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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 #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2008

June 27, 2008

Note: The last situation report was dated April 11, 2008.

BACKGROUND

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 in eastern Chad. In 2006 and 2007, increased inter-ethnic conflict within Chad led to the internal displacement of thousands of Chadians, resulting in an amplified need for humanitarian services.

Since 2003, displacement within Chad has occurred in the context of an existing humanitarian emergency fueled by the migration of more than 250,000 Sudanese into the eastern region of Chad since the start of the Darfur complex emergency. An estimated 306,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR) reside in refugee camps in eastern and southern Chad, straining local resources. In addition to affecting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugee populations, the conflict continues to impact communities that host IDPs and refugees, affecting agriculture, livestock rearing, and other livelihood activities.

On October 10, 2007, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Lucy Tamlyn redeclared a disaster in Chad due to ongoing insecurity and humanitarian needs. USAID field staff based in Abéché, eastern Chad, coordinate USAID-funded relief efforts with U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and monitor humanitarian conditions of affected populations. Since FY 2004, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$378 million in humanitarian assistance to eastern Chad.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Eastern Chad	180,000	OCHA ¹ – June 2008
Affected Host Population	700,000	OCHA – June 2008
Sudanese Refugees in Chad	250,000	UNHCR ² – June 2008
CAR Refugees in Chad	56,000	UNHCR – June 2008

FY 2008 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Eastern Chad.....	\$2,793,629
USAID/FFP³ Assistance to Eastern Chad	\$57,255,700
State/PRM⁴ Assistance to Eastern Chad	\$34,551,286
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Eastern Chad.....	\$94,600,615

CURRENT SITUATION

In mid June, armed opposition groups launched an offensive against several towns in eastern Chad, resulting in the suspension of humanitarian relief operations for several days. On June 14, opposition forces began attacking towns in eastern Chad, and international media reported that the forces were pushing towards the Chadian capital of N’Djamena in an attempt to unseat President Idriss Deby for the second time in 2008. USAID staff report that opposition forces stole and damaged several NGO vehicles on June 14, and that a warehouse caught on fire, resulting in the loss of pre-

positioned relief commodities. By June 17, opposition forces took and temporarily held the eastern Chad towns of Goz Beïda, Am Dam, Biltine, Adé, and Am Zoer, according to international media reports.

Due to the deteriorating security situation, UNHCR suspended activities and movements in the eastern border area of Chad on June 16. The same day, the U.S. Embassy in N’Djamena authorized a temporary relocation of some staff to Cameroon, although the staff returned on June 18 and the Embassy resumed normal operations.

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

² Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

³ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

During the week of June 18, UNHCR coordinated an inter-agency assessment of fighting-related damage in Goz Beïda. By late June, USAID field staff reported that the armed opposition groups had withdrawn from Goz Beïda, Am Dam, Biltine, Adé, and Am Zoer areas.

Security and Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian agencies and USAID partners continue to experience insecurity and threats to staff and operations. According to the U.N., between January and May 2008, assailants in eastern Chad carried out approximately 40 attacks against relief agencies, including five fatal incidents. Due to increased insecurity, implementing partners have scaled back or suspended programs since April, particularly in and around Iriba, Bahai, and Farchana. On May 1, unidentified armed men killed Save the Children/UK's (SCF/UK) head of mission who was traveling in a convoy headed from Farchana towards Adre. The incident occurred just weeks after a SCF/UK driver was killed. As a result, SCF/UK immediately suspended relief activities in eastern Chad.

Since April, there have been several attacks on routine police patrols protecting displaced persons. On May 14, local men attacked a group of gendarmes 3 km from Touloum refugee camp, killing two soldiers and injuring two others. The gendarmes coordinate with Chad's national refugee authority, the Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNAR), to ensure security in and around the refugee camps. According to UNHCR, security incidents have increased significantly since February, when assailants killed two CNAR gendarmes in Farchana and Bahai. In addition to attacks on patrols, UNHCR cited increased attempts to hijack NGO vehicles as well as more frequent attacks on NGO compounds. In response to the May incidents, UNHCR and the humanitarian community are coordinating with the GOC, European Union Force (EUFOR), and U.N. forces to implement additional security measures.

As of mid-June, EUFOR has deployed nearly 3,000 soldiers to Chad and CAR. EUFOR is responsible for enhancing area security and is conducting dissuasive patrols to areas such as Am Nabak refugee camp and Kou Kou IDP site to re-establish or maintain humanitarian access.

On June 3, the U.N. Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) graduated 71 Chadian police and gendarmerie commanders from the U.N. program designed to ensure the safety and security of the refugees and IDPs. The officers will become part of the Détachement Intégré de Sécurité (DIS) and work in refugee camps, IDP camps, and towns in eastern Chad. The DIS commanders received training in law and order, respect for human rights, humanitarian law, and other policing techniques. By October, MINURCAT plans for the DIS to be fully operational, with 850 personnel trained. State/PRM is providing USG support to

MINURCAT by contributing \$2 million for police salaries and stipends.

Emergency Food Assistance

During April and May, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) completed food distributions for 234,000 Sudanese refugees in all 12 camps in eastern Chad. The distribution included more than 2,800 metric tons (MT) of food commodities, although WFP reduced the ration size due to logistical constraints along the main transport routes. As of June 16, general food distributions for the month of June were completed in 10 out of 12 refugee camps. Security situation permitting, WFP plans to complete the ration distribution in the two remaining camps in the coming weeks.

Health

According to the U.N., humanitarian agencies provided primary health care to 240,000 refugees in eastern Chad during 2007 and 2008. In addition, relief agencies in four health centers near Guéréda continue to provide care to 10,000 new Sudanese refugees that have arrived since January 2008.

To date, implementing partners report that insecure conditions continue to impact emergency health programs and general operations in the east. During late May, Médecins Sans Frontières/Luxembourg (MSF/L) suspended all operations in the area of Iriba, due to insecurity created by threats from local staff which could not be mediated, despite assistance from local authorities. Prior to the program suspension, MSF/L worked in Touloum and Iridimi refugee camps, which host approximately 53,000 Sudanese refugees. MSF/L was also running two health centers in Iriba and Tiné and facilitating operations of the district hospital. After the suspension of MSF/L activities, humanitarian agencies raised concerns about maintaining adequate health coverage among refugee and local populations.

The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and other health partners also expressed concern regarding a 10 percent decrease in health coverage in the Am Dam area, which hosts approximately 14,000 IDPs. USAID supports the International Medical Corps (IMC) in providing primary healthcare to IDPs and host communities in Am Dam. WHO estimates that an additional 22,000 IDPs in areas of Goz Bagar, Goundiang, and Alacha will be without coverage by the end of July. USAID and State/PRM support implementing partner the MENTOR Initiative for the provision of health services, particularly malaria control, for the refugee, displaced, and host communities in eastern Chad.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

During the last few months, humanitarian agencies participated in interagency missions to Habile, a low-lying area that hosts approximately 40,000 IDPs. Because of Habile's location in a flood plain, latrine construction is shallow and newly constructed latrines

last less than one year. USAID staff report a ratio of 64 persons to one latrine, the lowest coverage rate for any IDP site in eastern Chad. Improving the site's sanitation is crucial due to concerns regarding outbreaks of Hepatitis E and water-borne diseases. In June, WHO reported alarming hygiene and sanitation indicators in Habile and identified the camp as one of the most vulnerable locations for a possible diarrheal outbreak during the upcoming rainy season. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) sent a local water and sanitation engineer to Habile and is mobilizing local contractors and NGOs to address the issue, and USAID is considering additional means to support emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions in the area.

Nutrition

In late May, the U.N. reported an increasing number of admissions to NGO nutrition centers, particularly in Goz Amir and Djabel. In Dar Sila, new admissions rose from 137 in March to 266 in April. According to the U.N., humanitarian agencies plan to conduct surveys among IDPs to confirm increased admissions to nutrition centers and respond appropriately. In addition, USAID/OFDA funding will support immediate nutrition surveys and increased surveillance.

According to a U.N. report released in late May, scarce resources, insecurity, and the annual hunger period are fueling increasing malnutrition rates in eastern Chad. As of May 30, the U.N. reported that approximately 12 percent of eastern Chad's 180,000 IDPs in Abdi, Goungour, Karoub, and part of Am Dam lacked access to emergency nutrition programs. In the coming months, humanitarian agencies plan to coordinate efforts to increase coverage; however, international relief efforts face challenges due to inadequate staffing and a volatile security situation.

Agriculture and Food Security

WFP's establishment of a logistics and trucking hub in Faya-Largeau, northern Chad, has greatly augmented capacity to deliver food aid to key locations in eastern Chad. To date, more than 10,000 MT of food aid

transited through the Faya hub to affected areas. Despite the success of the Faya hub, logistical bottlenecks remain, particularly along the corridor from Douala, Cameroon to N'Djamena, where approximately 4,000 MT of commodities remain in transit. Competition between MINURCAT and EUFOR for limited port access and ground transport has added to the delivery delays of humanitarian supplies. WFP is currently working to preposition sufficient stocks of food aid in eastern Chad to continue meeting needs through September, before seasonal rains cut off road access to a large percentage of the vulnerable population.

According to the U.N., the food-insecure population in eastern Chad faces several challenges, including poor availability of quality agricultural inputs, resource-related competition between groups, and inadequate sustainable access to markets. In addition, the U.N. estimates that more than 90 percent of IDPs are farmers who would benefit from international assistance to engage in successful farming activities. With funding from USAID, WFP provides seed protection rations to affected IDPs in eastern Chad to prevent farmers from consuming the seeds that would otherwise be used for planting. In mid-May, WFP provided more than 1,600 MT of food commodities to more than 160,000 beneficiaries for a one-month period. Security permitting, WFP plans to distribute a two-month seed protection ration to refugees in mid and late June.

IDPs and Refugees

In late May and early June, UNHCR began to transfer more than 9,500 new CAR refugees in southern Chad to a new camp in Moula, located 150 km from the Chad-CAR border in the Maro area. As of June 9, UNHCR had facilitated the voluntary movement of more than 4,500 refugees, and the agency has taken measures to finish the move before the upcoming rainy season makes roads impassable. WFP plans to provide a one-month food ration to refugees upon arrival at the new camp. To date in FY 2008, State/PRM has provided more than \$20 million to UNHCR for the protection of refugees and IDPs in eastern and southern Chad.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD

FY 2008 EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$31,980
Air Serv International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$729,975
Mentor	Health	Eastern Chad	\$300,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$322,083
USAID Stockpile	Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$78,900
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$171,015
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$409,676
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$250,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$2,793,629
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	46,960 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$57,255,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$57,255,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Africare	Income Generation, Sanitation, Agriculture	Eastern Chad	\$700,000
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,898,324
CARE	Education	Eastern Chad	\$603,103
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Water/Sanitation, Capacity Building	Eastern Chad	\$520,000
Christian Children's Fund	Psychosocial, Protection	Eastern Chad	\$399,999
ICRC	Conflict Victim Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$4,600,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies / Chad	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$1,100,000
IMC	Refugee Comprehensive Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$1,580,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern/Southern Chad	\$18,700,000
MINURCAT	Protection and Police Activities	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
WCDO	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$449,860
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$34,551,286
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$60,049,329
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$94,600,615

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 27, 2008.

² Estimated value of food assistance

³ State/PRM funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 27, 2008



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