



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Chad – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

September 30, 2010

Note: The last situation report was dated June 28, 2010.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In FY 2010, displaced Chadians, as well as Sudanese refugees who fled into eastern Chad since the start of the Darfur complex emergency in 2003, continued to reside in camps in eastern and southern Chad, taxing limited local resources and affecting local agriculture, livestock rearing, and other livelihood activities.
- Populations in the Sahel region of central and western Chad continue to experience food insecurity caused by below-normal rainfall in 2009 that resulted in failed harvests, poor pasture conditions for livestock, and subsequent protracted June–October hunger seasons, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). As a result, approximately 25 percent of children under five years of age suffer from acute malnutrition, according to a July/August needs assessment conducted by Action Contre la Faim (ACF), the Government of Chad (GoC) Ministry of Health, and U.N. agencies. This figure exceeds the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) global acute malnutrition (GAM) emergency threshold of 15 percent. ACF reported the most severe malnutrition in central-west Bahr El Gazel Region, with a GAM rate of approximately 28 percent.
- Flooding that commenced in mid-July continues to cause damage and displacement in 12 regions across Chad, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). As of September 17, floods had affected approximately 144,000 individuals—including more than 69,000 people who lost homes—and destroyed crops, livestock, and infrastructure, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. In addition, stagnant water contributed to cholera outbreaks in Mayo-Kebbi Est and Lac regions in western Chad. Between August 31 and September 5, the GoC reported a total of 735 cholera cases, including 46 deaths, in the regions.
- In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$8.6 million to support humanitarian assistance programs in eastern Chad, benefiting up to 2.6 million people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), host community members, and populations affected by flooding, food insecurity, and malnutrition. In addition, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided 18,400 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance, valued at \$26.1 million, to support the U.N. World Food Program’s (WFP’s) Emergency Operation (EMOP) in the Sahel region. The EMOP intends to provide emergency food assistance to approximately 737,000 drought-affected individuals between March and December 2010.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
IDPs in Chad	170,531	UNHCR ¹ – September 2010
Refugees in Chad	314,016	UNHCR – September 2010
Individuals Returning to Areas of Origin in Chad	43,000	UNHCR – September 2010
Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	2.8 million	OCHA – July 2010
Number of Food-Insecure Individuals	2.4 million	FEWS NET – September 2010

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Chad\$8,630,116
USAID/FFP Assistance to Chad\$98,217,700
State/PRM² Assistance to Chad\$40,422,454
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Chad\$147,270,270

CONTEXT

- Since 2005, widespread conflict, displacement, and limited resources have contributed to a complex emergency in eastern Chad. Violence attributed to competing armed groups and GoC forces within Chadian borders has occurred in the context of neighboring humanitarian emergencies involving approximately 250,000 Sudanese who fled Darfur into

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

² U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

Chad beginning in 2003, as well as 74,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) who arrived in Chad in 2009. Refugees continue to tax local resources, and conflict negatively affects livelihood activities. In addition, insecurity, carjackings, robbery, and attacks on aid workers have hindered humanitarian assistance efforts.

- In western Chad, inconsistent rainfall coupled with underdevelopment and a lack of resiliency among affected populations has resulted in humanitarian emergencies due to food insecurity, malnutrition, and flooding.
- On December 3, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Sue L. Bremner, reissued a disaster declaration in Chad due to the complex emergency and ongoing humanitarian needs.

Population Movements—Eastern Chad

- In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided humanitarian assistance to up to 1.5 million IDPs in eastern Chad, as well as returnees and host community members. USAID/OFDA-supported agriculture and livelihoods programs worked to build resiliency to food insecurity through seed and agricultural tool distributions, while health and nutrition interventions included emergency medical care, nutritional recuperation, and programs intended to strengthen public health and malaria control services. Interventions in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) increased emergency and long-term access to clean drinking water.
- Flooding that commenced throughout Chad in August has disproportionately affected refugees residing in Yarounga and Moula camps in southeastern Chad, according to UNHCR. As of September 17, approximately 4,000 people remained without shelter. In addition, floods destroyed recently cultivated land and sanitation facilities. UNHCR is supporting the GoC's relief efforts and has distributed emergency relief supplies, such as blankets, plastic sheeting, and mosquito nets, to camp residents and members of nearby host communities.
- Seasonal flooding continues to increase the risk of diarrheal disease and malaria in affected areas of eastern Chad, according to OCHA. As of September 11, U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations continued to distribute water purification tablets, chlorine, soap, and mosquito nets. In addition, Oxfam conducted health education campaigns, and USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) disinfected wells in Abéché town, Ouaddaï Region.
- As of September 11, approximately 43,000 people displaced since the beginning of the complex emergency in Chad had returned to areas of origin, according to UNHCR. Of this total, an estimated 16,000 people returned to Assounga Department, Ouaddaï Region, while 27,000 people returned to Dar Sila Region.
- Results of a July/August needs assessment conducted by WFP in eastern Chad indicate that IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities are experiencing increased food insecurity as a result of drought and decreased crop production in the Sahel region of Chad. As a result, WFP predicts that 100 percent of refugees, approximately 55 percent of IDPs, and an estimated 40 percent of returnees will require food assistance in 2011. In addition, populations residing outside of camps continue to require assistance accessing basic services, such as health care and safe drinking water.

Food Insecurity and Emergency Food Assistance

- In 2010, an estimated 2 million people experienced food insecurity nationwide. In the Sahelian band of central and western Chad, approximately 1.4 million people remain food insecure due to poor rain distribution during the 2009 rainy season that resulted in poor crop and pasture production, according to FEWS NET. As of September, affected populations remained unable to meet basic food requirements and continued to employ coping strategies, such as the liquidation of household assets.
- A normal to above-normal rainy season that commenced in May has improved crop prospects in most agricultural areas of southern and central Chad, according to FEWS NET. However, high debt levels, depleted assets, localized flooding that has destroyed some crops, and vulnerable households' limited agriculture production in 2010 will likely lead to continued food insecurity in 2011.
- As of September 9, cereal prices had stabilized in most areas of Chad due to favorable crop prospects, humanitarian interventions, and the beginning of harvest seasons in neighboring countries, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- In coordination with local authorities in central and western Chad, WFP is implementing general food distributions, food-for-work programs, and nutrition interventions through the USAID/FFP-funded EMOP. In FY 2010, USAID/FFP also provided 51,910 MT of emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$72 million, to benefit IDPs and host populations in eastern Chad, as well as refugees from CAR residing in southern Chad. USAID/FFP programs in eastern and southern Chad benefited more than 850,000 people.

Nutrition

- Nutrition surveys conducted by ACF in July and August indicate that approximately 102,000 children under five years of age are acutely malnourished. More than 50 percent of acutely malnourished children reside in the Sahel region, according to UNICEF. UNICEF also attributes malnutrition to systematic development issues in Chad, including limited access to health services and clean drinking water, as well as childcare practices.

- In September, the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund contributed \$2.8 million to support increased emergency health and nutrition activities in Chad. In addition, ACF and UNICEF have expanded therapeutic feeding programs. However, OCHA reports that malnutrition response efforts continue to require additional funding and humanitarian personnel. In late September, a USAID/OFDA nutrition advisor conducted assessments in food insecure areas of central and western Chad to determine possible emergency response activities.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

FY 2010			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
ACF	WASH	Dar Sila Region	\$500,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	WASH	Ouaddai Region	\$941,050
Airserve International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Service	Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, Dar Sila, and Wadi Fira Regions	\$800,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security and Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Ouaddai and Wadi Fira Regions	\$698,188
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Dar Sila and Ouaddai Regions	\$650,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	Ouaddai Region	\$1,000,000
MENTOR	Health	Ouaddai and Salamat Regions	\$407,215
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Dar Sila and Ouaddai Regions	\$1,500,000
WFP/U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$800,000
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security and Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Dar Sila Region	\$580,257
	Administrative Support	Countrywide	\$53,406
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$8,630,116
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	18,400 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Central and Western Chad	\$26,133,300
WFP	47,660 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$65,829,800
WFP	4,250 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Chad	\$6,254,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$98,217,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ASI	Logistics	Eastern Chad	\$2,640,065
Christian Outreach Relief and Development (CORD)	Education	Ouaddai Region	\$650,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multisectoral	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Shelter and WASH	Ouaddai Region	\$638,312
IMC	Health	Ouaddai and Wadi Fira Regions	\$2,550,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Multisectoral	Countrywide	\$27,450,000
WCDO	Livelihoods	Ouaddai Region	\$694,077
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$40,422,454
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2010			\$106,847,816
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2010			\$147,270,270

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO DATE	
USAID/OFDA	\$8,630,116
USAID/FFP	\$98,217,700
STATE/PRM	\$40,422,454
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD	\$147,270,270

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2010.

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. 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

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