

Annex 51/1

ICC-02/05-03/09-HNE-38

[Home](#) > [Where We Work](#) > [Africa](#) > [East and Horn of Africa](#) > [Chad](#)

Chad

2012 UNHCR country operations profile - Chad

Working environment

The context

A strengthening of relations between Chad and the Sudan in early 2010 has led to a dramatic improvement in security in eastern Chad. The deployment of a joint Chadian-Sudanese border monitoring force has largely prevented cross-border incursions by rebel groups from either side. However, the majority of the 264,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad are reluctant to return home owing to the continuing instability in Darfur.

Furthermore, with the political situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) still volatile, some 64,000 refugees from that country see little prospect for return. Indeed, UNHCR has had to relocate one refugee camp, Daha, away from the border to ensure the refugees' safety.

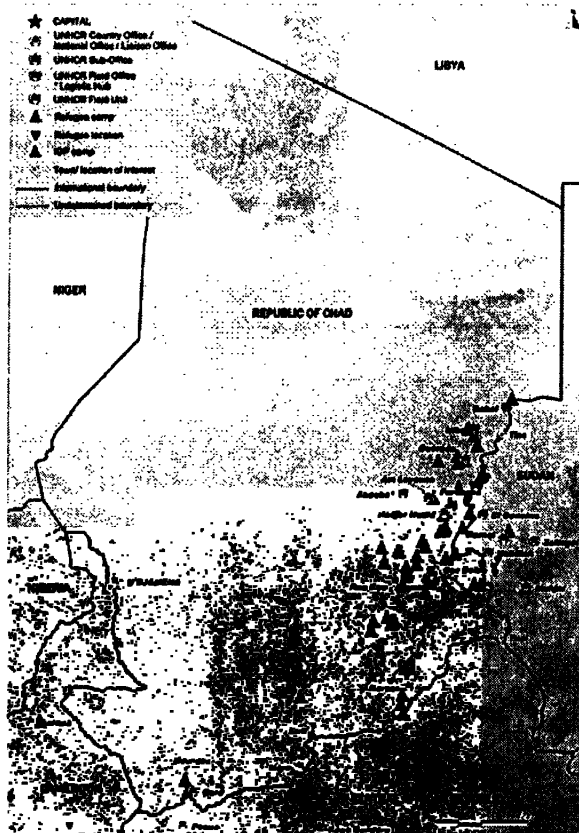
Some 130,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are also in need of protection in Chad. UNHCR continues to monitor the 50,000 IDPs who have returned to their areas of origin in 2011. Returning IDPs are being escorted to their villages and receive reintegration packages. UNHCR is also providing regular assistance to those who have not yet returned home.

The needs

The working environment in Chad is extremely challenging due to the lack of local infrastructure and the scarcity of natural resources, particularly in the east. Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, and the presence of large numbers of refugees exacerbates the pressure on natural resources. Measures to reduce this pressure are therefore indispensable. While no large-scale influxes are expected, refugee populations continue to grow due to the natural birth rate, and given the restricted opportunities for voluntary repatriation, total refugee numbers remain high.

Assuring the security of refugees, IDPs, and humanitarian workers in Chad will remain a priority in 2012. Despite the overall improvement in security in eastern Chad in 2011, localized incidents of banditry remain a problem. In 2011, the United Nations-supported Chadian security force, *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS), has been instrumental in ensuring security in and around refugee camps and protecting convoys of returning IDPs. Since the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Chad and in the Central African Republic (MINURCAT) in 2010, the presence of DIS has been essential in order to generate respect for the rule of law, prevent the recruitment of children into armed groups, and reduce the number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence in and around refugee camps.

The search for durable solutions for refugees and IDPs remains one of the main priorities for UNHCR in Chad. However, since prospects for the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese and CAR refugees are bleak for the time being, and the number of resettled refugees remains low, the provision of life-saving food, water, health services and sanitation continues to be essential, especially in eastern Chad. In southern Chad, UNHCR is focusing on improving self-reliance and livelihoods. The provision of education,



Statistical Snapshot*

Residing in Chad [1]	
Refugees [2]	366,494
Asylum Seekers [3]	165
Returned Refugees [4]	76
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) [5]	124,000
Returned IDPs [6]	7,000
Stateless Persons [7]	0
Various [8]	0
Total Population of Concern	497,735
Originating from Chad [1]	
Refugees [2]	42,640
Asylum Seekers [3]	3,133
Returned Refugees [4]	76
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) [5]	124,000
Returned IDPs [6]	7,000
Various [8]	0
Total Population of Concern	176,849

Notes * As at January 2012

Latest News

UNHCR project brings light, security and fuel-efficient cooking to refugees
 23 Jan 2019 News Stories

Q&A: Alexander McCall Smith's wish for Darfur

Displaced Chadians rush home before rain

Organized returns start for displaced Chadians in east
27 May 01 — Briefing notes

[more documents](#)

UNHCR Fundraising Reports

UNHCR Global Report 2011 - Chad-Sudan Situation

UNHCR Global Report 2011 - Chad
 05/01/2012 18:03:00

UNHCR Global Appeal 2012-2013 - Chad

UNHCR Global Report 2010 - Republic of
Chad[more documents](#)

Background, Analysis and Policy

Refugee camps in Chad: planning strategies and the architect's involvement in the humanitarian dilemma, Manuel Herz

Real-time evaluation of UNHCR's IDP operation in Eastern Chad

Chad - A Country in Crisis. A follow-up report of the Interagency Health and Nutrition Evaluation (IHE)

Inter-agency health evaluation: Humanitarian
oasis in a parched health sector: Refugees
and host populations in Eastern and
Southern Chad, conducted February 2006
(Final draft)

meanwhile, is proving to be of critical importance in protecting youths from forced recruitment and in preventing early marriage among girls.

[more documents](#)

UNHCR 2012-2013 planning figures for Chad							
TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2012		DEC 2012 - JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Central African Rep.	75,000	70,000	79,000	74,000	83,000	78,000
	Sudan	288,000	274,000	281,000	281,000	253,000	253,000
	Various	300	300	400	400	500	500
Asylum-seekers	Various	100	100	50	50	50	50
Returnees (refugees)	Chad	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
IDPs	Chad	130,000	130,000	80,000	80,000	30,000	30,000
Returnees (IDPs)	Chad	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	30,000	30,000
Total		548,400	529,400	495,450	490,450	401,550	396,550

Statistics

2005 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook Country Data Sheet - Chad

2004 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook Country Data Sheet - Chad

2003 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook Country Data Sheet - Chad

2002 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook Country Data Sheet - Chad

[more documents](#)

UNHCR Maps

IDPs Returnees by Zone / Village Eastern Chad, as of 8 April 2009

8 Apr 2009 | Maps from UNHCR Mapping unit

Chad Atlas Map - March 2009

1 Mar 2009 | Maps from UNHCR Mapping unit

Registered Refugee Camps Populations in Eastern Chad, February 2008

28 Mar 2008 | Maps from UNHCR Mapping unit

East Chad Field Atlas - Guereda - A2 (with Birak Area GPS points), March 2008

24 Mar 2008 | Maps from UNHCR Mapping unit

[more documents](#)

UNHCR Partner Directory

Association Tchadienne pour le Développement

27 Oct 2011 | NGO / Partner

Bureau d'Appui Santé et Environnement

27 Oct 2011 | NGO / Partner

Comité de Coordination des ONG

27 Oct 2011 | NGO / Partner

Office for Research and Liaison of Philanthropic and Développement Actions / Bureau d'étude et de Liaison des Actions Caritatives et de Développement / Caritas Sarh-Tchad

[more documents](#)

Main objectives and targets for 2012

Favourable protection environment

Laws and policies are developed and strengthened.

Some 50 per cent of laws and policies related to refugees are consistent with international standards.

Some 60 per cent of laws and policies related to IDPs are consistent with international standards.

Fair protection processes and documentation

The standard of registration and profiling is improved or maintained.

All members of the population of concern are registered on an individual basis.

Civil-registration and civil-status documentation is strengthened.

Some 85 per cent of children under 12 months of age have been issued with birth certificates by the authorities.

Security from violence and exploitation

The protection of children is strengthened.

At least 50 per cent of adolescents participate in targeted programmes arranged by UNHCR or its partners.

All identified unaccompanied or separated children have access to Best Interest Determination (BID) procedures.

The risk of sexual and gender-based violence is reduced and the quality of the response to it is improved.

All survivors of sexual violence identified receive material assistance and legal support.

Basic needs and services

Refugees have optimal access to education.

Some 95 per cent of Sudanese refugees aged between 6 and 11 years are enrolled in primary education.

The nutritional well-being of the population of concern is improved.

The prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months is reduced to 4 per cent.

The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.

An average of 19 litres of potable water per person per day is available for the majority of refugees.

The health status of the population is improved.

All people of concern have access to primary health care.

The under-five mortality rate is less than 0.6 deaths/1000/month.

The population of concern has sufficient supplies of basic and domestic items.

All women receive sanitary supplies.

Shelters and infrastructure are established, improved or maintained.

More than half of households live in adequate dwellings.

2012 UNHCR partners in Chad

Implementing partners

Government agencies; Commission nationale pour l'accueil et la réinsertion des réfugiés et des rapatriés

NGOs: Associazione di Cooperazione Rurale in Africa e America Latina; Association pour le Développement Economique et Sociale de Koba; Africare; African Initiative for Relief and Development; Association pour la promotion des libertés fondamentales au Tchad; Bureau d'Appui Santé et l'Environnement; Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere; Association Tchadienne pour le Développement; Cooperazione Internazionale; Christian Outreach Relief and Development; Croix Rouge du Tchad; Centre de Support en Santé Internationale; Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society; International Medical Corps; International Rescue Committee; Jesuit Refugee Service; Lutheran World Federation-Action by Churches Together; OXFAM Intermon; Secours Catholique pour le Développement; Tchad Solitaire

Durable solutions

The potential for resettlement is realized.

The majority of CAR refugees submitted for resettlement depart for third countries.

Strategy and activities in 2012

In 2012 and 2013, UNHCR will promote the security of Sudanese refugees while ensuring that their basic needs are met, particularly with regard to potable water and health care. With the prospects for repatriation in 2012 looking unlikely for Sudanese refugees, UNHCR will continue to promote self-reliance and livelihood activities among them.

Amidst continuing instability in the Central African Republic, UNHCR will focus on ensuring that Central African refugees benefit from improved self-reliance and livelihood activities in 2012-2013. Together with national and international NGO partners, UNHCR aims to help these refugees become more self-reliant, with livelihood activities and microfinance schemes targeting the most vulnerable. UNHCR will continue to pursue the resettlement of the most vulnerable Central African refugees.

Where appropriate, refugees in urban areas will be helped with education programmes and small cash grants.

UNHCR will continue to protect IDPs, including the 130,000 who remain displaced, as well as to monitor those who have returned or will do so in 2012. It will advocate that the Government take the lead in reintegration efforts, particularly by enhancing security and providing basic social services in areas of return.

Since malnutrition remains a problem among refugees in Chad, current programmes to combat malnutrition will continue into 2012. In addition, UNHCR will implement programmes to prevent HIV and AIDS, including through the training of medical staff and sensitization campaigns.

Access to primary and secondary education for the refugees will remain a top priority in 2012-2013. Activities here will include the construction of classrooms, as well as training of teachers.

To ease the pressure on natural resources, UNHCR will ensure access to domestic energy, whilst continuing to provide more solar cookers and improved stoves to reduce the consumption of firewood. For reforestation programmes, UNHCR will provide tools and seeds to refugees.

Constraints

The security situation in northern CAR remains unpredictable, and therefore small inflows of refugees into southern Chad are expected in 2012. Meanwhile, the volatile situation in Darfur continues to limit the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees. Many IDPs cite lack of existing infrastructure and insecurity in areas of return as reasons for preferring to remain on IDP sites for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the challenging natural environment poses problems for supplying drinking water to refugees in the east, increasing the risk of disease in camps.

Organization and implementation

Coordination

UN joint programming will be reinforced in 2012, particularly with WFP, UNICEF and UNFPA. UNHCR will continue its strong relationship with development agencies such as the *Agence française de coopération*, the European Union and UNDP. Close relations and cooperation will be developed with national ministries, in particular those dealing with water, the environment and education. Partnership agreements with national and international NGOs will be renewed and strengthened.

Financial information

UNHCR's budget has risen steadily since 2007 owing to the rise in the number of Sudanese and CAR refugees. The increase in the refugee population has been the result of small influxes, as well as high birth rates in camps. The 2012 comprehensive needs have been estimated at USD 176.9 million, of which USD 159.4 million are for refugee requirements and USD 17.5 million to cover the protection and assistance of IDPs.

Source: UNHCR Global Appeal 2012-2013

Others: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (BMZ-GIZ)

ICC-02/05-03/09-370-Anx51/1 23-07-2012 4/6 RH T
Operational partners

Government agencies: The Ministry of the Interior, through the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR); Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Planning, Water Resources

NGOs: *Action Contre la Faim*; *Agence Française de Développement*; Christian Children Fund; *Médecins Sans Frontières* (Netherlands, France, Spain, Switzerland, Luxembourg); LWF

Others: CICR; FAO; ILO; IOM; OCHA; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNV; WFP; WHO

Crisis in the Central African Republic

Battling the Elements in Chad

Chad: Relocation from the Border to Refugee Camps

Portraits of Darfur's Refugees

Camp Life in Eastern Chad

Internally Displaced in Chad

Chad: Education in Exile

Chad Mission Photo Gallery

Darfuri Refugees in Chad: No end in Sight

Chad's other refugee crisis



Goodwill Ambassador Angelina Jolie Returns to Eastern Chad

Angelina Jolie braved a violent sandstorm to visit refugees in eastern Chad. There, she was able to see how the security situation has deteriorated in the region since she last visited about three years ago.



Violence In Eastern Chad

In eastern Chad, continued violence threatens the UN refugee agency's fragile humanitarian lifeline to hundreds of thousands of Sudanese refugees and tens of thousands of displaced Chadians.



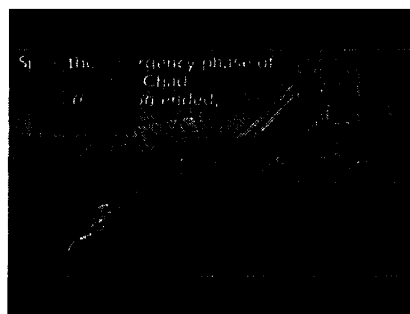
Chad: Influx from Central African Republic

The conflict in Central African Republic (CAR) receives far less media attention than that in Darfur, but the effects are much the same. More than 13,000 people have crossed into Chad since January, bringing the total number of CAR refugees to almost 70,000.



Chad: Environmental Challenges

The search for water and firewood is a daily trial for the 250,000 Sudanese refugees from Darfur in eastern Chad. The UN has found ways to alleviate the problems.



Life in Chad

Photographer Frederic Noy looks at the lives of Sudanese refugees living in protracted exile in Chad.

W/lt.
International versions
Contact Us
A-Z Index

[Accessibility](#)
[Privacy Policy](#)

Business Employment ExCom Donors Partners Retworld

© UNHCR 2001 - 2012