

## CONTEXT

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- Persistent insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin—an area comprising portions of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria—continues to generate significant population displacement in Chad’s Lac Province, where more than 381,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were sheltering as of October 31, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Chad also hosts nearly 577,000 refugees, the vast majority of whom have fled conflict in neighboring Sudan and the Central African Republic in recent years.



- The convergence of several factors—including insecurity and subsequent displacement, food insecurity, natural disasters, and socioeconomic challenges—continues to worsen humanitarian conditions in Chad. An estimated 6.1 million people in the country—more than 35 percent of the total population—will require humanitarian assistance during 2022, according to the UN. As of July, humanitarian access remained limited in Chad’s border areas between Nigeria and Niger, and the eastern, Lac, and southern provinces due to armed group activity and related movement restrictions, the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) report.
- Chad remains highly vulnerable to climatic shocks such as flooding and drought, which have damaged livelihoods, decreased agricultural production, and led to population displacement in recent years. From late July to October, torrential rainfall and subsequent flooding across 18 of Chad’s 23 provinces had affected more than one million people and damaged or destroyed nearly 1.2 million acres of farmland as of mid-October, according to the UN. Meanwhile, approximately 88 percent of Chad’s population relies on agriculture to meet basic food needs, ACAPS reports.
- An estimated 2.1 million people across Chad required emergency food assistance and critical nutrition support to combat malnutrition during the June-to-August lean season when food is most scarce, representing a more than 21 percent increase compared to the same period in 2021, according to a March Cadre Harmonisé analysis. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) attributes worsening humanitarian conditions to climatic shocks, high global food and fuel prices, as well as prolonged insecurity and related displacement, which have exacerbated food needs by disrupting livelihoods and limiting household purchasing power. In response, the Government of Chad declared a state of food and nutrition emergency on June 1, according to UNICEF.

## ASSISTANCE

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- Since 2014, USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) has provided emergency humanitarian assistance in Chad—primarily focused on Lac—as part of its response efforts in the greater Lake Chad Basin

region. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, USAID/BHA, in partnership with UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), provided multi-sector emergency support for IDPs and host communities, as well as emergency food and nutrition assistance to refugees and other vulnerable populations throughout Chad, with the goal of meeting immediate needs while developing long-term resilience.

- In partnership with the UN World Food Program (WFP) and NGO partner ACTED, USAID/BHA provided approximately \$54.9 million in FY 2022 funds for food assistance in Chad. USAID/BHA emergency food assistance programming—which aims to reach nearly 1.8 million people nationwide with FY 2022 funding—includes the provision of food vouchers and cash transfers for food, as well as in-kind food assistance. USAID/BHA also provides nutrition assistance, including malnutrition screening and treatment for children, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable populations.
- Since July, USAID/BHA NGO partner the International Rescue Committee has provided integrated, multi-sector assistance to support the economic recovery and protection of IDPs and host community members—primarily women and girls—in Lac’s Fouli and Kaya departments. The protection activities aim to expand access to gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and case management services, as well as improve referral pathways for legal and psychosocial support services for GBV survivors. The NGO also works with community leaders, humanitarian actors, and local authorities to support advocacy efforts and promote the delivery of protection services in Lac.
- USAID/BHA has supported partners of the Chad Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to flexibly respond to the multi-sector needs of people displaced by conflict in Lac’s Fouli, Kaya, and Mamdi departments since 2019. The RRM addresses IDP needs through food; humanitarian coordination, information management and assessments; protection; and shelter assistance. During August, RRM partners distributed critical relief commodities—including hygiene and kitchen supplies—to nearly 7,800 IDPs in Kaya and constructed nearly 70 emergency shelters for displaced populations. Additionally, with USAID/BHA support, relief actors reached nearly 400 people with awareness-raising messaging on psychosocial wellbeing and the prevention of GBV during August alone.
- Following widespread floods beginning in July, USAID/BHA supported one NGO partner to deliver emergency relief commodities, including cooking utensils, mosquito nets, and shelter and WASH supplies, to flood-affected communities in Logone Occidental Region. USAID/BHA provided additional funding in FY 2023 to support three partners in the capital of N’Djamena and Lac Province to deliver safe drinking water, emergency food assistance, mental health services, and shelter support, as well as WASH assistance.



USAID/BHA continues to strengthen access to health and nutrition services in Lac, including operating this health center that supports IDPs and host communities. Photo Credit: Alliance for International Medical Action

USAID/BHA Funding in Chad <sup>1</sup>			
	Emergency <sup>2</sup>	ER4	TOTAL
FY 2022	\$73,598,436	-	\$73,598,436
FY 2023	\$16,500,000	-	\$16,500,000

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of December 16, 2022. Totals include estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

<sup>2</sup> Includes funding for programs that integrate ER4 activities with emergency response.