

## **HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)**

### **CHAD**

#### **0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP**

##### **1. Modification introduced in October 2011**

Due to the Libyan crisis which started in early February 2011, and the influx of thousands of Chadians from Libya, the humanitarian context in Chad has faced many new humanitarian challenges. As a consequence, in order to respond to these unforeseen humanitarian needs, the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) has to expand and intensify its interventions. It has therefore been decided to allocate an additional EUR 10,000,000 to the 2011 budget for Chad. This would bring the total to EUR 29,800,000 for the present HIP and a total for Chad of EUR 41,000,000, including operations in the Sahel. The implementation of this additional funding will be done through funding of new actions and/or modification of ongoing operations to allow a response to the additional needs resulting from the Libya crisis.

To be noted that these new operations funded under the HIP Chad in relation to the Libyan crisis will be complementary to the overall repatriation operation currently funded under the HIP Libya. These operations will mainly target Chadian people directly or indirectly affected by the Libyan crisis focusing on the improvement of the humanitarian assistance provided at their arrival in Chad, on their immediate reintegration in their places of origin and on support to the livelihood of already extremely vulnerable host families.

In October 2011, an adaptation of the Worldwide Decision was accepted to enable a transfer, under the Chad HIP, of 1.5 MEUR from the HA Budget Line to the FA Budget Line to support a WFP operation in relation to the impact of the Libyan crisis on the food security of 1.6 million vulnerable people.

##### **2. Modification n° 2 (December 2011)**

In December, it appears that the food security needs are much more important than originally foreseen due to the huge deficit of cereal production faced by Chad, which aggravates the food insecurity situation of vulnerable populations already put under severe strain, because of the consequences of the Libyan crisis (lack of remittances, need to sustain the returning migrants). As a result, the purpose of this modification is to transfer the remaining funds under the HIP Chad HA Budget Line (2,453,563 EUR) to the FA Budget Line to allow a larger funding of the WFP operation.

#### **1. CONTEXT**

Chad is the fifth largest country in Africa, with an area of almost 1,284,000 km<sup>2</sup> and an estimated population of 10,300,000 people. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP's) 2009 Human Development Index places Chad among one of the world's less developed countries (175<sup>th</sup> out of 182): GDP per capita is estimated at USD 1600 per person; life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate are respectively estimated at 47.7 years and 98.69 deaths /1000 live births. DG ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score puts the population at the most severe rank of 3/3.

Chad is vulnerable to natural disasters, with epidemics, floods, insect infestations and drought being the most recurrent ones in the last 30 years. The northern part of the country is desert (saharian zone) with pastoral livelihoods, and becomes progressively more vegetative in the south, where there is good agricultural potential (sahelo-sudanian zone). Structural poverty and poor basic services reinforce this vulnerability.

Chad's recent history is characterised by widespread internal conflict, resulting in displacement, and compounded by competition for limited resources, as well as by the spill-overs from the conflicts in neighbouring Darfur and in Northern Central African Republic (CAR); all of which have contributed to the ongoing complex emergency in Chad affecting about half a million conflict-related displaced and refugees, 1.6 million hit by drought related food crisis; while nearly 3,000 people have been affected by the outbreak of meningitis, more than 10,000 by the epidemics of measles and around 110,000 by floods.

Since the beginning of the Libyan crisis, a continuous influx of Chadians from Libya is reported. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) update of May 19th indicates a total of 49,669 returnees migrants, amongst which 25,026 repatriated by air and 24,663 returnees through the Libya-Chad border.

This important return process will most probably continue for weeks and months as for instance between 35.000 and 45.000 Chadians are still stranded in Southern Libya waiting for evacuation in desperate conditions.

The majority of the returnees arriving by road appear to be exhausted physically and with no means to continue their journey to their final destination. Some returning migrants to Chad have reported exactions such as: spoliation of assets by ex employers that did not pay final salaries and did not release savings, stealing and taxation during the journey, and also some cases of extreme physical violence such as executions and rapes.

### ***Eastern Chad***

Eastern Chad hosts 255,000 Sudanese refugees from Darfur (since 2004) and an estimated 171 000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (displaced since 2005). Despite minor returns<sup>1</sup>, the majority of refugees/IDPs remains in camps/sites and are almost fully dependent on humanitarian aid. Access to basic services is poor and the environmental impact of displacements significant in this delicate arid ecosystem. In 2010, the drought also affected this area thus creating additional stress to an already fragile humanitarian environment.

The security context in Eastern Chad is significantly constraining humanitarian space. Banditry and impunity thwart return efforts and hamper humanitarian operations by limiting access to beneficiaries and reducing the number of partners on the ground. The outlook for 2011 is fraught with uncertainties with the withdrawal of MINURCAT by end 2010, general elections in February 2011; and the actual capacity of the Chadian authorities to fill in the security vacuum; and regional dynamics with the normalisation of relations between N'djamena and Khartoum, which foresee joint border patrols, and

---

<sup>1</sup> Since 2009, 20,000 IDPs have reportedly returned to their place of origin or settled at third location (source OCHA)  
WWD/TCD/2011/03

deteriorating relations between Chad and Sudanese opposition group (JEM-Justice and Equity Movement).

### ***Southern Chad***

Southern Chad hosts 64,000 Central African refugees. With continued instability in Central African Republic (CAR), it is unlikely that these refugees will return in 2011. However, despite the lack of basic services, the southern climate offers potential for self-sufficiency and refugees have been able to find livelihood options.

### ***Sahelian Chad***

In the Sahelian belt, late-onset and erratic rainfall resulted in poor growing conditions for cereal crops and pasture in 2009, leading to a significant reduction in the cereal harvest (34 %) and very high livestock mortality. It has been estimated that the inadequate harvest affected at least 1,6 million people.

Annual rains in this region occur between June and September, with an average peak in the month of August. Different climatic models used are predicting normal to above normal rainfall for this period in 2010, which could create favourable climatic pre-conditions for a recovery from the past drought, provided restocking takes place in a timely manner.

The impact in Chad of the crisis in Libya affects more particularly the Sahel region where the majority of migrants originate from t. It is expected that the conjunction of new population influx in this extremely vulnerable area, the interruption of remittances flow and the perturbation of trade originally orientated towards Libya, will have a negative impact on the livelihood security of this area.

## **2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

- (1) Affected people/ potential beneficiaries

### ***In Eastern Chad***

The 255,000 Sudanese refugees hosted in 12 refugee camps are still dependent on outside inputs and assistance due to lack of access to land and economic opportunities, (particularly in the northern camps) and to the lack of basic services near the camps. The high population density and the risk of epidemics require close follow up, as well as the use and management of the water resource in camps whose water supply systems could be vulnerable to the effects of a drought. The camps have, by and large, entered a phase of care and maintenance.

The 171,000 IDPs living in 38 sites are still lacking livelihood opportunities and cannot return safely to their villages of origin. They, as well as vulnerable segments of the host communities, will require assistance in 2011. In areas where people are returning voluntarily (43,000 returnees estimated in 2010), a holistic approach taking into account the needs of IDPs, returnees and the host population should be adopted. This could ease the communities' reconciliation process and reduce conflicts linked to humanitarian

assistance. Needs based targeting is necessary in order to avoid possible disincentives to voluntary return.

Needs are particularly acute in the sectors of protection, food security and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, shelters and non-food items. Given the complex nature of the crisis and security constraints, there is also a need for humanitarian coordination and logistics.

### ***In Southern Chad***

The coverage of the humanitarian needs of 64,000 CAR refugees living in 11 camps along the southern border with CAR is fairly satisfactory, and refugees have relatively successfully been supported to reach self-sufficiency thanks to Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) programmes. The main gap remains the lack of basic services, notably health. Additional needs of relief and protection will emerge in case of new refugee influxes from CAR.

### ***In Sahelian Chad***

In 2010, an estimated 1,6 million people were affected by the drought and extremely high GAM rates ( $>20\%$ )<sup>2</sup> were reported. The humanitarian response to this food crisis saved lives and mitigated the impact on household economies and coping mechanisms. Even though normal and above-normal seasonal rains are predicted from July to September 2010<sup>3</sup>, it will take years for the affected families to recover.

The main needs are: food security in order to continue strengthening the people's resilience by protecting and reinforcing their livelihoods; nutrition; and health, including preparedness and response to epidemics. One of the main difficulties to respond to the 2009-2010 emergency was the lack of preparedness and of basic health and nutrition services in the affected areas.

### ***Needs of populations affected by the Libyan crisis***

The Libyan crisis affects two categories of people: Chadian migrants inside Libya who require assistance in the context of their evacuation and return; families of migrants (who were dependent on remittances), host families and vulnerable populations, notably in the Sahel region, who are heavily impacted by the socio-economic repercussions of the Libyan crisis, on livelihood and food security.

More specifically, several humanitarian needs are already identified:

- The existing evacuation process (under the responsibility of IOM) needs to be improved by putting in place additional means of transport (trucks, planes for extremely vulnerable people, etc.) and by setting up way stations on the journey from the main entry points to final destination;

---

<sup>2</sup> Data recorded by UNICEF in 2009 indicate potential for increase during 2010 hunger season: Barh-El-Gazal 29,3%, Batha 25,3%, Lac 19,9% and Kanem 19,4%.

<sup>3</sup> African Center of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)  
WWD/TCD/2011/03

- The humanitarian assistance at transit sites need also to be improved through the provision of sufficient food and water, distributions of NFIs, provision of health services and through the implementation of a systematic protection monitoring to document exactions and allow possible protection measures in Libya.
- Assistance to migrants for the final part of their journey and their immediate reintegration in their family (emergency cash support).
- Further support to livelihood operations in the Sahelian belt of Chad.

### 3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

#### (1) National / local response and involvement

The government's response to humanitarian needs is limited by its lack of capacity, together with numerous administrative and legal impediments and taxes. Notwithstanding these weaknesses, the government puts no political obstructions in the way of humanitarian assistance and, when requesting the withdrawal of MINURCAT, committed to ensuring the security of humanitarian actors and protecting the population.

Regarding the *Libyan crisis* specifically, the Chadian Government is contributing to the response at different level. It has provided notably: deployment of consular staff at various locations; two plane rotations from Egypt/Tunisia to Ndjamen; transport by truck from Southern Libya to Chad; tax exemptions for IOM flights; space for transit centres in Ndjamen; food assistance through the Ministry of Social Affairs.

With the continuing and increased influx, the authorities are now requesting the international humanitarian community to step up its efforts of assistance.

#### (2) International Humanitarian Response

Chad 2010 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) was originally of USD 451.2 million. At midyear review, 45% was financed but extra funding (USD 91.3 million) was requested to respond to the food and nutritional crisis in the Sahelian belt and to increase access to basic services in the East in sectors such as wash, nutrition, agriculture, and early recovery.

Whilst Chad cannot yet be considered a forgotten crisis, the focus it gets from the international humanitarian community is insufficient in terms of donors' attention, UN involvement and NGO presence. With the departure of MINURCAT and probable increased security problems, the situation in the East could easily slip from the agenda. As far as the Sahel food crisis is concerned, the response has been slow due to the absence of partners on the ground and late mobilisation by the UN, despite warnings by some donors (like DG ECHO or Department For International Development (DFID)) of the magnitude of the crisis. Although humanitarian coordination and mobilisation on both fronts is taking up, close follow up is required.

The main other humanitarian donors are the U.S with a total assistance programs in Chad of USD 147.2 million (Sahel: USD 26.1 million; East: USD 121.1 million), UK (2010/2011 forecast of EUR 4.9 million), France (EUR 3.2 million), Sweden (EUR 5.5 million in 2010).

As far as the response to the effects of the Libya crisis are concerned, the EU/DG ECHO has provided a considerable support to the evacuation process, delivered in two ways. First of all, by funding IOM's regional operation (currently standing at EUR 16 million) which covers, inter alia, Chad. The necessary measures will be taken to ensure complementarity between this funding (under the emergency decision ECHO/NF/BUD/2011/01000, and under the HIP for Libya) and any support provided under the present HIP. The second strand of response has been through the mobilisation of the Civil Protection and co-financing of air transport by the EU Member States of repatriation from Egypt and Tunisia to Chad.

### (3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity

Insecurity and access: The primary constraint is the widespread insecurity due to banditry which seriously undermines humanitarian presence. Incidents targeting humanitarian workers are occurring with disturbing frequency and have been steadily shrinking the humanitarian space. Increasing cases of banditry might force partners to reduce their field presence and to limit their operations to strictly life-saving operations with a lesser potential for LRRD. This reduction in presence and activity may decrease the quality and the monitoring of operations, whilst the cost will probably remain similar or even increase due to higher security expenditure.

Partners: In the East, overstretched humanitarian community facing scarcity of experienced staff and rapid turnover directly impacts their ability in terms of context analysis, security management and networking. In the Sahelian belt, the lack of partners present on the ground has been an obstacle to respond to the needs, but thanks to advocacy efforts, new partners should arrive in 2011. Regarding the Libyan crisis, IOM remains the main actor of this operation but some UN agencies and NGOs stepped in to respond to the increasing needs.

### (4) Envisaged DG ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions

DG ECHO intends to focus its response on providing multi sectoral assistance to respond to the needs of approximately 2,100,000 beneficiaries affected by different humanitarian crises in Chad; promoting coordination, emergency preparedness and response, and advocating for protection of humanitarian space and principles. The main guiding principles for intervention in the existing crises are the following<sup>4</sup>:

***In the East***, the priority will be to provide basic and life saving quality services (health, nutrition, food security, water and sanitation, shelters/Non Food Items (NFIs)) to vulnerable populations (refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations) whilst targeting "self-reliance" in the medium term whenever possible. A special attention should be given at mainstreaming protection, gender and HIV. Given the high vulnerability of some of the local population, addressing needs on the basis of vulnerability rather than simply status, and exploring opportunities for disaster risk reduction mainstreaming should be a guiding principle.

---

<sup>4</sup> See also the operational recommendations for Chad

***In the South***, a disengagement from humanitarian operations given the positive results of LRRD. Humanitarian assistance will be limited to providing basic emergency services in case of new refugee influx or to respond to cross border epidemics.

***In the Sahelian belt***, treatment of malnutrition and provision of accompanying measures to enhance food security and recovery of the drought affected people in the fields of nutrition, livelihoods and food security. Health and water and sanitation programmes could be introduced to complement the above when/if necessary. The response to the nutritional crisis will be conducted in accordance to the regional Sahel HIP 2011.

***In response to the Libyan crisis***, the priority will be to improve the humanitarian assistance provided to Chadian returnees at their arrival in Chad, to support their immediate reintegration in their places of origin and also the livelihood of already extremely vulnerable host families.

***At national level***, effective coordination will be paramount to implement quality operations in a principled, timely and cost effective way. DG ECHO will continue to promote humanitarian coordination, inclusive of NGOs, emergency preparedness and response, and to support partners in terms of access, by means of advocacy and support to logistics and transport.

#### **4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION**

***In the East***, LRRD prospects are limited due to insecurity and lack of government involvement. The European Union (EU) is one of the few development agencies supporting good governance and sustainable development in this region. Under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF, it allocated EUR 10 million to a stabilization program in order to finance early recovery in war torn areas in Eastern Chad. Through a series of actions (health, water, demining, infrastructures), the EU tried to restore conditions conducive to the voluntary and sustainable return of IDPs. It is currently planning to allocate another EUR 7 million under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF, to strengthen local development.

EU also provided a EUR 10 million contribution to the UN through the Instrument for Stability (IfS) in order to facilitate the creation and deployment of a specific police unit, the Détachement Intégré de Sécurité (DIS) to protect the Darfuri refugee population in the camps as well as Internal Displaced persons in Eastern Chad. This support to DIS will continue through the 10th EDF.

***In the South***, two EU funded LRRD projects are being implemented: In 2008, the EU started a LRRD program (EUR 4 million funded under 9<sup>th</sup> EDF) to implement actions in the field of food security, health, water and sanitation, and education to the Central African refugees and host population in Maro, Grande Sido (Yaroungou camp). In 2009, the EU mobilized EUR 4.4 million under the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) to launch a similar program in the field of food security, health and education in Gore area (camp of Gondje, Amboko, and Dossey). These 2 programs will last until 2012. A new FSTP including Chad is under preparation and should be launched for 2011 – 2013.

***In the sahelian belt***, a livestock project entitled "Action Bétail" (EUR 3 million funded under the B envelop of the 10th EDF) will be launched for 2011-2013, aiming to improve livestock dependant population's resilience, to restore livelihoods after 2010 food crisis, and to increase their capacity to survive to recurrent dry seasons.

## 5. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2011/01000 and the general conditions of the Partnership Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

### (1) Contacts<sup>5</sup>

Operational Unit in charge : ECHO/B2

#### **Contact persons at HQ level**

Christophe Pateron	Desk Officer	<a href="mailto:christophe.pateron@ec.europa.eu">christophe.pateron@ec.europa.eu</a>
--------------------	--------------	--

#### **Contacts in the field**

Jane Lewis	Technical Assistant	<a href="mailto:jane.lewis@echofield.eu">jane.lewis@echofield.eu</a>
Mira Gratier	Technical Assistant	<a href="mailto:mira.gratier@echofield.eu">mira.gratier@echofield.eu</a>

### (2) Financial info

Indicative Allocation for Chad (excluding Sahel HIP): EUR 29.8 million<sup>(\*)</sup>

Man-made crises: Hum. Aid: EUR 19,046,437 Food Assistance: EUR 7,053,563

Transport/Logistic: Hum. Aid: EUR 3,700,000 Food Assistance: EUR /

Total: Hum. Aid: EUR 22,746,437 Food Assistance: EUR 7,053,563

(\*) Operations in the Sahelian belt will be covered within the Sahel HIP 2011, which has an indicative global allocation of EUR 45 million.

### (3) Proposal Assessment

#### **Assessment round 1 (East and South)**

- Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: Interested partners are invited to submit letters of intention for all interventions as described in section 3.4 of this HIP.
- Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 19.8 million
- Potential partners: All ECHO Partners
- Information to be provided: Intention Letter<sup>6</sup> (max 5 pages, Free format or based on the Single form format) including at least: area intervention, sector, duration,

<sup>5</sup> All intention letters and Single Forms received should also be sent to [ECHO-CENTRAL-MAILBOX@ec.europa.eu](mailto:ECHO-CENTRAL-MAILBOX@ec.europa.eu).



beneficiaries, context/needs assessment, proposed response (results, activities presented in the form of a logical framework), estimated costs, requested contribution, contact details.

- Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information by 10/12/2010.<sup>7</sup>
- Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2011.<sup>8</sup>
- The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, knowledge of the country / region, relevance of intervention sectors, and quality of the intervention logic in relation to the HIP and to the operational recommendations.

### **Assessment round 2 (needs resulting from the Libyan crisis)**

- Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: Response to the needs resulting from the Libya crisis.
- Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 10 million.
- Potential partners: Partners active in Chad willing to respond to this crisis.
- Information to be provided: Single Form (new proposals) or modification requests for on-going operations.
- Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information from 01/05/11 onwards.
- Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2011 .<sup>9</sup>
- The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, knowledge of the country / region, relevance of

---

<sup>6</sup> In case intention letters are requested an initial analysis will be done on the basis of the information received, Single Forms and other sources, such as humanitarian programmes and appeals (CAPs or CHAPs). For the retained intention letters, partners will be requested to submit a Single Form, which will be the subject of a more detailed assessment. Only accepted Single Forms can lead to the signature of an agreement.

<sup>7</sup> The Commission reserves the right to consider intention letters/ Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received intention letters / Single Forms.

<sup>8</sup> The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

<sup>9</sup> The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

intervention sectors, and quality of the intervention logic in relation to the HIP and to the operational recommendations.