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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 #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

May 13, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated February 18, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Chadian migrant workers continue to flee Libya due to conflict that began on February 17. As of May 5, more than 43,000 people had returned to Chad from Libya as a result of recent unrest, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Prior to the conflict, approximately 300,000 Chadians resided in Libya, drawn by employment opportunities.
- Following a three-week delay, presidential elections occurred on April 25, according to media sources. The National Independent Electoral Commission had earlier postponed the elections due to lack of capacity to organize a transparent vote. On May 9, provisional results indicated that incumbent Idriss Deby, who has remained in power since 1990, won a fourth five-year term. The opposition boycotted the election after the Government of Chad (GoC) ignored demands for electoral reform.
- Infectious disease outbreaks continue in Chad. Between March 12 and April 20, Chadian health facilities registered more than 7,400 cases of measles, cholera, and meningitis combined, including 230 deaths, according to OCHA.
- Although favorable rains resulted in an above-normal 2010/2011 harvest, cereal availability is not likely to meet the food needs of populations residing in chronically food-insecure areas, according to USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projections through June 2011. In addition, conflict in Libya, which has disrupted overland trade routes, has resulted in increased prices of imported commodities, decreasing households' purchasing power.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$8.5 million to support humanitarian activities in Chad, benefiting more than 909,000 people. Through interventions in agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), USAID/OFDA grantees address immediate needs while laying the foundation for longer-term recovery. In addition, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), has provided more than \$42 million in FY 2011 emergency food assistance to Chad.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Chad	131,000 people	U.N. ¹ – May 2011
IDPs Returned to Areas of Origin in Chad	50,000 people	U.N. – May 2011
Refugees in Chad²	336,810 people	UNHCR – January 2011
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.....	\$8,496,018
USAID/FFP Humanitarian Assistance to Chad.....	\$42,083,900
State/PRM³ Assistance to Chad.....	\$15,200,000
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Chad.....	\$65,779,918

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 157,000 IDPs and nearly 337,000 refugees from neighboring Darfur and CAR. In eastern Chad, competition among 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.

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

²Includes 262,900 refugees from Sudan and 73,500 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR).

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

- 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 redeclaration in response to the ongoing complex refugee and IDP emergency in eastern and southern Chad, as well as high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in western and central Chad triggered by several years of poor agricultural performance.

Displacement, Humanitarian Access, & Security

- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to repatriate Chadians returning from Libya on flights from Tunisia and Egypt to N’Djamena. As of May 10, IOM had repatriated more than 23,500 Chadians. While nine transit centers remain available in the capital to accommodate returns, the GoC has only utilized two centers due to the limited amount of time returnees are residing in N’Djamena, according to OCHA.
- As of May 6, more than 20,000 Chadians had repatriated to Faya and Kalaït towns in Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti Region in northern Chad via an overland route from western Libya, according to OCHA. Many returnees who returned by road are temporarily residing with host families before continuing to their final destinations. Local authorities have created a committee to register returning Chadians and assist relief agencies facilitate their onward transport, while UNHCR has prepositioned tents and non-food items in Faya and Kalaït towns. Relief agencies are working to quickly transport returnees to areas of origin within Chad.
- UNHCR continues to relocate refugees from Daha town, Salamat Region, in southeastern Chad to a new camp site in Moyo town, Moyen-Chari Region. As of April 23, UNHCR had relocated approximately 310 refugees, the majority of whom are from CAR. UNHCR decided to relocate the refugees due to insecurity resulting from the Daha camp’s proximity to the CAR border, as well as the camp’s inaccessibility during rainy season.
- In recent weeks, interethnic clashes near Ndélé town in the Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture of CAR caused a refugee influx of more than 700 individuals to Mangagne town, Salamat Region, Chad, according to OCHA. As of April 26, UNHCR continued plans to relocate the refugees to the Moyo town camp.
- In FY 2011 to date, State/PRM has provided approximately \$15.2 million to support refugees residing in Chad, including through UNHCR operations. Through \$750,000 in FY 2011 funding to the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and \$850,000 in FY 2011 funding to Air Serv International (ASI), USAID/OFDA continues to support the transport of emergency assistance and humanitarian personnel to IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups in eastern Chad.

Agriculture, Food Security & Emergency Food Assistance

- WFP has reopened a supply route to eastern Chad after unrest in Libya cut off a vital supply route from Benghazi port in eastern Libya to Abéché town, Ouaddaï Region. WFP has rerouted ships carrying approximately 40 percent of total food assistance into eastern Chad from the Benghazi port to Port Sudan for onward transport through Darfur to Abéché town, according to international media. WFP ships an estimated 60 percent of food assistance to Chad through Douala port in Cameroon.
- In northern pastoral areas, animals remained healthy as of March 2011 due to sufficient pasture availability, according to FEWS NET. While watering holes continue to grow scarce in line with seasonal conditions, fewer animals are taxing grazing resources due to the February 2011 lifting of the livestock export ban. As of March 2011, FEWS NET expected increasing numbers of households to pursue employment associated with livestock export, including temporary livestock care and livestock transport. Livestock flows to Nigerian markets are expected to increase; however, camel exports to Libya remain blocked as of May 12, according to FEWS NET.
- As of March 2011, GoC-mandated price ceilings on cereal crops and onions continued to negatively affect farmers’ incomes, resulting in decreased food security, according to OCHA. Since October 2010, price ceilings on staple foods and transport have also inhibited the flow of trade from cereal-surplus zones in the South to food-insecure areas in the North. As the rainy season starts and Sahelian households begin to source more foods from markets, available supplies might not suffice to satisfy the demand, which would rapidly drive prices up. The influx of migrants from Libya and cessation of migrant remittances, which will increase competition for limited job opportunities and decrease household income, will likely exacerbate food insecurity countrywide, according to FEWS NET.
- In eastern Chad, WFP is adjusting its programming in response to IDP returns. During May, WFP will provide lean season rations to IDPs in areas of return, including four villages in Koukou and seven villages in Goz Beïda. Additionally, WFP has launched food for work activities in IDP return villages focused on shelter construction.
- 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 \$42 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 268,000 Darfur refugees and approximately 153,000 IDPs and returned IDPs in eastern Chad, and nearly 65,000 Central African refugees in southern Chad.

- USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.4 million in FY 2011 to restore livelihoods and build the resiliency of individuals in eastern Chad through agriculture, food security, and economic recovery and market systems activities. For example, USAID/OFDA grantee Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is providing access to seeds, tools, and training on land use and crop conservation, benefiting 30,000 vulnerable individuals in eastern Chad.

Nutrition

- Malnutrition remains above the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)-designated emergency threshold global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 15 percent throughout the central-western Sahelian area of Chad, according to newly released results of a nutrition survey conducted by the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in July/August 2010. In Batha, Guéra, Hadjer-Lamis, Lac, Ouaddai, and Wadi Fira regions, GAM rates remain well above the 15 percent emergency threshold. In Wadi Fira Region, UNICEF recorded a GAM rate of 21.9 percent and a severe acute malnutrition rate of 7.4 percent.
- As of April 26, WFP continued to provide supplementary rations to more than 51,000 moderately malnourished children and approximately 35,000 pregnant and lactating women residing in the Sahelian area of Chad. In addition, WFP continues to prepare for the upcoming May to October hunger season, during which WFP plans to provide blanket feeding to children under two years of age and vulnerable families.
- As of April 26, WFP continued to provide supplementary foods to Sudanese refugees receiving nutritional support in therapeutic feeding centers in eastern Chad, including approximately 6,300 children under five years of age and 16,300 pregnant and lactating women.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.4 million through UNICEF, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), and Première Urgence for preventive and therapeutic nutrition interventions in Chad, benefiting more than 41,000 people.

Health and WASH

- As of April 19, Chadian health facilities had recorded more than 4,500 cases of meningitis in 2011, including 204 deaths, according to OCHA. In response, the GoC Ministry of Health (MoH) has supplied district health facilities with essential medicines and launched information campaigns in the most affected districts in Logone Occidentale, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Mondoul, Moyen-Chari, and Tandjilé regions in southern Chad.
- The death rate associated with cholera has increased by 4 percent since late March, according to OCHA. As of April 26, nearly 9 percent of people who contracted cholera died as a result of the disease. In recent weeks, health facilities in N’Djamena have confirmed 40 cases and two deaths, bringing the total number of confirmed cholera cases in 2011 to 280 countrywide, including 25 deaths. The most affected areas include the city of N’Djamena, Lai town in Tandjilé Region, Bossou town in Chari-Baguirmi Region, and Léré town in Mayo-Kebbi Ouest Region.
- In 2011 to date, Chadian health facilities have confirmed 106 cases of polio—an increase of nearly 400 percent compared to the 27 cases detected in 2010. In response, the GoC MoH, in collaboration with U.N., non-governmental organization, and local GoC officials conducted a polio vaccination campaign from April 15 to 17 in eight regions of Chad.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.6 million in health and WASH assistance through the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), International Medical Corps (IMC), the MENTOR Initiative, and UNICEF. This includes USAID/OFDA support of ACTED to construct wells, animal drinking troughs, and household latrines, benefiting more than 24,000 host community members and returnees. ACTED is training communities to manage and operate each water point intervention.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2011

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA¹ ASSISTANCE			
ACF	Nutrition	Western Chad	\$500,000
ACTED	WASH	Ouaddai and Dar Sila Regions	\$900,000
ASI	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$850,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Ouaddai and Wadi Fira Regions	\$808,921

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Ouaddaï and Dar Sila Regions	\$679,993
The MENTOR Initiative	Health	Dar Sila and Salamat Regions	\$249,991
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Ouaddaï Region	\$505,000
UNHAS	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$750,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Eastern and Western Chad	\$1,500,000
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Dar Sila Region	\$736,238
	Program Support	Eastern Chad	\$15,875
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$8,496,018
USAID/FFP² ASSISTANCE			
WFP	14,220 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Central and Western Chad	\$20,519,300
WFP	10,680 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$16,819,200
WFP	3,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Chad	\$4,745,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$42,083,900
State/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ICRC	Multi-sectoral	Countrywide	\$800,000
IMC	Primary Health Care	Eastern Chad	\$3,000,000
UNHCR	Support Chadian détachement intégré de sécurité operations	Eastern Chad	\$3,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-sectoral	Countrywide	\$6,400,000
WFP/UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Operations	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL State/PRM			\$15,200,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD IN FY 2011			\$50,579,918
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD in FY 2011			\$65,779,918

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 13, 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. 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