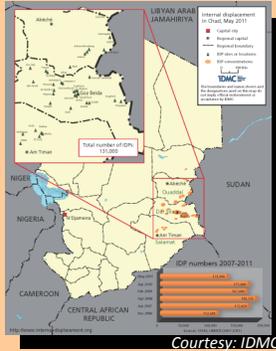




Chad



Reasons for Displacement:

Chad, located in Central Africa, has been plagued by instability and sectarian violence since independence in 1960. It

also suffers regularly from natural disasters like flooding, resulting in migratory displacement within its borders each year.

In 2003, internal conflict in Sudan spilled into Chad, helping to spark a proxy war between Chad and Sudan lasting until 2010. The two conflicts led to mass displacement within the region, with over 200,000 Sudanese refugees settling along the Chadian border. Since 2010, whilst conflict in Chad has markedly decreased, it is surrounded by ongoing conflicts in neighbouring countries of Central African Republic (CAR), Nigeria and South Sudan. As a

result, over the last few years, Chad has received large numbers of refugees from its neighbours on top of the existing Sudanese refugee population. This trend is set to continue into 2015.

Refugee and IDP Communities:

Refugees live in camps, sites within villages/districts and urban areas. Chad has refugee camps both along its Eastern and Southern borders due to the continuing conflicts in CAR and Sudan. Added to this pressure, an extra 10,000 refugees from Nigeria have arrived since 2014 - with more expected throughout 2015. In addition, many Chadian migrants have returned home, adding further pressure to the country's already scarce resources. Despite Chad's open door policy to refugees, with the influx of new arrivals, competition over scarce resources between refugees, Chadian returnees and local Chadian villagers has raised tensions.

Number of refugees:
454,882 residing in Chad
47,963 originating from Chad
[source: UNHCR]

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):
85,500
[source: IDMC]

History:

1960— Independence from France; Francois Tombalbaye becomes the first president

1965— civil war resulting from discrimination towards the Muslims living in the northern and central regions

1975— Military coup; General Felix Malloum becomes head of state.

1979— Civil war reignites due to internal dissent with the government

1981— Hissan Habre becomes president

1990— Idriss Deby becomes president after overthrowing Habre

1996— First multi-party presidential election is held, Deby wins

2004— Chadian rebel groups form due to Darfur crisis and proxy wars occur; supported by Sudanese government

2010— Chad-Sudan peace accord; both countries decide to work together to secure their borders and end the proxy war

2015— Boko Haram attacks the Chadian shore of Lake Chad

Assistance:

- RIJ funded an eye clinic for displaced people. The project screened over 1,400 people and performed 392 surgeries
- UNHCR continues to support the government with the large influxes of refugees by helping provide shelter, food, health care
- The Chad Relief Foundation supports refugees, e.g. through the provision of wheelchairs to the disabled

