

# CHAD

## Humanitarian Situation

### January 2006

#### BACKGROUND

- Internal Factors (political, economic, social)
- External Factors (Sudanese refugees, CAR refugees)

#### Some Indicators/Facts

- With a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.341 in 2003, Chad is at the lower end of the development scale.
- Nearly 7 out of 10 Chadians suffer from severely reduced life expectancy. Standards of health, education and well being remain remarkably low. This on-going situation is the result of a conjunction of disturbing factors:
- Reigning political instability, which has prevented various plans and programmes from being fully implemented;
- Poor programming of certain activities, which have not taken into account the local context or the real needs of the population;
- Insufficient monitoring of certain activities during their implementation;
- Lack of grassroots participation in the design of development programmes and policies;
- Lack of durability of programmes undertaken in the infrastructure and education sectors

## Security Situation

During the last three months situations has deteriorated considerably.

- Perceptible rise in socio-political tension owing to the defections from and crisis within the Chadian military since October 2005.
- The Republican Guard, which formerly provided protection to the President also suffered desertions. Its loyalty doubtful, it was disbanded by the President.
- Marked increase in rebel activity, including armed attacks on government forces in the east of the country and on military garrisons in and around the capital.
- Rebel activity is currently concentrated in the eastern part of the country along the Chad/Sudan border where Sudanese refugees are located and significant numbers of UN and NGO staff deployed in the area.
- 27 villages in the East burnt during the last weeks. IDPs are reported to live in surrounding villages.
- Absence of administrative authorities in some localities and incapacity of security forces in the border. Humanitarian logistics have been robbed by armed groups or bandits.

## Security Phases

- East                   Phase III
- South                 Phase II
- N'Djamena       Phase II

## UNCT analysis

### **Security Assessment.**

In the event of a major engagement between Chadian forces and any of the rebel groups or between Chadian and Sudanese forces, UN operations in eastern Chad would be severely hampered and UN staff deployed in the area would be subject to a threat to their wellbeing sufficiently enough to justify emergency evacuation. Such a situation would also have implications for UN staff in the capital, N'djamena and the South of the country as competing interests struggle for power.

### **Security risk level.**

Given the unstable political environment in Chad, the continuing desertions of army personnel and build-up of both rebel and armed forces at the border, the parlous state of Chad's economy and the seeming absence of alternatives to violence, **the security risk level in Chad at present is high.**

## Humanitarian Situation East

### FACTS

- In 2003/2004 fighting in Darfur border areas forced thousands of Sudanese to seek refuge in Eastern Chad and currently hosts 220,000 refugees
- Following increased violence in northern CAR after June 2004, Central Africans have sought refuge in Southern Chad and currently hosts 42,500 includes 30,000 old caseloads asking back from 2002-03.

### EVOLUTION EAST

**UN System assured protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees. Operation's coordination is assured by Governors (Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, BET)**

- **Refugees:** Government and UN Agencies provide assistance in 12 camps to 200,000 refugees. Some are living out of camps.
- Due to the political situation in Sudan, refugees are totally dependant of humanitarian assistance. No repatriation is envisaged in the short term.
- There is a stable situation in all sectors in the camps. Oure Cassoni has seen a recent strike by refugees demanding increased security

## Humanitarian Situation East

- Improve and stabilize life conditions of refugees and their protection.
- Planned improvements in education , food security, community infrastructures, sanitation and a change towards self reliance refugees will receive land and will replace tents. It will improve quality of life conditions in camps.
- Possible transfer to other camps will take place in order to solve water constraints.
- Strengthening of governmental partner (CNAR) National Refugees Agency

- Impact focus on: Protection of beneficiaries, refugees women, children old, Combating HIV AIDS, environment

## HOST POPULATION

### **Competition for scarce natural resources (water and wood) creates frictions between refugees and host populations**

UNHCR has allocated 5% of its budget to implement Quick Impact Projects. There are 32 ongoing projects for local populations in the 3 Eastern Regions hosting refugees (Ouaddaï, BET, Wadi Fira). Budget reduced from 2.5 million to 700,000 USD.

In 2006, UNHCR will continue to allocate 2% of its annual budget to host population projects with other UN agencies and partners.

## Humanitarian Situation South

### South

- **Refugees coming from North Central African Republic Government and UN Agencies provide assistance in 3 camps close to Gore and Danamadji.**
- **September 2005, repatriation of more than 1000 Chadian refugees back to the South of Chad**

### HOST POPULATION

**UNHCR's approach in the South is a sustainable one with self reliance projects**

## Response of Humanitarian Organizations

### • Humanitarian Assistance

-Government and UN Agencies provide assistance in 12 camps of Eastern Chad. Covered sectors are: water and sanitation, health, education, nutrition

**UN AGENCIES :** UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNHCR, FAO, UNOCHA  
CICR, FISCR

**NGOs:** MSF, ACF, AFRICARE, AGS Japan CCF,, CORD, COOPI, InterSOS, CARE, HIAS, IRC, JRS, OXFAM, Première Urgence, SECADEV, African Concern, ASB, NCA, IMC, CRS, CRT, CRE, EEMET, AIRSERV,ACTED, ACF, INTERNEWS, AHA,CARE INTERNATIONAL,

- **Current constraints**

- UNHCR had financial constraints ending 2005 and continue for 2006. This means that activities will be prioritized in order to continue humanitarian assistance with other UN agencies and NGO's
- Lack of local capacity

## How to improve response

- CHAD'S Visibility
- Donor's Fatigue
- Advocacy
- UNCT Strategy
  - Common Contingency Plan
  - Permanent SMT meetings
  - CAP

## OCHA STRATEGY AND PRIORITIES

- Support HC
- Improve information Sharing capabilities
- Enhance interaction with Donors and all humanitarian actors
- Monitor and Follow up of the Humanitarian Coordination Scheme
- Prepare an interagency Contingency Plan update and harmonization
- Advocate and advise on safeguarding of humanitarian principles
- Provide regular briefings and analysis to the humanitarian community
- Establish and maintain a regular flow of information between humanitarian agencies and actors
- Stronger presence in the East if required and follow up to host population projects
- Set-up of a Documentation Centre in N'Djamena
- Facilitation and follow-up of the Sector Working Groups (already set up in 2005)
- Mid Year Review CAP 2006 and preparation of CAP 2007 if deemed necessary

## Humanitarian Aid 2006

- Two Donors Meetings were held in 2005 to collect information in order to have a comprehensive view on aid cooperation in the country.\*  
Principal Donors: European Union, ECHO, USA, France, Switzerland, Germany

Main sectors funded : Food security, Water and sanitation, Environment, Education, Health, Capacity building, Local development, Infrastructures, Protection, Refugees multi-sector assistance

\*Some donors data needs to be completed and/or updated

## International Aid Breakdown by Donors (US\$)\*

European Union	513 726 028	67 %	
France	72 085 933	10 %	
USA	92 481 780	12 %	
Germany	47 744 803	6%	
ECHO	12 245 776	2 %	
Switzerland	20 454 093	3 %	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>758,738,413</b>	<b>100%</b>	

\*prepared as per information reported

## OCHA CAP 2006

- Lessons learned from CAP 2005 were taken into account. CAP 2005 funded almost 55% (US\$187millions/224(revised)). Donors:
- Participatory process focused on East and South emergencies
- 43 projects US\$167 millions in 10 sectors

**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION**