

## HIGHLIGHTS

Measures implemented to address the critical nutritional situation in the camp of Oure Cassoni, eastern Chad.

UNHCR assists the Chadian Government in providing assistance to the newly arrived CAR refugees in southern Chad.

Two MoUs signed with institutions of higher education in Abéché, eastern Chad, to facilitate refugees' enrollment under the same conditions as Chadian nationals.

Pop. of concern:  
**624,312**

### Refugees By Country of Origin

Country	Total Refugees
Sudan	317,219
CAR	72,955
Nigeria	8,653
COD	323
Others	1,114
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,264</b>

### Others PoC

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

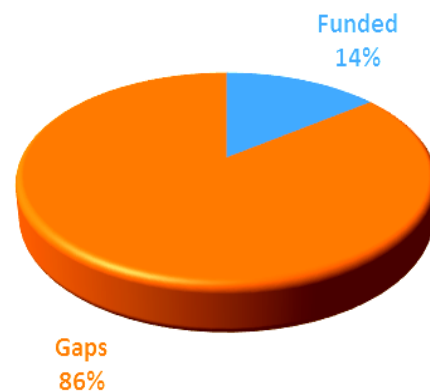
Southern Chad: **106,048** returnees from CAR

## Funding

USD **162.8 million** requested

USD **23.6 million** received

### UNHCR CHAD FUNDING



## 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)

## 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.

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

- From 8 to 12 May 2017, a World Bank (WB) mission was carried out in Chad. This second mission was a follow up to the January 2017 joint UNHCR/WB mission on Chad's eligibility under the IDA 18. Given that the country was eligible for \$200 to \$250 million of IDA 18 funds, the purpose of the mission was to discuss the keys strategic directions attached as conditionality for the agreement with the Government. These conditions are: (i) the integration of refugees in terms of legal status, legislation, and protection; (ii) reinforcement of the rights of the population of concern (PoCs), civil documentation, safety and security circulation, access to formal job training, access to land and financial services; (iii) equal access to social basic services facilitated, increasing opportunities to access livelihoods and durable solutions; (iv) strengthening capacities of national entities in charge of PoCs in term of Results Based Management, and (v) humanitarian and development coordination, taking into account local capacities. The next step will be to set up a structure that will coordinate and manage the project.
- From 11 to 13 April 2017, the third tripartite technical meeting between the Governments of Chad, the Sudan and the UNHCR Representations of Chad and Sudan on the voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees from the Sudan, and that of Sudanese refugees in Chad was held in N'Djamena. This meeting, facilitated by members of the UNHCR Sudan and Chad offices, brought together representatives of the Chadian and Sudanese Governments. The parties sought to agree on and finalize the draft of the legal framework agreement that will govern voluntary repatriation movements. Once this objective was reached, the parties convened that the texts will be signed in Sudan by the various ministers at a signing ceremony scheduled at the end of May.

## 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 PoCs, and to empower refugees toward self-sufficiency.
- Registration and profiling of the refugee population:** As of 30 April, Chad is hosting 400,264 refugees, an increase of 8,519 since 31 December 2016. This number includes new CAR arrivals. The refugees originate from Sudan 317,219– 79.25%; CAR 72,955 – 18.23%; Nigeria 8,653 – 2.16% and other countries 1,437- 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.

**Profile of the new CAR arrivals in the South:** Starting 4 April, several waves of Central African refugees fleeing tensions in the northwest of the country arrived in Sourou, a town located at the Chadian border. Despite the closure of the Chadian border with CAR, they were welcomed by the population and the local authorities. UNHCR and partners immediately organized the registration and relocation of refugees to the sites. As of 30 April, 448 households of 1,125 individuals have had their biometric enrollments completed in the South. Some of these populations come from the same villages as those refugees who arrived in 2016 (Bang, Ngaoundaye, Bilé and Bolélé), while others, the Peulh ethnic group (Bororo), came from the village of Ndim between Ngaoundaye and the town of Bocaranga in the north-west of the CAR. The majority are women and children (954 - 84.8%). Fifty-seven percent (643) of the population are women and sixty percent (681) - are minors.

The first groups of refugees that arrived on 4 April totaled 352 persons. They were relocated to the sites of Diba 1 and Vom. The site was given to UNHCR by the local authorities in 2016, and hitherto host more than 1,700 CAR refugees. On April 24 a second wave of 773 refugees arrived in Chad, and to avoid overcrowding, the authorities allocated a second site for the installation of these refugees; Diba II located 2 kilometers from Diba I. Work on the new site (shelter, latrines, etc.) began immediately and UNHCR started on the first week of May with the relocation of refugees to the Diba II.

These refugees were assisted with NFI kits containing: buckets, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, a kitchen set, mats, a jerry can, sanitary soap and hygienic kits. They also received hot meals. WFP provided food assistance in the form of cash vouchers in the amount of 5,500 CFA per person. To facilitate their inclusion, UNHCR enabled their participation in the current crop year. The administrative and traditional authorities have allocated one hectare of arable land to each refugee household at the new Diba 2 site.

- The **profiling of the displaced population in the Lake Region** has been suspended since February 2017 due to the lack of funding. Thus far, 118,804 persons have been registered. IOM is working to resume with the registration of the IDPs in the Lake Chad region. In addition to the IDPs in the Lake region, 106,048 Chadian returnees from CAR live in five (5) sites and villages in southern Chad, while some 5,000 live at the site of Gaoui on the outskirts of N'Djamena.
- **Statelessness Prevention:** From 09 to 15 May, UNHCR and its Government counterpart, CNARR, undertook a verification exercise at the returnee site of Gaoui in N'Djamena. The site was allotted by the Government in 2014 to host Chadian returnees that fled the violence in CAR. This project is part of the joint EU, UN, CNARR programme on Citizenship and Prevention of Statelessness. It is implemented to support the socio-economic reintegration of returnees from CAR that live at the site of Gaoui. The purpose of this exercise is to perform a biometric verification of the population at the site. Once completed, it will allow for the categorization of the population (refugees and returnees) and to provide documentation and appropriate assistance for a favorable reinsertion. The result of this exercise will be shared once completed.
- **Humanitarian Corridor:** Following the High Commissioner's meeting with the Chadian President in December 2016, three corridors were officially identified in southern Chad. So far none of them are functional. UNHCR and CNARR are working on the practicalities for the implementation of the decision. A joint UNHCR/CNARR mission visited Moissala, a refugee hosting village in southern Chad, and met with the administrative and military authorities of Barh Sara to discuss the operationalization of border crossings.
- **Survey on the return intentions of Sudanese refugees:** Following the recommendations of the cross-border meeting held in Abéché on 29 September 2016, UNHCR Chad initiated a survey on refugees' intention of return to their country of origin in the twelve (12) camps and the site of Kerfi in eastern Sudan. The survey took place from mid-December 2016 to the end of March 2017. Of the 75,929 households targeted, 45,002 (59%) took part in the survey. According to the results obtained, 55% of refugees wish to return to their country of origin and 45% are not willing to return. Of those who are willing, 4% would like to do so despite the current situation, but 76% need assistance in terms of transportation and cash. Among the 45% of the population opposed to the returning, 37% have chosen local integration in Chad, 11% to join other family members in a third country and 52% prefer resettlement.

- **Forum on the refugees:** UNHCR, in collaboration with the Chadian Government, plans to organize a forum to discuss the challenges and constraints that are hindering the socio-economic and judicial inclusion of refugees in local communities, as well as exploring solutions and an action plan to be implemented for a successful and durable socio-economic inclusion of refugees in the local communities. The objective of the forum is; improve refugee's right to work, facilitate their freedom of movement within the Chadian territory, provide refugees with documentations that would allow access to financial institutions, promote refugees' installation in villages favorable to their socio-economic inclusion, reinforce secure access to land, and explore the possibilities for refugees to acquire permanent residency and naturalization.
- **Education:** For the academic year 2016/2017, Biometric of the students taking the nation exam has been completed. 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).
- On 25 April 2017, two memoranda of understanding were signed between UNHCR and the institutions of higher education in Abéché, east Chad namely; the *Ecole Normale Supérieure d'Abéché (ENSA)* and the *Ecole Normale des Institut Bilingues d'Abéché (ENIBA)*. These agreements aim to facilitate refugee enrollment, tuition cost, training and other benefits as Chadian national at the institutions. This is the third higher education institution with whom UNHCR signed a MoU; in May 2015, UNHCR signed a MoU with the Adam Barka University in Abéché for refugees to attend University under the same condition.
- **Community Services:**  
In support of the project for refugee self-reliance, UNHCR partner World Lutheran Foundation (WLF), with PRM funding, built a community granary in the village of Souarwaga, eastern Chad. The granary has a capacity of 250 tons. This granary allows refugees and local communities to store their seeds.

## 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 has been suspended for 120 days. The Chad operation is continuing to hold 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. 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 the cases from 2016 pending submission is one of UNHCR's prioritized activities. As a result, the operation has revised its 2017 target bid downwards; from 5,947 to 2,747 individual cases. As of 30 April, UNHCR has submitted 57 cases (192 individuals) to the Regional Office. Twenty-five cases of 101 individuals have departed for resettlement, of which, 85 individuals departed to the US, 15 to Canada and one (1) to Finland.

## FOOD SECURITY

**Cash and Voucher distribution:** The implementation of the Cash and Voucher system in the operation is ongoing. So far, refugees in nine (9) camps (Dar Es Salam, Djabal, Goz Amir, Moyo, Belom, Dosseye, Gondje, Amboko and Doholo) and at the site of Kerfi are receiving cash and vouchers as assistance to buy food, according to their targeted socio economic status. General food distribution continues in the remaining camps.

## HEALTH

- UNHCR and its partners provide primary, secondary and reproductive health in the camps health centers. They also provide HIV/AIDS prevention, counselling and testing. As of 31 March, at the primary healthcare level, there were a total of 280,500 refugee consultations in 14 out of the 19 camps reported for a frequency of 1.1 consultations/person/year. For the host population consultations numbered 11,420. Of the 2,004 child births recorded, 96% were performed in a healthcare centre and 89% were attended by a skilled birth personnel. Immunization coverage for measles was 97.3%.  
UNHCR and its partners have organized several awareness-raising campaigns followed by voluntary HIV/ AIDS testing throughout the operation. For the past 3 months, UNHCR has provided antiretroviral to 400 refugees infected with HIV/ AIDS.
- Nutritional situation in the camp of Oure Cassoni:** According to the results of the 2016/2017 SMART/SENS nutritional survey conducted from 7 December 2016 to 24 January 2017 in the refugee's camps of eastern, southern and western Chad, the situation in the camp of Oure Cassoni is critical. This camp is located in a desert area, characterized by a scarcity of natural resources and limited access to livelihood resources. The rate of global acute malnutrition is 18.9%; severe acute malnutrition is at 3.0% [threshold <2%] and the rate of chronic malnutrition is 43% [threshold <20%]. Several interventions are being carried out to mitigate the situation including:
  - The distribution of cash & vouchers to pregnant and lactating women: 1,480 women (1,197 pregnant women and 283 lactating) will receive vouchers that amount to 10,000 CFA every month from May to November 2017. The voucher distribution started on 08 May 2017.
  - Blanket feeding: An agreement was reached between WFP, UNHCR and IRC to implement a blanket feeding programme. The parties agreed that WFP will provide the funding while UNHCR and its partner IRC will jointly ensure the monitoring and follow up. This programme will provide ingredients such as CSB++ enriched flour, vegetable oil and sugar to pregnant and lactating women, as well as for children aged 6 to 59 months, from May to December 2017.
  - General Food Distribution: The WFP is planning to increase the ration provided to refugees from 885 to 1260 Kcal per person per day in the camp of Oure Cassoni.
 The WFP is limited in its ability to raise funds in order to provide sustainable measures to fight against malnutrition due to the protracted nature of the situation. The majority of the refugees have been present in the camps for more than thirteen years.
- Prevention of the Hepatitis E:** Following the outbreak of Hepatitis E in Niger, and given the potential movement of populations, UNHCR and partners started preventive campaigns in the camps. Sensitization on hygiene practices such as usage of latrines and washing hands with water and soap, as well as water conservation and management of domestic waste was conducted.

## WATER AND SANITATION

Access to water is critical in **eastern Chad**, especially in the camps of Treguine, Bredjing, Amnaback, Mile and Iridimi where the quantity of water distributed varied from 6 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 14.7 l/p/d is the average quantity distributed in the camps and sites of eastern Chad. In term of sanitation coverage, 39% of refugee families have a family latrine. In **the South**, the average quantity of water distributed is 46 l/p/d and the sanitation coverage is 68%. In **the Lake Region**, the average quantity of water distributed is 46 l/p/d and the sanitation coverage is only 6%.

## FUNDING

- UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors of unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, 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) | Priv Donors Spain (18 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | France (14 M) | Germany (12 M)

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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