

Chad

August 2018

Chad currently has **652,575 people of concern**, including 449,748 refugees, **3,442** asylum seekers, **162,755 IDPs and returnees**, **16,718 Chadian returnees** from Central African Republic (at risk of statelessness), and **20,000** in other categories.



Since January 2018, the support of UNHCR to the Government of Chad for the issuance of birth certificates to over **20 000** children born to refugees, IDPs, and Chadian returnees from Sudan, has helped to significantly reduce the incidence and risks of statelessness.

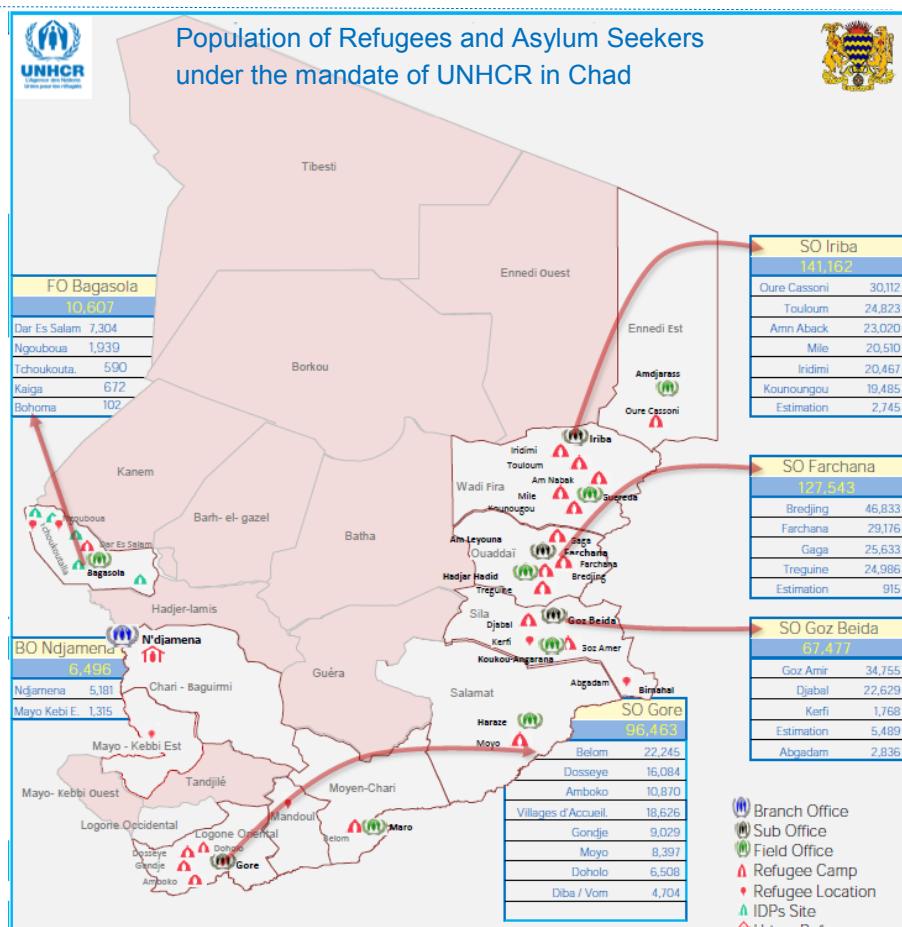
Water Shortage among Sudanese refugees in the east of Chad.

GAOUI Transit Site: 459 refugees benefit from relocation and reintegration under the ECHO-funded Housing Support Project.

Socio-economic and professional profiling of refugees in Chad completed.



\$149.0 million
UNHCR's financial requirements 2018
Funded: \$24.4 million
Funding gap: \$124.6 million



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

AGE GROUP

	■ Women	■ Men	
60+	2.3%	10,348	7,106
			1.6%
18-59	24.7%	111,145	68,208
			15.2%
12-17	8.2%	37,093	35,018
			7.8%
05-11	12.2%	54,990	54,952
			12.2%
00-04	7.9%	35,143	35,745
			7.9%

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	■ Sudanese	■ Central Africans	■ Nigerians	■ Others	■ Congolese (DRC)
Sudanese	336,058	74.7%			
Central Africans	101,511	22.6%			
Nigerians	11,019	2.4%			
Others	852	0.2%			
Congolese (DRC)	308	0.1%			

SUB-OFFICE

	■ Household	■ Individuals	
SO Iriba	35,523	141,162	31.1%
SO FArchana	29,722	127,543	28.8%
SO Gore	25,053	96,463	21.0%
SO Goz-Beida	15,603	67,477	15.0%
Lake Region	3,373	10,607	2.1%
RO N'Djamena	2,187	6,496	2.0%

The Refugee and Asylum Seeker population is comprised of:

- 56.3% children
- 38.8% adults
- 3.9% elderly persons
- 81.7% women-headed households
- 0.34% child-headed households
- Of 111,461 households (449,748 individuals): 110,129 households (446,326 individuals) are refugees and 1,332 households (3,422 individuals) are asylum seekers

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WORKING WITH PARTNERS

Government Partners: UNHCR supports the government of Chad to protect and assist refugees, internally displaced people and people at risk of statelessness in Chad. UNHCR works closely with the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR) and the Direction for Political Affairs and Civil Status (DAPEC) as well as with various Ministries (Foreign Affairs, Education, Health, etc.)

Implementing Partners: Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS); Caritas Internationalis; Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS); International Rescue Committee (IRC); TIGO; African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), L'Association pour la Promotion des libertés Fondamentales au Tchad (APLFT), l' Association pour le Développement Economique et Social (ADES), World Concern, Lutheran World Federation.

UN Agencies: In Chad, UNHCR works closely with sister UN agencies, and is a member of the United Nations Country Team, Humanitarian Country Team and United Nations Communications Group, amongst others. UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster and Shelter/Core Relief Items cluster.

SOME FACTS & DEVELOPMENTS

WASH: As of August 2018, refugees in Chad have access to an average of 22 litres of water each per day and 46% of them have latrines in their households. Sudanese refugees (east of Chad) have the least access to water (15 litres per person per day), while Nigerian refugees (Lac region) have 27 litres each on average, and Central Africans (South) have access to 35 litres each on average. The daily minimum standard is 20 litres per person per day, so there is a gap of 1659m³ per day in the East to cover the water needs of Sudanese refugees and 18 water points are needed to cover the water needs in the villages that host the new influx of Central African refugees in the South. Among Sudanese refugees, 41% of the households have latrines, compared to 21% among Nigerian refugee households and 61% among Central African refugee households. A total of 40178 family latrines are needed to reach a target of 85% coverage of Sudanese households; while 14032 latrines are needed for Central African households and 2051 latrines are needed among Nigerian refugee households to reach the same 85% target.

PROFILING AND LIVELIHOODS: After more than ten years of multisectoral assistance, refugee households have been able to develop various livelihood strategies that impact their living conditions. Since 2015, UNHCR and its partners have reached 11% of the refugee population with Livelihoods activities, thus contributing to a transition from humanitarian to development programs. In order to better understand and strengthen these livelihoods, UNHCR, WFP and CNARR decided to carry out a socio-economic and professional profiling of refugee households in each camp through studies and surveys. Recently concluded, about 90 000 households have been interviewed across all the camps and sites. The results indicate that most vulnerable or households that need long-term interventions (TP and P) represent 47%; respectively moderately or medium-term vulnerable households (M) are estimated at 40% and those that can be managed in the short term (P) are estimated at 13%. In 2017, 54% of surveyed beneficiaries reported having increased their farm income compared to the previous season of 2016. This profiling helps UNHCR to understand which households need assistance more urgently, and informs priorities in the distribution of limited aid resources, especially food assistance, to those that need it most. However, in Iriba and Farchana, refugee communities have resisted interventions based on the results of the profiling, insisting that food aid be made available to everyone irrespective of socio-economic standing. UNHCR and WFP representatives are currently dialoguing with them, as their demands are impractical given the very limited resources available.

HEALTH: UNHCR works with the government of Chad and its partners for the following: the provision of primary health care, reproductive health, HIV and mental health to refugees and host communities; the cost recovery of secondary health care offered to refugees in public hospitals; health promotion through community-based interventions; capacity building of the operational stakeholders to better respond to health emergencies: epidemics and influx of new refugees; and gradual integration of refugees into the national health system while promoting the participation of refugees in their own health promotion. In 2018, as of the month of August, UNHCR and its partners have conducted 238,005 consultations of which 21% were for malaria, as well as 6,998 live births, 99% of which occurred in camp health facilities. This is assured by a staff of 24 doctors, 137 nurses, 62 midwives.



GAOUI REFUGEE SITE HOUSING PROJECT: With the financial aid of ECHO, UNHCR and ACTED are implementing a Housing Support Project for the relocation and socio-economic reintegration of refugees from Gaoui, a transit site for mainly Central African refugees near the Chadian capital. The project currently benefits 97 households of 459 individuals by paying their rent for six months in a residence of their choice across N'Djamena. Plans are underway to initiate other income generating activities to improve their livelihoods. During a monitoring visit to some of the households conducted by UNHCR and ACTED on September 5, Bakhita Mahamat, 55, a beneficiary had this to say about the project: "I find more dignity in this rental house with my four children. Here we feel well integrated in society."

We appreciate the generous contributions of our donors: