

HIGHLIGHTS

School year **2016/17** resumed in Chad

High Commissioner, Filippo Grandi, visit to Chad

Ongoing **Nutritional Survey** to assess the malnutrition and anemia condition of refugees children

Pop. of concern:
499,206

Funding

USD **162.7 million** requested
USD **65.7 million** received

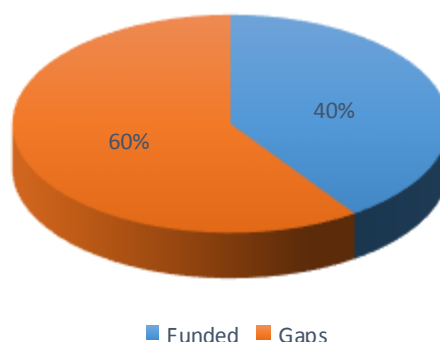
Refugees By Country of Origin

Country	Total Refugees
Sudan	312,484
CAR	70,714
Nigeria	8,596
COD	298
Others	1,069
Total	393,161

Others PoC

Lake Chad Region: **106,045** IDPs, Returnees & TCN¹

UNHCR Chad Funding



UNHCR Presence

Staff: 404

357 Regular staffs (indefinite/FT/TA)
35 UNVs
12 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)

¹ CCCM Cluster data as of 20 January 2017.

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 national and international NGO partners throughout the country in providing a comprehensive refugee response. These partners are: ACRA, AIRD, IRC, JRS, RET, APLFT, WCDO, LWF, HIAS, CRT, SECADEV, RET and ADES.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

High Commissioner's mission in Chad: From 12-15 December 2016, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, carried out a mission in Chad. This mission was part of a regional tour that took Mr. Grandi to Niger, Chad, Cameroun and Nigeria to highlight and bring international solidarity on the countries affected by the Boko Haram crisis. During his visit in Chad, the High Commissioner had meeting and discussions in N'Djamena, Bol and Baga Sola with government officials including the Head of State and the Ministers of Interior (Administration of territory and local governance) and Foreign Affairs, humanitarian and development agencies including UNHCR implementing partners, donors, refugees and IDPs. To Chadian officials, he reiterated his personal and UNHCR appreciation for their country and their populations' continuous hospitality and generosity in welcoming the refugees, the majority of whom have been living in Chad for over a decade. In Baga Sola, the High Commissioner, from the discussions had concluded that the crisis had also "revealed some deeper development issues that existed before the crisis" and described the situation as an "emergency of development that needs to be tackled by development interventions" while attending to the basic urgent needs of refugees and IDPs in terms of protection and assistance. From the meetings he had with the World Bank and Africa Development Bank Representatives in N'Djamena, Mr. Grandi highlighted the project that UNHCR and World Bank will be piloting in the South of Chad taking into account refugees and host communities. He called other development agencies to follow suit and asked humanitarian agencies to be creative and innovative with their limited resources.

World Bank Mission: The eleven (11) participants to this mission included: five persons from the World Bank, including the Washington-based head of the Programme on Forced Displacement and the Chad Country Director, the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator, the CNARR, the Representative of African Development Bank and the UNHCR Representative. This joint mission was the first in a series to be undertaken in the next months. The objective of the mission was to support the development of a concept note identifying key sectors which would support self-reliance for persons of concern (and the host population) as well as possible policy, legal or other rights-oriented 'asks' which would be conveyed as central to provision of the funding. The mission visited Goz Beida and Djabal refugee camp in eastern Chad (11-12 January). From January 13-15, the mission went to Gore, southern Chad and visited Dosseye, Amboko and Gondje refugee camps, the returnee site of Danamadja and the host village of Koundjala, with a special focus on the context of 'villagization' of Amboko and Gondje. Finally, on 15-16 January, the team visited the Dar es Salam refugee camp, a refugee fishing site (Tagal) and the Kafia IDP site located in the Lake region of western Chad and returned to N'Djamena for meetings with donors and government officials and will depart on the 18 January. Next steps include finalization of the World Bank Concept Note that will provide some inputs for discussion between the Bank and the Government in the development of the Government's submission for funding. Over the next few months, UNHCR will support through defining the 'asks' (as stated above), population statistics and other information as needed. In the longer-term (next 6-12 months), UNHCR will need to engage on poverty, risk and vulnerability related data for the refugees and rigorous monitoring of existing/forthcoming programming that will relate to the to-be identified sectors.

PROTECTION

- UNHCR Chad's key protection priorities remain 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.
- UNHCR continues its advocacy efforts with the Chadian authorities to pass the **national asylum law**. The challenge remains the short terms of line ministers in office resulting from frequent ministerial reshuffling, which impedes the advocacy process.
- Data registration:** During the year 2016, UNHCR focused on revising and enhancing the standard operation procedure (SOP) in an effort to update and tighten up some aspect of the biometry following the biometric registration carried out in 2015. With the goal to maintain and improve statistic reliabilities, UNHCR also trains the technical users in the field as well as reinforces their capacity of using technology during data collection. UNHCR plans to carry out household surveys in 2017 to update the biometric information of children age four (4). For accuracy, biometrics is done only on children age 4 and above.
- Profiling of the refugee population:** As of 31 December 2016, Chad is hosting 393,161 refugees. This represents a yearly increase of 20,723 individuals. This increase is mainly due to the enrolment of new-borns, the newly arrived CAR refugees in the settlement villages of Diba 1 and Vom and the continual verification of refugees in the camps. Refugees originate from Sudan – 79.48%; CAR – 17.99%; Nigeria – 2.19% and other countries - 0.35%. Overall, 41.46% are adults and 58.54% are minors; 56% are women; 69.04% of women are heads of households, and 0.42% of minors are heads of household.

Prevention of statelessness: The Government has recently issued a decree to interrupt the delivery of ID cards to Chadian returnees from CAR in the South of the country. Discussions are ongoing between UNHCR and Government officials to quickly resume this statelessness-prevention activity. Nevertheless, for the year 2016, over 17,000 birth certificates have been delivered to Chadian returnees (children and adults) in southern Chad. UNHCR, in collaboration with the Government have registered 6,321 Chadian returnees aged 15 years, to be issued with a Chadian national identification.

Education:

- On 12 January 2017, schools finally resumed in Chad. However, the strike called by the trade unions has dramatically affected the 2016/17 academic school year, which officially began on 15 September 2016. On 11 January, trade unions' representatives agreed to a month long truce pending the Government approval of their demands. These demands included, among others; to rescind the decree No. 032 of 31 December 2016 on citizens' right to strike; to continue payment of civil servant salaries, and to reinstate the university student grants and the teacher indemnities, previously reduced by 80%. School was not interrupted in the refugee camps; however, in the south, refugees in middle and high schools that attended school in the host villages were impacted by the teacher strikes.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- Tripartite Agreement on voluntary repatriation with CAR and Sudan: These two documents are currently being reviewed by the respective Governments.
- Resettlement:** As of 31 December 2016, UNHCR Chad had referred 2,475 individuals (721 cases) to the regional office in Dakar for review. The regional office submitted 3,226 refugees (including pending cases referred in 2015); representing 63.27% of the 2016 target (5098 individuals). A total of 641 refugees (179 families) have departed to resettlement countries since January 2016, representing 76% of the anticipated departures (845 individuals).

- During the year, UNHCR Chad have hosted several resettlement missions from the USA: two RSC Africa missions from 10 January 2016 to 09 February 2016 and from 8 October 2016 to 20 November 2016. During these missions, 2,957 individuals (949 cases) underwent pre-screening interviews. Two USCIS missions were also carried out from 07 February to 18 March 2016, and from 03 to 21 June 2016. 1,011 individuals (316 cases) were conditionally approved. IOM facilitated two medical missions; from 02 May to 23 June 2016 where 710 persons (331 cases) of CAR and Sudanese refugees cases were assessed in the context of the US refugee resettlement program and from 13 November to 2 December 2016, 32 persons (08 cases) of CAR and Sudanese refugees were assessed in preparation for their resettlement trip to Canada.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Nutritional Survey ongoing:** The 2016-2017 nutritional survey SMART-SENS started on 8 December 2016 and is expected to be completed on 24 January 2017. This survey is designed to evaluate the situation of anemia and the nutritional condition of infants and children in refugee camps of eastern, southern and the western Chad. The Preliminary results will be presented during the month of February 2017.
- Prevention of malnutrition:** Since 6 January, 2,609 boxes of nutritional supplements Nutributter were made available to children age 6 to 24 month in the Sudanese refugee camps of eastern Chad. This action is part of the effort to prevent chronic malnutrition and anemia in refugee camps in Chad.

Food, cash and voucher distribution:

Eastern Chad: In December, the refugees of the camps of Iriba received food assistance equivalent to 885 Kcal per person per day and are expected to receive 675 -794 Kcal per person per day (p/d) due to the shortage of oil. In the camps of Djabal and the site of Kerfi, Goz Beida, the food distribution is pending since December 2016. Sensitization is ongoing among the refugees on the possible implementation of the cash/voucher system.

Southern Chad: The Cash and Voucher distribution started in October 2016, but that of January is pending the finalization of agreement among WFP, UNHCR and ADES. The refugees will receive 3000 XAF/p/d.

Lake Region: the Cash/Voucher is implemented and effective and the refugees received 6000 XAF/p/d for an estimated 2,100 Kcal/p/d.

WATER AND SANITATION

- This month, UNHCR have provided an average of 22 liters per person per day (l/p/d). In the south the quantity was as high as 47 l/p/d in refugee camps and 21 l/p/d to refugees in host communities. In terms of sanitation, 67% of refugee's households had a family latrines; In the Lake Chad Region, water stood at 29 l/p/d and 24% for family latrines; In the East, water distributed was below UNHCR standard of 20l/p/d with an average of 15l/p/d and 44% of refugee households owning a family latrine.

CLUSTER / CRI / CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- The **profiling of the displaced population in the Lake Region** is ongoing. So far, UNHCR and IOM have registered 106,045 persons. Among them 90,911 are IDPs, 14,810 Chadian returnees and 324 are third country nationals. The profiling exercise is ongoing. 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.

LOGISTICS

- UNHCR operation's fleet is composed of 60 trucks and 434 lightweight vehicles. Thirty-five out of the 60 trucks are in good functional order, and despite the acquisition of new vehicles, the aging fleet does not respond to the needs of the operation. Most areas of operation are located in precarious zones. As such, staffs movements, including medical evacuation, are only accessible by humanitarian airway services, which is also facing funding cuts. A landlocked country, humanitarian relief items are imported from UNHCR stockpiles through the port of Douala, Cameroon. The average shipping time is five to six months.

FUNDING

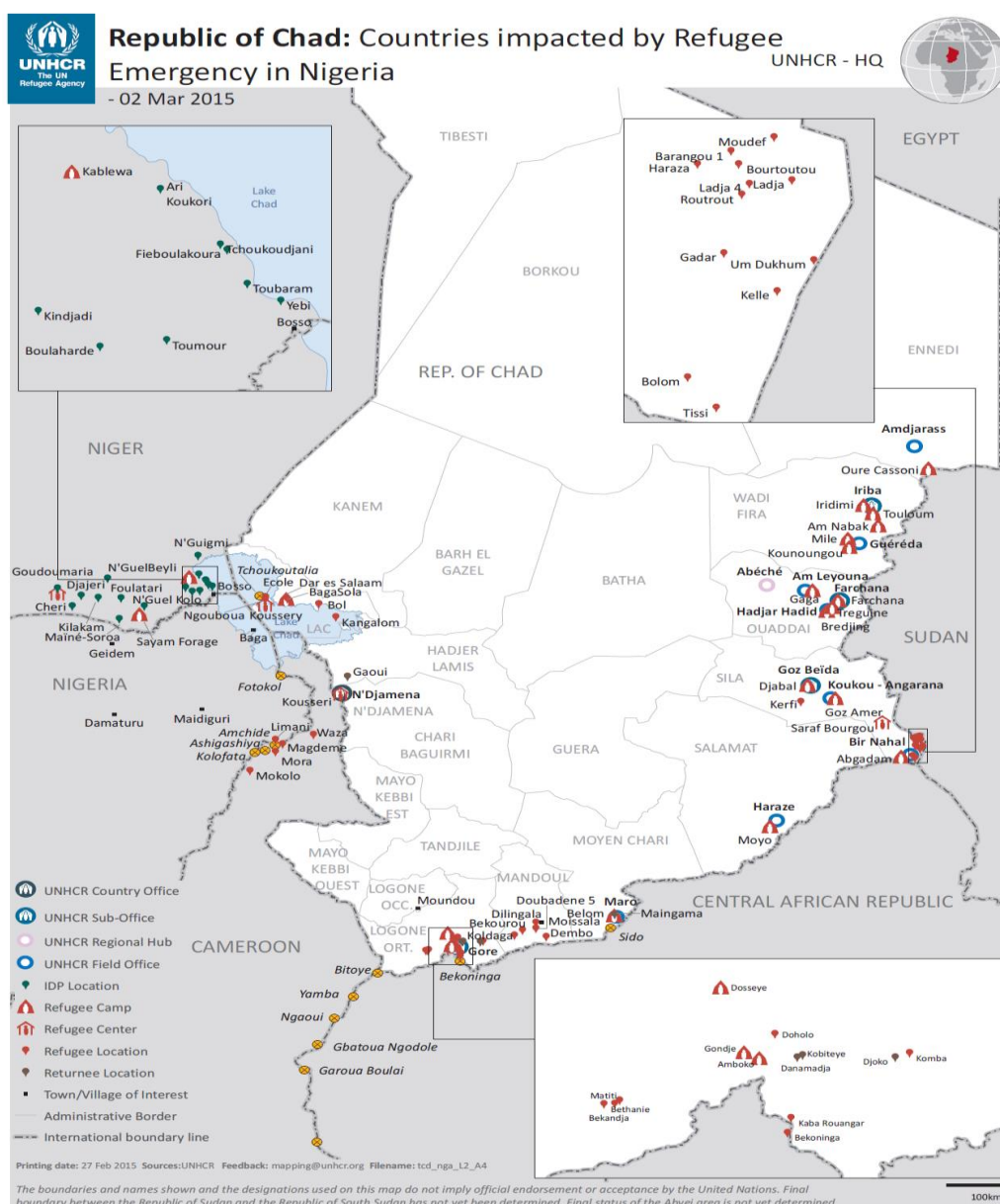
- UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors of unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds to UNHCR this year, as well as all donors who have directly contributed to the Chad operation.

Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2016

United States of America (200 M) | Sweden (95 M) | Priv Donors Spain (50 M) | Netherlands (46 M) | United Kingdom (45 M) | Norway (40 M) | Japan (24 M) | Denmark (24 M) | Priv Donors Republic of Korea (19 M) | Priv Donors Italy (18 M) | Canada (16 M) | Australia (15 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | Priv Donors Japan (15 M) | France (14 M) | Priv Donors USA (14 M) | Priv Donors Sweden (13 M) | Germany (13 M) | Italy (10 M)

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