Each year, Sida conducts a humanitarian allocation exercise in which a large part of its humanitarian budget is allocated to emergencies worldwide. The allocation and subsequent disbursement of funds takes place in the beginning of the year to ensure predictability for humanitarian organizations and to allow for best possible operational planning. In an effort to truly adhere to the humanitarian principles, Sida’s humanitarian assistance is grounded in the four humanitarian principles, and in particular impartiality, with its compelling urge to ensure that humanitarian action is carried out based on “needs alone”, giving priority to the “most urgent cases of distress”. Therefore, Sida’s allocation methodology is grounded in several objective indicators such as; the scale of humanitarian needs (number of people in need), the severity of humanitarian needs (including food insecurity/IPC levels), the number of people targeted for the humanitarian response, the financial coverage of the respective humanitarian appeal, national capacities to respond and underlying risks, as well as distinct indicators related to forgotten crises. Sida also strongly supports the humanitarian coordination structures. Besides this initial allocation, another part of the humanitarian budget is set aside as an emergency reserve for sudden onset emergencies and deteriorating humanitarian situations. This reserve allows Sida to quickly allocate funding to any humanitarian situation throughout the year, including additional funding to Chad.

For 2019, Chad is allocated an initial 48 MSEK. Close monitoring and analysis of the situation in Chad will continue throughout the year and will inform possible decisions on additional funding.

1. CRISIS OVERVIEW

1.1. Type of crisis

Conflict

- **Background/Underlying cause:** The current armed conflicts that affect Chad are the Boko Haram/IS West Africa conflict that affects predominantly the Lac District; the CAR conflict affecting the south; the Darfur conflict and refugees in eastern Chad and also the instability in Libya that has spill-over effects in Chad. Despite being landlocked between countries with a high degree of instability, Chad remains politically a stable country, but with a low degree of decentralisation and democratic governance. Still ranking among the lowest in human development index, economic growth due to oil revenues have contributed to a significant degree of development and investments in infrastructure and services in recent years. State investment in security (defence) is also significant. Chad is a secular state with large Christian and Muslim populations. Urbanisation is rapid and depends both on development plans and in the form of unofficial settlements. Since colonial borders do not reflect ethnicity and language nor mobility-patterns such as seasonal transhumance movement in the region, cross-border issues are further complicated.

- **Main stakeholders in the conflict:** The conflicts in neighbouring countries each have their own dynamics and reasons but affecting Chad not only through refugees, but also politically. The president of Chad, Idriss Déby, has been active in peace negotiations on crises in neighbouring countries, as well as keeping close relations to France and USA. Chadian troops have intervened in the G5-country joint military operation to resolve the insurgency situation in Northern Nigeria. The deficits in democratic governance and decentralisation are threats to inner stability and the current calm may change rapidly.

- **Cross border implications:** Borders to Chad are in general open and the possibility to seek refuge in Chad is easy to those who are in need of protection. The border between Chad and Nigeria has been partially closed for trade and the southern border to CAR has also been closed in some occasions. This has affected trade in a negative way and aggravated poverty for farmers and pastoralists. A three-party agreement has been signed between Chad, Sudan and UNHCR on safe voluntary assisted returns of Chadian refugees in Sudan and Sudanese refugees in Chad. Progress on the returns from Chad to Sudan is slow.
- **Trends**: The general trend in Chad is that the economic growth will continue, and the security will remain stable, despite internal challenges and conflicts in neighbouring countries. The stable situation calls for a gradual handover from humanitarian to development actors including national NGOs and the state. Central and down to county and district level authorities are now starting to get to the point where they may pursue their own development goals. The local integration of refugees is a key topic for the humanitarian and development nexus agenda for those refugees who don’t want to or can’t return to their country of origin.

**Natural disaster**

- **Nature of disaster**: The agricultural season 2017 gave a poor yield and affected food security negatively in 2018. The SAM levels also reached crisis in mid-2018. The Sahel region and Chad in particular has a climate and topography that is sensitive to seasonal drought and floods resulting in food insecurity. The natural variation from year to year is exacerbated by climate change and desertification. Population increase also drives the need for increase of food production. Indications for 2018 are that it will be a good year when it comes to agricultural production in most of the country. Over 85% of rural populations live below the poverty line. Chad ranks among the least developed countries in the world on the human development index (HDI).

- **Frequency**: Chad suffers from a chronic crisis with a cyclical pattern where the harvest is largely relying on the rains that fall in the rainy season (June to September), with longer rainy period in the south of the country and gradually reaching to total dryness in the north where rain doesn’t fall at all.

- **Resilience and coping mechanisms**: Traditionally there are resilience and risk management systems and coping mechanisms among the Sahel people. Seasonal and yearly variations have been dealt with through transhumance migrations and access to multiple sites for agricultural crops in different areas to alternate between. The role of the extended family and ethnic groups is also a way to cope, where resources are distributed among members of the extended family that live in another area of the country or abroad. Due to population increase and degradation of the environment (desertification), low usage of irrigation and closure of borders, the traditional coping mechanisms are not enough to deal with the chronic crisis. Since the financial resources on household level are weak, there may be severely malnourished children and adults, despite that food is readily available on the market.

1.2. **Geographical areas and affected population**

- The Lake Chad district in Western Chad emerges as severe crisis within the greater Sahel crisis and is connected to a similar situation in the Diffa region of Niger, northern Cameroon and Borno-state in Nigeria. Food insecurity affects the whole country but is most pronounced in the dryer parts of the country (northern and eastern part of the country) and parts of the country that are affected by conflict in the neighbouring country (Nigeria and CAR). The refugee crisis is mostly affecting border areas in the south, east and Lake Chad region.

- The most vulnerable groups including women and men, girls and boys who lack social safety nets such as assets, family/extended family and/or transferrable skills are the most sensitive both regarding the refugee and the food insecurity crises. Among mobile populations the most vulnerable are IDPs who are the least catered to when it comes to both protection and basic humanitarian needs. Also host communities are strained of resources as IDPs sometimes settle in informal settlements close to existing communities.

- The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is estimated at 4.1 million persons. The number of people who will be reached is estimated to a modest 1.7 million. Focus areas of the response plan is the Lac district and the south. A multisectoral approach is the most common approach by most humanitarian agencies and organisations.
1.3. Critical assumptions, risks and threats

- Chad is a fragile state and there is always a risk of spill-over from conflicts in neighbouring countries. The food insecurity is revised on a yearly basis as each year’s crop affects the next year’s lean period. As most farmers are subsistence farmers, a drought for a year may lead to low or no crop at all for consumption the next year. Chad is also one of the least democratic states in the world, so despite the last few years’ stability, civil unrest is possible. As for financial risks, Chad receives the score of 20, on a scale where 100 equals freedom from corruption, according to Transparency International. Hence the public sector in Chad, compared to other countries, can be said to be characterised by a high level of corruption. Humanitarian access has improved because the security situation has improved in the entire country. Also, better and developed infrastructure makes transport and access easier. Nevertheless, humanitarian flights are still the only effective way to reach refugee populations both in the east and in the Lake Chad district. The IDP situation in the Lake Chad district has a risk of conflicts between IDPs and host communities. Surge of terrorist attacks is an increased risk both in cities and in refugee camps. Slow humanitarian response and unevenly distributed support adds to the risk of conflict and hostilities between communities.

- The risks for humanitarian operations is mainly a deterioration of the security situation that affects access. Lack of funding and a low degree of involvement of development actors and institutions as well as a lack of state involvement in development is a risk that may cement poverty driven vulnerability and consequent humanitarian needs.

1.4. Strategic objectives and priorities of the Humanitarian Response Plan

- Food insecurity has been the major driver for increased humanitarian needs in 2018 and for the response plan 2019. The favourable rains in 2018 will hopefully reduce the number of people in need for the lean season 2019. The response plan is Targeting those populations with most humanitarian needs including refugees and IDPs. High levels of malnutrition have been recorded and the humanitarian community responding to. The humanitarian needs in Chad are largely depending on the lack of development and distribution of wealth. Only development investments may reduce these vulnerabilities. Sida has supported an AAP pilot in Chad in 2018. Chad also has a HCT protection strategy.

2. IN COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN CAPACITIES

2.1. National and local capacities and constraints

- Government: Despite the willingness to receive refugees, the desire to let refugees settle and integrate has previously been low. A change has, however, occurred and the new politics of Chad is social and economic integration of refugees, but without the possibility of obtaining Chadian citizenship.

- Civil Society: Chadian civil society is not particularly well developed or organised. The traditional sultanate and other traditional structures to regulate issues around ownership of land and resolution of interpersonal conflicts is in place, but there are very few NGOs, in the sense of democratically organised member organizations or foundations with a board of directors, established in the country.

- Community and household level: Household capacity to cope with development and crisis related needs are based on a community and extended family model and the state is of low significance to many people as basic social services are weak. Schools and health clinics exist but are often not functional outside of urban centres if there is no international support linked to the service. International migration is an option for some, especially for the Darfur refugees.

2.2. International operational capacities and constraints

- Leadership and Coordination: The humanitarian response mechanisms are coordinated through the humanitarian country team (HCT). OCHA is present both in the capital N'Djamena and in the field, and clusters as well as sub-clusters are active centrally and in field level. At field level, government
structures are present, and in some cases, lead the sub-national clusters. Sweden doesn’t have an embassy or bilateral cooperation with Chad.

- **Humanitarian Agencies**: UN agencies with direct support from Sida have a well-functioning system of using and reporting on Sida contributions. Since there are no commercial domestic carriers operating in Chad, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), and Airserv humanitarian flight services will continue to be an important function. INGOs are very strong in Chad and have a presence in cluster coordination and in Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and HRP elaboration.

- **Implementing partners**: Chadian civil society is weak, and the outlook of living up to the Grand Bargain (GB) localisation agenda goal of 25% of humanitarian resources to local actors will be difficult to reach. AAP (Accountability to Affected Population) is high on the HCT agenda and Sida is supporting Chad in further improving the achievement of this GB goal.

- **Development actors**: Very few countries have bilateral development agreements with Chad. The largest development donors are France, USA and EU (DG-DEVCO). Chad is a pilot country for the nexus approach for DG-ECHO/DEVCO.

2.3. **International and regional assistance**

- In 2018 the largest humanitarian donors have been the US, ECHO and Sweden. The HRP was funded at 47% in the beginning of December 2018.

2.4. **Access situation**

- There seem to be few constraints regarding willingness to grant humanitarian access and space to work for international organizations. Security has improved, and humanitarian travel can be done without armed escorts all over the country. UNHAS flies to 19 destinations in Chad. A new airline, Tchadia, has been established with the help of Ethiopian Airlines. This could become an alleviation of the demand for UNHAS flights on certain domestic destinations.

3. **SIDA’S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN**

3.1. **The role of Sida**

- **Earlier assistance and results**: Sida has supported humanitarian response in Chad for many years. The response has shifted according to changing needs due to climate variations and conflicts in neighbouring countries. Dialogue with partners on priorities based on observations from field visits has shown to be an efficient way of making use of Sida’s flexibility and to help partners focus on efficiency and innovation. CERF funding was approved for the CAR refugee crisis and for the food security crisis in 2018.

- **Lessons learnt**: Chad is a country that receives little media and political attention and is affected by several forgotten or in the process of becoming forgotten crisis. Even the attention for the Lake Chad Basin Crisis is diminishing. The protracted refugee crisis due to conflicts in Sudan (Darfur refugees) and CAR (refugees) attracts less and less donor funding. When a new crisis occurs resources often need to be mobilized by shifting funding from protracted crisis response to the emerging situations in the country. This puts an emphasis on the necessity to work with durable solutions and exit strategies in refugee, returnee and IDP crisis as humanitarian funding is not increasing to match the increase in needs.

3.2. **Response Priorities 2019**

- **Humanitarian Focus**: The focus for 2019 will be a continuation of the reorientation of resources to respond to the acute crisis in the Lake Chad. Continued support to the refugee crisis in the south and the east and particularly to be supportive of the process of social and economic integration of refugees will be continued. Food security will focus on infant malnutrition and response in the Lake Chad district. Coordination and access continue to be a priority as well as humanitarian access. Recovery
and durable solutions will be given continuous attention. All Sida funded interventions must include gender integration and environmental consequence descriptions leading towards conservation of nature and plans for effective use of resources included in the proposals. Conflict analysis and a “do no harm” analysis is also required.

3.3. **Partners**

- **WFP/UNHAS:** WFP/UNHAS will be supported with unearmarked funds to operate humanitarian flights for humanitarian staff to intervention areas in the country.

- **OCHA:** Support to OCHA with unearmarked funds for humanitarian coordination in the capital and in the field on sub regional level.

- **ICRC:** Support to ICRC in Chad is through unearmarked funding in the fields of protection and IHL surveillance. Prison visits is an integral part of the country programme and seen as very important work to monitor the situation of persons returning from serving or having been kept as captives of the Boko Haram. The main priorities in 2019 include to continue to help vulnerable people, particularly those affected by the Lake Chad conflict, to cope or to build their resilience to the effects of the conflict; and to continue to provide family links services to dispersed families, with a focus on reuniting particularly vulnerable people, such as minors, with their families or relatives.

- **AAH:** This year AAH will enter into a programme-based approach in Chad. The overall objective of the AAH programme in Chad is to improve the living conditions and reducing the vulnerability of displaced and returned populations in the Lac region. The programme is multi-sectoral and aims to improve access to water, hygiene, sanitation and nutrition services. The intervention aims at displaced people and refugees in the LAC district, more specifically in the Liwa area, but also in the south and eastern Chad. AAH is one of few INGOs active in the several intervention areas, and its response is crucial to meet humanitarian needs.

- **IRC:** IRC is funded for a health and economic wellbeing project in the Lac region, IRC will target 11,553 beneficiaries. The project has been visited on two occasions and has high quality and relevance to IDP populations, particularly in access to health, including SRH. A closer coordination and a start of a hand-over process to local authorities is desired.

- **UNICEF:** In 2019, unearmarked funding to UNICEF’s HAC is assessed by Sida to answer to the multisectoral humanitarian needs in the whole of Chad including in the LAC area and the South responding to CAR refugees.

- **UNHCR:** Unearmarked support to the country office but assisted voluntary returns of Sudanese refugees will be particularly monitored, as well as durable solutions for CAR refugees in the south.

### Sida’s HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE to Chad in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended partner for Sida support</th>
<th>Sector/focus of work (incl. cross sectoral/multipurpose programming) and response modalities (e.g. in-kind, services, CVP or a mix)</th>
<th>Proposed amount (SEK)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAH</td>
<td>Programme based approach</td>
<td>9 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>Support to country programme</td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>Project support in LAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Budget support to HAC</td>
<td>8 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Budget support</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP/UNHAS</td>
<td>Access/Logistics</td>
<td>4 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Budget support to country operation</td>
<td>8 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>48 000 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4. **Strategic funding in protracted crises**
Oxfam: Oxfam was added as a partner in 2017. The continuation of its WASH and multisector intervention in the LAC district, targeting people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in north-eastern Nigeria is suggested as a three-year funding on grounds of protracted crisis and phase out of the intervention. In 2019 activities are even further reoriented towards durable solutions and 5 MSEK is contributed for 2019.

FAO: The project supported is a three-year durable solutions project where 2019 is the third year with a contribution of 6 MSEK (same amount as previous year). Target areas are the south and the Lac-provinces.

3.5. **Synergies with long-term development assistance**

- Sweden has no bilateral development cooperation with Chad. Some global thematic or regional Africa development cooperation strategies include Chad. The new Sahel regional initiative may include Chad. The humanitarian-development nexus dialogue is held with ECHO/DEVCO where Chad is a pilot country for the European Union on bridging the gap between development and humanitarian support.