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

## ***Chad – Complex Emergency***

Situation Report #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

September 25, 2009

*Note: The last situation report was dated June 12, 2009.*

### **BACKGROUND**

Widespread conflict, displacement, and limited resources have contributed to a complex emergency in Chad. Since the end of 2005, inter-ethnic conflict, fighting between Government of Chad (GoC) forces and armed opposition groups, and cross-border raids from Sudanese militias based in neighboring Darfur have intensified. As a result, more than 171,000 Chadians are internally displaced, leading to an increased need for humanitarian services.

Displacement within Chad has occurred in the context of an existing humanitarian emergency fueled by the migration of more than 268,000 Sudanese into the eastern region of Chad since the start of the Darfur complex emergency in 2003. An estimated 342,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR) reside in camps in eastern and southern Chad, taxing limited local resources. In addition to affecting internally displaced and refugee populations, the conflict continues to impact communities that host internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, affecting local agriculture, livestock rearing, and other livelihood activities.

On October 1, 2008, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Robert E. Gribbin redeclared a disaster in Chad due to ongoing insecurity and humanitarian needs. In FY 2009, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$194 million in humanitarian assistance for refugees, IDPs, and host communities in Chad, including refugee protection and assistance; psychosocial services; agriculture and food security interventions; emergency food assistance; and health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

<b>NUMBERS AT A GLANCE</b>		<b>SOURCE</b>
<b>IDPs in Eastern Chad</b>	171,001	OCHA <sup>1</sup> – June 2009
<b>Sudanese Refugees in Chad</b>	268,000	OCHA – June 2009
<b>CAR Refugees in Chad</b>	74,000	OCHA – June 2009
<b>Affected Host Population</b>	700,000	OCHA – June 2008

### **HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2009**

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance to Chad</b> .....	<b>\$9,772,744</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> Assistance to Chad</b> .....	<b>\$139,132,700</b>
<b>State/PRM<sup>3</sup> Assistance to Chad</b> .....	<b>\$45,551,516</b>
<b>Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Chad</b> .....	<b>\$194,456,960</b>

### **CURRENT SITUATION**

Throughout 2009, tensions along the Chad–Sudan border have continued, exacerbating the already insecure operating environment for relief agencies and resulting in frequent suspension of humanitarian assistance. As of late September, humanitarian operations remain restricted due to escalating attacks on aid organizations and rising tensions among IDPs, refugees, and the Chadian host population, resulting from competition over scarce resources. Local residents in eastern Chad continued to experience violence, including armed attacks by civilian and military assailants, as well as sexual and other forms of violence against women.

#### ***Security and Humanitarian Access***

Periodic insecurity, poor road conditions, and the annual rainy season continue to limit the delivery of humanitarian assistance in eastern Chad. In addition, recurrent tensions between armed groups along the border zone and in nearby refugee and IDP camps contribute to limited humanitarian access to program sites and beneficiaries.

Between June and September, insecurity and instability in eastern Chad led to several evacuations of humanitarian staff, as well as a decrease in provision of services for

<sup>1</sup> U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

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

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

affected populations. According to the U.N., criminal incidents against humanitarian staff increased to the highest level in recent years between April and June 2009. During late July, the Special Representative to the U.N. Secretary General and the U.N. Security Council highlighted concern for vulnerable populations and humanitarian staff in Chad, noting a significant deterioration of the humanitarian situation, particularly since May 2009.

On August 4, unidentified assailants kidnapped two *Médécins Sans Frontières* (MSF) staff during an attack on the MSF compound in Adé, Ouaddaï Region. Although the bandits freed the Chadian staff member immediately following the attack, the unidentified group held the international MSF staff member for nearly one month, releasing him on September 1. Following the Adé incident, as well as four kidnapping incidents of international staff in Darfur, humanitarian organizations have restricted programs and relocated staff due to security concerns. As of late September, frequent carjackings and banditry continue to impact U.N. and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff assets, programs, and facilities.

Humanitarian operations throughout Chad continue to be constrained by poor road conditions due to the annual rainy season. According to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), humanitarian convoys delivering supplies from hub areas including Abéché, Ouaddaï Region, traveled a minimum of three days and 1,000 km before reaching beneficiaries and program activities in southeastern Chad, as of June. During the May to October rainy season, many remote locations become nearly inaccessible to humanitarian agencies.

During the annual rainy season, humanitarian operations rely significantly on air operations to reach project sites and beneficiaries. On September 15, the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) reduced services by 50 percent in Chad due to funding constraints. According to a September 25 report from the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), UNHAS received additional funding to support operations through December 2009, and reorganized its fleet for additional cost savings. On average, UNHAS transports 3,600 passengers each month to 12 locations throughout Chad as well as two locations in nearby Cameroon. In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided \$900,000 to UNHAS to support flights from humanitarian hubs to affected areas. In addition, USAID/OFDA and State/PRM have provided more than \$2.7 million to implementing partner Air Serv International (ASI) to provide air service and access to program sites.

In mid-August, a U.N. Mission in CAR and Chad (MINURCAT) team led by the Special Representative to the U.N. Secretary General, visited Maréno, Tioro, and Koukou areas of Ouaddaï Region, meeting with IDPs and humanitarian staff. The mission planned to assess the

humanitarian and security situations in the IDP areas of potential return. In late September, State/PRM reported that MINURCAT had deployed 52 percent of anticipated forces. Additional MINURCAT soldiers plan to augment existing protection forces for eastern Chad refugee camps, including Bahai in Bourkou–Ennedi–Tibesti Region, Guéréda in Wadi Fira Region, and Koukou in Ouaddaï Region.

According to the U.N. Logistics Cluster, MINURCAT's deployment has increased traffic along the already congested Cameroon–Chad corridor, leading to increased prices and longer shipping periods for U.N. and NGO agencies relying on private transport to deliver humanitarian supplies to eastern Chad. In response, the U.N. Logistics Cluster provided 15 trucks with 20-ton capacity to establish an interagency fleet for humanitarian supply transport. The operation is scheduled to be operational by the end of September.

During September, humanitarian staff noted appreciation for the recently deployed *Détachement intégré de Sécurité* (DIS) forces stationed throughout eastern Chad, providing security for humanitarian staff, as well as local towns and camps. According to the U.N., the 850-member DIS provides an average of 500 escort missions and 800 security patrols around camps each month, with 122 DIS forces patrolling in Iriba, Wadi Fira Region, and 101 forces posted in Guéréda.

#### ***IDPs and Refugees***

As of late September, IDPs and refugees throughout Chad continue to take shelter in more than 50 camps. In late June, OCHA reported that more than 171,000 IDPs remained in 38 IDP sites throughout eastern Chad and 20,700 Chadian IDPs had returned to areas of origin since 2008. OCHA also reported ongoing concerns regarding child recruitment, sexual and gender-based violence, militarization of displaced person camps, and attacks on humanitarian staff, compounds, and assets.

USAID/OFDA continues to provide support to IDP and local populations through humanitarian interventions and community infrastructure activities. In July 2009, implementing partner ACTED reported ongoing activities to provide water system infrastructure construction and rehabilitation for IDPs, returnees, and host communities in several villages of the Dar Sila Department, Ouaddaï Region. In addition to assessing and responding to local conditions and humanitarian needs, ACTED trained community leaders and residents to monitor, repair, and support water system operations.

In late September, GoC officials agreed to relocate the Oure Cassoni refugee camp in Bourkou–Ennedi–Tibesti, away from the volatile border with Sudan. Located 7 km from the Darfur border and established in 2004, the camp hosts approximately 28,000 Darfuri refugees, according to UNHCR. In recent months, relief agencies noted concerns regarding humanitarian access to provide services, as well as water and firewood shortages,

recruitment of child soldiers, and increased militarization of the border-area camp. On September 18, UNHCR, GoC officials, and the Special Representative to the U.N. Secretary General visited a proposed site for the new camp, 45 km north of Bahaï town in the Bourkou–Ennedi–Tibesti Region. UNHCR plans to commence the proposed relocation before the end of 2009 with WFP, U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and MINURCAT assistance. Humanitarian staff may also relocate some Ore Cassoni residents to several smaller refugee camps. In FY 2009, State/PRM provided more than \$20 million to UNHCR to provide refugee support in eastern and southern Chad.

#### ***Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance***

In June, CAR authorities agreed to permit the U.N. to create a temporary humanitarian corridor from Bangui to Ngarba via Ndélé to facilitate transport of humanitarian assistance through CAR. The first convoy departed Bangui on July 1 in order to provide 266 metric tons (MTs) of food to fill the two-month, rainy season food requirements for CAR refugees in Daha, Salamat Region. The corridor agreement resulted from a WFP request to the Special Representative to the U.N. Secretary General for assistance negotiating a humanitarian corridor to enable prepositioning of food in Daha. According to UNHCR, since December 2008, approximately 18,000 CAR civilians from villages between Ndélé and Ngarba have fled to Salamat Region to escape violence between CAR government forces and armed opposition groups.

By late June, WFP and implementing partners had prepositioned nearly 100 percent of food aid stocks required to meet refugee and IDP needs until November, with plans to deliver an additional 6,000 MTs of food to the northeastern camps through the Libyan corridor in July and August. USAID/FFP’s implementing partner WFP began general monthly food distributions on September 8 in nine refugee camps. During September, WFP provided 30-day rations to more than 253,200 beneficiaries, a total of 4,943 MTs of food assistance. In FY 2009, USAID/FFP provided more than \$139 million to WFP for food assistance to refugee and IDP populations in eastern and southern Chad.

During FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided support to implementing partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to restore livelihood assets by providing horticulture and agriculture assistance to returnees, host populations, and IDPs in villages in eastern Chad. In cooperation with local NGO Secours Catholique et Développement, CRS works to strengthen the capacity of targeted households to address year-round food needs.

#### ***Nutrition***

During July, health partners recorded an increasing number of malnutrition cases in the Tréguine, Breijing, and Farchana refugee camps in Ouaddaï Region. Following the increase, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) to improve management of the camps’ malnutrition cases. UNICEF

also recommended the establishment of a second mobile therapeutic feeding center (TFC) in Tréguine to reduce the caseload at the nearby Breijing TFC.

In July, UNICEF and USAID/OFDA partner Action Contre la Faim (ACF) completed a nutrition survey in Abéché. The survey results indicated Abéché area global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates of 20.6 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. Although the rates exceed the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds of 15 and 1 percent, respectively, ACF also reported that mortality rates for children under five years of age remain under control and below the threshold of 1 death per 10,000 children per day. ACF continues to monitor the situation.

#### ***Health***

Following the onset of the annual rainy season, UNICEF and health partners have registered an increasing number of severe malaria cases with high mortality rates. In response, UNICEF has worked with local community health workers in Goz Beïda, Ouaddaï Region, to reactivate sensitization and social mobilization message campaigns regarding malaria prevention. Goz Beïda health authorities also launched supervision and monitoring efforts to strengthen health workers’ skills in malaria prevention and management of water-borne diseases. USAID/OFDA and State/PRM provided nearly \$1.2 million to implementing partner Mentor Initiative to support malaria treatment and prevention activities in eastern Chad. During FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3.6 million to implementing partners, including support to the International Medical Corps (IMC), Mentor Initiative, and UNICEF, for health activities including primary health care and disease prevention.

#### ***Floods***

During late August and early September, several areas of Chad experienced significant floods as a result of heavy seasonal rains. On August 10, heavy rains affected 1,100 families in Bongor, Mayo–Kebbi–East Region, located in western Chad, 240 km south of N’Djamena. Local authorities and humanitarian staff also reported flooding in N’Djamena suburbs on August 27 and 28.

RCC conducted a subsequent assessment, supported by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), identifying health risks stemming from contaminated or inoperable water supply and sanitation and hygiene systems. The assessment identified significant needs in flood-affected areas and RCC plans to provide assistance to 1,136 vulnerable families in the Bongor area and surrounding villages. In addition, local humanitarian staff, including the RCC, OCHA, IFRC, NGOs, and local authorities, have held coordination meetings and shared available information to further coordinate response efforts. Humanitarian actors, including WFP, USAID field staff, and local authorities, continue to monitor the rainy season and potential areas of need.

<b>FY 2009 USG ASSISTANCE TO CHAD</b>			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
ACF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Dar Sila Department, Ouaddaï Region, Eastern Chad	\$500,000
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Ouaddaï Region, Eastern Chad	\$898,947
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$747,939
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Ouaddaï Region, Eastern Chad	\$643,633
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$650,000
IMC	Health	Ouaddaï Region, Eastern Chad	\$1,000,000
Mentor	Health	Ouaddaï Region, Eastern Chad	\$600,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$900,000
USAID	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$5,409
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems	Goz Beïda town, Ouaddaï Region, Eastern Chad	\$705,054
	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$121,762
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$9,772,744</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	96,410 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$132,906,900
WFP	4,540 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Chad	\$6,225,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$139,132,700</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,915,013
Committee d' Aide Médicale	Health	Eastern Chad	\$820,812
Christian Outreach Relief and Development (CORD)	Education	Eastern Chad	\$419,990
Emergency Architects	School Construction	Eastern Chad	\$927,661
Hebrew Immigrant Aids Society (HIAS)	Psychological Support and Gender-Based Violence	Eastern Chad	\$579,997
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$6,000,000
IFRC	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$800,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,450,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, Education, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$2,412,674

Internews	Humanitarian Information Service	Eastern Chad	\$830,000
Jesuit Refugee Service	Education	Eastern Chad	\$260,000
Mentor Initiative	Health	Eastern and Southern Chad	\$529,999
Refugee Education Trust	Education	Eastern Chad	\$1,105,370
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$2,200,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection	Eastern Chad	\$3,100,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern and Southern Chad	\$20,200,000
WFP	Refugee Assistance	Southern Chad	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$45,551,516</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$148,905,444</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$194,456,960</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of September 25, 2009.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/FFP funding represents estimated value of food assistance as of September 25, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> State/PRM funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 25, 2009