

## Disaster Needs Analysis (DNA) Chad Update – March 2012

**ECB** || Emergency Capacity  
Building Project



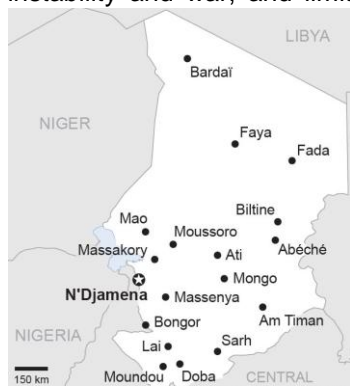
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*Note: The updated information is represented with red full dots throughout the document*

**About this document:** This desk study presents estimations of scale, severity and likely impact of a disaster. It aims to inform decision making for preparedness and emergency response. Information has been collected through a review of secondary data, contact with the field and lessons learnt from past similar crises. The DNA is intended to complement and integrate assessment-related data from other agencies. Feedback to improve the DNA is welcome ([dna@acaps.org](mailto:dna@acaps.org)). ECB and ACAPS thank agencies and NGOs who have shared data and analysis. **Disclaimer:** Information provided is provisional as it has not been possible to independently verify field reports. As this report covers highly dynamic subject, utility of the information may decrease with time. Please use the most recent update. **References:** Please note that the underlined citations have a hyperlink to the web source and that an accompanying glossary is available [here](#).

### Crisis overview

Food insecurity, drought, flooding, disease outbreaks, the impact of decades of instability and war, and limited resources have contributed to an ongoing complex emergency in Chad since 2004 ([USAID 02/2011](#)). Poor agricultural performance in 2011 has triggered the alarm of a food insecurity crisis (CPI Phase 3) for the period July-September 2012 ([FEWS 02/2012](#)). Field reports from several NGOs confirm the deterioration of the situation with increasing numbers of patients attended in nutrition centres.



Source: OCHA (2011)

To date, 3.6 million people in Chad are food insecure; 13.8% is severely food insecure ([Preliminary findings ENSA 2012](#)). Across the Sahel belt, malnutrition rates chronically hover at the WHO emergency threshold of >15% global acute malnutrition (GAM) ([UNICEF 24/02](#)).

### Conflict

Instability and conflict in Eastern Chad is linked to several factors ([OCHA 02/2011](#)):

- Competition between pastoralists and farmers over access to natural resources
- Conflict between armed opposition groups (e.g. FROLINAT, FUC, ANCD, FUC, FPRN) and the national army
- Small arms proliferation and a rise in criminality
- Controversy over the southern border with CAR.
- Ongoing conflict with Darfur-Sudan.

Chad and Sudan returned to normal diplomatic relations after the 2010 peace agreement. The non-aggression pact deprived the *Alliance Nationale pour le Changement Démocratique* of support previously available from Sudan ([Economist 06/11](#)). The border was reopened and a joint border surveillance brigade established. Déby was re-elected as president in April 2011, which created a pro-government majority. But Government capacity remains weak across all sectors ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).

The Libya crisis has had a multidimensional impact on Chad. Over 87,000 migrants have been registered as returned to areas where food insecurity, poor basic services and unemployment prevail ([IOM 12/2011](#)). It is likely that a few more tens of thousands may have returned without having been registered, thus the exact number of returnees cannot be confirmed. The crisis has led to a sharp decrease in remittances, reduced commercial links and loss of foreign investment in a fragile economy. Emerging regional dynamics threaten peace with increased proliferation of weapons and reinvigoration of rebel groups ([ACAPS 11/2011](#)).

### Displacement and chronic vulnerabilities

Chad has around 130,000 IDPs and more than 360,000 refugees from neighbouring Darfur-Sudan and CAR ([UNHCR 01/2011](#), [UNHCR 2012](#)). 50,000 IDPs already returned, but the lack of basic services is hampering the sustainability of return ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).

In Eastern Chad, competition between displaced and host populations for access to resources (e.g. water, pasture, agricultural land, firewood) has resulted in low production, protracted food insecurity, malnutrition, and weak resilience to shocks.

In West and Central Chad, the combined effects of severe, cyclical natural shocks, high dependence on agro-pastoral production for subsistence and income, and a lack of access to basic services have sustained a humanitarian crisis characterized by high levels of food insecurity and chronic malnutrition ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).

Late onset and erratic rainfall registered across the Sahel belt of Chad during 2011 (50% of average rainfall) has impacted agricultural production. CPI Phase 3: "Crisis" is forecast in the area for July – September 2012 ([FEWS 02/2012](#)).

In 2011, Chad was affected by a cholera epidemic with over 17,200 recorded cases and 459 deaths and affected 17 of the 22 regions ([MSF10/01/2012](#)).

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## Key priorities

### Priority needs

#### Center/Sahel Belt:

- Emergency food provision to reduce the 20% GAM rates ([ECHO 21/2/2012](#)).
- Integrated interventions to prevent high malnutrition rates and improve quality of response to identified cases
- Interventions to help communities address food security/WASH related chronic vulnerabilities
- Prevention and management of disease outbreaks (e.g. cholera)
- Build Government capacity to address structural gaps
- Increase financial and human resources to management humanitarian crisis.

#### East/South East:

- Improve access to basic social services for IDPs and host communities
- Build infrastructure to enable sustainable return
- Ensure humanitarian access to hard to reach areas that have previously been cut off due to insecurity or natural barriers.

### Most affected areas

#### Chronic food insecurity and endemic epidemics

- The Sahel belt for food insecurity and malnutrition. Food Insecurity “crisis” level is forecast for July-September 2012.
- Lake Chad, Chari river, and urban centres (Ndamena, Massakory, Mongo) continue to be exposed to epidemics.
- Eastern areas of return with limited food production capacity.

#### Regional political instability

- Eastern Chad affected by instability in Darfur-Sudan
- Southern border affected by instability in CAR
- North affected by recent instability in Libya, now stabilising but at continued risks from AQMI terrorist activities, arms trafficking and regional tensions
- West potentially affected by activities of Boko Haram in Maiduguri and retaliation action by the Government of Nigeria against Muslim communities

### Most affected groups

- Poor food insecure communities in the Chad Sahel belt, including nomadic populations and forced migrants from Sahel seeking to address food insecurity by moving to other areas of the country
- Sudanese refugees in the East
- CAR refugees in the South
- Host communities
- IDPs in the East and South-East

- Libyan returnees and host communities
- Malnourished persons: children, pregnant and lactating mothers, older persons, and persons with disabilities
- Persons affected by diseases: cholera, polio, meningitis, and measles

### Priority interventions

- Emergency food assistance for food insecure households, mainly in Sahel belt.
- **Malnutrition prevention** and treatment programmes, including distribution of nutrient-rich foods and education campaigns on feeding practices.
- Livelihood support for recently displaced IDPs and returnees coming from Libya
- Increase **health** coverage and improve health care facilities.
- Prevent cholera by improving access to **clean water and improved sanitation**. Distribute hygiene kits to populations at risk.
- Improve basic health and WASH facilities to **support sustainable return**.
- Monitor, advocate against and report on **human rights abuses**, violence, GBV, and exploitation.
- Identify safe areas for **women and children**.
- Provide quality basic **education** for preschool and primary school age children, including children who were in Arabic schools in Libya before the Libyan crisis.

## Operational constraints

### Insecurity in the East

- Unexploded ordnance in the north and east and the proliferation of small arms amongst civilians threaten security and impede the effective delivery of humanitarian aid ([OCHA 12/2011](#)), particularly to populations in the Dar Sila, Ouaddai, and Wadi Fira regions of eastern Chad ([USAID 02/2011](#)).
- The presence of international forces has increased control over criminality in the East. As a result, criminal activity is shifting westwards. Carjacking and kidnapping incidents occur around the Abéché-Ati-N'Djamena axis ([URD 03/2011](#)).

### Harsh weather conditions

- Dry conditions in eastern Chad reduce the availability of clean drinking water for affected populations and pasture for animals (UNHCR 12/2009)
- During the rainy season, access to a large number of affected populations remains problematic in central/eastern and southern Chad.

### Humanitarian space

- UN agencies must use armed escorts for movement in eastern and southern Chad (UNDSS recommends NGOs the use of escorts) ([URD 03/2011](#), [CAP 07/2011](#)).

- Serious incidents of banditry and armed attacks against humanitarian workers occurred in eastern Chad, especially May-July 2011. Numerous abductions of humanitarian personnel, carjacking and robberies were reported ([AI 2011](#)).

### Insufficient financial resources

- **CAP 2011** received only 60% of required funding, leaving some sectors largely underfunded: protection received 10%, education 9%, early recovery nothing.
- **CAP 2012:** Issued in January, it appeals for \$455,173,291; at end January, 16% was funded ([OCHA 2/2012](#)). 2012 priorities include: malnutrition/food insecurity, epidemics, population movement, and the impact of the Libyan crisis ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).

### Information gaps and needs

- Disaggregated data on health and nutrition
- Regular monitoring information on IDP returns and on Libyan returnees
- Use and availability of water resources
- Infrastructure needs in cholera prone areas
- Information on the impact of refugees, returnees, and IDPs local populations in the South and Southeast
- Sex and age disaggregated data for vulnerable population groups
- Mapping of on-going and planned assessments (Survey of survey)
- Unemployment rate (last information of 1993)
- % of population living below poverty line (last information of 2003)
- Disaggregated data per geographical area (local level) from 2009 Census

### Recent and On-going assessments

*The following list is certainly not exhaustive and is based only on information accessed and/or publicly available*

#### Malnutrition

- Nutrition surveys and surveillance of nutrition programmes are regularly carried out by NGOs, UN agencies and the Nutrition Cluster ([CAP 07/2011](#)).

#### Food security

- In December 2011, WFP and partners completed an EFSA in most of Chad (except BET). Preliminary results have been shared with humanitarian stakeholders in country.
- WFP and partners intend to conduct a Targeting Assessment in order to define interventions addressing the impending food crisis in Sahel.

### Impact of Libya crisis

- An inter-agency assessment was conducted in February 2012 to analyse the impact of the Libyan crisis on the northern towns of Faya Largeau (Bourku) and Ounianga Kebir (Ennedi) ([IASC 02/2012](#)).

### Affected population figures

#### Affected groups (displacement)

- **Sudanese Refugees:** 288,000 ([OCHA 12/2011](#))
- **Central African Refugees:** 75,000 ([OCHA 12/2011](#))
- **Chadian IDPs:** 130,000 ([OCHA 11/2011](#)); approximately 30% of IDPs are children aged 6-12 ([IDMC 06/2011](#))
- **Chadian IDPs having returned:** 50,000 ([OCHA 11/2011](#))
- **Chadian returnees from Libya:** 87,100 ([IOM 12/2011](#))

#### Food insecurity ([Preliminary EFSA 02/2012](#))

- **Number of affected population:** 3.6 million people are food insecure in Chad
- **Severely insecure:** 13.8% of the total population (1,180,000) and
- **Moderately insecure:** 24.7% of the total population (2,441,900)

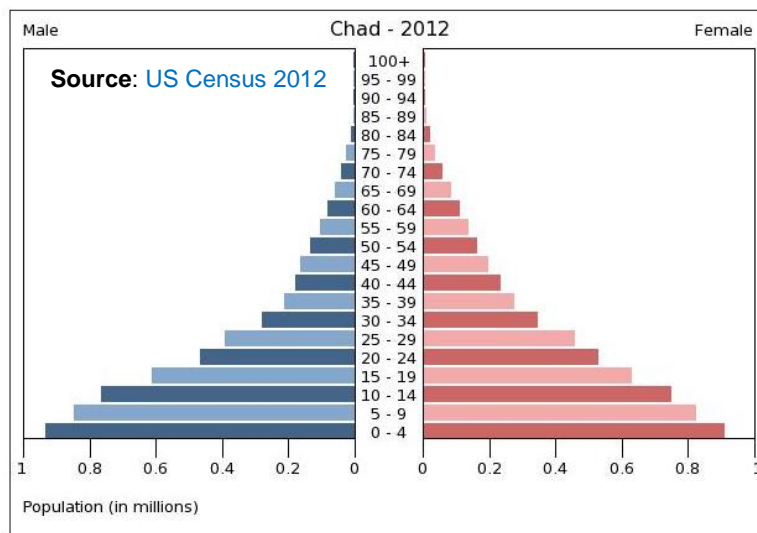
#### Health and Nutrition

- 17,287 **cholera** cases and 459 deaths as of end Jan 2012 ([UNICEF 06/02/12](#)).
- In the first three weeks of January 2012, 1,037 **measles** cases were reported ([WHO 11/01](#)). This is a higher number of cases if compared to the same period last year. As of 6 March 2011, over 1,500 cases and 9 deaths had been reported since the beginning of that year ([OCHA 4/2011](#); [OCHA 01/02](#)).
- In 2011, Chad had 132 **polio** cases; the second highest number in the world after Pakistan. ([IRIN 06/2011](#), [UNICEF 17/02](#)).
- Chad has seen an outbreak of **meningitis** in the first quarter of 2011. As of May 2011, 5,679 cases and 252 deaths were confirmed ([CAP 07/2011](#))
- Almost 1.6 million Chadians are affected by food insecurity and **malnutrition**. As of November 2011, the global acute malnutrition levels are above threshold: 15.2% to 24.9% of the population in six regions is acutely malnourished ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).

#### WASH

- By 2008, 44% of the rural population and 67% of the urban population had access to **improved water sources** ([WB 2008](#), [WHO 2010](#)).
- Proportion of population with access to **improved sanitation** facilities is 22% in urban and 3% in rural areas and, 9% in the eastern camp areas ([UNICEF 2009](#), [WHO 2010](#)).

## Demography



## Total Population Figures

Source: GEOHIVES (2009)

Region	Capital	Population
Barth El Gazel	Moussoro	260,865
Batha	Ati	527,031
Borkou	Faya	97,251
Chari baguirmi	Massenya	621,785
Ennedi	Fada	173,606
Guera	Mongo	553,793
Hadjer Lamis	Massakory	562,957
Kanem	Mao	354,603
Lac	Bol	451,369
Logone Occidental	Moundou	683,293
Logone Oriental	Doba	796,453
Mandoul	Koumra	637,086
Mayo Kebbi East	Bongor	769,178
Mayo Kebbi West	Pala	565,087
Moyen Chari	Sarh	598,284
Ouaddai	Abeche	731,679
Wadi Fira	Biltine	494,933
Salamat	Am Timan	308,605
Sila	Goz Beida	289,776
Tandjile	Lai	682,817
Tibesti	Bardai	21,970
N'Djamena	N'Djamena	993,492
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,175,915</b>

## Displacement profile

### Key characteristics

#### Refugees - East/South East

- In 2008 and 2009, the triangle between Eastern Chad, Darfur-Sudan and the Central African Republic witnessed increasing instability and displacement due to rebel activity. Between December 2008 and March 2009, 15,000 new arrivals entered South-Western Chad from CAR. During the latter part of 2009, the Lord's Resistance Army also moved into that area (UNHCR 2009).

- In August 2010, the Government signed a cease-fire with Chadian rebel groups.

- From 2009, a return process for Sudanese refugees was started. UNHCR's Chad operation protected and assisted nearly 270,000 refugees from Sudan and 65,000 refugees from the CAR (UNHCR 2010).

#### IDPs/returnees - East/South East

- The first wave of IDPs started in 2005, due to attacks on villages near the border of Sudan. 12,000 civilians were reported displaced near Goz Beida; others remained near their villages (IDMC 2012).
- The second wave of IDPs was triggered at the end 2006 by a wave of inter-ethnic violence between Arab and non-Arab ethnic groups which killed over 250 people and displaced more than 25,000 people to the outskirts of Goz Beida (IDMC 2012).
- In early 2007, the situation further degenerated and another wave of attacks between Arab and non-Arab ethnic groups in the Koukou-Angarana area displaced 20,000 civilians. Another 10,000 were displaced due to cross-border violence at the hands of Janjaweed militia in Borota (IDMC 2012).
- In 2009, almost 170,000 people were displaced in two subsequent waves by fighting in eastern Chad. First, IDPs from non-Arab groups moved to the outskirts of large towns where Government soldiers and humanitarians were present. At least 110,000 IDPs were concentrated around Goz Beida, Koukou Angarana, and

Type of population	origin	Jan-12	
		Total in country	assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	CAR	75,000	70,000
	Sudan	288,000	274,000
	Various	300	300
Asylum-seekers	Various	100	100
Returnees (refugees)	Chad	5,000	5,000
IDPs	Chad	130,000	130,000
Returnees (IDPs)	Chad	50,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>548,400</b>	<b>529,400</b>

Source: UNHCR 2012



Dogdore. In the second pattern of displacement, Arabs, Ouaddaiens and other groups affiliated with Chadian Janjaweed militia fled to remote areas ([IDMC 2012](#)).

## Current situation

- In 2011, over 87,100 Chadian migrant workers returned from Libya to regions of origin, mostly in and around N'Djamena and the Sahel belt, a food insecurity area ([IOM 12/2011](#)).
- Food insecurity, failed harvests, and inconsistent rains have further impacted economic migration patterns ([IOM 6/2011](#)).
- There are 288,000 Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad and 75,000 CAR refugees in the southeast.
- The majority of the Sudanese refugees in Chad are reluctant to return due to continuing instability in Darfur ([UNHCR 2012](#)).
- With the political situation in the CAR still volatile, refugees see few prospects for return ([UNHCR 2012](#)).
- Between 2010 until January 2012, nearly 50,000 IDPs returned to villages of origin ([UNHCR 2010](#), [OCHA, 12/2011](#)).

## IDPs/Returnees East/South East

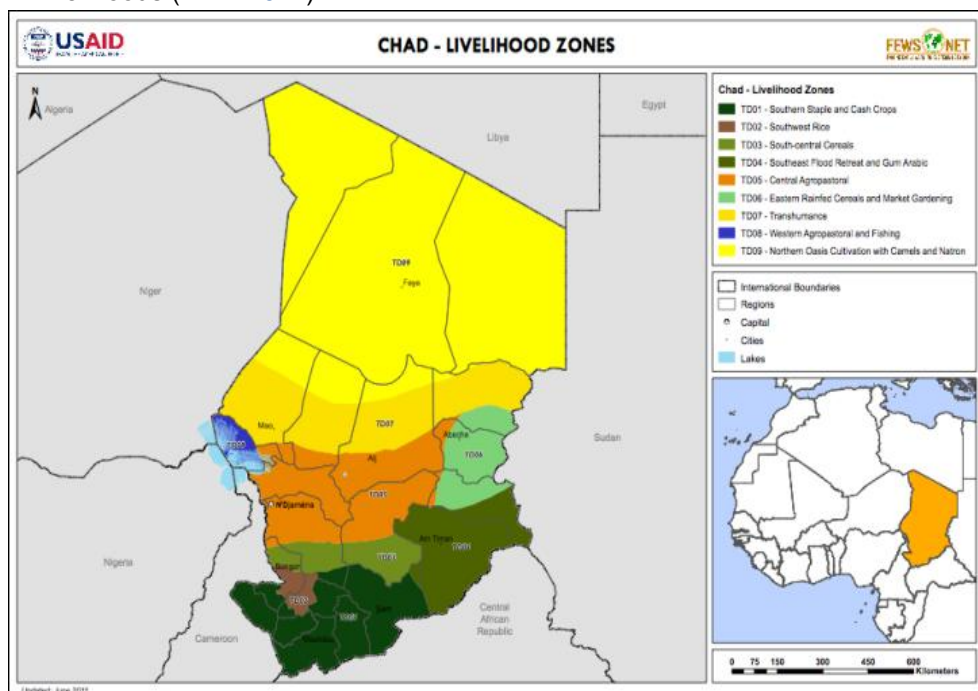
- In 2010/11, Chad granted priority to the implementation of sustainable solutions for IDPs (mainly in the East), regardless of the decisions to return, integrate or relocate ([OCHA 02/11](#)).
- Chad stated its commitment to create the necessary conditions for return, local integration, or settlement elsewhere in the country so that internal displacement could end by December 2011 ([IDMC 22/06](#)).
- However, the structural and security conditions in areas of return are insufficient to ensure sustainable return for IDPs. The Government estimates that 30,000 IDPs are ready to return to their homes, but lack of basic social services, the absence of rule of law and a functioning justice in return areas prevent return.
- Transition from emergency assistance towards early recovery is key, in light of the limitations of development actors to implement medium- to longer-term development projects ([OCHA, 12/2011](#)).

## Returnees from Libya

- Since March 8th, Chadian migrants working in Libya have been returning due to conflict in Libya and targeted attacks on sub Saharan nationals ([CAP 07/2011](#)).
- Numbers of returnees have consistently decreased since the peak in April/May 2011 ([IOM 12/2011](#), [OCHA 2/2012](#)).
- The volatile situation in Libya prevents migrant from returning back ([IOM 12/2011](#), [OCHA 2/2012](#)).
- Returnees are increasing competition over limited resources and basic services with host communities ([IOM 12/2011](#), [OCHA 2/2012](#)).

## Key characteristics

- **3.6 million People are food insecure in Chad:** 13.8% of the total population (1,180,000) is severely food insecure and 24.7% (2,441,900) moderately food insecure ([Preliminary EFSA 02/2012](#)).
- The Chad diet is based on cereals (sorghum and millet) and starchy roots (cassava, yam), complemented by pulses. Consumption of animal products and of fruit and vegetables is low ([FAO 2010](#)).
- Harvests from the 2011/2012 agricultural season are anticipated to be below the level of last year's records ([FEWSNET, WFP, FAO](#)).
- The on-going influx of refugees from Sudan since 2003 and returnees from Libya in 2011 has exerted additional pressure on limited resources ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).
- The Global Hunger Index ranks all countries that have an alarming hunger problem. Chad ranks 78 of 81 and is classified as having an extremely alarming food situation. The country has shown a positive progress of 22% in reducing the GHI score since 1990 ([GHI 2011](#)).
- 80% of Chadians depend on subsistence farming, herding and fishing for their livelihoods ([WFP 2011](#)).



Source: FEWSNET (2011)

## Underlying factors of food insecurity

### Structural

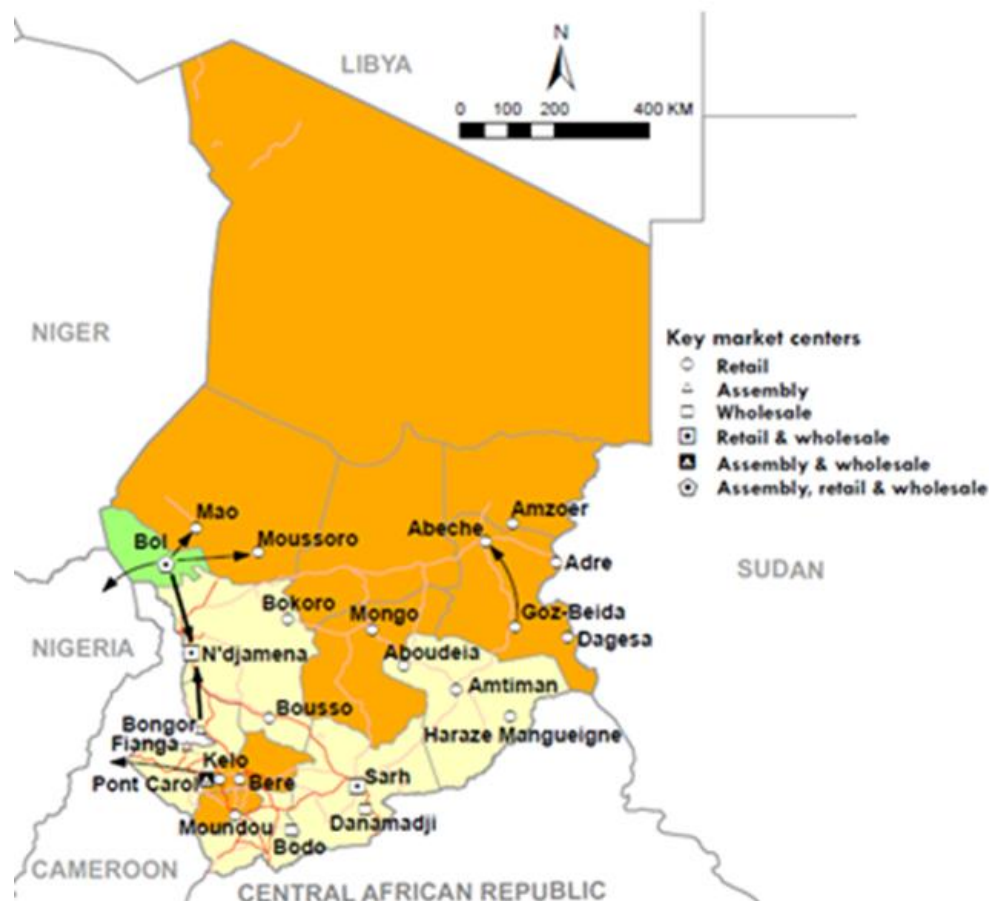
- Less than 4% of Chad's land is **arable** ([CIA 2011, US AID 2005](#)).
- **Erratic climate conditions** result in frequent natural disasters affecting food security particularly of the vulnerable populations. The major hazards of concern are droughts and floods ([OCHA 2012, WFP 2010](#)).
- Due to cyclic exposure to weather hazards, the regions of Kanem, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Guera, Batha, Lac, Hadjer Lamis, Ouddai, Wadi, Fira and Sila, in the Sahelian belt of Chad, are the most food-insecure ([WFP 2010](#)).
- Conflict triggered displacement has disrupted production of farmers in eastern parts of the country and are not recovered yet ([PU AMI 12/2011](#)).
- Agricultural production is hampered by **insecurity**. People cannot safely work their land because of rebel groups and bandits that are operating around and across borders with Sudan and CAR ([OCHA 2012](#)).
- **Epidemics** (cholera, measles, meningitis, and polio) coupled with poor health infrastructure negatively impact food security ([OCHA 2012, IFRC 2011](#)).
- **Environmental degradation** (deforestation, over-exploitation of groundwater, pressure on scarce natural resources) reduce agricultural potential ([OCHA 2012](#)).

### Socio-economic

- Chad is a **low income country**. The percentage living below the national poverty line has decreased from 64% in 1995-1996 to 55% in 2003. The GNI per capita for 2010 is US\$ 620 ([WB 2011, UN 2010](#)).
- The agricultural sector, which is subject to harsh climatic constraints, has dominated the economy of the country for many years. In 2008, this sector accounted for 13.6% of the GDP ([FAO 2010, WB 2009](#)).
- **Poverty** has been aggravated by conflict during 50 years of independence. Tensions between ethnic groups in the north and in the south of the country have further contributed to political and economic instability. Chad is subject to spill-over effects from crises in neighboring Sudan and CAR ([WFP 2011](#)).
- Other factors that influence the economic situation in the country are the lack of water and arable land, poor access to markets, and limited availability of high-yield seeds ([FAO 2010](#)).
- Chad's major **markets** are in the most densely populated parts of the South. Markets in the West form a connected network distinct from the more isolated markets in the East. In the western basin, grain prices primarily respond to food availability in northern Nigeria, a major regional production source.

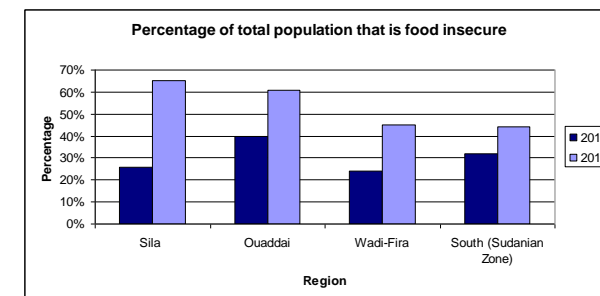
- Prices in the eastern basin take account of economic conditions in Sudan, transport costs (due to high marketing costs during the lean season) and the state of food availability from the off-season crop in the Salamat region (WFP 2010).
- Prices that rose in 2007-2008 remain high despite minor fluctuations and therefore increase baseline vulnerability.

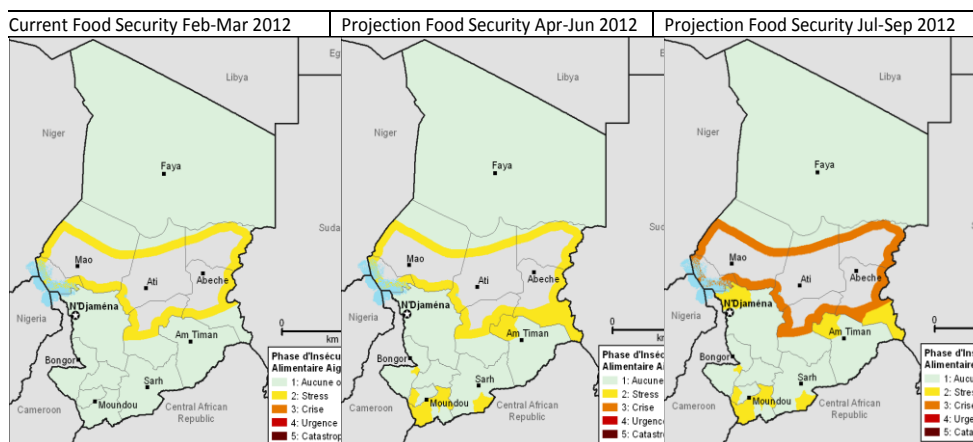
Markets in Chad Source: FEWSNET (2011)



## Current situation

- Preliminary findings of EFSA December 2011 show a worrying food security situation compared to the same period in 2010 (Preliminary EFSA 02/2012):
  - In Eastern Sahel from December 2010 to December 2011, food insecurity increased respectively from 26% to 65% in Sila, 40% to 61% in Ouaddai and 24% to 45% in Wadi-Fira.
  - South (Sudanian zone), food insecurity rose from 32% in December 2010 to 44% in December 2011 (Preliminary EFSA 02/2012).
- Growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures have been poor in various parts of the country in 2011. Compared to average levels, rainfall dropped by 50% in 2011, causing insufficient soil moisture at planting, reducing the cultivated surfaces by 35% and hindering crop growth (IFRC 2011, FAO 2011; GIEWS 19/10, OCHA 2012).
- The Government has estimated a significant deficit of grain self-sufficiency compounded by barriers to cross-border flows. Despite this, market supply is generally good (even areas of net consumption in Sahel) (FEWS 02/2012).
- Grain prices have risen by 20-43% compared to the general five-year average. In view of the rising price of labour, the high prices do not yet affect access to food (FEWS 02/2012).
- Very poor and poor households will be in "CPI Phase 2: Stress" from April through June, and "CPI Phase 3: Crisis" from July to September (see map on page 8). Targeted and technically appropriate assistance will be needed to save lives from July to September (FEWS 02/2012).
- Depletion of existing stocks, high GAM rates, rising costs of basic commodities, deteriorating terms of trade (livestock and grain, with continued high grain prices and a small increase in the price of cattle) are all aggravating factors of the precarious food situation. Poor prospects of livestock sales following conflict in Nigeria and lack of grazing points could further deteriorate the situation of breeders (Preliminary EFSA 02/2012).



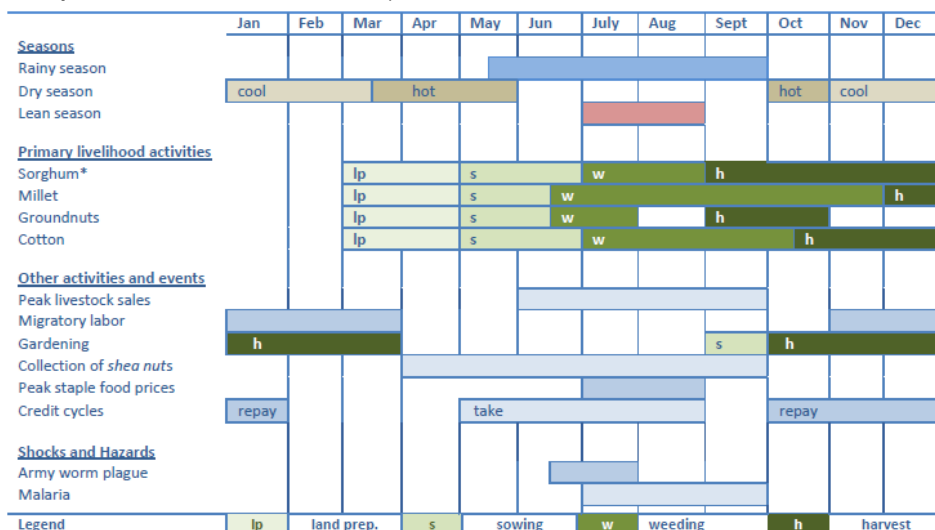


Source: FEWS, 02/2012

- IDPs are expected to return to their places of origin throughout 2012, demanding improvement in community infrastructure and diversification of livelihoods to enhance resilience to shocks (UNHCR/Intersos; FAO).
- Chadian returnees from Libya face difficulties to re-start their livelihoods. According to a recent assessment in Faya and Ounianga Kebir, Food security and livelihood revitalisation is the first priority expressed by returnees and host families. In the absence of assistance, food security of returnees and host families will deteriorate (OCHA 12/2011).

### Chad seasonal and hazard calendar

Source: (USAID/FEWSNET 08/2011).



\*Includes long and short cycle varieties. both of which are rain-fed

### Profile of food insecure households

- 70% are headed by women
- 48% are headed by persons under 21 years; 42% by persons over 60
- 77% are from the poorest quintiles against 12% from the richest quintile (Preliminary EFSA, 02/2012).

### Key priorities

#### Most affected areas

- Sahel Belt: Kanem, Bahr el Ghazal, Batha, Guera North, Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila
- IDPs and recent returnees in the East.

#### Most affected groups

- Sedentary agro-pastoralists and pastoralists
- Fishermen of the Sahel Strip affected by the return of people from Libya
- Returnees, IDPs and refugees in east and south east
- Food insecure households headed by older persons, women, widows and children

#### Recommendations for intervention

- Food distribution to food insecure, drought affected and rural areas: Kanem, Bahr El Ghazal, Batha, Guera North, Ouaddai, Wadi Fira and Sila.
- Livelihoods support for returnees from Libya and IDPs seeking durable solutions.
- Strengthen early warning, preparedness and prevention of food insecurity.
- Diversify livelihoods to strengthen resilience of persons with specific need in vulnerable communities.

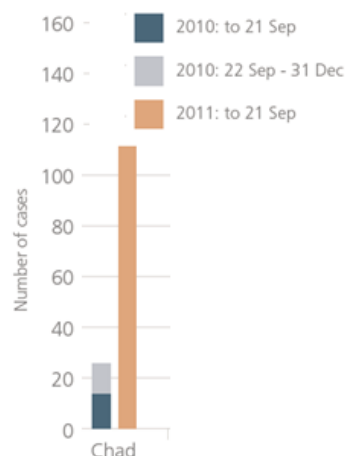


## Key characteristics

- Chad ranks among the lowest countries in terms of health indicators in sub-Saharan Africa with the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in the world ([USAID 06/2011](#)).
- The 2010 MICS survey found only 3.3% of women exclusively breastfeeding during the first six months ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).

## Morbidity

- In 2008, the main causes of morbidity among children <5 were malaria 24%, diarrhoea 20% and pneumonia 18% ([WHO 2008](#)).
- HIV** has a 3.4% prevalence in Chad ([CIA 2009](#)). Since 2007, treatment of HIV has been free, increasing demand ([USAID 06/2011](#)).
- Chad had a total of 132 **polio** cases in 2011, the second highest number of polio cases in the world and the highest in Africa ([IRIN 06/2011](#), [UNICEF 17/02](#)). This number exceeds the 2010 total ([IBM 10/2011](#)). Most polio cases are polio type 1, the WPV1 outbreak began in September 2010 as a result of a new imported virus from northern Nigeria. The type 3 outbreak has been ongoing since November 2007 and three cases had been identified in the first six months of 2011([GPEI 10/06](#)).
- Tens of thousands of children are unprotected to polio, since immunisation coverage remains incomplete ([IRIN 06/2011](#)).
- Cholera** is endemic in the Chari river valley and areas bordering Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and around Lake Chad ([IFRC 9/11](#)).
- Recent cholera outbreaks include ([WHO 2009](#)):
  - July–September 2001, 3,557 cases, CFR 3.2%, areas affected: south-western part of the country (N'Djamena, Massakory, Bongo, Bol)
  - June–September 2004, 3,910 cases, CFR 4.2%, areas affected: Bousso, Massaguet (Hadjar Lamine), Lac, Kanem, N'Djamena, Mongo and Ati
  - June–December 2006, 1,633 cases, 68 deaths, CFR 4.1%, areas affected: Karassoua Moussari (Hadjer Lamis), Bol district (islands of Lake Chad), N'Djamena and Kanem régions
- 2010-2011: the 2011 epidemic was the largest cholera outbreak in 15 years and is a continuation of the 2010 epidemic. While in 2010, 1,836 people were affected and 96 died ([MSF 09/2010](#)), from 1 January 2011 to 31 January 2012 a sharp



Total polio cases Source: IBM (10/2011)

increase was recorded with a total of 17,287 cases registered, and 459 deaths indicating a case fatality rate of 2.7% ([UNICEF 06/02/12](#)).

- As of 6 March 2011, over 1,500 **measles** cases and 9 deaths had been reported since the beginning of that year ([OCHA 4/2011](#)).
- In the recent past, Chad has faced recurrent, annual outbreaks of meningitis with increasing severity ([OCHA 04/2011](#)). As of the 22 May 2011, 5,679 cases and 252 deaths were confirmed. The fatality rate was 4.4% ([CAP 07/2011](#)).
- A 2011 reproductive health survey found a sexually transmitted infection rate of 19.3% ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).

## Mortality

- As of 2009, life expectancy at birth was 49 years ([WB 2009](#)).
- With 99 deaths per 1,000 live births, Chad has one of the highest infant mortality rates globally ([WB 2010](#)).
- Mortality rate <5 was 173 in 2010, the 5<sup>th</sup> highest in the world (UNICEF 2012; WHO).
- The Maternal Mortality Ratio was 1,200 per 100,000 live births in 2008 (UNDP 2011).
- Measles is a leading cause of death for children <5 ([UNICEF 21/02](#)).
- Malnutrition is the underlying cause of over 50% of child mortality in the Sahel, causing 225,000 child deaths annually ([UNICEF 2010](#)).
- 127,000 children <5 years are acutely malnourished ([UNICEF 15/02/12](#)).

## Current situation

### Nutrition

- Malnutrition rates are around 15% GAM ([UNICEF 24/02](#)).
- Acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are major causes of morbidity/mortality among children <5 in Chad ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).
- National nutritional support systems are inadequate for the needs ([IFRC 25/02](#)).
- Chronic malnutrition is highly prevalent due to the food insecurity in the northern most regions. Bahr el Gazel, Kanem and Lac are the most affected regions with more than one in two children stunted ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).
- The feeding programme admissions in January 2012 is double than that of January 2011 (the number of feeding programmes has also doubled).

Region	Percentage
Bahr el Ghazel	24.7%
Kanem	20.5%
Batha	16.4%
Wadi Fira	15.3%
Guera	14.0%
Sila	13.9%
Salamat	13.7%
Lac	13.5%
Ouaddai	12.4%
Hadjer Lamis	9.6%

### Acute Malnutrition 2011 Post-Harvest

- High levels of chronic malnutrition in Chad are holding back progress in education, and malnutrition will diminish the potential for learning of these children (EFA 2010); 39% of <5s suffered from moderate or severe stunting between 2006-2010 (UNICEF 2012).
- Almost 1.6 million Chadians are affected by severe food insecurity and malnutrition, the Sahel belt is most heavily affected (OCHA 12/2011). See in the right figures of Post-Harvest Acute Malnutrition (OCHA 12/2011).
- 69% of refugees, 47% of IDPs, 25% of returnees and 30% of the host population are affected by food insecurity as November 2011 (OCHA 12/2011).
- A rapid assessment in the Regions Kanem and Lac found a 21.9% GAM rate and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) of 6%. The same survey identified 8,600 households for direct food assistance to cover the food gap caused by declining food stocks and income reserves (IFRC 25/02). These figures reflect an increase in malnutrition rates from 2011.

## Health General

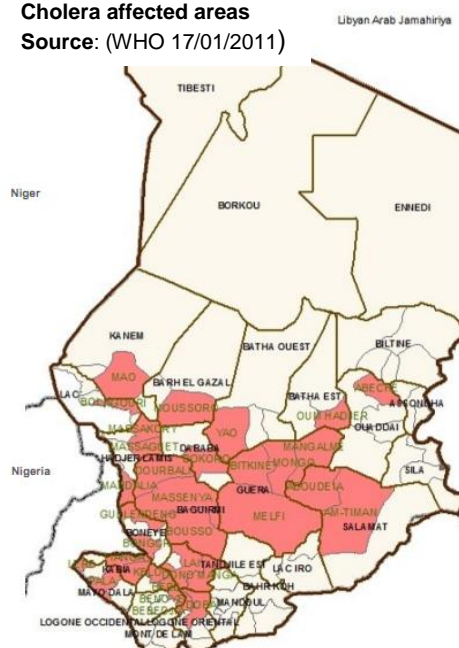
- Health systems in Chad are incapable of responding to all the needs of the population (IFRC 25/02). The poor performance of the health system is demonstrated by: weak early warning systems for prone epidemic diseases, low immunization coverage, an inadequate drug supply chain, and a shortage in skilled health personal (OCHA 12/2011).
- A vaccination campaign against measles and polio was organized for 22 regions in Jan/Feb 2012. The campaign aims to vaccinate 95% of children aged 6-59 months (OCHA 01/02).

## Outbreaks

- **Cholera:** the last cases of cholera were reported in week 50 of 2011 in the District of Bongor (Mayo Kabbé East) (OCHA 01/2012).
- **Polio:** the 2011 outbreak lost intensity by year end. In the first three weeks of 2012, no cases of polio were confirmed, but a cumulative total of 16 acute flaccid paralysis cases were reported (OCHA 01/2012).
- **Measles:** the first three weeks of January saw an epidemiological cumulative total of 1,037 cases, including 5 deaths (CFR 0.4%) (OCHA 01/2012).

### Cholera affected areas

Source: (WHO 17/01/2011)



- **Meningitis:** in January 2012, meningitis has reached alarming levels in the Goundi, Bedjondo and Pala districts. In Bedjondo this almost reached the epidemic level, but the outbreak was contained by end January. The case fatality rate in week three of January was 9.8% (OCHA 01/2012).
- It should also be noted that an outbreak of Meningitis A is currently taking place in Burkina Faso.

## Key priorities

### Most affected groups

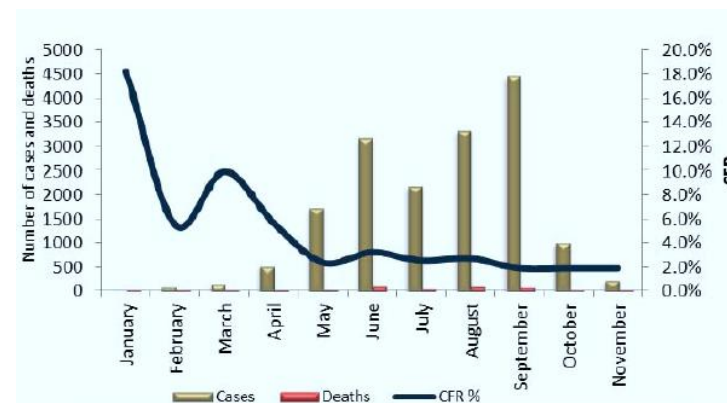
- <5 malnourished children
- Breastfeeding women
- Persons with specific needs (older persons and persons with disability) who are especially vulnerable to food shortages and epidemics

### Most affected areas

- West and central Chad (Sahel belt)

### Recommendations for intervention

- Distribute nutrient-rich foods
- Immunization for measles, polio and meningitis
- Introduce education campaigns on feeding practices in affected communities
- Train and mentor health staff
- Develop an integrated rapid referral system to address malnutrition in children <5
- Update disaggregated data on health and nutrition
- Sensitise population on complementary feeding practices
- Implement contingency planning for epidemic response, specifically for cholera



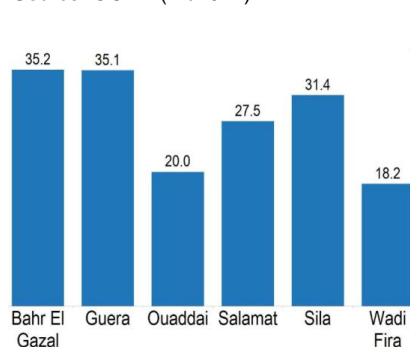
**2011 monthly distribution of cholera cases and deaths**  
Source: WHO (17/01/2011)

## Key characteristics

### Access to water

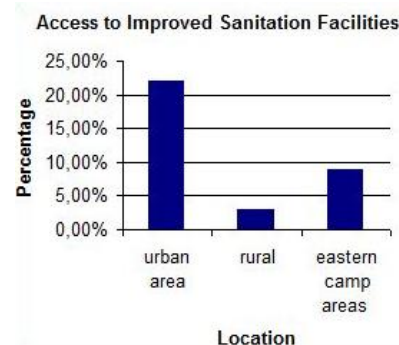
- Nearly half of all Chadians (47.3%) had access to potable water in 2010-2011 ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).
- National water coverage varies from 5%-90% ([WASH 09/02/12](#)). Clean water is in high demand in urban areas, but poor neighbourhoods, particularly in the outskirts of N'Djamena, don't benefit from city utilities, but rely on shallow wells or if affordable, water vendors ([UNICEF 17/02/12](#)).
- By 2008, 44% for the rural population and 67% of the urban population had access to improved water sources ([WB 2008](#), [WHO 2010](#)).

Percentage of Access to Safe Drinking Water  
Source: OCHA (12/2011)



### Access to sanitation

- Overall, 12% of Chadians had access to adequate sanitation in 2010-2011 ([OCHA 12/2011](#)).
- The proportion of open defecation in rural areas was 83% and 16% in urban areas in 2010 ([UNJMP 3/10](#)).
- Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities is 22% in the urban and 3% in the rural areas and 9% in the eastern camp areas ([UNICEF 2009](#), [WHO 2010](#)).



## Current situation

- Access to safe drinking water and sanitation services in Chad is among the lowest in the world, a major factor in recurrent outbreaks of polio, meningitis and cholera ([UNICEF 17/02/12](#)).
- A 2010-11 cholera epidemic was the largest to hit the country in 15 years. From the 1 January 2011 - 31 January 2012, 17,287 cases were registered, with 459 deaths indicating a case fatality rate of 2.7% ([OCHA 01/02](#)).
- Despite no further confirmed cholera cases in 2012, agencies are maintaining level of preparedness. An ACF distribution of 9,000 hygiene kits is planned for

March 2012 along with contingency stockpiles of soap and water purification tablets ([WASH 09/02/12](#)).

- Medicine and WASH items (hygiene kits, disinfectants) have been pre-positioned in 22 high-risk districts ([OCHA 01/02](#)).
- The Faya aquifer is contaminated due to poor sanitation, leaving only 5% of the population with access to safe water. Access is particularly challenging in Yibetchi (Ounianga Kebir). No sanitation and safe water is available in schools and health facilities ([IASC 02/2012](#), [OCHA 02/2012](#)).

## Key priorities

### Most affected areas

- East/south-east in the areas hosting Sudanese refugees, IDPs and returnees
- Sahel Belt: Kanem and Lac
- Cholera affected areas.

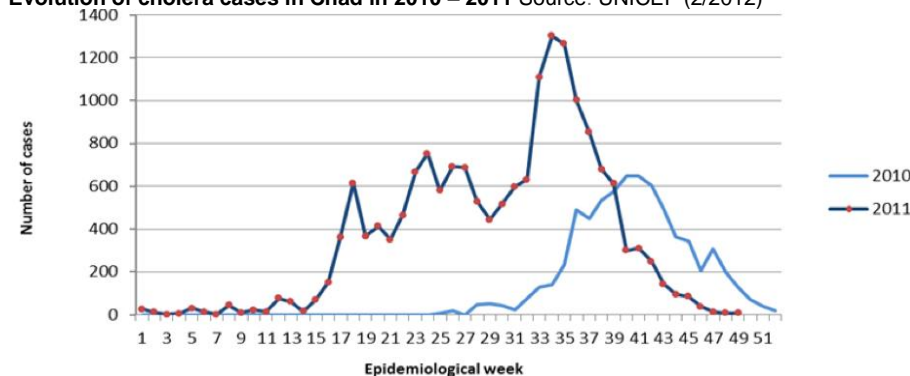
### Most affected groups

- Refugees, returnees and IDPs
- Host communities
- Women and children, and those susceptible to water borne disease
- Persons living in endemic cholera areas.

### Recommendations for intervention

- Ensure that food security measures are combined with water and sanitation interventions to maximize effectiveness and prevent the risk of cholera
- Improve provision of clean water and sanitation facilities in schools and health centres.
- Improve the inter-cluster approach in order to reinforce the integrated response to the nutrition crisis.
- Increase the numbers of partners to bridge the gap in WASH coverage.

Evolution of cholera cases in Chad in 2010 – 2011 Source: UNICEF (2/2012)





## Key characteristics

### Women / GBV

- Chad law prohibits violence against women, but women's rights remain restricted ([SIGI 2012](#)). Domestic violence is common with wives traditionally subject to their husband's authority ([US DoS 2009](#)).
- Although property and inheritance laws do not discriminate against women, local leaders adjudicate most inheritance cases in favour of men ([US DoS 2009](#)).
- 42% of adolescents aged 15-19 are married; 48% of women aged 20-24 between 2000-2010 gave birth before age 18 ([UNICEF 2010](#)).
- Rape is a crime under article 275 of the penal code. Yet, many women are unaware of their right to protection from GBV ([UNICEF 9/2011](#)). Sexual and domestic violence regularly go unreported ([UNICEF 2010](#), [SIGI 2012](#)).
- Rape and other GBV against women and girls by members of their communities, armed groups and security forces are documented. In 2010, most victims were children, and suspects enjoyed impunity ([AI 2011](#)).
- Between December 2010 and April 2011, 300 cases of GBV were reported in the refugee camps in Eastern and Southern Chad, most perpetrated by civilians ([UNSORG 4/2011](#)).
- By law, mothers only maintain custody over their children until they reach the age of five or six years in the case of divorce ([SIGI 2012](#)).
- Polygamy impacts more than 1/3 of all married women ([SIGI 2012](#)).
- Only 9% of births were registered during 2000-2010 ([UNICEF 2010](#)).

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- Despite being illegal since 2002 ([SIGI 2012](#)), FGM is widespread, particularly in rural areas ([US DoS 2009](#)).
- Recent data indicates a prevalence of FGM at 44% (for 1997-2010), with 38% of Chadians allegedly supporting the practice ([UNICEF 2010](#), [SIGI 2012](#)).
- 70% of females subject to FGM were Muslim and 30% Christian. FGM was especially prevalent among ethnic groups in the east and south and performed pre-puberty as a rite of passage ([US DoS 2009](#)).

### Child protection

#### Kidnapping, recruitment of child soldier and abductions

- Chad agreed to end the use and recruitment of child soldiers in June 2011 ([UNSORG 6/2011](#)).
- The failure or lack of demobilization programs for children associated with armed groups and forces leaves them vulnerable to re-recruitment even after they return

home, and the lack of schools or jobs fails to offer alternative opportunities ([AI 2/2011](#)).

- In 2007, 7,000-10,000 children were recruited by or associated with Chadian and Sudanese armed groups and the Chadian army. By end 2010, less than 10% had officially been released ([AI 2011](#)).
- In 2009, the Government transferred 240 child soldiers to UNICEF for reintegration and rehabilitation ([US DoS 2009](#)).
- Dozens of children were abducted during 2010 for ransom ([AI 2011](#)).
- From 2007-2009, 148 children were kidnapped in the Mayo-Kebbi Ouest Region. Peuhl children were at increased risk due to perceptions that Peuhl are wealthier. During the same period, 114 children held by bandits were killed ([US DoS 2009](#)).
- Apart from missing out on education, child soldiers often suffer psychological trauma, hampering prospects for a return to education ([EFA 2010](#)).
- Armed groups recruited children, sometimes forcibly ([US DoS 2009](#)).

#### Early marriage

- 35% of children are married by age 15; 72% by age 18 ([UNICEF 2010](#)).
- Sexual relations with a girl under 14 are illegal. Yet, the ban is rarely enforced. The minimum legal age for engagements is 11 ([US DoS 2009](#), [SIGI 2012](#)).
- The cultural practice of kidnapping of girls for marriage persists ([US DoS 2009](#)).

#### Child labour and trafficking

- Child labour rates from 2000-2010 averaged 48% with 44% of boys and 52% girls working ([UNICEF 2010](#)).
- Children were trafficked in country for forced labour, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, forced begging, forced labour in cattle herding, fishing and street vending ([US DoS 2009](#)).
- The proportion of children <15 involved in *child labour in refugee camps* in the east decreased from 50% at the beginning of 2010 to only 10% by the end of the year ([UNHCR 2010](#)).

#### Elderly People

- Early 2011 demographic analysis of the CAR Refugee camps and hosting communities at the Department of Nya Pende, shows a 6% of the population between 51 and 98 years ([CARE, 2011](#)).
- Elderly people needs may be overlooked in Government planning. [MoH Development Plan 2009-2011](#) does not consider any response action on chronic diseases. [GoC surveys on Demography and Health](#) apply a cut-off of 59 years for



males and 49 for females, coinciding with the average end of women's reproductive age.

### Human rights violations

#### Arbitrary arrest and violence

- The Chad constitution and law prohibit arbitrary arrest and detention ([US DoS 2009](#)).
- A culture of impunity for human rights violations persists in Chad ([UNSORG 4/2011](#)).
- In 2011, authorities continued to arrest and arbitrarily detain people without charge in secret detention facilities where visits were not allowed, such as the Korotoro detention centre ([AI 2011](#)).
- Arbitrary arrest and detention, summary execution and extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance, sexual violence, torture, lack of freedom of expression, harassment of human rights defenders and political opponents are documented in Chad. This happens not only during armed battles between opposing rebels and regular armed groups, but also in times of relative stability ([FIDH 2009](#)).
- Members of the Chadian security forces, Sudanese and Chadian armed groups were responsible for unlawful killings committed with impunity ([AI 2011](#)).

#### Housing, land and property

- Over 10,000 people were expelled from their homes in N'Djamena between 2008 and mid-2011. Authorities justified this as a *rehabilitation plan*. No financial compensation or proposition of relocation has yet been allocated ([AI 4/2011](#)).
- Property and land issues remain concerns for returnees, especially women ([CAP 2012](#)).
- The absence of rule of law persists and is complicated by inter- and intra-communal conflicts over access to land, contributing to tension between IDPs, returnees and host communities ([CAP 2012](#)).

#### Landmines

- Over 600 km<sup>2</sup> (0,05%) of Chad is mined, threatening 280,000 people. Among the 2,500 killed or injured by IEDs and mines, 80% were children ([HI 2012](#)).
- The presence of UXOs in the north and east and the proliferation of small arms amongst civilians present security threats ([CAP 2012](#)).

### MINURCAT withdrawal

The Chad Government has assumed full responsibility for the protection of civilians and the safety and security of humanitarian actors in the country since the withdrawal of MINURCAT at end 2010. Additional deployments of national police and

gendarmerie have been implemented to reinforce security conditions in eastern and southern Chad ([CAP 2012](#)).

Security along the border with Sudan has been enforced by the Chad-Sudan joint border force, deployed since April 2010 ([UNSORG 4/2011](#)).

Collaboration between the Governments of Chad and Sudan had a positive impact on security in the East. The decreased presence of armed groups and acts of banditry allowed UNHCR to assist Sudanese refugees and uphold the civilian nature of the camps and establish a regular presence in major villages of return ([UNHCR 2010](#)).

The departure of MINURCAT has affected the UN's capacity to monitor attacks against civilian and violations against children ([UNSORG 4/2011](#)).

#### Immediate protection concerns (Libya)

- Many Chadian migrants in Libya were arbitrary arrested and victims of abuse by the ne regime, accusing them of being mercenaries ([HRW 9/2011](#)).
- Since the start of the Libyan conflict, over 75,000 Chadians have fled the fighting and reprisals to return to Chad ([ACTED 8/2011](#)).

### Key priorities

#### Priority areas

- East and South East typified by refugee and IDP camps and movement of return
- Northern Chad affected by population returns from Libya

#### Priority groups

- Children
- Women and girls affected by GBV, FGM.
- Victims of human rights violations
- Libyan returnees
- Persons with specific needs, especially older persons and persons with disability, about whom little is known.

#### Recommendations for intervention

- Facilitation of durable solutions for IDPs
- Participation of local authorities and IDPs in camp management
- Improve mechanisms to report human rights abuses, including SGBV.
- Ensure that vulnerable populations have access to humanitarian aid, including older persons, persons with disabilities and other minorities.

### Key characteristics

Chad's education system has been subject to multiple constraints: the population explosion has made it difficult to meet enrolment demand; programs are not tailored to meet the needs of the population; and teacher training is insufficient ([IMF 2007](#)).

### Literacy

- In 1971, 88% of men and 99% of women aged 15+ were illiterate in French. Literacy in Arabic stood at a limited 7.8%. Ten years later in 1982, the overall literacy rate had doubled but still only stood at about 15% ([glObserver 2012](#)).
- By 2010, the literacy rate for youths aged 15-24 was 54% for men and 39% for women ([UNICEF 2010](#)). Adult literacy rate is 34%, females/male 23%/44% ([WB 2010](#); [UNICEF 2012](#)).
- Women are 1.5 times more likely than men to be illiterate ([EFA 2010](#)).

### Education

- Article 35 of the constitution provides for free education and training for all; basic education is compulsory for children aged 6-11 ([GovtTch 1996](#)).
- The net attendance ratio for children in primary school in 2009-2010 was roughly half with 56% of boys attending and 48% of girls ([CAP 2012](#)).
- Secondary school attendance drops dramatically with only 20% of boys attending and 12% of girls ([UNICEF 2010](#)).
- Education in Chad is challenging due to a dispersed population and reluctance by parents to send their children to school ([glObserver 2012](#)).
- In 2010, 54% of the population aged 7-16 had no education ([EFA 2010](#)).
- The major problem to improving education achievement is the high abandonment rate, rather than lack of access to school. Only 38% of the children finish primary school, 46% boys and 33% girls ([Chad/UNDP 2005](#)).
- Limited educational facilities and personnel contribute to inadequate instruction ([EFA 2010](#)). Overcrowding is a major problem; some classes have up to 100 students, many of whom are repeaters. ([glObserver 2012](#)).
- Distance to schools also plays a role in reducing attendance rates, especially that of girls. A 2002-3 survey in Western Chad found that for distances over a kilometre, enrolment declined steeply, with fewer than 10% of children typically going to school ([EFA 2010](#)).
- Nearly 2/3 of Chadians live in education poverty with fewer than four years of education, impacting 92% of rural girls in the poorest quintile ([EFA 2010](#)).
- Children average 7 years in school, 8 for boys, 5 for girls ([CIA 2009](#)).

- Educational opportunities for girls are limited, mainly due to traditional domestic roles for young girls in activities such as water and firewood collection ([US 2009](#)).
- Parent Teachers Associations contribute over 60% of school teachers to a weak and poorly designed public education programme ([IMF 2007](#)).
- Ongoing challenges include recruitment and training of teachers ([CAP 2012](#)).
- The high incidence of marriage before the age of 16 years contributes to the very low level of girls' enrolment in secondary education ([SIGI 2012](#)).
- Living in remote areas, with children heavily involved in tending cattle and livelihoods that involve movement across large distances, pastoralists in Chad face major barriers to educational opportunity ([EFA 2010](#)).

### Eastern Chad

- Barh Azoum district houses many Sudanese refugees displaced by Janjaweed militias. Over 90% of the district's 17-22 year olds have less than four years of education; school attendance rates are among the country's lowest ([EFA 2010](#)).
- 2010 saw UNHCR expand school enrolment campaigns, rehabilitate and construct additional classrooms, and provide teacher training and monitoring. The enrolment rate for school-age children in Eastern Chad increased from 68-81%, while the drop-out rate declined from 40-11% ([UNHCR 2010](#)).

### Returnees from Libya

- 15% of returnees from Libya are <18; they face challenges of language, curricula and lack of facilities to resuming schooling in Chad ([IOM 12/2011](#))

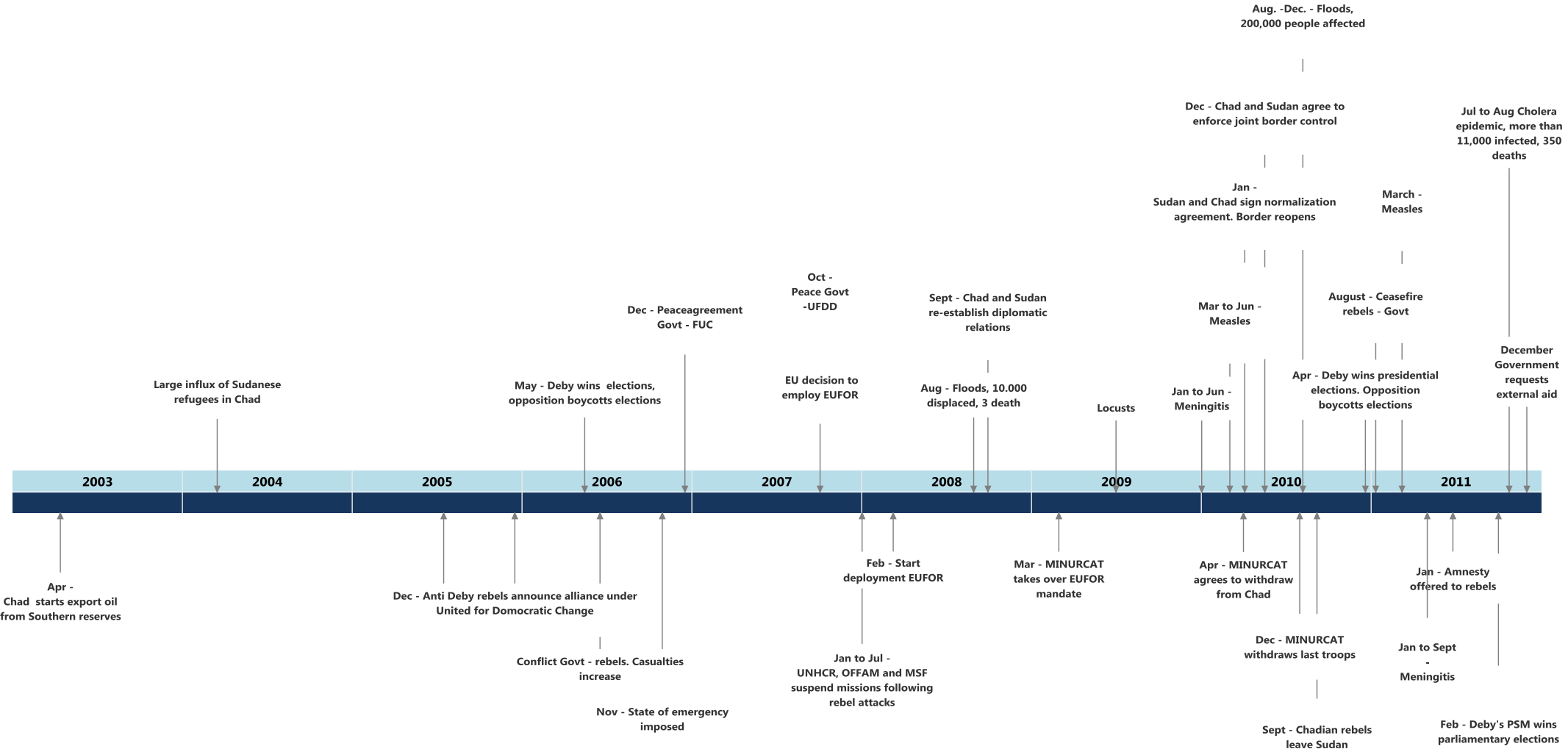
### Key priorities

#### Priority groups

- Girls
- Illiterate women
- IDPs and returnees
- Child soldiers involved in a reintegration process
- Children returning from Libya

#### Recommendations for intervention

- Increase formal/informal learning opportunities for primary school children
- Ensure equity in education by for girls and children with specific needs
- Expand recruitment and training of teachers
- Develop opportunities to increase participation by pastoralist children in primary and secondary education.



## Country profile

### Key indicators

#### Main indicators

- Population: 11,227,208 (IFAD 2010).
- Life expectancy at birth: 49 (WB 2010).
- Annual population growth rate: 2.6% (WB 2010).
- Birth rate: 45 in 2009 (WB 2010).
- Urban/rural population: 28% / 72% (WB 2010).
- The Human Development Index: Low Human Development (183/187) (UNDP 2011).
- Social Institutions and Gender Index: 97/102 non-OECD countries. Gender Inequality Index: 145/187 (SIGI 2009; UNDP 2011).

#### Health and sanitation indicators

- Mortality rate <5: 173 in 2010, this is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest in the world. (UNICEF 2012; WHO).
- The Maternal Mortality Ratio: 1,200 per 100,000 live births in 2008 (UNDP 2011).
- Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births: 99 (WHO 2010).
- Malnutrition prevalence: underweight 30%; wasted 16%; stunted 39% (UNICEF 2012).
- Public spending on health care: 7% in 2009 (IFAD 2010).
- Access to improved water sources: total 50%, rural/urban: 44%/67% (UNICEF 2012).
- Access to improved sanitation facilities, total 9%, rural/urban: 4%/23% (UNICEF 2012).

#### Geography and climate

- Country size (Sq. Km.): 1.284 million. This is the 24<sup>th</sup> largest territory of the world in between Peru and Niger (UNdata 2012; CIA 2012).
- Chad has broad, arid plains in the centre, desert in north, mountains in northwest and lowlands in south (CIA 2012). Lake Chad was once the second-largest lake in Africa but has shrunk down to less than 10% of its former size during the last few decades (WHO 2011).
- The south of Chad has a tropical climate, but the north stretches into the Sahara desert. The rain season last from mid-May to September (CIA 2012).
- Chad is ranked as having a medium risk profile in the Natural Disasters Risk Index (Prevention web 2011). Floods occur occasionally in the wet season. In addition, severe droughts and locusts are hazards to Chad (HewsWeb 2011).

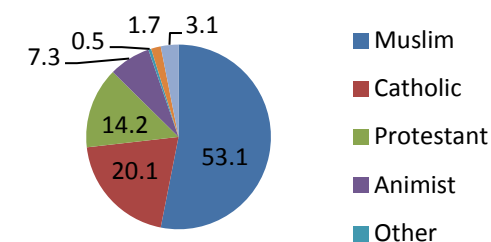
#### Economy and markets

- Gross national income per capita: 610.3 \$ US as of 2009 (UNdata 2012).
- People living under the national poverty line: 55% in 2003 (WB 2011).
- Income share held by lowest quintile: 6.3 (IFAD 2010).
- 69.9% of the population is economically active (MDG UNDP 2011). As of 2009, the labour force participation was 63% for adult females and 78% for adult men (UNdata 2012). The unemployment rate has not been available since 1993.
- As one of the 'heavily indebted poor countries' that has reached the decision point, Chad is entitled to debt relief (HIPC 2004).
- Chad's main industries are oil, cotton and agriculture. Oil exploration in southern Chad dates from the early 1970s, but production came on stream in 2003 (FCO 2009). Oil is a key economic resource of which a large proportion of the revenue is used on national security.

#### Social and cultural characteristics

##### Ethnic groups

- Sara 27.7%, Arab 12.3%, Mayo-Kebbi 11.5%, Kanem-Bornou 9%, Ouaddai 8.7%, Hadjarai 6.7%, Tandjile 6.5%, Gorane 6.3%, Fitri-Batha 4.7%, other 6.4%, unknown 0.3% (Census 1993).



Source: Census (1993)

##### Religion

- Muslim 53.1%, Catholic 20.1%, Protestant 14.2%, animist 7.3%, other 0.5%, unknown 1.7%, atheist 3.1%

##### Language

- French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), more than 120 different languages and dialects (CIA 2011).

##### Education

- Public spending on education is 12.6% of total government expenditures (WB 2009).

##### Governance

- Chad ranks as a 'not free country' in Freedom House's Freedom Ranking, score: 7/7 (political rights) and 6/7 (civil liberties), with 1 indicating the highest degree of freedom (Freedom House 2012).
- World Press Freedom Index: 103/179, in between (North) Cyprus and Ecuador (RwB 2012).
- Corruptions Perceptions Index: 171/178 (Transparency 2010).



### Stakeholder overview

#### Official security forces

##### **The MINURCAT**

The UN Mission in CAR and Chad (MINURCAT) was established by the 1778 UN resolution (25 September 2007) under chapter 7 to secure Eastern and Southern Chad since the influx of refugees began 2004, and the increase of insecurity that triggered internal displacement. This mission was contested very early on and had to prepare its departure only a year after its arrival in March 2009. Chad authorities announced in January 2010 they would not renew its mandate ([URD 03/2011](#)). The MINURCAT completed its mandate on December 31, 2010, in accordance with UN Security Resolution 1923 ([USAID 02/2011](#)).

##### **The Chadian Détachement Intégré de Sécurité (DIS)**

The Chadian Integrated Security Detachment, a specialized humanitarian police force, has assumed responsibility for the security and protection of the civilian population in eastern Chad, including UN and humanitarian personnel ([USAID 02/2011](#)). It is composed of Chadian military personnel, police and *gendarmerie personnel* and was trained by personnel from the MINURCAT. In December 2010, DIS consisted of 1,000 people. The DIS ensures patrols in East Chad within a 10 km radius around the IDP and refugee camps ([URD 03/2011](#)).

Since 2008, the DIS is considered as the main actor for providing security in Chad. After the departure of the MINURCAT, a support programme agreement has been signed between the DIS, UNDP and UNHCR, so that both UN agencies would support administratively and logistically the DIS potentially until 2015 ([UNDP 2012](#)).

##### **Classical defence and security forces**

There are four defence and security forces in Chad: the Chad National Army (ANT), the police, the gendarmerie, and the National and Nomadic Guard of Chad (GNNT). The GNNT is a horse ridden force dedicated to the protection of nomads and the fight against Sudanese Janjaweed raids. They have been deployed specifically in the South East in Goz Beida and Am Timan –Haraze (France Diplomatie).

**A mixed Chado-Sudanese security** operates at the border of the two countries

##### **Armed opposition groups** ([Tubiana 03/2011](#))

##### **Union des Forces de la Résistance/Union of Resistance Forces (UFR)**

Since July 2010, **Abdul Wahid Aboud Makaye** is the interim president (after Timan Erdimi, a Beri from the Bideyat Bilia sub-group and a close cousin of President Idriss Déby). Initially belonged to a Khartoum-backed coalition of eight main Chadian armed opposition groups, but was reduced to 80% of its capacity by October 2010.

→ Remnants refusing disarmament sought shelter in the tri-border areas of CAR,

Sudan and Chad.

##### **Alliance Nationale pour le Changement Démocratique (ANCD)**

Founded in May 2010, the ANCD marked Nouri's formal withdrawal from the UFR. It presents itself as a coalition to rival the UFR, but in reality it is far narrower, comprising mostly the Goran (Nouri's ethnic group) core of the UFDD (see below), as well as Arab dissidents from groups that partly remained in the UFR, such as the CDR (see below) and UFDD-F (see below), or largely joined the government, such as the FSR (see below) and the CNT. A number of Ouaddaïan dissidents of the UFCD (see below) also joined the ANCD.

→ In the fall of 2010, remnants refusing disarmament sought shelter in the tri-border areas of CAR, South Darfur-Sudan and Chad.

##### **Rassemblement des forces pour le changement/Rally of the Forces for Change (RFC)**

A component of the UFR and the faction of its leader Timan Erdimi, the RFC was itself an umbrella, mainly of groups of defectors from the Chadian army (the principal movement within it being the Socle pour le changement, l'unité et la démocratie/ Platform for Change, Unity, and Democracy, established in October 2005), as well as of Ouaddaïan splinter groups of the FUC.

→ Component of the UFR, largely disarmed, remnants in the tri-border areas of CAR, South Darfur-Sudan, and Chad.

##### **Union des forces pour la démocratie et le développement/ Union of Forces for Democracy and Development (UFDD)**

Founded in October 2006, the UFDD was itself a major coalition, but after several splits, was reduced to Nouri's group, the *Union des forces pour le progrès et la démocratie*. It then became a component of three successive coalitions, the AN, led by Nouri, between February 2008 and January 2009; then the UFR until May 2010; and finally the ANCD.

→ Component of the ANCD, largely disarmed, remnants in the tri-border areas of CAR, South Darfur-Sudan, and Chad.

##### **Union des forces pour le changement et la démocratie/ Union of Forces for Change and Democracy (UFCD)**

Formally the vice-president of the UFDD, Adouma Hassaballah broke away to found the UFCD in March 2008. He joined the UFR to become its first vice-president. Some splinter groups joined the ANCD.

→ Component of the ANCD, largely disarmed, remnants in the tri-border areas of CAR, South Darfur-Sudan, and Chad

##### **UFDD-Fondamentale (UFDD-F)**

Founded in October 2006, the UFDD was itself a major coalition, but after several

splits, was reduced to Nouri's group, the *Union des forces pour le progrès et la démocratie*. It then became a component of three successive coalitions, the AN, led by Nouri, between February 2008 and January 2009; then the UFR until May 2010; and finally the ANCD.

→ Component of the ANCD, largely disarmed, remnants in the tri-border areas of CAR, South Darfur-Sudan, and Chad

### **Conseil démocratique révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR)**

A component of several successive coalitions: the UFDD, the UFDD-F, then the UFR, of which its leader became commissioner for external affairs, and then splintered into the ANCD, but he was not followed by all his forces.

→ Independent with a few hundred people

### **Front pour le salut de la république/ Front for the Salvation of the Republic (FSR)**

Founded later than the other movements in 2007, the FSR was first allied with the marginal FPRN (see below) before joining Mahamat Nouri's AN, then the UFR for only a very short time. Just one week after the foundation of the coalition in January 2009, Soubiane challenged Timan Erdimi's leadership and opened direct negotiations with N'Djaména via Libya, resulting in his return to the government in July 2009.

→ Some remnants joined the ANCD - in the tri-border areas of CAR, South Darfur-Sudan, and Chad.

### **Front populaire pour la renaissance nationale/Popular Front for National Rebirth (FPRN)**

Founded in 2001, the FPRN gathered elements from among the early armed groups opposing the government of Idriss Déby in the 1990s, in particular the ANR. Together with Ouaddaïan forces, it included Masalit elements who decided to turn their movement against the Government of Sudan to support their Darfurian kin of the SLA. This prevented the FPRN from obtaining any Sudanese support until it joined the UFR between January and May 2009. Between 2005 and 2009 the FPRN attempted to coordinate with other marginal rebel groups active at the border between southern Chad and CAR, in particular the MPRD, one of the few movements active in southern Chad, led by Djibrine Dasset.

### **Janjaweed Arab militia**

Most, if not all, Chadian Arab rebel movements recruited 'janjaweed' fighters. They included the CNT, UFDD-F, FSR, and CDR, which had kinship connections to 'janjaweed' leaders and troops who had migrated from Chad to West Darfur-Sudan between the 1960s and the 1980s. This practice caused a number of problems. For example, 'janjaweed' fighters recruited by Hassan al Jineidi's looted civilian properties during occupation of Chadian territories in Dogdore and Tissi in remote south-eastern Chad. Another problem was that although some of the 'janjaweed' brought their own

guns, others soon abandoned the rebel groups, taking with them guns they had been given by the Chadian rebels.

### **Transnational Islamist Terrorist Groups**

Historically, the North West of the country has played an ambivalent but pivotal role between the Arab-Islamic culture of North Africa and the sub-Saharan African cultures. Presently, its strategic position makes it increasingly the target of infiltration attempts by armed groups and criminal networks that take advantage of the no-man's-land areas of the Sahara Desert to expand their activities. Islamic terrorist groups from Northern Nigeria (the **Boko Haram** sect) and al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (**AQIM**) operating in the Sahel region are making their diffuse but real influence felt (ICG 02/2011).

### Key background resources

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