



CHAD

CONSOLIDATED HUMANITARIAN APPEALS PROCESS 2010

BACKGROUND

Chad's post-independence history has been marked by instability and violence, stemming mostly from tension between the mainly Arab-Muslim north and the predominantly Christian and animist south. Since 2003, Chad has sheltered nearly 280,000 Sudanese refugees in the east and 73,000 Central African refugees in the south, and internal conflicts have caused the displacement of 168,000 Chadians. In spite of UN Security Council Resolution 1778 (September 2007) authorizing the creation of a peace-keeping mission in eastern Chad and north-eastern CAR, large-scale refugee returns to unstable Darfur and CAR in 2010 appear very unlikely.

Though health care services are provided to the camps by a number of NGOs, medical coverage in the refugees and IDP areas remains below 40 per cent. Reproductive health indicators are particularly worrisome, with high rates of maternal and neonatal death, as well as obstetric fistula, especially in the eastern part of the country. Family planning is practiced by only two percent of women of reproductive age. Traditional practices and beliefs perpetuate widespread female genital mutilation/cutting and misinformation about how sexually transmitted infections (STI), including HIV, are transmitted. Sexual violence is also believed to be widespread but remains under-reported.

UNFPA AREAS OF CONCERN AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS FOR 2010

INTERVENTION AREAS	AMOUNT REQUESTED
Sexual and Reproductive Health	US \$ 800,000
Strengthening Reproductive Health services in conflict-affected populations in the Eastern and Southern regions of Chad	800,000
Gender Based Violence	US \$ 1,123,500
Prevention of and response to Gender-Based Violence among Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Eastern and Southern Chad	1,123,500
TOTAL	US \$ 1,923,500

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The conflict in Eastern Chad has left vulnerable populations with little or no access to essential reproductive health services. Obstetric and neonatal complications such as hemorrhage, sepsis and obstructed labour are common with a virtually nonexistent referral system. Sixty percent of women have no access to post-partum care. A recent reproductive health survey reported that the rate of sexually transmitted infections stood at 19.3 percent. Only 9 percent of men and 1 percent of women had knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

In order to alleviate high rates of infant morbidity and mortality, UNFPA is requesting \$800,000 to strengthen reproductive health services through the provision of essential supplies and equipment. This

programme will also fund training for health service providers.

Project activities include:

- Strengthening reproductive health services by providing essential supplies and equipments;
- Training health services providers in emergency obstetric care and prevention, and response to sexual violence;
- Raising awareness of reproductive health interventions and improving referral systems.
- Enhancing prevention and response to survivors of gender-based violence for the conflict affected population in the South of Chad.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Widespread gender-based violence remains under-reported in all 26 IDP and refugee sites in Southern and Eastern Chad. According to a recent survey conducted by UNFPA, women continue to suffer from numerous forms of gender-based violence: 62 percent of women suffer from psychological violence, 27 percent from physical violence, 19 percent from sexual violence and 63 percent from female genital mutilation. While several gender-based violence interventions are already underway, these efforts are fragmented, insufficient, and limited to only a few refugee camps and IDPs sites. Progress on this issue has been hampered by the lack of a standardized methodology and strategic approach to addressing gender-based violence, as well as weaknesses in coordination.

In its role as the leader in gender-based violence programming, UNFPA is requesting \$1,123,500 to support a multi-sectoral and holistic effort to strengthen the capacity of government, local, and humanitarian actors to provide medical care, psychosocial support, protection, and legal services to survivors of gender-based violence and to prevent further assaults from taking place.

Project activities include:

- Developing tools with which to monitor the scope of gender-based violence;
- Raising awareness on gender-based violence with local authorities, humanitarian actors and communities;
- Supporting multi-sectoral prevention and response to gender-based violence;
- Strengthening referral mechanisms to improve protection of women and girls, especially in Abeché city.

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