

## HIGHLIGHTS

Three **humanitarian corridors** identified in Southern Chad for the potential voluntary return of CAR refugees not yet functional.

Potential refugees for the **Chadian national exam-Baccalaureate** for 2016/2017 increased by 34%. Women make up 60% of candidates.

Preliminary **results of the Survey on the intentions of return of Sudanese refugees** in Eastern Chad shows that less than 3% are willing to repatriate in 2017.

Pop. of concern:  
**622,480**

Funding

USD **162.8 million** requested

USD **21.1 million** received

### Refugees By Country of Origin

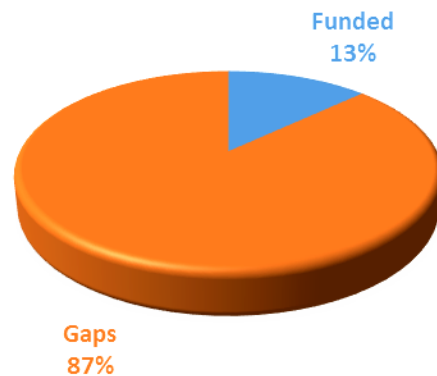
Country	Total Refugees
Sudan	316,171
CAR	71,386
Nigeria	8,649
COD	318
Others	1,104
<b>Total</b>	<b>397,628</b>

### Others PoC

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

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

### UNHCR CHAD FUNDING



## UNHCR Presence

### Staff: 380

- 347 Regular staffs (indefinite/FT/TA)
- 23 UNVs
- 10 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)

## WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- UNHCR works closely with the Chadian Government through the *Commission Nationale 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 NGO's 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.

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

### PRM mission to Chad

On 22 and 28 March, during their mission to Chad, a Gender Specialist and a Program Officer of the US Department of State – Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) both from Washington DC, together with the Regional PRM Coordinator, M. Lance Kinne, held two meetings with UNHCR Sr. Management. Their objective was to follow up on several issues such as, the inclusion of refugees in national development structures and the status of the Tripartite Agreement for voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees. UNHCR briefed the mission on the way forward to resume the profiling exercise of displaced populations in the Lake area, on how to increase livelihoods opportunities and on the ongoing project with the World Bank to strengthen local services for both refugees and local populations. They also discussed the Chadian Government participation to the Paris Conference on Chad scheduled for next September where the National Development Plan 2017-2021 is due to be launched with UNDP support. Finally, on the possible signature of a Tripartite Agreement with Sudan, UNHCR pointed out that preliminary information gathered during the intention of return surveys in Eastern Chad indicated that a small number (3%) of refugees currently have expressed the desire to return to Sudan. UNHCR will also ensure that decisions taken by refugees are informed through the provision of accurate and up to date Country of Origin Information [COI] and that the voluntary nature of decisions will be assured. To better address these issues, a technical meeting between the Sudan and Chad Governments, facilitated by UNHCR, will take place in N'Djamena in April 2017.

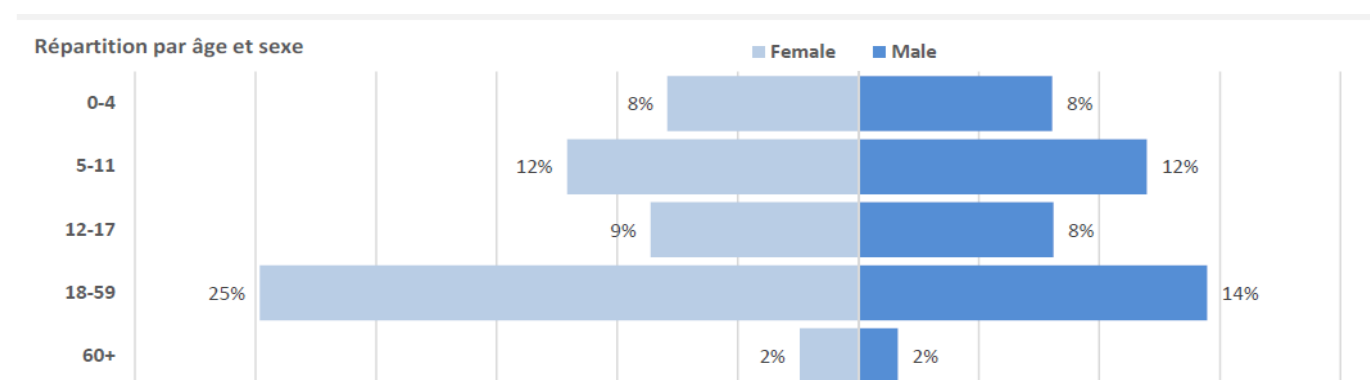
### Joint ECHO/DEVCO-FF mission to Southern Chad

From 23 to 27 March, a joint ECHO/DEVCO-FF mission was carried out in Goré, Southern Chad. ECHO is the European Commission branch for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, while DEVCO-FF stands for the European Union Trust Fund in charge of addressing the root causes of migration in Africa. The mission's objectives were to assess the impact of the livelihoods projects realized during the transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development and to discuss with the beneficiaries (refugees, returnees and hosts population) and partners the challenges faced during the implementation period. The mission travelled to three refugee's camps, two host villages and a returnee site, and visited several projects implemented including agricultural inputs banks, community-based cereals granaries, health centers, a vocational training center and the water management plant used by refugees and local population in the hosting village of Bereuh. They took the opportunity to appreciate the peaceful cohabitation and interaction between the different populations of different faiths that live, work and sometimes intermarry with one another. A few key challenges were presented such as access to land, lack of fertile lands, water management for irrigation, the isolation of certain area during rainy season and the need to plant additional trees. During the meeting with local Government services, NGOs and other stakeholders, the discussion was centered on how to overcome these challenges to facilitate a better socio-economic integration of refugees and host communities. Satisfied with their visits, the mission participants added that they were analyzing the situation for potential funding opportunities and that they would undertake similar missions in Eastern Chad in the coming months.

**Restitution of the training on statelessness:** On March 15, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, in collaboration with UNHCR, organized a workshop entitled ‘Statelessness and the Right to Nationality’. The workshop was a restitution of the information sharing session held in Dakar from 23 - 27 January 2017 and reflected the Chadian Government’s efforts to eradicate statelessness. After the Chadian registry system assessment showed that less than 12 percent of the Chadian population has civil documentation, the Chadian Government, with the support of UNHCR and UNICEF and thanks to EU funding, began to evaluate its civil registry system in order to increase the percentage of population registered at birth. UNHCR’s involvement revolves around the fact that the system will allow those classified as persons of concern (POC) under the UNHCR mandate to be enrolled and provided with documentation, thus preventing statelessness. During the training, the participants were provided with refresher courses on the two statelessness international conventions ratified by Chad and on UNHCR’s mandate with reference to the prevention of statelessness. Participants analyzed the causes and consequences of statelessness and agreed to set up a working committee that will adopt a national action plan to eradicate statelessness in Chad.

## PROTECTION

- UNHCR Chad’s key protection priorities is 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 population of concern (PoC) and to empower refugees toward self-sufficiency.
- Registration and profiling of the refugee population:** As of 31 March, Chad is hosting 397,628 refugees. They originate from Sudan 316,171– 79.51%; CAR 71,386– 17.95%; Nigeria 8,649 – 2.18% and other countries 1,422- 0.36%. Overall, 43.34% are adults and 56.66% are minors; 56% are women; 69.04% of women are heads of households, and 0.25% of minors are heads of household. 91.8% refugees lives in 19 camps and 8.17% lives in hosts villages. UNHCR regularly compares refugees’ information with WFP: refugees who are not physically present during three consecutive food distributions, are inactivated from the system. The case could be reactivated once the refugee returns to the camp and provides appropriate justification. Absences during the registration and food distribution exercises are due to various reasons – death, spontaneous return of their relatives, and most notably search for income generating activities away from camp.



-Toutes les localités sauf Abgadam ont fait objet de vérification biométrique en 2015 - \* : Dénombrement physique effectué en Mai 2014

Source: UNHCR & CNARR

- The **profiling of the displaced population in the Lake Region** was suspended due to lack funding by IOM. UNHCR is working with WFP to find an alternative solution to the DTM, a profiling management tool used by IOM to register IDPs. So far, 118,804 persons have been registered. In addition to the IDPs of the Lake Region, 101,724 Chadian returnees from CAR live in five (5) sites and villages in southern Chad, while some 5,000 live on the site of Gaoui on the outskirts of N’Djamena.

- **Humanitarian corridors:** UNHCR continues its advocacies with the central Government and local authorities to effectively open humanitarian corridors to allow free access to CAR refugees that are willing to voluntarily return to their country of origin. Following the High Commissioner's meeting with the Chadian President in December 2016, three corridors were officially identified in the Southern Chad, one in Gore, one in Moissala and one in Haraze. So far, none of them are functional.
- **Education:** For the academic year 2016/2017, 1,486 refugees will pass the national exam, which represents an increase of 34 per cent compared to the academic year of 2015/2016. By sites: Eastern Chad, 1,334 Sudanese refugees; urban refugees (N'Djamena) 94 and Southern Chad 58. By gender: girls 60% (885) and boys 40% (601).
- **Community Services:**

**Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):** In 2016, the Community-Based services set up to record SGBV incidents reported 1,247 SGBV cases with a peak during the months of March and May. This number constitute 0.31 percent of cases for a refugee population of 393,161. The numbers and incidents rate sensibly reduced in 2016 compared to 2015 when 1,525 cases were recorded (0.4% of total refugee population).

The profiling of victims shows that minors represented 20.45% of the cases while women and girls constituted 95% of the cases. In term of locations, the highest cases recorded were: Goré, Southern Chad: 521 cases; Eastern Chad- Iriba: 381 cases, Goz Beida: 132 cases, Farchana: 116 cases; Lake region: Bagasola: 86 cases and N'djamena (urban refugees) 13 cases. The most frequent SGBV typologies were physical aggression 555 cases – 44.5%, followed by psychological violence 331 cases - 26.5%, forced and early marriages 104 cases - 8.3% (this rate was higher than previous year, despite the promulgation of the Laws 006 and 029/PR/2015 prohibiting child marriage), rape and sexual aggression 102 cases - 8.1%, survival sex and sexual exploitation 83 cases – 6.7% genital mutilation (all committed on underage girls) 17 cases – 1.36%. From the beginning of the year 78.9% of the reported cases received psychosocial assistance and 39.69% of survivors received medical care. Of the incidents, 26.06 % were reported to the police and 6.49% of the cases were filed in Chadian courts. In term of prevention, 1,760 persons of concern and 309 UNHCR staffs, partners, NGOs and Government entities were trained on SGBV prevention.

**UNHCR provides assistance to refugee victims of fire:** On 14 March, a fire broke out in the refugee camp of Dosseye, Southern Chad, and destroyed the shelter and belongings of 21 households comprised of 84 refugees. Thanks to the rapid intervention of the UNHCR and partners, the fire was contained and no one suffered severe burn-injuries. However, 39 refugees among these were referred to the health clinic for psychosocial assistance. UNHCR and its partners have provided NFI assistance to the victims and began working alongside the refugees to rebuild their shelters. The local authorities opened an investigation to determine the source of the fire. The camps in Dosseye, existing since 2006, provide accommodation to over 12,000 CAR refugees that fled conflict in their country of origin.

**National Women's Week:** On 08 March 2017 worldwide, women celebrated the International Women's Day (IWD). In Chad, this day was preceded by *la Semaine Nationale de la Femme Tchadienne* (1 to 7 March), marked this year under the theme "*Le respect des droits des femmes et filles, un défis pour l' atteinte les Objectifs de Développement Durable*" (Respecting women and girls' right, a challenge to reach Sustainable Development Goals). UNHCR adopted theme was '*Women's Right to Decent Work.*' Different activities were organized in the capital and UNHCR Sub-Offices: in Ndjamen, refugee women joined Chadian women for sales exhibition, and sold foodstuff and home-made beauty products in their stand. Throughout the country, IWD ceremonies were marked with activities such as sketches, poems, sports event and traditional dances.

## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

**Resettlement:** Following the second US Presidential Executive Order issued on 6 March to restrict the admission of immigrants including refugees from six nations into the United States of America, the US Refugee Admission Program will be suspended for 120 days. Even if the order has been provisionally halted by US Courts, the Chad operation has held off to refer further cases to the Regional Resettlement Unit in Dakar until

July 2017, with the exception of cases involving serious medical and/or legal and physical protection needs. The resettlement activities in Chad are currently focused on the management of expectations through targeted and mass sensitization of refugees whose cases are in the pipeline for resettlement, as well as the larger refugee population. Clearing 2016 cases pending submission is UNHCR prioritized activities.

To find other resettlement venue since the US resettlement quotas was considerably reduced, the Chad operation conferenced with the HQ resettlement services in Geneva to identify additional resettlement countries.

The resettlement targeted numbered for 2017 have been lowered by nearly 55%; from 5,947 individuals to 2,704. Thus far, 23 cases of 84 individuals have departed to USA and Sweden since January 2017 and 55 cases of 187 individuals have been submitted to a resettlement country.

## FOOD SECURITY

**Cash and Voucher distribution:** The implementation the Cash and Voucher system in the entire operation is ongoing. So far, refugees in eight (8) camps (Dar Es Salam, Djabal, Moyo, Belom, Dosseye, Gondje, Amboko and Doholo) and in the site of Kerfi are receiving cash and voucher to buy their food, according to their targeted socio economic status.

## WATER AND SANITATION

- **Eastern Chad:** The generalized water situation remain dire despite some improvement of the water distribution system in the Sub Office of Goz Beida. This month, the Sub Office of Goz Beida is providing 18l/p/d, an increase from 10 l/p/d last month, (due to the water main system breakdown). In sum the quantity of water distributed was below UNHCR standard of 20l/p/d with an average of 14l/p/d (14l Iriba, 10l Farchana, 18l Goz Beida).
- **Southern Chad,** the average quantity of water provided to the refugees in March was 48l/p/d.

## FUNDING

- UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors of unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds to UNHCR, as well as to all donors who have directly contributed to the Chad operation.

### Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds

United States of America (95 M) | Sweden (76 M) | Netherlands (52 M) | Norway (41 M) | Denmark (23 M) | Australia (19 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | Germany (12 M)

### Thanks to other donors of unrestricted and regional funds

Algeria | Austria | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Indonesia | Kuwait | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Morocco | New Zealand | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Singapore | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Zambia | Private Donors

Danielle Dieguen, Executive Assistant, [dieguen@unhcr.org](mailto:dieguen@unhcr.org), Tel: +235 68 00 05 91  
 Francesco Bert, External Relations Officer, [bert@unhcr.org](mailto:bert@unhcr.org), Tel: +235 65 27 47 63