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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 #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

June 28, 2010

Note: The last situation report was dated March 26, 2010.

BACKGROUND

Widespread conflict, displacement, and limited resources, as well as periodic poor harvests, have contributed to an ongoing complex emergency in Chad. 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 had resulted in nearly 218,000 internally displaced Chadians as of June 2010, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Displacement within Chad has occurred in the context of an existing humanitarian emergency marked by the presence of nearly 270,000 Sudanese refugees who have fled into the eastern region of Chad since the start of the Darfur complex emergency in 2003. According to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), more than 340,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR) resided in camps in eastern and southern Chad as of June 2010, taxing limited local resources. In addition to affecting internally displaced and refugee populations, the regional conflict continues to impact Chadian communities that host internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, affecting local agriculture, livestock rearing, and other livelihood activities.

In addition, late-onset and erratic rainfall resulted in poor growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures throughout most Chadian regions during 2009, leading to a significant reduction in the cereal harvest in October and poor pasturage for livestock, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). A joint GoC, FAO, U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) assessment conducted in December 2009 estimated that the inadequate cereal harvest had affected at least 2 million people in Chad.

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.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Eastern Chad	217,804	OCHA – June 2010
Sudanese Refugees in Eastern Chad	268,110	UNHCR – June 2010
CAR Refugees in Chad	74,819	UNHCR – June 2010
Total Population of Concern in Chad	531,663	UNHCR – January 2010
Number of Food-Insecure Individuals	2,000,000	FEWS NET – December 2009

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE IN FY 2010

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Chad	\$3,903,938
USAID/FFP¹ Assistance to Chad	\$49,888,800
State/PRM² Assistance to Chad	\$39,901,152
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Chad	\$93,693,890

CURRENT SITUATION

As of mid-June, insecurity continues to constrain humanitarian relief efforts throughout eastern Chad. Humanitarian agencies have expressed concern that the U.N. Security Council’s decision in late May—following the GoC’s request—to withdraw U.N. Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) peacekeeping forces by the end of 2010 may adversely affect relief efforts and the safety of aid workers in

eastern Chad. In addition, an insufficient harvest in 2009 and increasing grain prices continue to result in high levels of food insecurity throughout the country.

Security and Humanitarian Access

Ongoing insecurity continues to restrict the provision of humanitarian assistance to Sudanese refugees and IDPs in eastern Chad. On June 6, unidentified armed men

¹ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

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

kidnapped an international staff member of non-governmental organization (NGO) Oxfam in Abeche city in eastern Chad, according to international media sources. On June 15, joint Chadian and Sudanese forces facilitated the release of the aid worker from a village near Guereda town along the Chad–Sudan border, according to international media sources.

On May 25, the U.N. Security Council extended the mandate of MINURCAT through December 31, 2010. The new mandate requires MINURCAT forces to transition all security responsibilities to the GoC prior to full withdrawal by the end of the year. MINURCAT forces plan to train and support Chadian forces that will assume responsibility for security at refugee and IDP sites. Humanitarian agencies in eastern Chad have expressed concern that the withdrawal of MINURCAT forces may adversely affect the delivery of food and relief supplies and the safety of aid workers, according to international media sources.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

Below average rainfall in 2009 resulted in a poor October 2009 harvest and increased food insecurity throughout all pastoral areas, northern agropastoral areas, and a large part of rainfed grain-farming areas, according to an April FEWS NET report. In addition, WFP reported in a June rapid food security assessment that drought continues to affect eastern Chad.

Results from WFP's March Emergency Food Security Assessment indicate that approximately 60 percent of households, or 1.6 million people, in western Sahelian Chad are currently food-insecure. The most food-insecure populations are concentrated in Bahr el Ghazal, Batha, northern Guera, and Kanem regions, according to WFP. The limited presence of humanitarian organizations operating in the Sahelian region of Chad limits the provision of assistance in affected areas, according to OCHA.

The African Center of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) predicts normal and above-normal seasonal rains from July to September throughout the Sahelian region of Chad, according to FEWS NET. ACMAD expects a normal rainy season to lead to a productive 2010/2011 growing season and normal pasture conditions in July and August, resulting in increased levels of food security among pastoralists. However, FEWS NET does not expect food needs to decline among farmers until the October harvest.

Due to heightened food insecurity in rural areas throughout the country, FEWS NET continues to observe early and large-scale migration—in some cases of entire households—to urban areas in search of labor opportunities. Although limited migration of entire households took place as early as October 2009, FEWS NET began to observe major migration in January and February 2010. FEWS NET has observed the migration

of 30 to 60 percent of rural households from Batha and northern Guera regions in the agropastoral area, Biltine town in the mixed agropastoral and pastoral area, and Am Dam town in the rain-fed cereals zone, to the urban locations of Abeche, Mongo, Sarh, and N'Djamena, as well as Salamat Region. The surplus of laborers in urban centers has led to reduced wages and employment opportunities, according to FEWS NET. In June, FEWS NET observed that the oversupply of unskilled labor reduced employment opportunities on average to two to three days per work week in Abeche, compared to four to five days per work week in normal years.

FEWS NET expects an increase in negative coping strategies during the July to September lean period, including accumulating debt, selling livestock, and choosing wage labor over household agriculture production in order to purchase food in the short term. The increase in coping strategies may lead to above-normal food assistance needs throughout the 2010/2011 consumption year, according to FEWS NET.

WFP's Emergency Operation (EMOP) aims to provide emergency food assistance to approximately 737,000 drought-affected beneficiaries in the western and central Sahelian region of Chad, specifically in Kanem, Bahr el Ghazal, Batha, Lac, and Hadjer-Lamis regions. In coordination with local authorities, WFP recently commenced general food distributions to vulnerable households, with a goal of reaching 604,000 beneficiaries through July. To date in FY 2010, USAID/FFP has provided 16,560 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$22.8 million, to support WFP operations in western and central Chad.

As part of the ongoing EMOP in eastern Chad, WFP reached approximately 252,700 Sudanese refugees in 12 camps with food assistance in May. Additionally, WFP reached approximately 86,000 children with school meals and 22,000 malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women with supplementary feeding rations. WFP has also provided approximately 188,000 IDPs and refugees with sufficient food to last through August.

In drought-affected areas of eastern Chad, WFP aims to provide 247,000 individuals with general food distributions by June 30, except for Am Dam, where WFP expects to complete distributions by early July. In FY 2009, USAID/FFP provided 96,410 MT of emergency food aid valued at more than \$132 million, to the EMOP in eastern Chad, including \$58.7 million as a contribution for use early in FY 2010. To date in FY 2010, USAID/FFP has provided 13,670 MT, valued at approximately \$20.8 million, to the EMOP in eastern Chad.

As of May, FAO had pre-positioned more than 410 MT of animal feed in Bahr el Ghazal Region for sale at a

subsidized price for approximately 3,000 households. In addition, FAO purchased more than 600 MT of cereal seeds to distribute to 60,000 households throughout Gera Batha, Bahr el Ghazal, Dar Sila, Ouaddaï, Hadjer-Lamis, Kanem, and Lac regions. In addition, the GoC Office of National Food Security had prepositioned approximately 4,080 MT of cereal for sale at a subsidized price. WFP plans to transfer approximately 4,270 MT of maize to the most-affected villages in Kanem, Bahr el Ghazal, Lac, Batha, Hadjer-Lamis, Wadi Fira, and Dar Sila regions to cover the needs of approximately 640,000 individuals for one month. However, FEWS NET reports that the onset of the rainy season in June may potentially disrupt the transport of food assistance from warehouses to food-insecure areas.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$250,000 to implementing partner World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) for agriculture and food security activities in eastern Chad.

Nutrition

In March, WFP reported high rates of global acute malnutrition in children aged 6 to 59 months in Kanem and Bahr el Ghazal regions and an increasing number of children showing signs of edema and kwashiorkor, two manifestations of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

To ensure that acutely malnourished children are screened, detected, and referred to treatment centers in a timely fashion, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports more than 40 out-patient treatment centers and five in-patient therapeutic feeding centers in Kanem, Bahr el Ghazal, and Guera regions. The number of children admitted to centers in Kanem and Bahr el Ghazal increased from approximately 730 in December 2009 to nearly 1,260 in March 2010, according to UNICEF.

As of May 4, UNICEF had procured 500 MT of Plumpy'nut, a therapeutic food, in response to the needs of approximately 36,000 children suffering from SAM. UNICEF had also procured more than 27 MT of therapeutic powdered milk formula, in addition to 1.2 MT of Resomal, an oral rehydration salt adapted to the needs of SAM patients.

To date, WFP is providing supplementary feeding for children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women from the second trimester of pregnancy until six months after delivery. By the end of May, WFP had enrolled approximately 6,700 children and 12,000 women in supplementary feeding centers. WFP expects enrollment numbers to increase in June and July following the opening of 100 additional centers.

Health

As of June 1, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported 14 confirmed polio cases in Chad since

January 1, 2010. In 2009, health workers in Chad recorded a total of 66 polio cases. From January 1 through April 25, OCHA reported 8,350 cases of measles, with 83 deaths, nationwide. From January 1 through April 25, OCHA reported approximately 2,140 cases of meningitis, with nearly 200 deaths.

In response to the number of measles cases, UNICEF conducted a mass vaccination campaign, Vitamin A supplementation, and intestinal de-worming in Kanem Region in March 2010. In addition, the GoC Ministry of Health, WHO, and other health partners conducted a national immunization campaign against polio in April.

As of April 1, the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund had allocated \$2.7 million to WHO and UNICEF to support the vaccination of 966,000 people against measles and 627,000 people against meningitis. To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided \$500,000 to implementing partner International Medical Corps (IMC) for health interventions in eastern Chad.

Refugees

In May, UNHCR organized the relocation of more than 1,480 Sudanese refugees, including approximately 410 new asylum seekers, from Birak Region to Mile refugee camp in eastern Chad, following hostilities in the Jebel Moon area of West Darfur. In addition, UNHCR facilitated the relocation of more than 1,100 refugees from CAR to Moula refugee camp in southern Chad, according to OCHA. OCHA reported that the refugees arrived in Chad in mid-April following clashes in northern CAR.

In recent months, UNHCR has conducted verification exercises of the refugee numbers in the 12 refugee camps in eastern Chad. According to WFP, general food distributions in May reached approximately 252,700 Sudanese refugees.

GoC officials and UNHCR representatives continue to discuss relocating the Oure Cassoni refugee camp away from the Sudan border. However, the move would require the identification of a site with sufficient water to support the refugee population. Located 7 km from the Chad-Sudan border, Oure Cassoni camp hosts approximately 30,000 Darfuri refugees and experiences recurring water and firewood shortages, the recruitment of child soldiers, and militarization, according to relief agencies.

During FY 2010, State/PRM provided nearly \$27.5 million to UNHCR for refugee support in eastern and southern Chad.

U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

During FY 2009 and FY 2010, the USG has provided nearly \$289 million in humanitarian assistance for IDPs, refugees, 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.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2010

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACF (Action Contre la Faim)	WASH	Dar Sila	\$500,000
Airserve International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Service	Wadi Fira, Dar Sila, Ennedi	\$800,000
IMC	Health	Ouaddaï	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$700,000
WFP/U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$800,000
WCDO	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Agriculture and Food Security	Dar Sila	\$580,257
	Administrative Support	Eastern Chad	\$23,681
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$3,903,938
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	16,560 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Western and Central Chad	\$22,820,300
WFP	13,670 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$20,813,900
WFP	4,250 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Chad	\$6,254,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$49,888,800
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ASI	Logistics	Eastern Chad	\$2,118,763
Christian Outreach Relief and Development	Education	Ouaddaï	\$650,000
ICRC	Multisectoral	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	WASH, Shelter	Ouaddaï	\$638,312
International Medical Corps	Health	Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira	\$2,550,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Multisectoral	Countrywide	\$27,450,000
WCDO	Livelihoods	Ouaddaï	\$694,077
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$39,901,152
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2010			\$53,792,738
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2010			\$93,693,890

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or obligated amounts as of June 28, 2010.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ State/PRM funding represents obligated amounts as of June 28, 2010.



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