are accommodated is now at full capacity. The authorities have allocated the new site of **Doholo**, some 10 km from Gore, to refugees. UNHCR will facilitate the transfer of individuals temporarily housed in the Dosseye transit center to the new site. This will not only reduce overcrowding in Dosseye, but will also ensure availability of space should additional refugees arrive from CAR. Some 2,000 CAR refugees who arrived in 2014 are settled in refugee hosting villages among the local populations where UNHCR/ partners provide community-based assistance. UNHCR **protection team**, continues to **monitor the Chad-CAR border** areas to identify any newly-arrived refugees and to assess the situation in the **refugee hosting villages**. For further details on the CAR situation you may also refer to: <http://data.unhcr.org/car>

Assistance to Chadian evacuees/returnees

Following the Government of Chad's decision to revert to the original plan for the site of **Maingama**, the transfer of returnees from Doyaba and Sido transit centers to this site has resumed. HCR through its partners ADES and CRT, is providing shelters for the relocated population, while other partners provide access to WASH (UNICEF) and health (UNICEF/IRC, PAC). A recent mission (ECHO, HCR, WFP) to Maingama highlighted the need for

improved drainage on the site. Interventions to redress this matter are currently in place (HCR/ UNICEF).

UNHCR continues to advocate with the Government of Chad to issue national identity documents to 2nd and 3rd generation Chadian returnees/evacuees with no links to the country. The UNHCR profiling exercise currently underway in the returnee/ evacuee sites will serve to identify those persons who may be **at risk of statelessness**.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management /CCCM

Starting on 22 September, the CCCM Cluster conducted 3-day **trainings** in Ndjamen, followed by similar trainings in Gore and Maro. A total of 50 participants including local authorities, UN agencies and partner organizations participated. The aim of this training was to reinforce / build the capacity of all partners engaged in camp coordination and camp management in order to ensure more effective and coordinated interventions on the returnee/ evacuee sites.

The CCCM Cluster continues to provide updated **site profiles** (Djako, Gaoui, Danamadja, Maingama with Kobiteye forthcoming shortly) on a monthly basis. The Cluster has also compiled a **3-Ws** matrix which is regularly updated. Weekly **Camp Management meetings**, chaired by Camp Managers in each site (Gaoui: ADES; Gore: SECADEV and Maro: CRT) are held to ensure effective coordination of activities, avoid duplication, highlight gaps and address these in a timely manner. For further details you may refer



Left: Refugees from Nigeria in the Lake Chad area, August 2014. Photo/UNHCR
Right: Representatives from the Ministry of Education and UNHCR meeting with Sudanese refugee teachers in Hadjer Hadid, April 2014. Photo/UNHCR

UNHCR in CHAD

No of Offices: 12

Ndjamena
Abeche (hub)

SUB OFFICES

East
Farchana
Goz Beida
Iriba

South
Gore

FIELD OFFICE

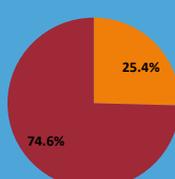
East
Guereda
Koukou
Amdjarass
Hadjer Hadid

South
Maro
Haraze

KEY DONORS
The Governments and people of:

- USA (BPRM)
- EU/ECHO
- Germany
- CERF
- Sweden
- Netherlands
- Canada
- Switzerland
- Qatar (Educate a Child)
- Australia
- Spain
- Luxemburg
- Belgium
- Chad Relief Fnd
- Denmark
- France
- Morocco
- Turkey

WEST– Nigerian Refugees	EAST : Sudanese Refugees
<p>Ngouboua</p> <p>There are a total of 1,899 Nigerian refugees in the Lake Chad region in the West. This population is currently accommodated on 2 sites (Ecole and Koussery) among the local population in Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia. UNHCR provided technical assistance through the deployment of a Site Planner to the area to ensure establishment of the sites adhering to international norms. A UNHCR mobile team is also in the area, and working closely with CNARR and local authorities to provide assistance to refugees. UNHCR, in collaboration with partners (UNICEF, IMC, APSELPA and CRT), ensures coordination of activities including protection and access to basic services (water/sanitation, shelter, health, education). A Turkish NGO, Aydi Al Ikhousa de Bienfaisance, has contributed five boreholes in the Ngouboua area.</p> <p>Chadian Forces are present in the Lake Chad area, however the overall security situation in Ngouboua and its surrounding areas remains volatile due to the proximity of the zone to the Nigerian border, Borno State specifically where conflict continues.</p>	<p>Education : transition</p> <p>As of October 2014 and the start of the new academic year in Chad, Sudanese refugee children in the camps in the East will follow the Chadian curriculum. This ‘transition’, an initiative by the Government of Chad and UNHCR (together with UNICEF/UNESCO), has been in preparation since 2012. In September this year, UNHCR working closely with the Ministry of Education, provided a two-week re-fresher teacher training in the Ecole Normale des Instituteurs Bilingues d’Abeche (ENIBA) for 1,049 Sudanese teachers. The transition from the Sudanese to the Chadian curriculum in the East marks an important step in the strategy of refugee self-reliance in Chad which has been endorsed and is being implemented by the Government, UNHCR/ UN agencies, partner NGOs and the donor community. Following the Chadian academic curriculum will reduce protection risks and provide refugees with higher quality education, access to secondary and tertiary studies outside the camp and employment opportunities to follow.</p>

<p>UNHCR Chad - Budget 2014* (USD)</p> <p>Funding Gap 171,773,412</p> <p>Funding Received 58,576,905</p> <p><small>* As of 25 September 2014</small></p>	<p>Funding Situation</p>  <p>25.4% Funding Received 74.6% Funding Gap</p>
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PARTNERS	
<p>Government</p> <p>CNARR an inter-ministerial body in charge of implementing the government’s refugee protection policies.</p> <p>DPHR (Détachement pour la Protection des Humanitaires et Réfugiés): a special force responsible for the safety and security of refugees and humanitarian workers.</p>	<p>Ministries Ministry of Home Affairs and Public Security; Ministry for Foreign Affairs and African Integration; Ministry of Human Rights; Ministry of Economy, Plan and International Cooperation; Ministry of Water and Health.</p>
<p>UN</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, OCHA, IOM, FAO, WHO, UNDSS, UNAIDS</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>ACRA, ADES, AIRD, APLFT, BASE, CARE, CORD, CRT, CSSI, HIAS, IMC, IRC, JRS, LWF-ACT, RET, SECADEV</p>	

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