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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Chad – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

February 18, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated September 30, 2010.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Due to the compounded effects of multiple natural shocks—including drought, flooding, and pest infestations—and associated increases in food insecurity, malnutrition, and disease, the estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Chad increased from approximately 500,000 in 2009 to more than 2.3 million in December 2010, according to the U.N.
- The U.N. Mission in Central African Republic (CAR) and Chad (MINURCAT) completed its mandate on December 31, 2010, in accordance with U.N. Security Resolution 1923 and at the request of the Government of Chad. The Chadian Integrated Security Detachment (DIS), a specialized humanitarian police force, has assumed responsibility for the security and protection of the civilian population in eastern Chad, including U.N. and humanitarian personnel.
- From August to November 2010, heavy rains and flooding destroyed infrastructure, livestock, and more than 370,000 acres of cropland, affecting up to 200,000 people in 19 of 22 regions of Chad, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The western and central regions of Chad were most-affected.
- An excellent cereal harvest is expected for the 2010/2011 main agricultural season, with estimated production at 44 percent above the previous five-year average. However, as a result of a slow recovery from the 2009/2010 drought crisis and recent localized crop damage from flooding and pests, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) estimates that more than 2 million people in Chad will require emergency food assistance in 2011.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2.2 million in relief assistance to Chad, benefiting more than 172,000 people. With interventions in health; nutrition; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) promotion; agriculture and food security; and livelihoods, USAID/OFDA grantees address immediate humanitarian needs while laying the foundation for longer-term recovery initiatives.
- As of February 18, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), has provided nearly \$40 million in FY 2011 emergency food assistance to Chad.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Chad	180,000 people	UNHCR ¹ – December 2010
IDPs Returned to Areas of Origin in Chad	43,000 people	UNHCR – December 2010
Refugees in Chad²	323,280 people	UNHCR – December 2010
Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance in 2011	~ 2.3 million people	OCHA – December 2010 UNHCR – December 2010

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO CHAD

USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Chad.....\$2,250,000
 USAID/FFP Humanitarian Assistance to Chad.....\$39,888,000
Total USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Chad.....\$42,138,000

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO CHAD

USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Chad.....\$8,630,116
 USAID/FFP Humanitarian Assistance to Chad.....\$98,217,600
 State/PRM³ Humanitarian Assistance to Chad.....\$49,877,383
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Chad.....\$156,725,199

¹Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

²Includes 259,162 refugees from Sudan and 64,118 refugees from CAR.

³U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM).

CONTEXT

- Internal and sub-regional conflict, frequent natural shocks, and limited resources have contributed to an ongoing complex emergency in Chad since 2004, involving an estimated 223,000 IDPs and more than 323,000 refugees from neighboring Darfur and CAR.
- In eastern Chad, strong competition between IDPs, refugees 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, high dependence on agro-pastoral production for both subsistence and income, and a lack of access to basic services have sustained a humanitarian crisis characterized by high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Late onset and erratic rainfall across the Sahelian belt of Chad during the 2009/2010 cropping season reduced agricultural production by 34 percent and decimated livestock, 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 resilience to subsequent shocks and long-term food security.
- On November 4, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Sue L. Bremner reissued a disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Chad.

Displacement, Humanitarian Access, & Security

- Since 2008, improvements in the security situation in eastern Chad have resulted in the return of more than 43,000 IDPs to areas of origin, according to the U.N. According to OCHA, the security situation in eastern Chad remains calm, and additional IDPs are preparing to return home. Due in part to chronic underdevelopment in areas of origin, other IDPs are considering integration into their host communities, according to a February 2011 OCHA report.
- Due to prevailing instability in Darfur and CAR, the voluntary repatriation of the estimated 323,280 refugees currently residing in eastern and southern Chad is unlikely in 2011, according to the U.N.
- Despite a decline in security incidents since 2009, armed banditry and criminality remain a threat to stability in eastern Chad. According to the U.N., targeted attacks on aid workers continue to hinder the delivery of relief assistance, particularly to populations in the Dar Sila, Ouaddai, and Wadi Fira regions of eastern Chad.
- In FY 2008 and FY 2009, State/PRM provided a total of \$4 million in operational and logistical support to the DIS to improve the security and protection of civilians in eastern Chad, including IDPs and refugees. As of January 15, State/PRM had approved \$3 million in FY 2011 funding to UNHCR to support DIS operations through the U.N. Development Program /UNHCR joint program.
- With \$750,000 in FY 2011 funding to the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and \$1.6 million in ongoing FY 2010 funding to UNHAS and Air Serv International, USAID/OFDA continues to support the transportation of emergency assistance to refugees, IDPs, and other vulnerable groups in eastern Chad.

Agriculture, Food Security & Emergency Food Assistance

- After two consecutive years of insufficient rainfall beginning in 2008, adequate rains across Chad in 2010 resulted in a favorable cereal harvest, according to a February report by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). A November 2010 joint assessment conducted by the Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), FAO, FEWS NET, and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) estimated Chad’s 2010 cereal harvest at 2.6 million tons—approximately 68 percent higher than 2009 output and a record for the decade in Chad. Due to the combined effects of improved national cereal production and favorable harvests in neighboring Nigeria and Niger, FAO expects market food availability in Chad to increase during 2011.
- Following a successful 2010 bumper crop harvest, market prices of staple grains have declined sharply in Chad since September 2010, according to a February 1 report by FAO. As of November 2010, the price of millet was between 24 and 40 percent below 2009 levels, while the price of sorghum was between 34 and 50 percent lower. By increasing the purchasing power of households, declining food prices are expected to improve food access in Chad during 2011, according to FEWS NET.
- Despite favorable production prospects and the falling cost of basic grains, FEWS NET projects above-average food assistance needs within the Sahelian belt of Chad during 2011, particularly between April and the peak of the lean season in August/September. According to FAO and FEWS NET, agro-pastoral households continue to suffer the compounded effects of several years of repeated and significant natural shocks. Confronted with high household debts, depleted assets, and limited self-sufficiency, up to 2 million people in Chad will require food assistance in 2011, according to the U.N.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/FFP, through WFP, has provided 28,240 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to populations across Chad. Valued at approximately \$40 million, USAID/FFP FY 2011 funding helps address the acute food needs of approximately 670,000 food-insecure people in central and western Chad, nearly 260,000 Darfur

refugees and approximately 188,000 IDPs in eastern Chad, and nearly 65,000 Central African refugees in southern Chad.

- More than \$1.3 million provided by USAID/OFDA in FY 2010 continues to restore livelihoods and build the resiliency of individuals in eastern Chad through ongoing activities in agriculture, food security, and economic recovery and market systems. For example, USAID/OFDA grantee FAO is providing seeds, tools, and training to vulnerable populations in eastern Chad, benefiting up to 15,000 individuals with improved household food consumption and increased income generation.

Health, Nutrition, & WASH

- According to multiple nutrition surveys conducted in 2010, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in western Chad is as high as 28.1 percent among the most-affected populations in Bahr el Ghazal Region and 27.2 percent among populations in Kaneem Region. In eastern Chad, the prevalence of GAM ranges from 19 percent in Ouaddai and Dar Sila regions to 25 percent in Wadi Fira Region. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) attributes high levels of malnutrition in Chad to the combined effects of food insecurity, poor access to health services, insufficient access to safe drinking water, and inappropriate infant and young-child feeding practices. Malnutrition in Chad has exceeded the World Health Organization’s 15 percent threshold for more than a decade, according to UNICEF.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided \$500,000 through UNICEF to support low-cost, locally appropriate WASH interventions in eastern Chad, benefiting nearly 30,000 people. As of February 18, more than \$2.3 million provided by USAID/OFDA in FY 2010 continues to support ongoing WASH activities in Chad. USAID/OFDA interventions—including latrine and borehole construction, training in the operation and management of water points, and hygiene promotion and education—increase access to safe water and sanitation, improve hygiene behavior, and reduce water-related diseases.
- As of February 18, USAID/OFDA, through UNICEF, has provided \$250,000 in FY 2011 funding for improved access to and quality of basic preventive and curative health services, benefiting nearly 121,000 IDPs and host community members in eastern Chad. In addition, more than \$1.2 million provided by USAID/OFDA in FY 2010 continues to support ongoing health activities in Chad.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided \$750,000 through UNICEF for preventive and therapeutic nutrition interventions in Chad, benefiting more than 20,200 people. In addition, more than \$300,000 provided by USAID/OFDA in FY 2010 continues to support ongoing nutrition activities in eastern Chad. USAID/OFDA-funded nutrition interventions include training service providers on the integrated management of acute malnutrition, providing micronutrient supplementation to children under-five years as well as pregnant and lactating women, and educating caretakers on proper infant and young-child feeding practices.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2011

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Eastern Chad	\$1,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$750,000
Total USAID/OFDA			\$2,250,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	14,220 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Central and Western Chad	\$20,388,000
WFP	10,680 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$15,000,000
WFP	3,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Chad	\$4,500,000
Total USAID/FFP			\$39,888,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2011			\$42,138,000

¹ USAID/OFDA figures represent committed funding amounts as of February 18, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance as of February 18, 2011.

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. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Chad may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- 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, warehouse space, etc); 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:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int