

Chad: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of Jun 2009)



The humanitarian crisis in Chad is due to a combination of increased political and ethnic instability in the country, a degradation of the security situation in Sudan's Darfur region, and persistent insecurity in the Central African Republic (CAR).¹

Displacement²

Chad hosts some **342,000** refugees of whom 268,000 are Sudanese and nearly 74,000 are from the Central African Republic.

In addition, there are about 166,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 38 IDP sites in eastern Chad who fled their villages following attacks by armed militias, Chadian rebels or inter-ethnic violence.

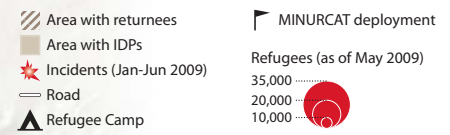
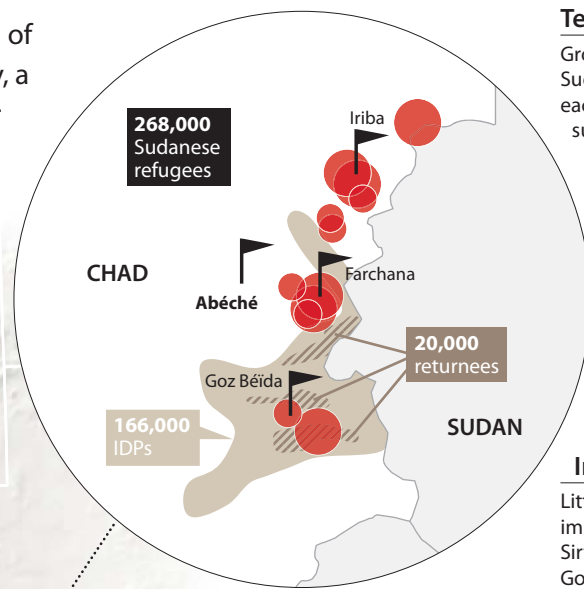
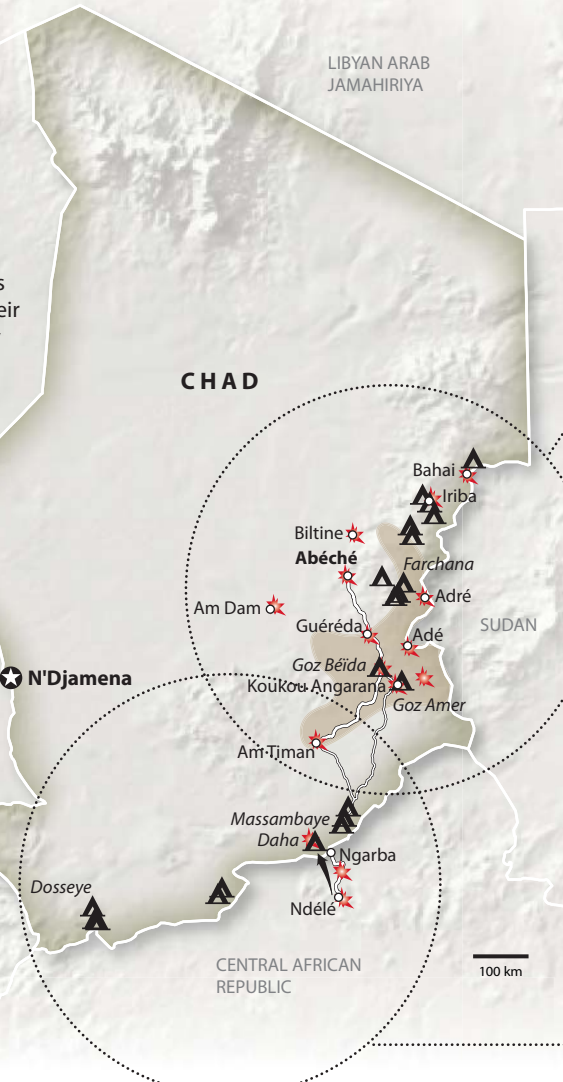
Since 2008, some 20,000 IDPs have returned to their villages of origin.

342,000 refugees

268,000 Sudanese
74,000 CAR

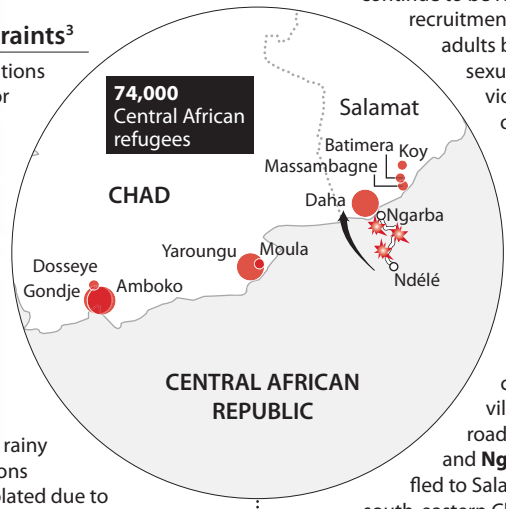
166,000 IDPs

20,000 returnees



Logistical constraints³

Humanitarian operations are hindered by poor road conditions. As an example, at least three days are necessary for convoys to reach south-eastern Chad, located about 1,000 km south of the humanitarian agencies' hub of **Abéché**. During the May-Oct rainy season, many locations become virtually isolated due to impassible roads, making humanitarian access difficult.



Tensions with Sudan

Growing tensions between Chad and Sudan as both Governments accuse each other of harbouring and supporting the other's armed opposition groups.²

The slow implementation of the Dakar agreement of 13 Mar 2008, and despite the recent signing of Doha Peace agreement on 3 May 2009, a climate of insecurity and instability persists, leading to the periodic evacuation of aid workers which reduces essential humanitarian services to affected populations.²

Internal conflict

Little progress towards the implementation of the 25 Oct 2007 Sirte agreement by which the Chadian Government and the main armed opposition groups agreed to respect the Constitution, cease fighting and grant amnesty to rebel groups.⁵

Violations of human rights and international humanitarian law continue to be reported, including recruitment of children and adults by armed groups, sexual and gender-based violence, militarisation of refugee camps/IDP sites and attacks on humanitarian staff, their compounds and assets.²

Spillover from CAR conflict

Some **18,000** civilians from villages along the road between **Ndelé** and **Ngarba** in CAR have fled to Salamat region in south-eastern Chad since Dec 2008 to escape attacks and fighting between CAR Government forces and rebel groups.³

United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)
Secures and protects civilians, promotes human rights and the rule of law and supports regional peace in Chad and the Central African Rep.⁴
2,325 peacekeepers deployed; 5,200 troops expected by the end of 2009.²

Disclaimer:
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on all maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 25 Jun 2009
Base map sources: UNCS, OCHA.
Data sources: UNHCR (refugees, IDPs), UNDSS (incidents), UNCS (MINURCAT deployments)

References:
¹IASC. *Chad Consolidated Appeal* 2009. 14 Jan 2009.
²IASC. *Chad Consolidated Appeal 2009 - Mid-Year Review*. Jun 2009.
³UNHCR. *Spreading conflict in Central African Republic forces civilians into Chad*. 27 Mar 2009.
⁴MINURCAT. *MINURCAT website* [http://minurcat.unmissions.org/]. Accessed Jun 2009.
⁵UN. *Security Council SC/9360*. 16 Jun 2008.

