

CHAD a country on the cusp

JUNE 2015



HUMANITARIAN BRIEF

As one of the world's least developed and most fragile countries, Chad is beset by multiple, overlapping humanitarian crises, all in the context of a harsh and worsening climate, acute poverty, and weak infrastructure.

Food insecurity and malnutrition affect millions of people, particularly in the Sahelian belt.

Successive waves of instability and conflict in neighboring countries have caused large-scale population movements into Chad, which now hosts the seventh highest number of refugees worldwide.

The outbreak of epidemics and other

health emergencies, coupled with a weak health system, contribute to a life expectancy of 51 years.

Chad's population is also affected by cyclical natural disasters, chiefly droughts and floods.

Despite growing humanitarian needs, Chad suffers from historically low levels of international aid. If we fail to address this, the situation could deteriorate.

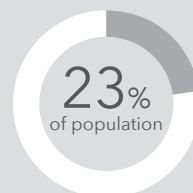
A strong investment is required to save lives today – and tomorrow. A small amount can make a big difference. With only 62 cents per person, per day, we can address immediate humanitarian needs and reduce future vulnerability.

PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

3M



23%
of population



A MULTI-FACETED HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Chad faces a multi-faceted humanitarian crisis that is characterized by elevated levels of food insecurity, forced displacement, chronic epidemics and cyclical natural disasters.



A COUNTRY AT RISK

Chad ranks ninth among the countries at risk of a humanitarian crisis requiring international assistance. It is also one of the least developed and most fragile countries in the world.



YEARS OF UNDERFUNDING

Chad is an aid orphan suffering from historically low levels of international assistance. Increases in both humanitarian and development aid are required.



A MULTI-FACETED HUMANITARIAN CRISIS



FOOD INSECURITY & MALNUTRITION

FOOD-INSECURE PEOPLE

2.4M

SEVERELY FOOD-INSECURE

428,000

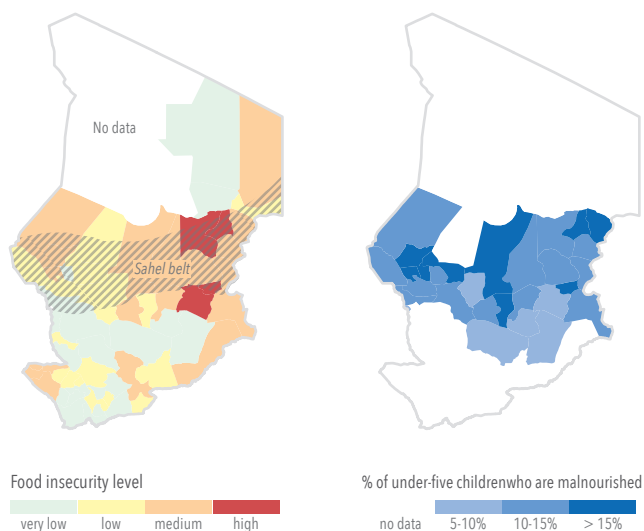
MALNOURISHED CHILDREN

354,000

SEVERELY MALNOURISHED

96,000

Food security and malnutrition needs are concentrated in the Sahelian belt of the country as a result of recurrent droughts, lack of access to clean water and sanitation, chronic poverty and social practices. Some 80% of Chadians live off of subsistence agriculture making them highly vulnerable to climatic variations.



CYCLICAL NATURAL DISASTERS

Chad is affected by recurrent natural disasters, a major cause of food insecurity because they have a negative impact on agricultural production and livelihoods.

PEOPLE AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

772,000

PEOPLE AFFECTED BY FLOODS

206,000



FORCED DISPLACEMENT

REFUGEES

515,000

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

13,000

CHADIANS RETURNEES

230,000

HOST COMMUNITIES

600,000

Chad hosts more than three quarters of a million displaced people who have fled violence in Sudan, Libya, Central African Republic and Nigeria. This includes Chadians living in neighbouring countries forced to return home.

DISPLACED FROM SUDAN

377,000

DISPLACED FROM LIBYA

100,000

DISPLACED FROM CAR

235,000

DISPLACED FROM NIGERIA

46,000



RECURRENT HEALTH EMERGENCIES

Chad is exposed to a high prevalence of diseases that have a potential to become epidemics, such as cholera and measles, as well as to public health emergencies that are the result of a weak health system.

MALARIA CASES

1M

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

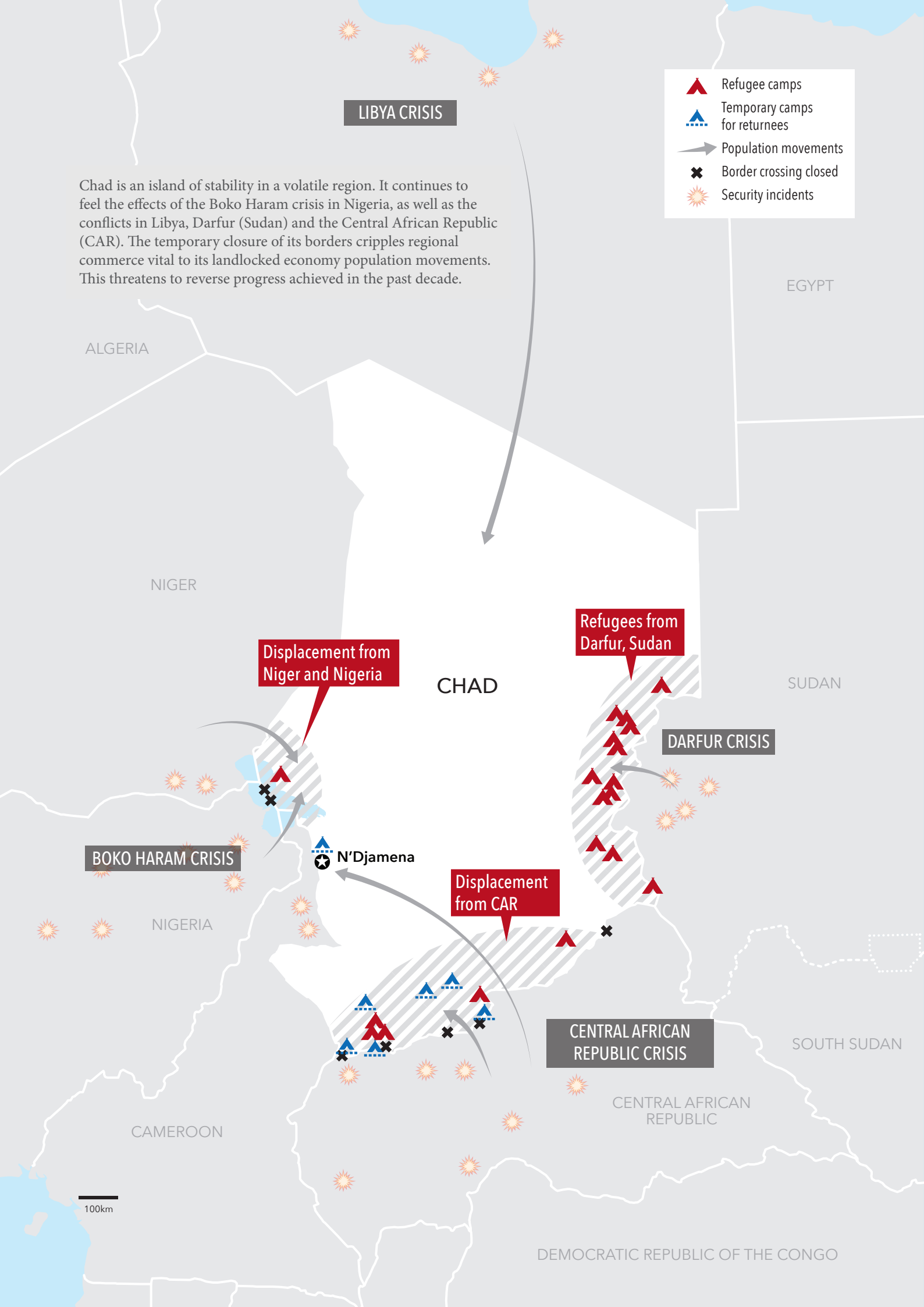
3rd highest in the world

MALARIA

1st cause of child mortality

2014 MEASLES CASES

10,000



LIBYA CRISIS

Chad is an island of stability in a volatile region. It continues to feel the effects of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria, as well as the conflicts in Libya, Darfur (Sudan) and the Central African Republic (CAR). The temporary closure of its borders cripples regional commerce vital to its landlocked economy population movements. This threatens to reverse progress achieved in the past decade.

EGYPT

ALGERIA

NIGER

Displacement from Niger and Nigeria

CHAD

Refugees from Darfur, Sudan

SUDAN

DARFUR CRISIS

BOKO HARAM CRISIS

N'Djamena

Displacement from CAR

NIGERIA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CRISIS

SOUTH SUDAN

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CAMEROON

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

MULTIPLE VULNERABILITIES: A COUNTRY AT RISK

Chad ranks ninth in the list of countries at risk of a humanitarian crisis requiring international assistance, just behind Iraq. As one of the world's least developed and most fragile countries, Chad has limited capacities to adapt to and recover from recurrent shocks.

2015 RISK OF HUMANITARIAN CRISES AND DISASTERS RANKING

9th

OUT OF 191 COUNTRIES



Chad is considered at high risk of humanitarian crises due to its exposure to a wide range of hazards, high levels of vulnerability and to the weak coping capacities of its institutions, infrastructure and communities.

2014 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT RANKING

184th

OUT OF 187 COUNTRIES

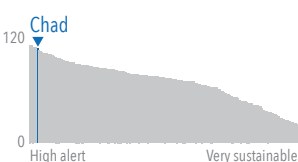


Chad is one of the least developed countries in the world, just ahead of CAR, DRC and Niger. Although the country has been at peace in recent years, it continues to suffer from the legacy of four decades of conflict.

2014 FRAGILE STATES INDEX RANKING

6th

OUT OF 178 COUNTRIES



Since 2007, Chad has been on the OECD's list of Fragile States and Economies. It is currently one of nine countries considered fragile in all categories analyzed: violence; justice; institutions; economy and resilience.

2014 GENDER EQUALITY RANKING

140th

OUT OF 142 COUNTRIES



Chadian women are particularly vulnerable. There are major inequalities in the fields of economic and political participation, educational attainment, health and survival.

Source: INFORM, UNDP, OECD, WEF

1 IN 5

WOMEN IS A VICTIM OF
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



12%

OF WOMEN REPORT
EXPERIENCING SEXUAL
VIOLENCE



35%

OF GIRLS ARE MARRIED
BEFORE AGE 15



44%

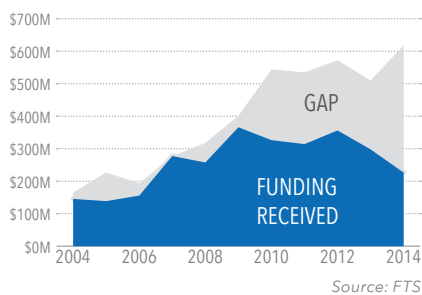
OF WOMEN AND GIRLS
UNDERGO FEMALE
GENITAL MUTILATION



YEARS OF UNDERFUNDING - A FORGOTTEN CRISIS

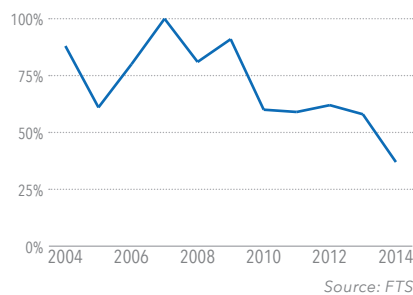
Chad is an aid-orphan suffering from historically low levels of international assistance. Despite growing humanitarian needs over the last 10 years, the gap between funds requested and funds received has widened dramatically.

GAP BETWEEN REQUESTED AND RECEIVED HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 10 YEARS



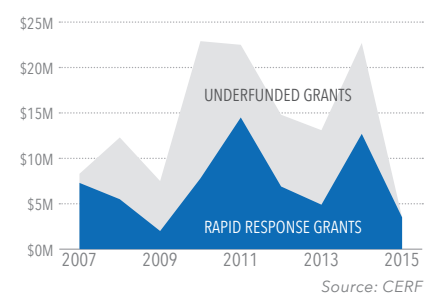
The funds requested by Humanitarian Response Plans have more than tripled in the past 10 years (US\$165 million in 2004 compared with \$572 million in 2015).

PERCENTAGE OF FUNDING RECEIVED



The funding percentage has dropped dramatically over time: from 88 per cent in 2004 to 37 per cent in 2014. Over the last five years, humanitarian appeals have been 55 per cent funded, on average, compared with 80 per cent funded the previous five years.

CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



Over the last 10 years, Chad has received CERF funds every year totaling \$127 million. Of this amount, \$62 million represented “underfunded allocations”. These allocations are specifically granted for humanitarian crises receiving insufficient attention from donors.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

\$400M

3% of GDP

97th ranking for net ODA received per capita

2015 CHAD HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES AND REQUIREMENTS



PROVIDE COORDINATED, LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE.



REDUCE VULNERABILITY THROUGH PREPAREDNESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING.



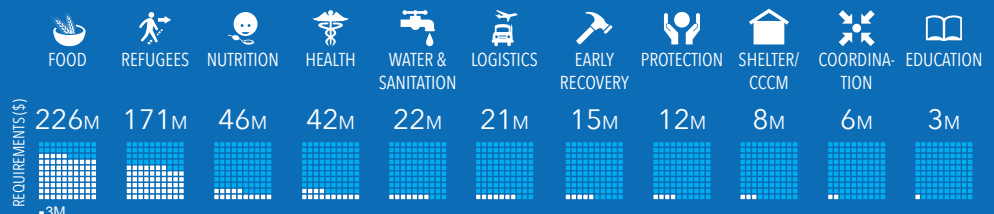
ADVOCATE FOR STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTION, ON THE BASIS OF VULNERABILITY DATA.



REQUESTED (US\$)
572 million



PERCENT FUNDED
30%





OCHA

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