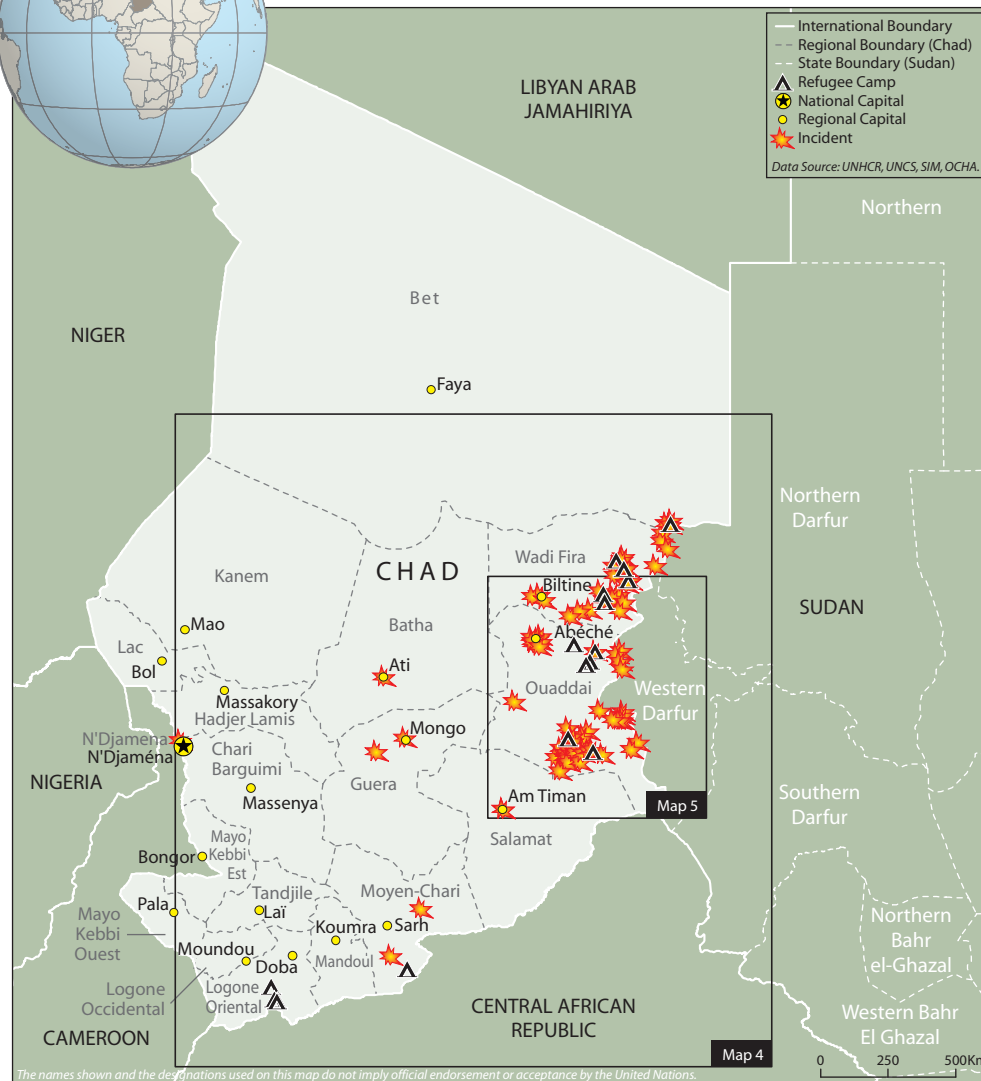




# CHAD: Humanitarian Profile - 2006/2007



**Map 1. Security Incidents (Dec 2005 - Jan 2007)**

In 2006, the security situation has sharply deteriorated in eastern Chad. Clashes between Chadian security forces and chadian rebels, incursions of janjaweed militias and armed groups from Sudan, attacks on villages and killing targeting of civilian population, banditry and attacks on humanitarian organisations have all increased. The deteriorating security environment has resulted in limited and sporadic

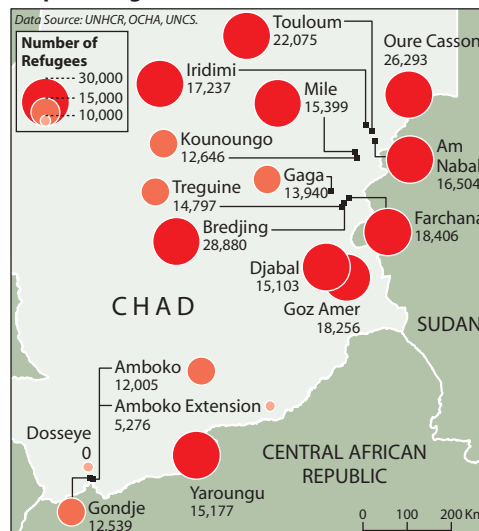
access thereby hampering humanitarian operations in affected areas. Tension also continued to mount over Chad's accusation of Sudan of arming and financing rebels in the East, which resulted in the temporary suspension of diplomatic relations between Sudan and Chad (CAP 2007).

**Map 2. Terrain and Climate**



The dry lands of much of eastern Chad are not conducive to provide sustainable solutions for refugees through subsistence agriculture. The scarcity of firewood and water is the biggest challenge. In the north of the eastern area, consumption of deadwood exceeds the present natural resources. In the south, the main self-reliance activities for refugees relate to the agricultural sector and small commerce.

**Map 4. Refugees (as of Oct 2006)**



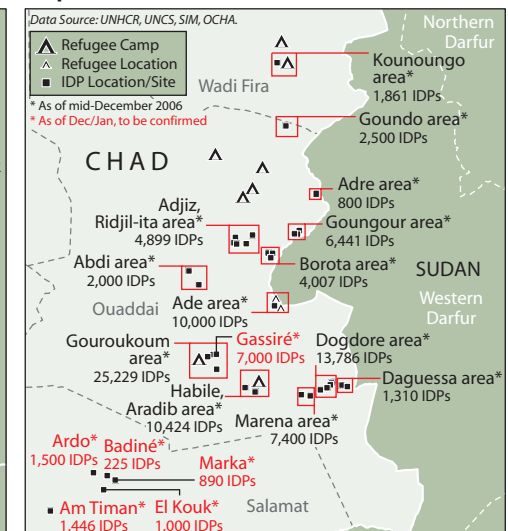
About 220,000 refugees are hosted in 12 camps along Chad's eastern border with Sudan, while an additional 10,000 are living with host communities. The continuous presence of refugees in eastern Chad coupled with increased displacements of chadian population is source of increased tensions between communities. Chad hosts 47,500 Central African refugees on its border with Central African Republic.

**Map 3. Refugee Trends**



The country is host to a large refugee population comprising Sudanese refugees that fled the Darfur war since 2003, and refugees that fled insecurity from northern Central African Republic and crossed over into southern Chad. In 2007, given the increased level of insecurity in Darfur and eastern CAR, the return of refugees is hardly expected. Instead, inflows of new refugees are expected.

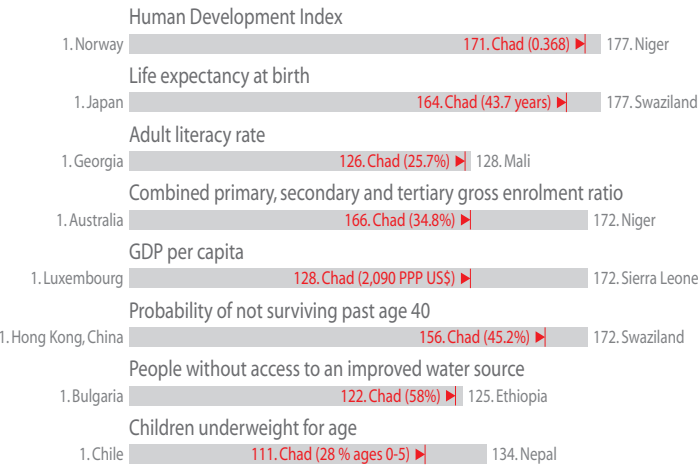
**Map 5. IDP Presence (as of Jan 2007)**



Escalation of violence in eastern Chad has resulted in the displacement of an estimated 100,000 Chadian, the majority of whom are women and children. IDPs remain in insecure border areas where humanitarian access is limited. The Chadian government and humanitarian organisations have agreed to avoid setting up 'camps' for the IDPs, so as not to create a pull-factor. IDPs are assisted through community based programs as circumstances allowed (CAP 2007).

# CHAD: Statistics

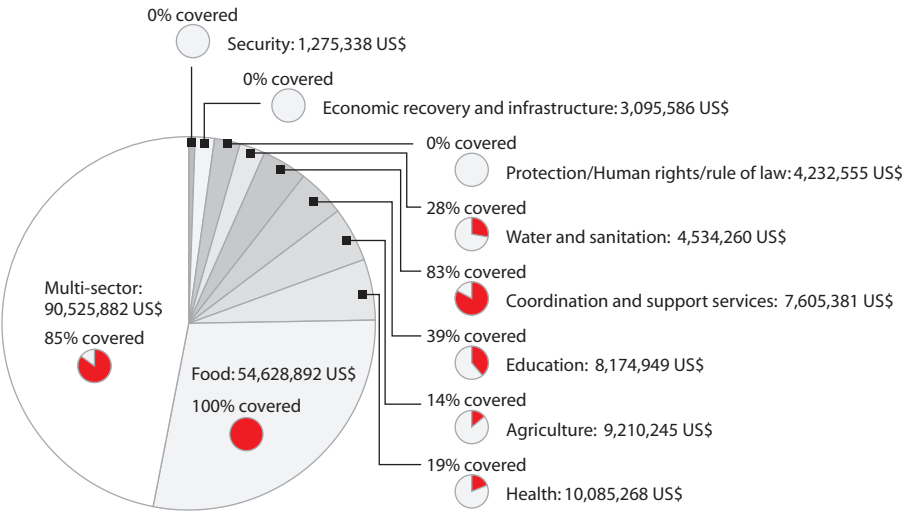
## Chad in comparison with the world - Ranking (UNDP)



Chad is rated 171 out of 177 according to UNDP's 2006 Human Development Report and thereby considered one of the poorest countries in the world, where an estimated 80% of its population lives on less than \$1 a day.

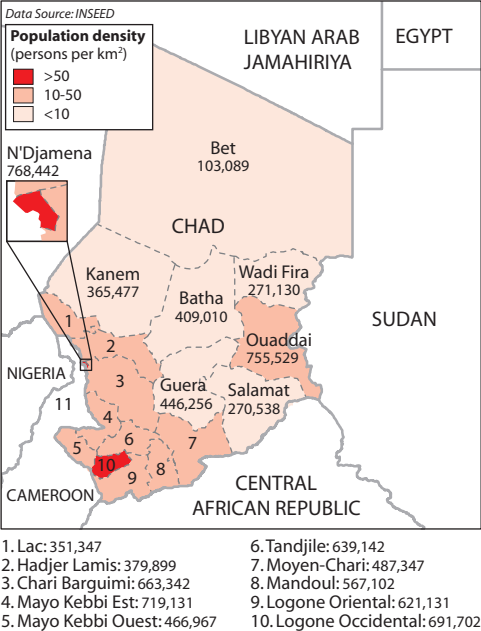
## Consolidated Appeal: Chad 2006 (revised requirements in US\$)

Total: 193 million US\$



The revised 2006 Consolidated Appeal for Chad was 80% funded by December 2006, however, most of the funding received has been for food (100% funded) and multi-sector assistance to refugees, leaving other sectors severely under funded.

**Population in 2006** (projection from 1993 census)  
Total: 9 million, growth rate: 2.5%  
Ethnic groups: 200 district groups (CIA factbook)



## 2006

**13 Apr:** Government forces fight off rebels and brings the situation under control. 100 dead and 200 wounded.

**14 Apr:** Deby breaks diplomatic relations with Sudan, alleging support of armed groups in Chad and closes the border with Sudan.

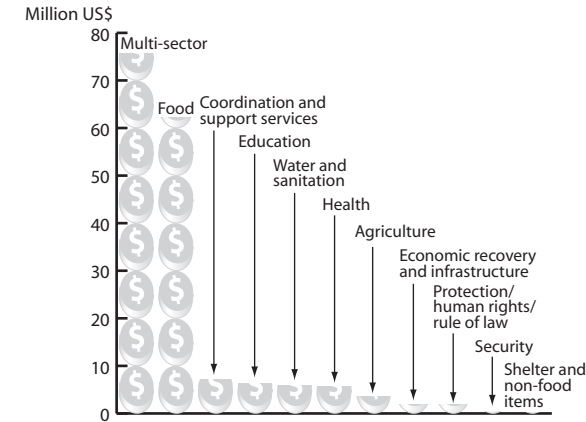
**3 May:** Presidential elections held. Opposition parties boycott the poll, which Deby wins.

**Nov - Dec:** Following intensification of fighting between chadian armed forces and chadian rebel groups in Abeche, Iriba and Guereda regions, humanitarian organisations evacuate non-essential staff from eastern Chad, where UN security phase IV is implemented. In refugee camps, basic services continue to be provided by trained refugees. Interethnic clashes in the area south of Abeche result in at least 360 casualties and an additional 50,000 chadians being displaced.



## Consolidated Appeal: Chad 2007 (original requirements in US\$)

Total: 170 million US\$



- 2004:** More than 100,000 refugees arrive in eastern Chad, fleeing violence in Sudan's Darfur region. Fighting spills over the border.
- 2003:** Chad begins to export oil from large reserves in the south.
- 1996:** Deby wins Chad's first multi-party elections.
- 1990:** Habre is overthrown by Idriss Deby, also from a rebel base in Darfur.
- 1982:** Hissan Habre takes power from a rebel base in Darfur.
- 1979:** Libyan-backed Muslim northerner Goukouni Oueddei takes power in a coalition government.
- 1975:** Another Christian southerner, Felix Malloum, takes power after Tombalbaye is killed in a coup.
- 1963:** Political parties are banned, triggering an Islamic insurgency in the north under Froinat, the Chadian National Liberation Front.
- 1960:** Chad gains independence from France. Francois Tombalbaye, a Christian southerner, becomes president.