1.1 Chad Humanitarian Background

Overview

Chad is facing interconnected humanitarian crises in a context of chronic poverty and low economic development. The security situation in neighbouring countries has led to large population movements into Chad, as well as internal displacement for several years. Millions of people are affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, especially in the Sahel belt, and this situation is likely to worsen during the lean season (June-September). The country is also experiencing persistent measles epidemics - and currently hepatitis E in Salamat - and thousands of cases of malaria that have a direct impact on morbidity and mortality. All these factors expose already vulnerable populations to recurrent humanitarian crises, exacerbating their vulnerability and affecting their resilience.

In 2017, 45% of the funds required for humanitarian assistance were received. Despite a significant decrease compared to the 53% received in 2016, the humanitarian community has responded to the most urgent needs. This underfunding has however strongly affected vulnerable populations. See below figures of November 2017:

**SHELTER / NFI / CCCM – 20% funded:**

- 8,700 households benefitted from the construction or rehabilitation of shelters.
- 15,000 households received non-food items (76% of those targeted).

The lack of funding led to the suspension of registration and displacement monitoring activities in the Lac region for more than half of the year. This has limited situational awareness and the quality of the humanitarian response in all sectors. In addition, in the Lac region, more than 75% of households live in dilapidated shelters.

**WATER, HYGIENE, SANITATION – 35% funded:**

- 370,000 people gained sustainable access to safe drinking water.
- 97,000 people gained access to adequate sanitation.

Due to lack of funding, 212,000 people in crisis-affected areas do not have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. This situation increases the risk of waterborne diseases and malnutrition.

**EDUCATION – 47% funded:**

- 112,000 children received school supplies (36% of those targeted).
- 23,000 children received school meals (11% of those targeted).

Due to lack of funding, 80% of the children affected by crises (nearly 90,000 children) did not have access to education. Only one in ten targeted children received school meals. The lack of school supplies and meals, aggravated by the lack of resources of parents, led to a sharp drop in attendance. Girls have been more affected by the effects of underfunding.

**LOGISTICS/ UNHAS – 90% funded:**

- 1,630 passengers per month.
- 70 tons of humanitarian freight.

Due to underfunding, the frequency of UNHAS flights to 12 of the 19 destinations in Chad was reduced, limiting humanitarian access to some isolated areas. These destinations are now served on an ad hoc basis, according to users’ needs.

**NUTRITION – 56% funded:**

- 198,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition received treatment (87% of those targeted).
- 165,000 children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition received treatment (50% of those targeted).

Due to lack of funding, 169,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition have not been treated and are at risk of becoming severely malnourished. Faced with growing needs, the number of nutritional units has increased slightly (from 577 in 2016 to 684 in 2017), and funding is lacking for prevention activities (only 6.5% of children in need were reached in 2017).

**PROTECTION – 40% funded:**

- 10,000 people with specific needs had access to basic services (38% of targeted people).
- 20,000 children received psychosocial support (74% of targeted children).

Due to lack of funding, victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and protection incidents do not receive adequate care. Legal support is very low, and medical care to victims of GBV has decreased from 75% of victims in August to 8% in October 2017 in the Lac region.

**HEALTH – 28% funded:**

- 420,000 children vaccinated against measles (61% of targeted children).
- 5,000 births attended by qualified staff.

Due to lack of funding, more than 274,000 children affected by population movements were not vaccinated. Thousands of women still give birth outside health centres, without medical assistance, risking obstetric complications.
FOOD SECURITY – 45% funded:
1,390,000 people received food assistance.
217,000 people were supported for their agricultural or livestock activities.
Due to lack of funding, 94% of targeted people were reached, but they only received half food rations and 45% food assistance was interrupted for several months.

Average rainfall, sunshine and temperature in Ndjamena in 2017

Average Rainfalls:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ndjamena</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>Mai</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>145</td>
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<td>95</td>
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<td>Days</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
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Average Temperatures:

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<td>23</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Max (°C)</td>
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Average Sunshine:

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<th>Sep</th>
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<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun (hours)</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
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Disasters, Conflicts and Migration

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<tr>
<th>Natural Disasters</th>
<th>Yes / No</th>
<th>Comments / Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Chad is part of the sahelo-sahariane band which is periodically affected by an endemic drought cycle. During the period preceding the rains (April to June), it is generally hot and dry. The climate of these regions is like the North and the Far-north of Cameroon. Cases of food penury caused by drought affecte so often the East, the Sahel and the Sahara areas. Moreover, the Eastern and Southern regions and part of Sahel were hit by extreme drought year in 2012. About 31,500 hectares (77,000 acres) of crops were destroyed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earthquakes</th>
<th>n/a</th>
<th>n/a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Sector / Epidemics</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Over four million people are food insecure in Chad with nearly one million expected to be severely food insecure by June 2017. The nutritional situation remains of concern with nearly 438 101 malnutrition cases expected in 2017 including 237 807 cases of moderate acute malnutrition and 200 294 cases of severe acute malnutrition affecting children under five years old who will be in need of urgent nutritional support. It is difficult to access essential services, including healthcare (more than 1.9 million people), and drinking water (more than 4.7 million of people). Malaria is the main cause of mortality for children less than five years old. There have been 337 000 confirmed malaria cases and 900 deaths have been recorded since January 2016. Chad has the third highest rate of maternal mortality in the world with the (860 deaths per 100 000). The proximity of Chad with Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Nigeria, where cases of cholera are regularly reported, makes the border areas at risk and in need of monitoring and appropriate preparation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Extreme Temperatures               | YES      | As part of the Sahel Region and Sahara Desert, Chad is constantly faced by high temperatures. The temperatures are extreme during the dry season in the North. |

| Flooding                           | Yes      | During the raining season, the risk of flooding is high. The regions at risk are found virtually in the East and Sahel of the country with cases of deaths and displaced people because of force of floods namely Wouadi that blow off all during their passage. In September 2011, some 70,000 people have been left homeless by flooding triggered by heavy rains in the Eastern, Southern and part of the Sahel of Chad according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The phenomenon of Ouadi that cuts all access roads. |

<p>| Insect Infestation                 | YES      | As many Sahel countries, the infestations of locust’s invasion are punctual. All parts of Chad, are object of infestations of locusts which destroy all greenery vegetation during their passage in a short period of time. The regional organization SOS Sahel, about some United Nations Agencies (FAO) has implementing plans to prevent the arrival of the invaders. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mudslides</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>The Ouadi which is a mass running water is only known in Chad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcanic Eruptions</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Waves / Surges</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Lake Chad is dangerous when wind blows up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfires</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>In the so-called evergreen with taller grasses in the east part and the Sahel Region the farmers usually, to prepare the cultivated land, set wild fire to burn the vegetation. This process which destroys sometimes more than the needed land is forbidden by the law to protect the nature against the advanced desert which is a disaster for the environment and the preservation of nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Winds</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>There is not a big wind storm almost in Chad except during the raining season sometimes a violent wind precedes the storm during the wet reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Comments</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Deforestation in the South-east, Centre, South and South-West zones and Desertification in the north regions are the major environmental hazard facing Chad. Many sawmill enterprises are very active in the which is a disaster for the environment and the preservation of nature. The cutting of firewood for cooking or to make charcoal are factors promoting desertification, which is a common practice in Chad. Although the country is a producer of oil, domestic gas and electric ranges are rarely used by most of the population who do not have the means to buy such utensils.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Civil Strife           | Yes        | - Land demarcation and disputes between villages and shepherds are generally a source of armed conflict in Chad specially in the South, the Eastern and Sahel regions.  
- Chad has experienced some political instability in the past. Certain political demonstrations have turned violent and resulted in multiple causalities. Streets’ demonstrations to contest political decisions or elections are not rare in Chad. On such occasions, cases of deaths and arrests by security armed police are sometimes reported.  
- Rising prices of food and petroleum products constitute potential source of tension and contest in the country  
- Terrorists are very likely to try to carry out attacks in Chad. Attacks could be indiscriminate, including in places visited by foreigners. There’s a threat of retaliatory attacks following the French intervention in Mali and due to Chad’s involvement in the regional fight to counter Boko Haram.  
- Armed robberies, particularly from cars, in residential areas of N’Djamena are common. |
| International Conflict | Yes        | Large and protracted refugee populations, mainly from Sudan and CAR, in the south and east of the country also face important humanitarian needs. Security threats around Lake Chad, most notably from Boko Haram (BH) since February 2015, and military operations to contain them have repeatedly driven civilians from their homes and livelihoods. The insecurity has also pushed Nigerian refugees into Chad since 2014, creating a complex displacement crisis spread across multiple sites on the islands and shores of the lake. |
Refugees Present (November 2017)  |  Yes  |  • 323,647 from Sudan;  
  • 76,692 from CAR;  
  • 9,312 from Nigeria;  
  • 353 from DRC;  
  • 706 from other countries.

Landmines / UXO Present  |  Yes  |  • Chadian government has established a structure renamed “Commissariat National au Deminage” depending on Ministry of Plan. It is in charge to determine risk areas to be cleared. These areas are particularly located in the far-north and far-east bands bordering Libya and Sudan.  
  • Mines were disseminated during the struggles period around 1990 between Hussein Habre and Idriss Deby and also between 2003 and 2008 during the frequent attacks of the rebel coming from Sudan against President Deby.  
  • Recently an International Organization was handling operations to extract mines in some locations.  
  • The identification of the exact position and location of uxo and mines is difficult due to the absence of comprehension records and shifting positions with rainfall and movements of sand dunes.  
  • The presence of mines and unexploded ordinances is a permanent day-to-day danger. It obstructs the development of humanitarian and socio-economic activities in affected areas.

Other Comments  |  n/a  |  • In Ndjamen and major cities security and urban criminality is a risk, mainly linked to the extreme poverty of a large part of the population.  
  • The neighborhoods of the suburbs are almost not illuminated and risk urban banditry  
  • Many moto drivers are attacked at night time and moto stolen

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**For 2017/ 2018 figures see the following links:**

**Aperçu Des Besoins Humanitaires**

**Chad: Response Plan 2018**

**UN OCHA: Chad Webpage**

For more detailed database on disasters by country, please see the Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters:

**EMDAT information on Chad**

**HumanitarianResponse.info Chad Health**

**Calamities and Seasonal Affects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>From (month) to (month)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Road Transport</strong></td>
<td>Most of the roads in and outside Ndjamen are unpaved and are in poor condition; During the rainy season, the main access roads inside the country are completely interrupted because of the wadis and then the total eastern and part of the southern regions are isolated of the rest of the country.</td>
<td>Jun - Sept worst in August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary Road Transport</strong></td>
<td>Concerning road transport, unpaved roads may be impassable during the raining seasons. It should be noted that the presence of rain barriers could result in the increase of wasting time of transport facilities. During this period, a special fee for transporting humanitarian cargo to distribution points in the localities of the East and South is taxed and pre-positioned commodities from the month of February in the areas of difficult to access may be required.</td>
<td>Jun - Sept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rail Transport</strong></td>
<td>Chad does not have railway facilities.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Air Transport
During the rainy season, many secondary airports are closed and cannot be used because of the flood and sometimes flights are cancelled because of storms. Jun - Sept

Waterway Transport
Two rivers cross the country (Chari 1200 Km/ 1 059 m³/s and Logone 1000 km/ 492 m³/s) which are navigable only during the rainy season. Jun - Sept

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>From &lt;month&gt; to &lt;month&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>Heavy rains with strong wind in Southern and eastern areas represents a potential risk of damaging warehouses in particular MSU. In the Sahara zone, a dust-laden wind namely Harmattan hat reduces visibility for days is also a risk of damage and private storage space is almost non-existent in Chad.</td>
<td>Jun - Sept Nov - Mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handling</td>
<td>The handling activities are seriously affected during the raining season. Because of the frequent heavy rains, the operations of handling of bulk/break-bulk commodities and offloading are frequently stopped. As a landlocked country without railway facilities, all the transport is done by trucks outside door which does not facilitate the handling operations.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>During the raining season, the risk of flooding is high. The spate called Wouaddi form a large expanse filled with water and mud that no vehicle can cross the entire time that lasts the rainy season. These spates which can be virtually found in several places in the middle of the axes that lead to certain locations to the Eastern, Southern and sometimes part of the Sahel of the country block all transport operations. The start of the great rains prevents not only the use of trucks but also reconditioning operations, loading and unloading of foodstuffs.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seasonal Effects on Storage and Handling (economic, social, climate...)

Capacity and Contacts for In-Country Emergency Response

Government
Chadian government has implemented many structures in charge of specific matters to assist the population in case of major disasters:

Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire
Contact: Directeur de la Protection Civile et Coordinateur du CONASI
Phone: +235 522786 +235 6271302

1. Civil Protection Department:
Created at the end of 2003. Its mission is to prevent disaster for human or natural reasons. Due to a lack of funding, this service is not yet fully operational. Duties include:
- determinate status of victims of disaster and crisis
- register victims of disaster and crisis;
- determine different kinds of assistance and relief for victims
- protect persons and possessions in case of disaster and crisis;
- inform population on dangers, risks, and disaster prevention;
- set up civil security regulation - To organize first aid training
- coordinate actions by civil protection actors (state department, National / International NGO). These actions should be financed by government and also by donors or partners.
- Member of OIPC (Organisation Internationale de Protection Civile), based in Geneva. No financial support but can provide training for personnel and specific technical training.

2. CONASI (Comite National d’Assistance aux Sinistres d’Inondations):
Determines how to help victims of flood, through collect of means, awareness of embassies, NGOs and private operators to obtain contributions.

3. CNARR (Comite National D’accueil et de Reinsertion des Refugies):
Works on periodicals meetings with OCHA and others agencies or NGOs. Its tasks include:
- To assess and to offer measures to increase refugees, displaced and repatriated people’s living conditions
- To make public aware of refugees and displaced people’s life
- To encourage, facilitate and organise hosting of refugees and Chadian people coming back in Chad. Must collaborate with UNHCR for security and dignity conditions.
- To provide assistance according to financial capacities (using national or international organizations if needed).
- To check and reply to the political asylum requests coming from refugees according to Geneva Convention July 28th 1951.

4. DPVC - Direction Protection des Vegetaux et du Conditionnemement:
Depending on Ministry of Agriculture. In charge in case of invasion of insects or if agricultural disaster occurs.
5. CASAGC (Comité d’Action pour la Securite Alimentaire et la Gestion des Crises):
Under the lead of the Ministry of Agriculture. The coordination is done by the CASAGC, a weekly reunion with UN agencies, donors, NGOs and the government. Ministry of solidarity manages the government funds to buy food and none food items for IDPs, Chadian government has a fund prevision budget for IDPs and gets funds from donors. Also coordination with UNHCR and WFP. Current support by the Chadian government: camp security (made by the Chadian gendarmerie) & escort by gendarmerie also (in low security areas) - More involvement from the Chadian government can be expected in case of major emergency, with involvement of the Chadian military or civil defense. Through CASAGC. - In all regions of Chad, CASAGC is represented and lead par le gouvernor / prefet or sous prefet and able to react in case of catastrophe. - CASAGC is organizer of coordination in case of crises aigue.

6. Commissariat National au Deminage :
In charge to determine risk areas and to clear identified areas with international partners.

This structure executes its commitment in strict collaboration with the DPC and CNARR.

8. CONAFIT (Coordination Nationale d’Appui a la Force Internationale du Tchad)
(Coordination Nationale d’Appui a la Force Internationale du Tchad) A Special Representative of the Chadian President has been designated as the only interlocutor between Chadian government and EUFOR / MINURCAT.

All commissions should have periodic meetings. Government, partners and civil society should participate. Chadian government has some funds in case of major disasters but with limited capacity anyway. Army can be mobilised to provide support to relief operations. Civil Protection Department which is created in 2003 prevent disasters four human or natural reasons under supervision of Minister of Interior. In case of disasters camp security made by the Chadian gendarmerie and defence assets are used in ongoing relief operations and escort is also assured by gendarmerie (in low security areas) - More involvement from the Chadian government can be expected in case of major emergency, with involvement of the Chadian military or civil defence. Army can be mobilised to provide support to relief operations.

For information on Chad Government contact details, please see the following link:

4.1 Chad Government Contact List

Humanitarian Community
For information on Chad Humanitarian Agency contact details, please see the following links:

4.2 Chad Humanitarian Agency Contact List

Liste des Contacts Humanitaires

OCHA Offices in Chad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abeche</td>
<td>+235 68 97 76 93</td>
<td><a href="mailto:arunaas@un.org">arunaas@un.org</a></td>
<td>Abéché</td>
<td>Region du Ouaddai Abéché Chad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baga-sola</td>
<td>+235 60 43 93 30</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sengamali@un.org">sengamali@un.org</a></td>
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<td>Baga-Sola Baga-Sola Chad</td>
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<td>Goré</td>
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