

CHAD

February 2022

As of 31 January, far north Cameroon crisis has impacted **60,000** persons, including some **50,000** refugees fleeing their home to Chad, in search of safety and **10,000** Chadian host community members.

Of these, over **43,400 refugees** were pre-registered by UNHCR and began to be assisted on site and/or relocated to 2 camps.

UNHCR has re-activated the **Refugee Coordination Model (RCM)**

to reinforce synergies between all stakeholders, respond to urgent protection and assistance needs and support the Chadian government's responsibility to protect refugees.

POPULATION OF CONCERN IN CHAD*

Refugees	555,787
Of which, refugees from Cameroon	50,000
Asylum-seekers	4,707
Internally displaced persons	406,573

*source: **UNHCR CHAD Data Management**

HIGHLIGHTS

7,694

Individuals have been **relocated** in the two new sites of the 12,000 individuals ready for relocation.

43,498

Individuals (16,395 households) were **pre-registered** at 40 out of 42 identified spontaneous sites by UNHCR and CNARR.

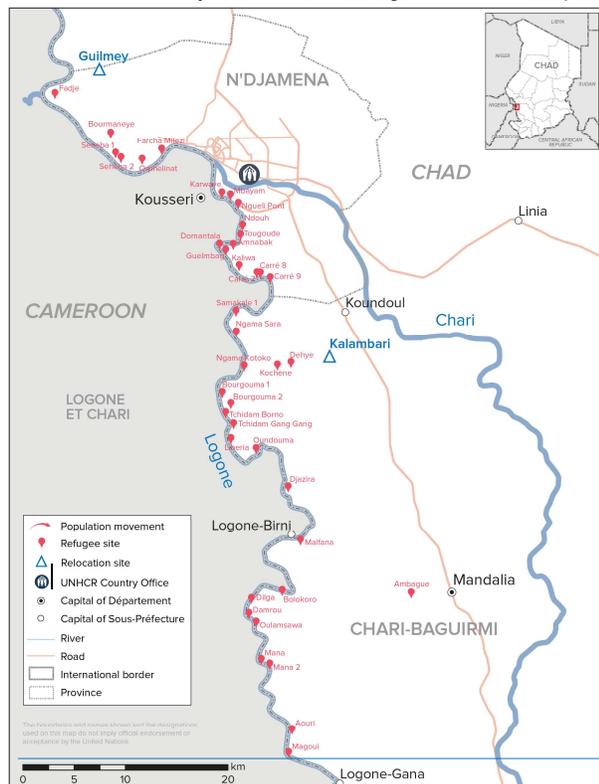
89%

Of the pre-registered individuals are women and children.

1,757

Emergency shelters have been provided to the refugees, in Kalambari and Guilmeiy camp.

UNHCR CHAD: Influx of refugees from Cameroon
N'Djamena / Province of Chari-Baguirmi 31 January 2022



Data sources: CNARR, UNHCR CO N'Djamena Author: Filip Hilgert, hilgert@unhcr.org Production date: 31 January 2022



UNHCR and CRT staff identify refugees with specific needs to ensure a targeted protection and assistance support during their planned relocation to Kalambari camp (Djazira site/Koundoul-@) @UNHCRCHAD/

UNHCR emergency response

During the final months of 2021, communal tensions around the Lake Chad Basin intensified. On 5 December 2021, clashes over diminishing water resources broke out between herders, farmers and fishermen in Cameroon's Far North region, the second major outbreak of violence within four months. This wave of violence forced tens of thousands to flee into neighbouring Chad within two weeks.

Chad reaffirmed its hospitality towards the new arrivals and opened its borders, receiving refugees fleeing the conflict. Since the onset of the crisis, and in line with previous refugee responses mounted in the country, UNHCR has supported the Government at its request, by initiating and coordinating a multisectoral humanitarian response at field level and by mobilising resources internally and externally.

Using the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR has worked with authorities, agencies and partners to coordinate national and international assistance. This includes helping the Government with its plan to relocate the refugees away from border areas to new sites for their physical safety and protection. Multi-sectoral assistance has been mobilized, including food, other protection and medical services, shelter and WASH, site planning and development, as well as the provision of core relief items (CRIs).

As resources and capacities have been stretched (and for some sectors, resources diverted from much needed assistance to other populations in the east), further support from new actors and donors particularly needed for food and nutrition. The multi-sectoral response is also being strengthened to ensure that all the features of the RCM are integrated. In addition, and in line with the H/D/P nexus, the coordination model integrates a specific forum to foster area-based approaches and strengthen assistance to host communities.

- **Registration** | As of 31 January, pre-registration by UNHCR and the Government was finalized in 40 out of 42 sites, with a total of 43,498 refugees pre-registered (including 8,600 refugees remaining from the August 2021 influx). Pre-registration of the last 2 remaining spontaneous sites will be undertaken and is expected to be finalized early February.
- **Protection:** Following the completion of biometric registration, more accurate data will be available to

engage UNHCR partners to initiate the issuance of civil documents to refugees. Government partner, CNARR, confirmed the intention of the Chadian government to recognize refugees under prima facie in accordance with Article 1 paragraph 2 of the 1969 OAU Convention. Government partner ANATS, in charge of civil documentation, will provide birth certificates to any Cameroonian refugee child born on the Chadian territory during this crisis.

- **Physical safety and security:** The national military ensures the security of the two camps, Guilmeiy and Kalambari, to guarantee the physical protection of the refugees and maintain the civilian character of the sites.
- **Child protection:** UNHCR has been strengthening the coordination of child protection-related activities, including referral pathways and awareness raising, along with monitoring activities for the prevention of abuse and exploitation. In addition, with the support of UNICEF and INTERSOS, a tracing and family reunification mechanism has been launched at the sites to help separated and unaccompanied minors to find their parents. At Guilmeiy, the National Sub-Coordination Group for Peace of the 1st arrondissement, a body composed of 16 members including five women (all qualified teachers), has engaged with communities, including children, in sensitization and awareness raising activities on peace and peaceful coexistence.
- **Gender Based Violence (GBV):** Four psychosocial support centers for survivors have been set up at four sites. At camp level, several partners funded by UNFPA and UNHCR have set up a prevention and response mechanism for GBV cases and are ready to receive referrals for follow-up and assistance. Referral pathways are being strengthened in both camps. At Kalambari, the national NGO SAKHAL has erected a makeshift delivery room and two waiting and reception areas for pregnant women. In addition, awareness-raising campaigns are conducted on the sites and a referral and psychosocial support mechanism has been set up.
- **Shelter and Core relief items (CRIs):** UNHCR has built 1,757 emergency shelters and 50 communal

shelters (for 2,500 people) as well as 2 registration centers and 2 health posts (1 in each camp). In total, 10,680 individuals (4,182 households) have been assisted by UNHCR, partners and private donors at urban sites and 6,000 individuals (2,450 households) in rural sites. As part of Core Relief Items (CRIs) assistance, UNHCR distributed 10,806 blankets, 7,239 mats, 7,706 bars of soap (180gr), 3,647 buckets, 2,855 jerrycans, 3,760 kitchen sets, 1,747 mosquito nets to relocated refugee families.

- WASH:** In Kalambari camp, 100% of boreholes are functional (17 out of 17 planned). 358 latrines and 390 showers have been built out of 458 facilities planned. In Guilmeiy camp, all 5 planned boreholes are functional, 147 latrines and 147 showers. Hygiene promotion campaigns and solid waste management have also launched.
- Education:** UNHCR started the identification of teachers within the refugee community, which, once shared with the Ministry of Education (MoE), will enable this refugee teacher workforce to be trained on the Chadian curriculum and apply it in newly created schools. In Guilmeiy, the creation of 1 primary school has been validated with the MoE, while in Kalambari, all actors agreed to strengthen the existing public primary school in the village, in addition to creating one in the camp. A national NGO is currently providing free outdoor classes in Guilmeiy. Free classes are planned to start for Kalambari at the end of January.

Partnership and Coordination

- As part of the emergency response, UNHCR is working with 49 partners, including the Government, 11 UN sister agencies, 20 international and 8 local NGOs. Collaboration with the Government and partnerships are key to the humanitarian community's ability to respond quickly to this complex emergency in difficult settings.
- UNHCR leads and coordinates the refugee response in line with the Refugee Coordination Model. The operation is strengthening its Inter-Agency coordination system, reflecting UNHCR's key leadership role in the upcoming Inter-Agency refugee country response plan.



Wooden framework of transit shelters.
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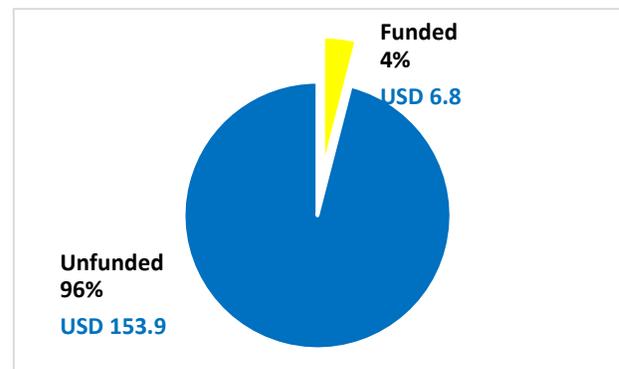
UNHCR Presence in CHAD

Staff	Offices
257 National Staff	1 Country Office Ndjamena
67 International Staff	1 Country Office Ndjamena
37 Affiliate force	4* Sub-Offices Gore/Iriba/Bagasola/Farchana
	7* Field Offices Amdjarras/Ghoz Beida/Guereda/Haraze Maro/Abeche/Moissala/Abeche
	1 Field office is planned in N'Djamena to oversee the emergency response.
ERT teams supporting the ongoing response	12 internationals on mission (ERT) 30 nationals on mission (internal Chad staff)

*As of 1 April 2022, the number of Sub Offices will be reduced to 3 and the number of Field Offices increased to 9.

Funding update

Financial requirements for UNHCR Emergency response USD \$ 38.8 million (SB)



Chad has an Executive Committee (Excom)-approved budget of \$121.9 million. The sudden emergency situation was unforeseen, and there was no specific budget approved by the Ex-Com for this situation. Therefore, \$38.8 million requirements were added to the existing approved budget, bringing 2022 budget for the Chad operation to a total of \$160.7 million. As of 18 January 2022, those requirements are only 4% funded. UNHCR is grateful to donors of unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions for our 2022 global programmes. **Sweden 77.6 M | Netherlands 37.2 M | Denmark 35.6 M | Germany 27.6 M | Switzerland 18.4 M | Belgium 11.9 M | Ireland 11.8 M.**