



## ***Chad – Complex Emergency***

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 (Revised)

October 17, 2007

### **BACKGROUND**

In eastern Chad, interethnic 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 since the end of 2005. In 2006 and 2007, increased interethnic conflict within Chad led to the internal displacement of thousands of Chadians, resulting in increased need for water, sanitation, food, and health services. The internal displacement in Chad has occurred within the context of an existing humanitarian emergency created by the migration of more than 200,000 Sudanese into the eastern region of Chad since the start of the Darfur complex emergency in 2003. An estimated 275,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR) reside in refugee camps in eastern and southern Chad, straining local resources. In addition to the internally displaced person (IDP) and refugee populations, the conflict continues to impact communities that host IDPs and refugees, affecting agriculture, livestock raising, and other livelihood activities.

On October 4, 2006, U.S. Ambassador Marc M. Wall redeclared a disaster in Chad due to ongoing insecurity and humanitarian needs. In January 2007, a USAID team arrived in eastern Chad to assess the needs of IDPs and host communities. Since FY 2004, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$286 million in humanitarian assistance to eastern Chad.

<b>NUMBERS AT A GLANCE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>	
<b>IDPs</b>	180,000	OCHA <sup>1</sup> – August 2007
<b>Affected Host Population</b>	700,000	OCHA – September 2007
<b>Sudanese Refugees in Chad</b>	231,000	UNHCR <sup>2</sup> – July 2007
<b>CAR Refugees in Chad</b>	44,000	UNHCR – September 2007

### **HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2007**

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance to Eastern Chad</b> .....	<b>\$8,764,223</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup> Assistance to Eastern Chad</b> .....	<b>\$37,735,400</b>
<b>USAID/OTT<sup>4</sup> Assistance to Eastern Chad</b> .....	<b>\$118,188</b>
<b>State/PRM<sup>5</sup> Assistance to Eastern Chad</b> .....	<b>\$42,680,925</b>
<b>Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Eastern Chad</b> .....	<b>\$89,298,736</b>

### **CURRENT SITUATION**

In July and August, the annual rainy season affected refugee and IDP areas in eastern Chad and further inhibited road travel for humanitarian agencies. Aid agencies report that the trend of displacement slowed and insecurity decreased due to limited mobility during the rainy season. However, relief agencies are carefully monitoring the health and nutrition situation in IDP camps to identify and prevent water-related diseases. Many humanitarian agencies are developing returns strategies that could be implemented after the rainy season, should a stable security situation permit returns.

In July and August, a USAID field officer monitored programs and assessed the humanitarian situation in IDP camps, including Dogdore, Adre, Abeche, Bahai,

Farchana, and Goz Beida. From July 23 to 27, the field officer participated in a multi-donor mission to review the humanitarian situation in eastern Chad.

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

According to OCHA, nearly 180,000 IDPs resided in camps and host communities throughout eastern Chad as of August 31, an increase from nearly 173,000 IDPs reported in mid-June. The two largest IDP settlements are Habile and Dogdore, with 28,800 IDPs and 27,500 IDPs respectively. Since January 2007, U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have expanded humanitarian operations to cover most of the IDP population's basic needs. USAID staff report that most sectors have adequate coverage, but some gaps remain in protection and site management. Although

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

<sup>2</sup> Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

<sup>3</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace

<sup>4</sup> USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

humanitarian staff have observed some IDPs temporarily returning to their original land to plant cereal crops during the rainy season, additional displacement continues due to insecurity.

Heavy rainfall on August 21 and 22 in Koukou caused flooding that destroyed the houses of 67 host community families and 6 IDP families in Habile IDP camp, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF). In addition, rains have rendered the Goz Beida–Koukou and Koukou–Goz Amir roads impassible and disrupted use of the Koukou airstrip, limiting humanitarian access.

As of July 31, more than 231,000 Sudanese refugees resided in eastern Chad in 12 refugee camps, according to UNHCR. Bredjing, near Farchana, and Oure Cassoni, near Bahai, are the two largest refugee camps with 29,600 refugees and 27,900 refugees respectively. Between January and July, nearly 10,000 Sudanese refugees arrived in eastern Chad. In addition, more than 43,000 refugees from CAR reside in four camps in southern Chad, according to UNHCR. Between April and July, approximately 1,500 CAR refugees arrived in southern Chad.

In early August, UNHCR and the Sudanese Government of National Unity's Commissioner for Refugees (COR) reported that as many as 30,000 people have left Chad for Darfur since early 2007. The two agencies' report stated that these migrants are from Arab nomadic or semi-nomadic ethnic groups, but include some non-Arab ethnic groups as well. Two-thirds of the group entered West Darfur near Foro Baranga and many settled along the Wadi Azoum seasonal riverbed. The majority originate from the Tiero, Marena, Mayo, and Awinrado areas in southeastern Chad. The families left Chad because of the insecurity in the region, according to the aid workers in Darfur who interviewed the group.

USAID provides relief assistance to IDPs and conflict-affected host populations through nine NGOs and six U.N. agencies. Since January 2007, USAID has airlifted two flights of relief supplies to eastern Chad, delivering more than \$375,000 in commodities, including 850 rolls of plastic sheeting, 1,920 hygiene kits, 6,700 blankets, and 10,700 ten-liter water containers. State/PRM supports refugee assistance programs through 14 NGOs and international organizations and three U.N. agencies. To enhance the capacity of the humanitarian operation in eastern Chad, USAID and State/PRM fund air transportation for humanitarian agencies.

### **Health**

Recent outbreaks of hepatitis A, B, and E, as well as increased cases of diarrhea are the most pressing concerns in the health sector. According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), diarrhea is the most commonly reported illness, underscoring the high risk of waterborne diseases during the rainy season. From January 1 to June 25, WHO reported 718 cases of hepatitis E, a waterborne disease. NGOs, WHO, and

UNICEF are providing treatment for these diseases and continue to monitor the situation. On August 31, UNICEF reported that more than 15,000 IDPs in Gouroukoum, Koloma, and Gassire received training on the risk of hepatitis E and prevention measures.

USAID partner the International Medical Corps (IMC) provides maternal and child health care through mobile clinics in the Haouich area near Goz Beida, as well as in Guereda. IMC's health programs serve more than 192,000 conflict-affected community members and more than 8,400 IDPs. USAID supports the MENTOR Initiative's health care programs that assist nearly 136,000 beneficiaries through the local Ministry of Health. USAID also supports UNICEF and WHO to provide emergency health assistance for IDPs and host populations in eastern Chad.

### **Nutrition**

In June, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 19.5 percent for children under the age of five in Goz Beida, above the 15 percent emergency threshold. In September, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) increased the food ration from 1,800 to 2,100 kilocalories per person per day and increased the amount of corn-soya blend provided in the ration. MSF and Cooperazione Internazionale have established facilities in Goz Beida to treat malnutrition.

USAID supports IMC's supplementary feeding programs in Guereda and Haouich, which assist more than 8,400 IDPs and 33,000 host community members. UNICEF also provides nutrition programs with USAID funding to approximately 150,000 IDPs.

### **Food Security and Agriculture**

On July 10, USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported that despite an above average 2006/2007 harvest, access to available food and markets remains limited for conflict-affected populations in Chad, particularly in the east. According to the report, prices for food were higher than normal in Abeche partly due to disruptions in trade caused by insecurity. FEWS NET also reported that families have limited coping strategies and do not generate sufficient revenue to buy food and other basic needs, including seeds. On September 3, FEWS NET reported that ongoing insecurity may result in the abandonment of farms during the current growing season.

Prior to the onset of the rainy season, WFP pre-positioned a five-month supply of food aid for the IDP and refugee populations in eastern Chad. Aid agencies are working to prevent food insecurity and the spread of diseases during the current rainy season, particularly in IDP camps near Goz Beida. To enhance IDP food security, USAID partner World Concern is providing seeds and other agricultural inputs to 15,000 IDPs. International Relief and Development (IRD) also provides agricultural and livestock support services for IDPs and host communities in Goz Beida and Iriba. In the Farchana area, USAID

partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provides seed systems and agricultural inputs to 12,000 IDPs and host community beneficiaries. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$673,000 to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support agriculture and livestock activities for IDPs and host communities in eastern Chad. USAID/FFP has provided more than 37,000 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance.

### **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**

UNICEF estimates that IDPs are receiving an average of between 5 to 10 liters of water per person per day, below the international standard of 15 liters of water per person per day but within the acceptable range of 7.5 to 15 liters. In Dar Sila Department, Oxfam and MSF have installed boreholes, shallow wells, and other water infrastructure at most IDP sites. In Dar Assongha Department, MSF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have implemented similar water projects. USAID staff report that newly constructed latrines have provided adequate coverage at most IDP sites. However, in Dogdore, soil conditions have hindered latrine construction and sanitation facilities still need to be built. USAID partner IRD provides water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in Goz Beida that increase the availability of safe drinking water and

sanitation facilities for nearly 55,000 conflict-affected people. In the Bahai area, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) implements water, sanitation, and hygiene programs for nearly 18,000 host community members with USAID funding.

In refugee camps, UNICEF reported that water availability ranges between 10 and 15 liters per person per day in 4 out of 12 camps. In addition, in Oure Cassoni camp an estimated 90 percent of refugees have access to improved latrines, according to UNICEF.

### **Protection**

Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK) conducted a rapid assessment of Habile and Aradip IDP sites between June 15 and 17 to review protection issues. The assessment team reported that immediate protection concerns include forced child recruitment, child disappearances, abductions, and gender-based violence. The team reported that rape of women and girls occurred during attacks on villages, within IDP sites, and on the outskirts of IDP sites. USAID supports SC/US protection programs in the Goz Beida area, including Aradip IDP camp. The programs help children and youth recover from trauma and increase the safety of the camp population.

## **USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$268,000
AirServ International	Humanitarian Air Operations	Eastern Chad	\$614,758
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$242,282
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$672,900
IMC	Health, Nutrition	Eastern Chad	\$945,385
IRD	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$799,997
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Eastern Chad	\$741,103
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$1,000,000
SC/US	Protection	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Emergency Relief Supplies	Eastern Chad	\$697,470
WFP	Humanitarian Air Operations	Eastern Chad	\$400,000
WHO	Health	Eastern Chad	\$125,000
World Concern	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$400,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$157,328
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$8,764,223</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	37,270 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$37,735,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$37,735,400</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$118,188
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI</b>			<b>\$118,188</b>

<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
ACTED	Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$20,000
Africare	Food Security, Income Generation, Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$674,345
AirServ International	Humanitarian Air Operations	Eastern Chad	\$1,808,562
CARE	Psychosocial Support, Education, Reproductive Health	Eastern Chad	\$649,969
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Psychosocial Support	Eastern Chad	\$552,882
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Eastern Chad	\$4,540,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$965,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,171,280
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,264,028
IRC	Health, Education, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$2,499,622
IRD	Income Generation, Water Management, and Animal Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$414,002
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Eastern Chad	\$652,068
Refugee Education Trust	Education	Eastern Chad	\$798,567
Right to Play	Education, Psychosocial	Eastern Chad	\$237,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection, Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$18,500,000
UNHCR	Refugee Children's Education	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection, Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$1,550,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$3,483,600
WFP	Humanitarian Air Operations	Eastern Chad	\$1,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$42,680,925</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$46,617,811</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$89,298,736</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of September 30, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated value of food assistance

<sup>3</sup> State/PRM funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 20, 2007.



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