



CHAD – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Chadian migrant workers who fled conflict in Libya continue to increase pressure on limited resources and basic services in Chad, a country already hosting nearly 330,000 refugees, primarily from Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR), and supporting approximately 131,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition, the cessation of migrant remittances has decreased household income for many vulnerable families. As of August 31, nearly 80,000 individuals had returned to Chad from Libya since early March, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Prior to the conflict, approximately 300,000 Chadians resided in Libya, drawn by employment opportunities.
- A cholera outbreak continues to affect Chad and other countries in the Chad River basin, including Cameroon, Niger, and Nigeria. Health facilities reported more than 11,000 cholera cases countrywide between January and late August, including 340 deaths, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In response, relief agencies, including USAID Office of U.S. Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) partners, have strengthened health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, including by educating communities on methods to decrease the spread of waterborne diseases.
- In response to continued insecurity and the withdrawal of the U.N. Mission in CAR and Chad (MINURCAT) on December 31, 2010, the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have collaborated to support the *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS), a Chadian police force designed to provide protection to humanitarian operations and displaced persons residing in camps. MINURCAT formerly supported the DIS. In FY 2011, the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided \$3 million through UNHCR to support the DIS, including for vehicle maintenance, the telecommunications network, and police stations.
- In FY 2011, the U.S. Government provided more than \$140 million to support humanitarian activities in Chad, including emergency food assistance and refugee support. USAID/OFDA agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, nutrition, and WASH programs supported displaced populations and host communities in eastern Chad while responding to emerging emergency needs countrywide.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	Source	
IDPs in Chad	~131,000 people	UNHCR – January 2011
IDPs Returned to Areas of Origin in Chad Since 2009	~50,000 people	UNHCR – January 2011
Refugees in Chad ¹	~328,000 people	U.N. – April 2011
Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance in 2011	~3.9 million people	OCHA – July 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Chad	\$8,964,707
USAID/FFP ² Assistance to Chad	\$82,083,900
State/PRM Assistance to Chad	\$48,997,098
Total USAID and State Assistance to Chad	\$140,045,705

Context

- Internal and sub-regional conflict, frequent natural shocks, and limited resources have contributed to an ongoing complex emergency in Chad since 2004, involving more than 180,000 IDPs and nearly 337,000 refugees from neighboring Darfur and CAR at the height of the emergency. In eastern Chad, competition among IDPs, refugees,

¹ The figure includes approximately 264,000 refugees from Sudan and approximately 64,000 refugees from CAR.

² USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

and host populations for access to resources—including water, pasture, agricultural land, and firewood—has resulted in poor levels of production, protracted food insecurity, malnutrition, and weak resilience to shocks.

- In western and central Chad, the combined effects of severe and cyclical natural shocks, dependence on agro-pastoral production for both subsistence and income, and a lack of access to basic services have resulted in chronic, high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Late and erratic rainfall across the Sahelian belt of Chad during the 2009/2010 cropping season reduced agricultural production by 34 percent and resulted in livestock deaths, affecting up to 2 million people, according to the U.N. To cope, affected populations resorted to selling assets, borrowing and acquiring debts, and skipping meals, thereby compromising their long-term food security and resilience to subsequent shocks.
- On November 4, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Sue L. Bremner reissued a disaster redeclaration in response to the ongoing complex IDP and refugee emergency in eastern and southern Chad, as well as high levels of food insecurity and acute malnutrition in western and central Chad triggered by several years of poor agricultural performance.

Health and WASH

- The ongoing June to October rainy season continues to increase the risk of cholera transmission in Chad. More than two thirds of cholera cases in 2011 have been reported since June, according to the U.N. Relief agencies remain concerned that the outbreak, which continues to spread eastward, could affect up to 20,000 people.
- Cross-border trading among farmers, fishermen, and merchants throughout the Chad River basin contributes to increased cholera transmission rates. In an effort to more efficiently and effectively tackle the outbreak, humanitarian organizations and government officials from Cameroon, Chad, and Niger are working to coordinate public health strategies in an effort to reduce cross-border infections, according to OCHA. In addition, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is scaling up efforts by the Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria Red Cross Societies to conduct emergency health assessments, promote hygiene education, provide cholera kits, and increase access to sanitation facilities and clean water.
- The number of polio cases continues to increase in Chad. Between January and August, health facilities reported 114 polio cases countrywide. While Chad has experienced outbreaks of wild poliovirus type three since November 2007, the current outbreak resulted from the spread of wild poliovirus type one from northern Nigeria in September 2010, according to the U.N. World Health Organization.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.8 million for health activities in Chad, benefiting approximately 750,000 people. USAID/OFDA-funded health programs support basic health services and communicable disease treatment for displaced populations and host communities in eastern Chad. USAID/OFDA health partners also integrate training for local health workers into facility-based interventions.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA WASH programs supported the construction and management of safe water points, as well as community-based health education to reduce the spread of waterborne diseases, benefiting approximately 960,000 people. For example, through the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), USAID/OFDA supports the construction of wells, animal drinking troughs, and household latrines for returnees and host community members in Dar Sila Region.

Food Security and Malnutrition

- The late onset of the June to October rains delayed the 2011 planting season for farmers and pasture development for livestock, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Increased rainfall in August and early September improved crop prospects; however, yields will likely be lower than the normal to above-normal yields experienced in 2010, largely because farmers planted fewer crops in response to delayed rains. The surface area of planted food crops, such as vegetables, is 50 percent lower than in 2010, while the surface area of cereal crops is 32 percent lower than in 2010, according to OCHA.
- Government of Chad-mandated price ceilings on cereal crops continued to disrupt markets and negatively affect farmers in 2011, according to FEWS NET. Since October 2010, price ceilings imposed prior to April presidential elections have disincentivized production, and made cereal vendors less willing to procure and store grain. As a result, cereal prices remain low in urban areas. As of August, millet prices in the capital N’Djamena remained 8 percent lower than prices in August 2010, according to FEWS NET.
- As of August, overall food prices had increased slightly in the Sahelian zone and in eastern areas of Chad, where late rains have had the most significant impact, according to OCHA. Nutrition surveys remain underway to assess the impact of the ongoing lean season—which occurs in July, prior to harvests—among vulnerable households in the

Sahelian zone and in eastern refugee camps; however, as of early July, admission rates of severely acutely malnourished children to therapeutic feeding programs have not significantly increased.

- In FY 2011, USAID/FFP, through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), provided more than 57,000 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations in Chad, addressing the food needs of more than 1.5 million IDPs, refugees, and other food-insecure populations countrywide. Considering the long inland transport times to Chad from ports in Cameroon and Sudan, USAID/FFP's FY 2011 contribution includes the August 2011 provision of nearly 29,000 MT to meet emergency food needs in 2012.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2.4 million for agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market system programs in Chad, benefiting more than 62,000 people. USAID/OFDA interventions aim to build resiliency to natural shocks such as drought by improving agriculture and livestock production techniques and diversifying income-generating activities. For example, USAID/OFDA provides seeds and training for vegetable garden cultivation and supports livestock vaccinations, benefiting approximately 21,000 people in Ouaddaï Region through Première Urgence. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.8 million for preventive and therapeutic nutrition interventions in Chad, benefiting more than 96,000 people.

Population Movements

- The pace of IOM-supported returns from Libya decreased to 700 individuals in August—less than 1 percent of total registered returnees from Libya since early March. As of September 20, an unknown number of returning Chadians remain in Libya awaiting repatriation assistance, some of whom continued to reside in areas that remained inaccessible due to fighting.
- IDPs who fled inter-ethnic fighting in eastern Chad in 2005 and 2006 continue to gradually return to areas of origin. As of late May, approximately 14,000 IDPs had registered for transportation assistance with UNHCR to return home. As of August, UNHCR had transported 4,280 returnees from the IDP site in Arkoum town in Ouaddaï Region, according to OCHA. In addition, at least 474 people had returned to Abguicheraï, Djimeze, and Marena towns in Dar Sila Region without assistance. Returnees receive a three-month food ration from WFP upon their return.
- In FY 2011, State/PRM provided nearly \$49 million to support humanitarian operations in Chad, including \$27.5 million to UNHCR for camp management activities and support for IDPs and Chadian migrants returning home.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 to OCHA for humanitarian coordination efforts in Chad and a total of \$1.6 million to Air Serv International (ASI) and the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for the transport of relief supplies and humanitarian staff.
- A variety of international donors continue to contribute to the emergency response in Chad. For example, as of September 16, the European Commission had provided nearly \$62 million for humanitarian activities, including funding to UNDP to support the DIS.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition	Western Chad	\$945,000
ACTED	WASH	Ouaddaï and Dar Sila Regions	\$900,000
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$850,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security and Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira Regions	\$804,659
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Ouaddaï and Dar Sila Regions	\$679,993
MENTOR Initiative	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Dar Sila and Salamat Regions	\$249,991
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security and Nutrition	Ouaddaï Region	\$505,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$500,000

UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$750,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Eastern and Western Chad	\$1,500,000
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security and Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Dar Sila Region	\$736,238
	Program Support		\$43,826
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$8,964,707
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	14,220 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Central and Western Chad	\$20,519,300
WFP	10,680 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$16,819,200
WFP	3,340 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Chad	\$4,745,400
WFP	28,790 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Sahelian, Eastern, and Southern Chad	\$40,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$82,083,900
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$3,000,000
CORD	Education	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response	Eastern Chad	\$450,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multisectoral	Eastern Chad	\$3,500,000
IFRC	Infrastructure	Eastern Chad	\$249,956
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$3,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Multisectoral	Eastern Chad	\$2,482,143
Internews	Humanitarian Information Service	Eastern Chad	\$715,000
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Southern Chad	\$499,999
RET	Education	Eastern Chad	\$1,100,000
UNHCR	Support for DIS	Eastern Chad	\$3,000,000
UNHCR	Multisectoral	Countrywide	\$27,500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Services	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$48,997,098
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2011			\$140,045,705

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 22, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in Chad can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/