



# Strategic Directions for the Sudan / Chad Operations

—year 2010 and beyond



# Operating environment - Sudan



- **2 governments**: GoS, GoSS
- **2 peacekeeping missions**: UNMIS, UNAMID
- **Peace processes**: CPA, DPA, ESPA, Abyei
- **Security**: volatile outside Khartoum
- **Political manoeuvring**: elections, referendum
- **UN-Government relations**: complex
- **Coordination** : crowded environment
- **GoSS capacity**: weak
- **Socio-economic indicators**: poor
- **Spoilers**: LRA, drought, food security



# Operating environment - Chad

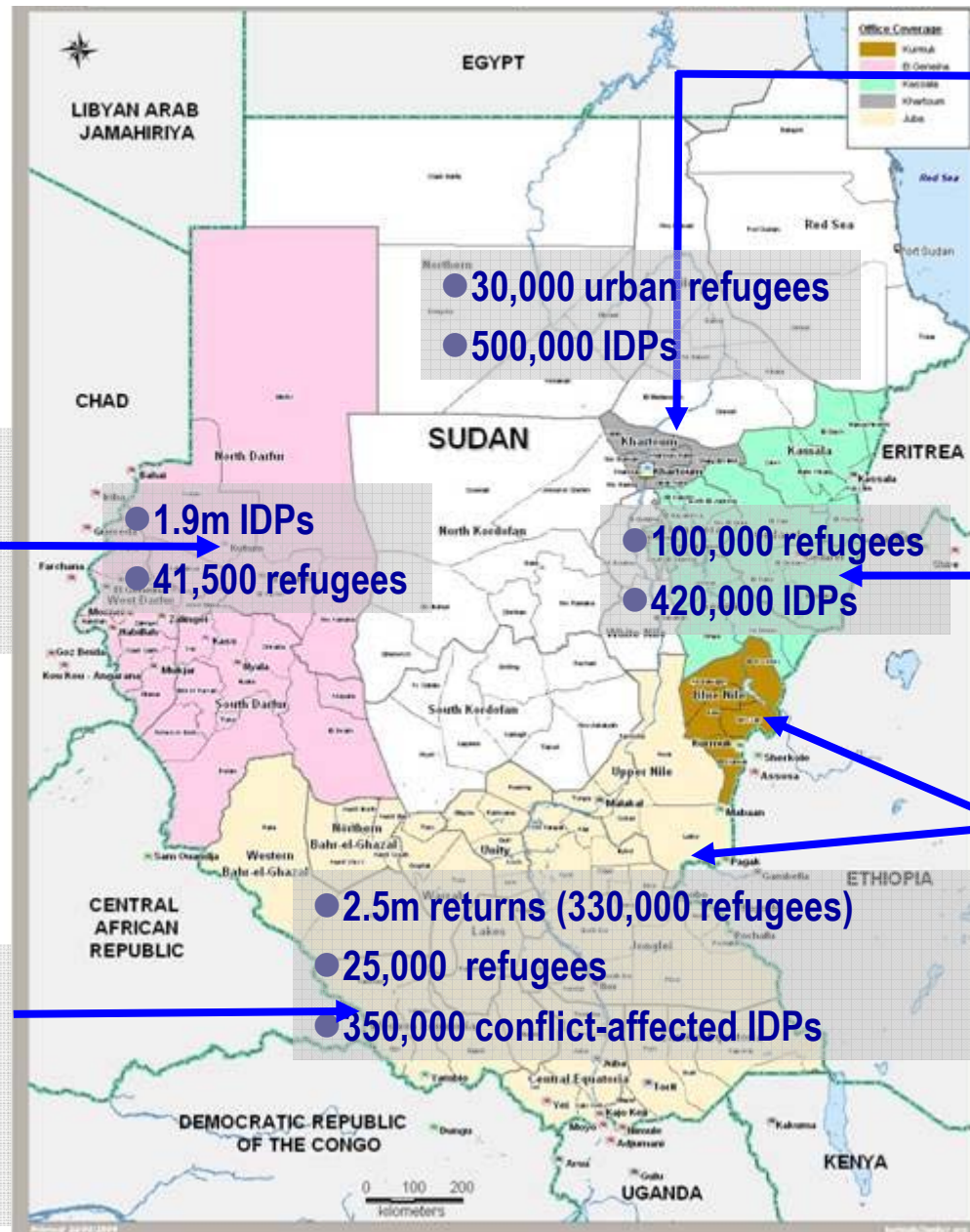


- **Government:** Strongly centralized, President Deby in power since 1990
- **Political issues:** Parliamentary elections in 2010, presidential in 2011
- **Peace processes:** Doha process, Khartoum talks, CAR 2008 peace accord
- **Security:** Volatile, especially in the East
- **Spoilers:** Rebels, banditry, drought/scarce natural resources in the East
- **Socio-economic indicators:** 175<sup>th</sup> of 182 countries on the Human Development Index
- **Country:** Three times the size of California, very weak infrastructure
- **UNHCR-Government relations:** Very good cooperation
- **UN Mission:** MINURCAT extension being negotiated
- **Coordination:** Very limited presence of development agencies in eastern Chad





# UNHCR's present involvement in Sudan



## Darfur

- IDPs and affected communities
- Refugee inflows

## Southern Sudan

- Refugee inflows
- Limited IDP involvement

## Khartoum

- Urban displacement (Refugees + IDPs)

## Eastern Sudan

- Protracted refugee situation
- Continuing influx; secondary movements; human trafficking/smuggling
- Internally displaced persons

## Southern Sudan & Blue Nile State

- Voluntary repatriation & reintegration

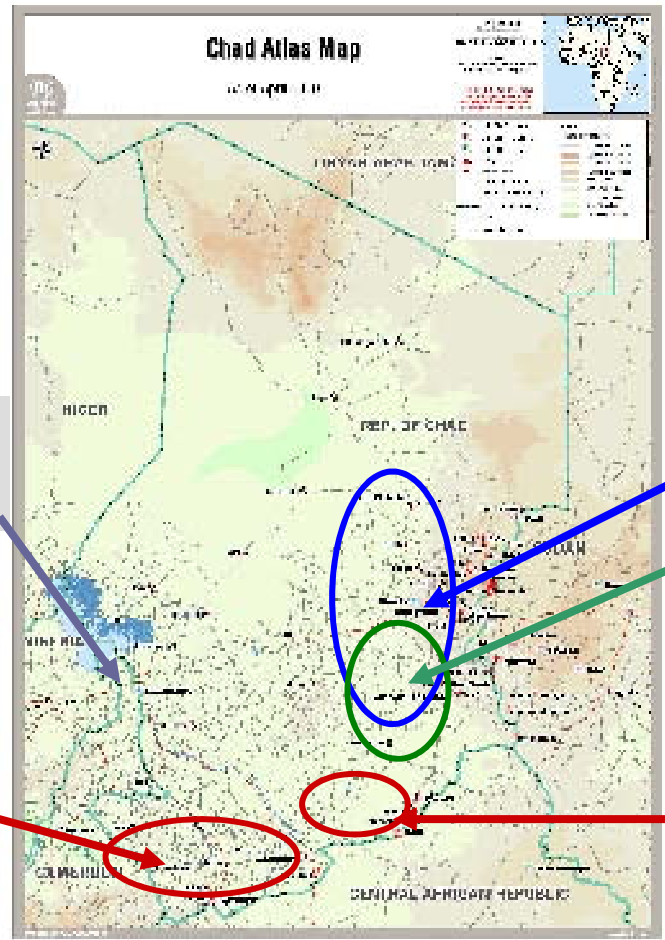


# UNHCR's present involvement in Chad

**Total number of refugees and IDPs:**  
**511,000**  
(4.6% of Chad population of 11 million)

**N'Djamena:**  
**377 urban refugees**

**Southern Chad:**  
**56,000 CAR refugees**



**Eastern Chad:**  
**270,000 Sudanese refugees**  
**170,000 IDPs**

**Southeastern Chad:**  
**15,000 CAR refugees**



# UNHCR's involvement in Sudan



## UNHCR's role in the peace process

- Integrated approach as part of UNCT
- Comprehensive protection lead
- Urban displacement and durable solutions
- Cooperation with State and Regional authorities (new partnerships)
- Peace building and early returns (South)
- Emergency shelter & NFI





# Eastern Sudan



- Area-based interventions (old caseload)
- Adapt programmes for urban new arrivals
- Integrate refugee programmes in state level development interventions



# Khartoum



- Multi-dimensional approach to urban caseload:
  - Integration/self-reliance
  - Resettlement
  - Naturalisation?
- Capacity Building around nationality and statelessness issues
- Potential for massive statelessness?





# South Sudan

- Protection environment during CPA
- Independence: Country Office?
- Capacity building, asylum regime
- Expanded IDP reintegration role (gaps)?

## Abyei, S. Kordofan, Blue Nile

- Internal displacement (protection role)



# Darfur



- Continued protection to refugees and IDPs (Cluster approach)
- Progress towards durable solutions
- Urban displaced



# UNHCR's involvement in Chad



- Advocating for a more integrated UNCT approach
- Comprehensive protection lead
- Capacity strengthening of State and Regional institutions
- Emergency shelter & NFI



# Eastern Chad



## Refugees:

- Voluntary repatriation unlikely in immediate future
- Formal local integration rejected by the Government of Chad
- Resettlement is the only durable solution for the time being but targeting a very small percentage of refugee population
- Transition from emergency to protracted situation/care and maintenance
- Further strengthening of the capacity of Chadian authorities
- Chadian Government taking over camp management
- Increasing self-reliance of refugee community
- High percentage of children and women: 60-70% of refugees are under 18 years of age

## IDPs:

- Return and local integration as durable solutions
- Beginning of early recovery phase and first returns
- Inter-community reconciliation process



# Southern Chad



- Voluntary repatriation not foreseen in immediate future
- Strategy of economic self-sufficiency and integration of social services
- Resettlement programme in place for very small percentage of refugee population
- Risk of new influxes from CAR / Plan for possible new influx of 10,000
- New caseload in southeastern Chad in geographically remote area / access difficult
- In South Chad, increasing involvement of development agencies
- No IDP population





# General outlook 2010-2011



## ■ Opportunities

- Political process:
  - Elections in 2010-2011
  - Peace process with armed opposition groups
  - Normalization with Sudan
- Strengthening of capacity on national and local level
- Increased security promoting durable solutions for IDPs

## ■ Threats / risks / challenges

- Stalling of peace process
- Possible security vacuum as MINURCAT leaves / future of DIS
- Resumption of inter-community tension
- New influx of refugees
- Decrease in funding
- No donor interest for refugee situation in the South
- Host country fatigue



# Overview of presentation



- Operating environment
- UNHCR's present involvement
- Future outlook
  - Countrywide perspectives
  - Region-specific perspectives
- Contingency planning
- Questions and comments



# CPA: Planning scenarios



<b>Best case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Relatively <b>smooth</b> political process</li> <li>■ Outcome of Elections or Referendum uncontested</li> <li>■ Minimal displacement</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate (Planning)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Bumpy</b> political process</li> <li>■ Sporadic localized conflict</li> <li>■ Significant displacement (2009 levels)</li> </ul>
<b>Worst case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Collapse</b> of political systems</li> <li>■ Generalized conflict, violence</li> <li>■ Massive internal and external displacement</li> </ul>

<b>Planning figures</b>	<b>Moderate (most likely)</b>	<b>Worst case</b>
External displacement	165,000	630,000
Internal displacement	600,000	1,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>765,000</b>	<b>2,130,000</b>

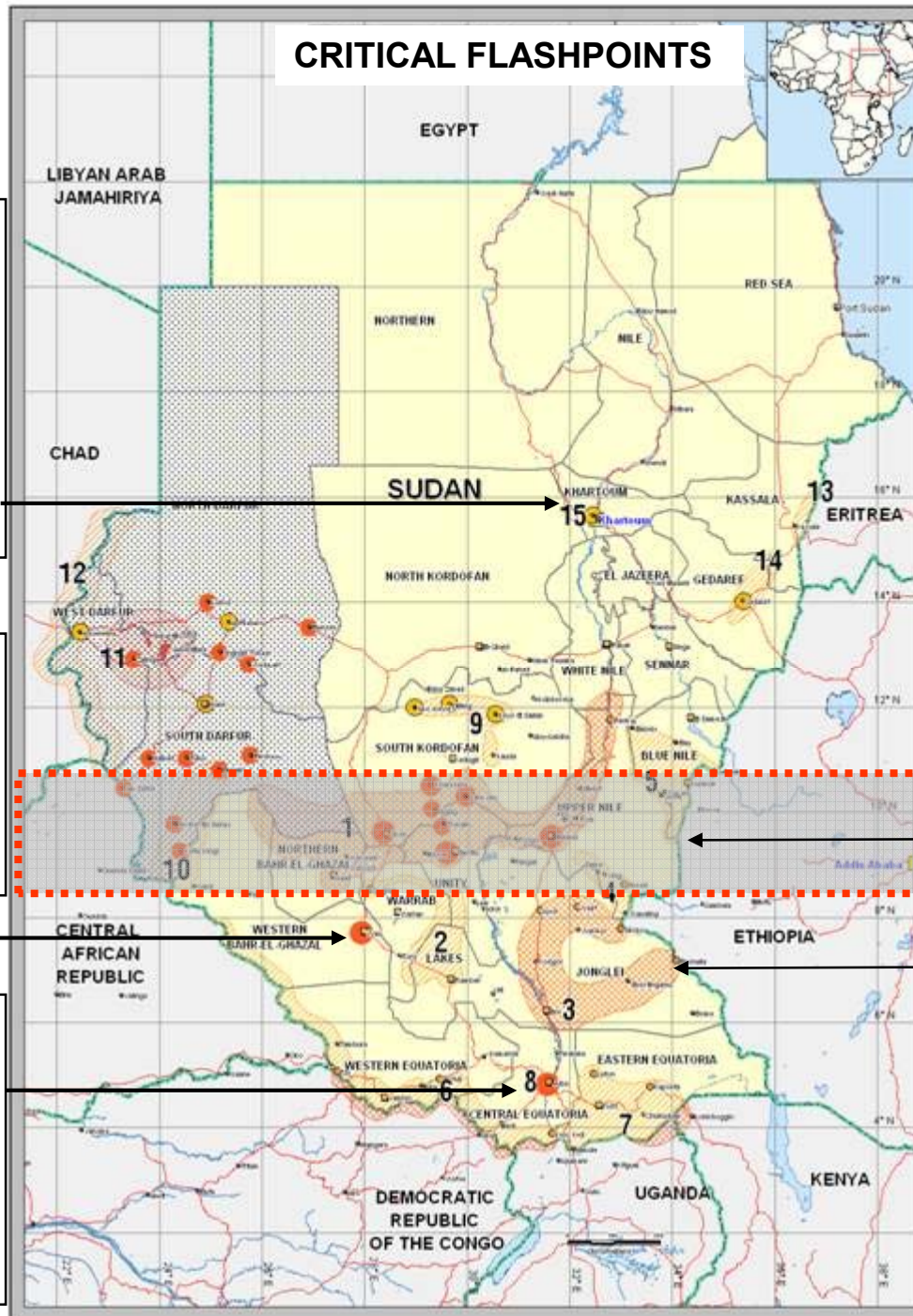


## CRITICAL FLASHPOINTS

**Khartoum:** the spectre of masses of “Southerners” in the North being rendered stateless in the likely event that the South secedes.

**Wau:** historical alliances among some of the population with NCP and SAF

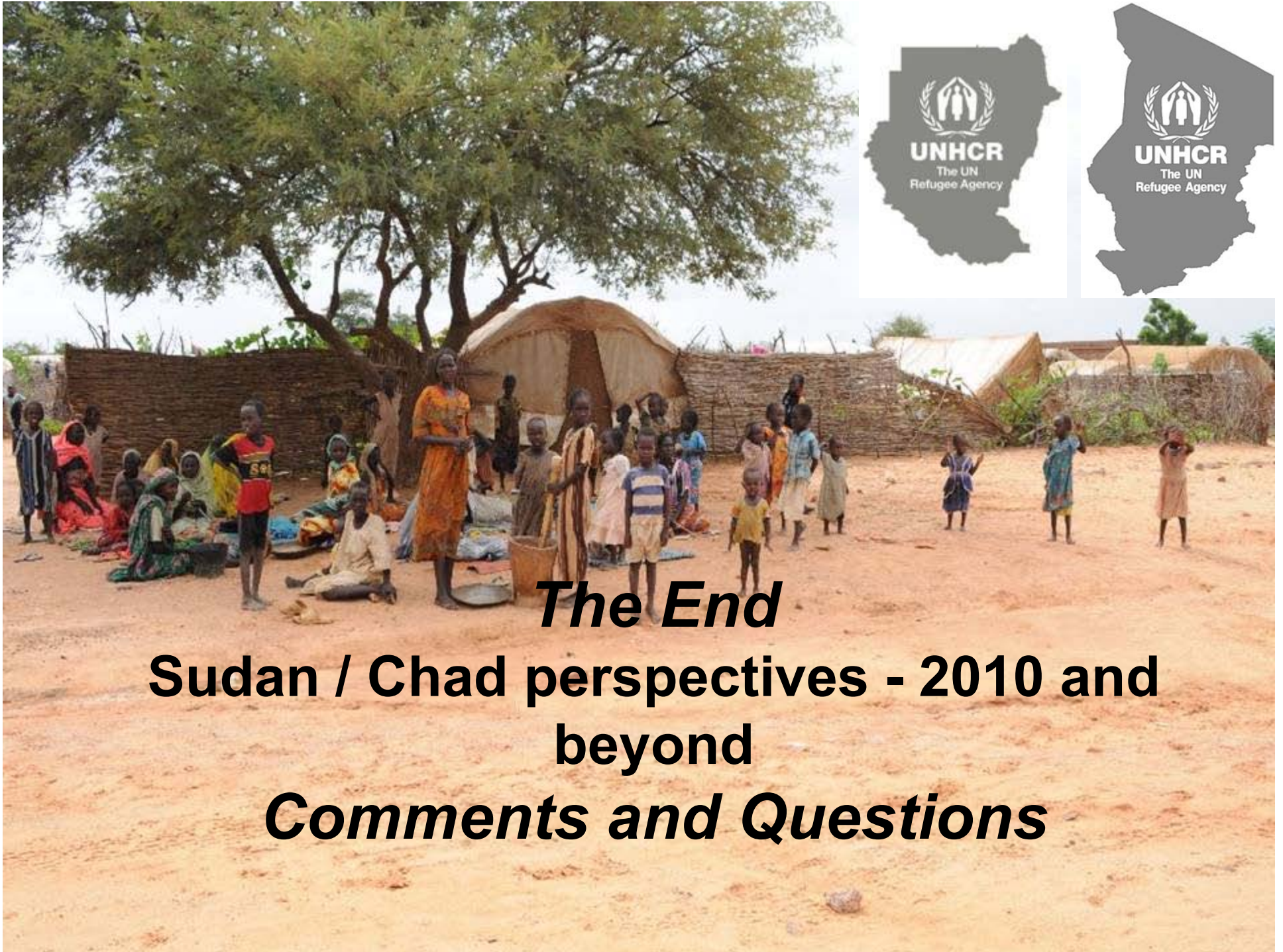
**Juba:** prospect of power struggle with leadership of SPLM and GOSS; tensions elsewhere could lead to instability



**Extended Current Border Line area:** land disputes, border demarcation, Abyei arbitration, oil resources, highly militarized zone: SPLA, SAF, JIU, oil police

**Jonglei State:** cattle raiding; violent inter-ethnic hostilities targeting unarmed civilians





***The End***  
**Sudan / Chad perspectives - 2010 and beyond**  
***Comments and Questions***