

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Chad

Appeal No. MAATD001

30/April/2010

This report covers the period of 01/January/2009 to 31/December/2009.



RCC volunteers parading on 8 May, World Red Cross Day International Federation/Mahamat Ahmat Brahim

In brief

Programme purpose: The International Federation supports the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) in the field of programme coordination, service delivery and donor cooperation development, with a particular mission to ensure the continuation of quality humanitarian aid provided to nearly 50,000 Sudanese refugees hosted in Tréguine and Brédjing camps and approximately 15,000 vulnerable host populations in the sub-prefecture of Hadjar Hadid. The overall aim is to boost the capacity of the Red Cross of Chad to act in response to the needs of vulnerable people, based on the longer term objective to improve targeted beneficiaries health status, welfare, and living conditions in consistency with international agreed standards.

Programme(s) summary: The Red Cross and the International Federation faced a drop out of important partners in the beginning of the year 2009. Essential financial resources were not made available, thereby posing difficulties in implementing planned activities for the first quarter of the reporting period. However, Participating National Societies (PNS) and non movement partners with a longer term presence in Chad remained committed to the refugee operation and humanitarian assistance was satisfactorily delivered to targeted beneficiaries. The objectives and expected outcomes for the first part of this reporting period were readjusted to better link policy with practice and the particular context in which activities are implemented.

During the last three quarters of 2009 the financial and in-kind donations from partners enabled the Red Cross of Chad through the support of the International Federation to better deliver quality service to targeted beneficiaries in the two refugee camps and surrounding villages. Moreover, funds made available by partners enabled also the International Federation to assist the Red Cross of Chad staff in training, technical support, supplies and equipment, thus

ensuring capacity building and gearing up the RCC toward becoming a well functioning National Society. The Red Cross of Chad continued delivering quality humanitarian assistance to Sudanese refugees and vulnerable Chadian population through its four core programmes.

The International Federation support to the **Disaster Management programme** was mainly focused on promoting efficient management of the obligations under the Sudanese refugee operation and strengthening the coordination of field activities. Planning and preparedness activities implemented were mainly related to civil unrest, and to possible threats linked to rainy seasons. In June and July, heavy rains poured down in the area of Bongor which caused many damages to the population in terms of shelters and crops. Floods also hit seven important neighbourhoods in the capital city N'Djamena. In response to the disaster, the RCC with the support of the International Federation launched an emergency appeal and requested DREF allocation; financial assistance from COPEC was received to support the affected populations.

Health and Care: The major support to the health and care programme did mainly focus on the Sudanese refugees operation and the surrounding host populations. Targeted beneficiaries in the two refugee camps and the local population have benefited from numerous services under the programme such as primary health care, maternal, newborn and health, vaccination activities and water and sanitation needs. Focus has also been directed towards stimulating income generating activities and reinforcing community development based on the objective to empower targeted beneficiaries, and increase self-reliance. The RCC continued to provide health care services in Kournari health centre, a village located 30 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. The centre is run by the RCC through the technical and financial support of the French Red Cross.

Organizational development and capacity building: The support to the organizational development programme is designed to gear up the reorganizational changes that will enable the RCC to move towards becoming a well functioning National Society and better achieve the main programme orientations as developed in the 2009-2010 Strategic Development Plan. Material development support planned for the first part of the year was balanced in the second quarter by an increased focus on capacity building. Several training sessions and other events were organized by the Federation in-country representation with the objective to strengthen capacities in programme planning, monitoring, and evaluation, reporting and budgeting. Training was also organized in logistic techniques, staff from the RCC headquarters and the field were trained during four days on different techniques starting from stock management quality control.

Principles and humanitarian values: The RCC continued directing efforts towards enhancing knowledge and understanding of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Fundamental Principles mainly through dissemination activities. During celebration of the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, 1,000 volunteers were mobilized to carry out activities at national and regional levels. The occasion enabled the visibility of the RCC and enhanced external knowledge of the Movement.

Financial situation: The initial Budget in January for 2009 was **CHF 4,551,146 (EUR 3,057,127 USD 4,309,797)**. It was gradually revised throughout the reporting until the 31st December to **CHF 6,933,775 (USD 6,705,130, EUR 4,660,202)** of which 85 percent covered. Overall expenditure was 16 per cent. The variance (Budget minus Expenditure) is **CHF 1,116,739**. The variance was related to the low coverage of the budget within the sectors of organizational development and Principles and Values which were insufficiently funded.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

[Click to go to the Programme update no. 1](#)

No. of people we have reached: Humanitarian assistance was provided to 50,391 Sudanese Refugees in Tréguine and Brédjing camps and approximately 15,000 vulnerable Chadian host populations in six communities located 15 kilometres away from the camps in the sub-prefecture Hadjar Hadid. During the rainy season of 2009 flooding hit the southern town of Bongor and the Capital city N'Djamena. The Red Cross of Chad with the support of the International Federation responded to the disaster and 8,330 flood victims were reached by relief items and sanitation campaigns. A total of 92 families (victims of a tornado) were provided with relief items in the area of Koundoul. An estimated 3,000 Chadians were reached by campaign messages on humanitarian principles and values.

Movement partners: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent Society.

Non-Movement partners: Entente of Evangelical Churches and Missions (EEMET), Chad Ministry of Health, CORD, ECHO, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), National Committee for Assistance (CNAR), OCHA, Première Urgence (PU), Regional Health Delegation of Chad, Right to Play, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, U.S State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), WHO. The National Society further received support from government authorities including the Ministry of Health, the Regional Health Delegation of Chad, and local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Context

Background of the operational context

The military conflict in the Darfur region has been ongoing since 2003 and has displaced over 1.8 million people and claimed the lives of 300,000 according to United Nations official figures. Following this event over 250,000 Sudanese civilians fled the conflict and found refuge in the eastern part of Chad. The vast majority are sheltered by UNHCR and the Chadian government in 12 refugee camps. The Red Cross of Chad with the support of the International Federation has been managing two refugee camps since June 2003, namely Tréguine and Brédjing with respectively over 16,828 and 38,000 residents. The Red Cross of Chad intervenes in the area of food and non-food items (NFI) distribution, preventive and curative health care, watsan and community service. Assistance like potable water provision, environmental sanitation and health care are also provided to some 15,000 host population around the refugee camps.

Country context in 2009

During the first quarter of the reporting period, unpredictable domestic security and regional unrest continued to destabilize the country. The insurgent united as "Union des Forces de la Résistance" (UFR) since November 2008 continued to threaten to overthrow the Chadian government despite the latter's increased military expenditure and its intensified efforts to defeat them. Larger parts of the country, particularly in eastern Chad are still beyond state control. The security situation was further aggravated by developments in Darfur. The Red Cross of Chad and the International Federation quickly responded to the humanitarian needs following these developments. Additional security measures were adequately elaborated and implemented to reduce the impact of anticipated humanitarian risks. The measures involved reinforcing contingency planning, bringing strategic and sustainable dimensions to the forefront of programme tailoring.

Instability remained persistent even in the second quarter of 2009 with tensions escalating to alarming level of violent clashes between governmental troops and the members of the UFR. In May with 350 lightly armed vehicles, an estimated 4,000 insurgents launched coordinated attack in eastern Chad. Chadian military forces responded to the attack by launching aerial and terrestrial raids along the border with neighbouring Sudan. The battles claimed the lives of 250

combatants according to official government figures, and some fifty humanitarian workers were evacuated from the main conflict area. Attempt to capture strategic towns and reach the capital was hindered and battles did not, as feared, reach the scale of 2008 conflicts. The May event did not have a major impact on the RCC and Federation activities, due mainly to the additional security measures taken in the first quarter of the year.

From June to December 2009, tensions between Chadian military forces and insurgents have declined. The major events which hampered implementation of planned activities during this period were cross border attacks by armed elements. Car hijacking and kidnapping of humanitarian workers had seen a strong increase. Two humanitarian workers of the ICRC and two others from the French NGO Triangle were kidnapped. In November two vehicles from the International Federation were hijacked and taken to Sudan. One M6 truck for the RCC was attacked between Hadjar Hadid and Abéché, the drivers and his assistant were brutalized. Following those events the International Federation pulled out its local staff and delegate from the field to Abéché and after two weeks they were called back to the capital city N'Djamena. Until the security situation improves, delegates will monitor activities from a distance, and undertake short visits in the field.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
1. Disaster Management planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Cross of Chad's ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities and populations is improved; • Disaster preparedness existing plans, frameworks and directives are further updated.
2. Organisation and preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of skilled human resources is improved; • An effective disaster response mechanism is developed and well coordinated; • The financial and material capacity for effective disaster management is improved.
3. Community Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resilience of targeted individuals and communities is increased and their vulnerabilities to public health emergencies and disasters are thereby reduced.

Achievements

Disaster Planning and preparedness

Insufficient material and financial resources hampered the implementation of planned activities at National Society (NS) level. The disaster preparedness and hygiene promotion campaign planned to take place before the onset of the rainy season by RCC volunteers in eight flood affected regions in 2008 was put off due to internal issues. However the NS did achieve some activities at its national Headquarters:

- In March, two Red Cross volunteers were trained in water and sanitation at the Federation's zone office in Dakar. The trained volunteers joined the National Disaster Response Team in Chad;
- The contingency plan for 2009 has been revised and updated;

- The NS community-based first-aid programme has been revised and updated with the support of the International Federation consultant.
- A total of 60 volunteers trained in first aid were mobilized at the NS's headquarters and were prepared to assist vulnerable in case of armed attack of the capital city.

Support to the disaster planning and preparedness remained also centred on the needs under the Sudanese refugee operation. The following contingency activities aimed to reinforce disaster preparedness were implemented for additional security measures: warehousing, upgrading of stock, pre-positioning of relief supplies and training of logistics staff.

Constrains and challenges

The lack of financial and material resources combined with scarce technical competencies in the field remained an obstacle for the RCC to work towards developing preparedness and planning measures. The International Federation assistance in this field remained limited due to the obligations and demands linked to the Sudanese refugee operation. Extra support from partners to implement activities at national level is strongly needed and should be actively sought for 2010.

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
4. Disaster response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCC assistance to meet the needs under the Sudanese refugee operation and those of other people affected by disaster is improved.
5. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to restore the Sudanese refugees living conditions and meeting their needs of a longer term recovery is improved.

Achievements

Disaster Response and Recovery

The RCC with the support of the International Federation carried out three disaster response operations following a tornado in the village of Koundoul and two flooding in the capital city N'Djamena and the southern city of Bongor.

Koundoul

At the end of May, the RCC responded to the needs of tornado victims in the village of Koundoul, an area located 25 kilometres south of N'Djamena. The tornado caused human and material damages. Relief items were distributed to 92 families by local authorities in presence of RCC representatives. The items made available by the International Federation through DFID funds included plastic sheets, mosquito nets, tarpaulins and jerry cans.

Bongor

In August 2009, the town of Bongor an area located 240 kilometres south of N'Djamena experienced heavy rains for several days. Following this event most of the important neighbourhood of the town were inundated and three deaths were reported. The regional committee of the RCC alerted the NS Headquarters and immediate first assistance was provided to the victims. The International Federation launched a DREF operation to fund the response activities. A total of 7,530 people were reached by relief items including plastic sheeting, jerry can, kitchen sets, plastic mats, mosquito nets, buckets and soap. The intervention enabled to reduce the vulnerability of affected populations. Regarding sanitation activities, a number of 11 volunteers were trained to carry out sensitization campaigns; latrines are being built to better protect the victims from the diseases related to unhealthy environment (cf. DREF reports for further information).

N'Djamena

On 10 and 14 August, 2009 heavy rains poured down in the capital city N'Djamena, seven important neighbourhoods were affected by floods. The RCC with the support of the International Federation launched DREF operation and COPEC responded to the appeal. The logistic department of the Federation ordered NFIs from the neighbouring country of Cameroon. In September 2009, 800 families have received non-food items according to the NS records.

Tréguine and Brédjing refugee camps management

The same routine activities continued to be carried out by the RCC in Tréguine and Brédjing refugee camps. The camp management activities continued to reduce the vulnerabilities of the targeted beneficiaries by embracing a consolidated disaster response and recovery approach and addressing the beneficiaries' needs within the following areas:

- Food and non-food items distribution;
- Shelter and infrastructure; and
- Community services.

Food and non-food items distribution

General food distribution was regularly carried out from January to December in the two refugee camps. A total of 99.8 percent of targeted beneficiaries were reached by sufficient food items made available by the WFP. The distribution was made on the basis of 15 kilos per person/per month, and 2,070 kcal per person/per day, thereby fulfilling the objective to improve the targeted beneficiaries' health status and reduce malnutrition. A food basket was distributed containing cereal (corn, sorghum or millet), dry leguminous plant (beans), oil (groundnut or corn oil), sugar, salt, and an enriched ration in the form of CSB. The food basket also contains soap made available by UNHCR. Distribution activities were regularly supervised by special distribution committees made up of RCC volunteers and refugees. Non-movement partners including UNHCR, WFP, Integrated Security Detachment (DIS) and CNAR did also monitor the activities to ensure accountability and transparency.

A total of 1,200 non-food items made available by the Finnish Red Cross were distributed to targeted beneficiaries in the CAR's refugee camps hosted near the southern town of Goré.

Consistent efforts made by the Federation and the RCC relief teams also resulted in upgrading infrastructure at distribution sites. A new distribution centre built with durable materials was handed over by the entrepreneur to the NS. Refugee committees, host population and RCC volunteers were trained to continue building capacity for each of the groups.

Shelter and infrastructure

The shelter and infrastructure activities that used to be mainly focussed on the Sudanese refugee operation were further scaled up throughout the year. Almost all the Federation and RCC compounds were either rehabilitated or completely rebuilt with solid brick walls. Among the important achievements is the construction of the distribution centre, the Tréguine health centre, seven bathrooms, one kitchen and one leisure house. A radio base was installed to support the use of walkie-talkies and a laboratory room has been made available and equipped for the water and sanitation section. The RCC with the support of the International Federation also rehabilitated 30 huts and the community service office in Tréguine camp. Refugee families that are still accommodated in the tents continued constructing brick-built huts with materials received from UNHCR in 2008, thereby increasing the number of people benefitting from improved housing conditions, according to international minimum standards.

Community Service

The community service unit operating in Tréguine and Brédjing camps continued its routine activities that consist of targeting and providing assistance to vulnerable refugees. The needs of

extremely vulnerable such as single parents, single women, single aged persons, elderly persons with children, physically disabled, separated children were adequately addressed. The targeted beneficiaries received psychological and material support. Violence against women was of concern to help reduce discrimination. Income generating activities were launched in April to further trim down the resilience of the beneficiaries and create self-reliance. During the first quarter the focus was on the organisation of activities to mark the International Women's Day, 8 March, on the topic "Men and Women against sexual gender-based violence". Refugees from both camps participated in the social and cultural events. An estimated 25,000 beneficiaries were reached by messages aimed to raise awareness on women's rights.

The International Refugee Day has been celebrated despite the nationwide ten-day mourning declared in June by the Chadian government. The celebration took place on June 25 and brought together refugees from both camps to commemorate their courage. The event was funded by UNHCR and HIAS through the International Federation and the Federation itself. Various activities have been carried out including traditional dance, theatre performances, sports events and manifestations. Some 2,000 NFIs were distributed to the refugees and an estimated 20,000 participants were reached by activities aimed at raising awareness.

The following activities have been carried out too:

- 200 women were trained in sewing and 90 in knitting; the aim is to increase self reliance by combining recovery activities with opportunities of livelihood;
- 22,330 NFIs made available by UNHCR were distributed to the most vulnerable;
- 14 cases of fire have been reported; the RCC volunteers responded by distributing 570 non-food items to the victims. The NFIs were composed of blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, tarpaulins, clothes, cooking pots and soap. The victims had also received adequate psychosocial support and health assistance according to their specific needs;
- During general food distribution volunteers from the community service sector escorted 8,190 vulnerable refugees to distribution centres;
- Recreational sportive and socio-cultural activities were organized in both camps: 148 football and volley ball competitions; the players were equipped with 180 sportive materials including shirts, balls, and whistles.
- The three libraries in Tréguine and Brédjing camps are equipped with English and Arabic 1,500 books. Some 4,560 persons have visited the library, that is to say an average of 30 to 50 visitors everyday.
- 50 radios sets were distributed to families in the two camps; the radios sets that are equipped with a frequency modulation will enable the refugee to listen to special programmes broadcasted by the station "la voix du Ouaddaï".

Constraints and challenges

Financial constraints have delayed the delivery of some items and the organisation of workshops thereby hampering the full implementation of community service activities planned in the first quarter of the year.

Health and Care

The health and care programme is aimed at delivering quality health services to 50,000 Sudanese refugees and 15,000 vulnerable host populations in the sub-prefecture of Hadjar Hadid. Since the beginning of the operation in 2004 the support of the International Federation has been ongoing and consistent. The objective is to improve the beneficiaries' health status, wellbeing and living standards. The key sectors of intervention are preventive and curative health care, community-based health and first aid, maternal, new born and child health, measles and polio, HIV and AIDS and watsan. The Red Cross of Chad continued to cascade health care messages through training in first aid, community-based health and HIV/AIDS.

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
1. Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted beneficiaries access to basic

	<p>curative and preventative health care services in Tréguine health care centre is improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of services is consistent with international agreed standards. • Targeted beneficiaries health status and wellbeing is maintained or improved.
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Achievements

Basic preventative and curative health care services have been provided as per routine from January to December 2009 in Tréguine health run by the RCC and the Internal Federation. Refugees in Tréguine camp and vulnerable communities from the host population received regular basic care including medical diagnoses services, treatment, maternity, in-patient ward, laboratory testing, pharmacy, epidemiological control, ambulance and referral service to the nearest hospital of Adré or Abéché. Health care services continued to be provided to refugees in the Brédjing health centre run by the International Rescue Committee. From January to December 2009 the health centre recorded the following statistics:

- 35,799 consultations were conducted out of which 28,873 for the Sudanese refugees (81% of the consultations) and 6,926 villagers for the host population (21% of the consultations);
- The main causes of consultation were acute respiratory infections, aqueous and bloody diarrhoea, suspected and confirmed malaria;
- 216 patients were registered in Tréguine health centre for observation; 207 were cured and discharged; nine deaths have been recorded; 71 cases were transferred to the hospital of Abéché or Adré or the nutritional centre of Brédjing.

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
3. Maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increased number of mothers and their children are benefiting from MNCH services. • Maternal health is improved and child mortality is maintained within required standards.

Achievements

The community-based health and first-aid services were carried out as per routine in the Tréguine camp throughout 2009. The community unit acted as a bridge between Tréguine health centre and the refugee populations. Activities in this department were carried out by trained volunteers and midwives employed on full time basis in the Maternity. The routine activities of the community health workers include:

- Census of births and deaths in both camps;
- Screening and monitoring of tuberculosis in the camps and in the Chadian host villages;
- Searching for “left-over-cases” and cases of diseases with epidemic potential through “block-to-block” and “case-by-case” strategies;
- Transfer of sick refugees from their household to the health centre.
- Information and education promotion, training of refugees and Red Cross volunteers on various risks of disease related to community health in the refugee camps;
- Detection and direction of prominent leprosy cases to the health centre.

No cases of tuberculosis were reported. However five cases of leprosy were identified by the community health agents. All patients have received timely treatment and appropriate actions were taken to reduce the risk of contamination.

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
3. Maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increased number of mothers and their

	children are benefitting from MNCH services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal health is improved and child mortality maintained within required standards.
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Achievements

Activities in the maternity centre, which are facilitated by eight trained refugees and supervised by two midwives, went on smoothly throughout 2009. Prenatal and postnatal services were regularly provided to refugees and vulnerable persons from the host population. As compared to 2008, there was a steady increase of services provided in the maternity. Despite that increase, the participation in the family planning programmes remained very low.

- From January to December, 1,513 pregnant women benefited from first prenatal consultation of which 1,078 are refugees and 435 from the local community;
- 2,623 other pregnant women benefited from a follow-up prenatal consultation of which 1,984 are refugees and 639 from the local community;
- Postpartum consultations services were also provided; 808 women received benefited from postpartum consultations of which 638 are refugees and 168 from the host population;
- 874 live birth were registered of which 825 are refugees and 49 from the local community with an average of 18- 20 per week.
- Only 14 women enrolled in the family planning programme in the first quarter of 2009.
- 750 pregnant women of which 707 are refugees and 43 from the local population have received at least two doses of tetanus vaccination.

Further details on the maternity health centre activities are recapitulated in the two tables below:

Prenatal consultation indicators (%)

First visit < 1 st quarter	46
Complete prenatal consultation coverage	88
Tetanus vaccination coverage	96
Treatment coverage of suspected malaria	86

Birth indicators (%)

Crude birth rate	4.2
Proportion of birth assisted by a qualified health agent	96
Proportion of birth with emergency obstetrician care SOU	96
Proportion of underweight new born	0.1

Nutrition

The special nutritional programme that is offered in the Supplementary Nutritional Centre located inside the Tréguine health centre aims at providing pregnant women and nursing mothers with additional health care to reduce rates of low birth weight and malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months. Following are the disclosed statistics from the field:

- 681 children of which 542 are refugees and 92 from the local population were admitted in the nutritional central;
- 301 children of which 289 are refugees and 21 from the local population were readmitted;
- 419 children of which 395 are refugees and 24 from the local population were cured and discharged;
- Drop out cases remained low among refugees and host population malnourished children; 269 children (214 refugees and 55 from the local population) dropped out of the programme;

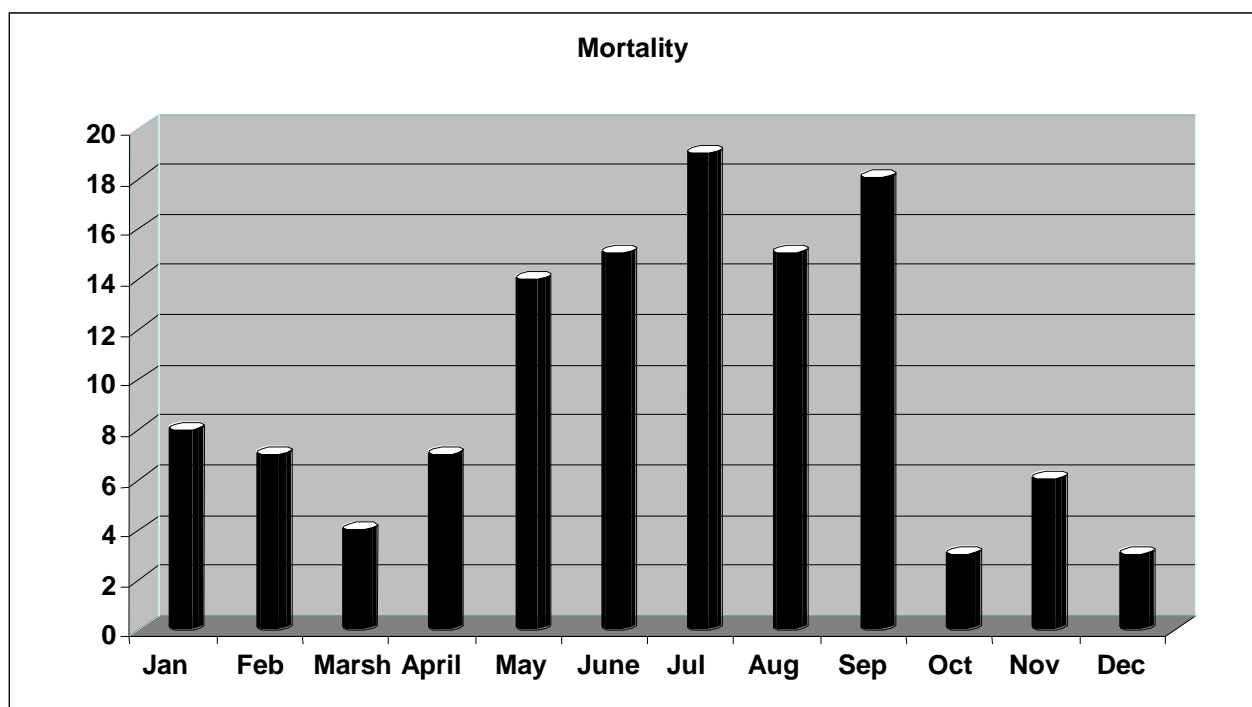
- By the end of 2009, 125 children of which 91 are refugees and 34 from the local population remained in the programme.

Cases of moderate malnutrition registered at SNC in Tréguine health centre from January to December 2009

Performance indicators (< 5)	Refugees (%)	Host pop (%)
Recovery rate	55	30
Dropout rate	13	25
Mortality rate	3	48
Transfer rate	11	11

Maternal newborn and child mortality rates

In the first quarter of 2009 mortality and malnutrition rates remained in accordance with required WHO standards. While in second quarter malnutrition and mortality rates increased with children and infant mortality rates reaching alarming levels from May to September. A total of 119 deaths were recorded in the Tréguine camp. The majority of these deaths occurred at refugee's household and later reported to the health centre by the community health agents. The rising number of deaths among children was due to refugees spending time outside the camps for cultivation activities sometimes in neighbouring Sudan. Therefore they refer the children to the health centre only when the status has worsened. The chart below shows that mortality rates were very high from May to September.



Following this situation which affected all the refugee camps in the eastern part of the country, community mobilization strategy was adopted to increase awareness in Tréguine camp on the importance to regularly attend the nutrition programme. Mothers were also alerted to the necessity to immediately seek care when their children show signs of illness. As a result the mortality rates dropped in the last three months of the year and remained within the required standards.

Mortality indicators (January to December 2009)

	Men	Women	Total
a. Crude mortality rate	0.7	0.8	1.5
b. Mortality rate < 5 ans	2.6	2.7	5.3
c. Mortality rate < 1 an	21.2	14.4	35.6

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
4. Measles and polio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The routine vaccination coverage is maintained or improved in accordance to international agreed standards.

Achievements

Vaccination activities in Tréguine health centre were carried out as per routine. The targeted beneficiaries are the children aged 0 to 5 years. Monthly activities were carried out by the trained community health agents to recapture cases of targeted children which were not reached by previous sessions. The community health agents further ensured participation in the national mass vaccination campaign in May. A total of 907 newborn received the polio vaccine, 895 received the BCG vaccine and 476 were fully vaccinated. The global vaccination rate is captured in the table below.

Vaccination coverage rate from January to December 2009

BCG	130.8
Polio	78.5
Pentavalent	78.5
Measles	69.8
Fully vaccinated	69.8
Postpartum Vitamin A coverage	87.3

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
5. HIV/AIDS and STDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted beneficiaries vulnerability to HIV/AIDS/STDs and its impact is reduced.

Achievements

The HIV/AIDS/ and STDs programme designed in early 2004 as “HIV/AIDS programme during emergency“ by the RCC and the International Federation is aimed at reducing the risk of infection among the refugees in the two camps and the host population. Until 2008, the activities remained centred on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and STDs infections, the organization of training sessions and distribution of condoms in the two camps. But with the new agreement between the RCC and UNICEF further activities were added to the programme including the transmission between mother and child programme and the voluntary test. The programme is run by three managers from the RCC, one coordinator and two supervisors and it comprises 60 peer educators from the two refugee camps and the villages of Hadjar Hadid. The following activities were achieved in 2009:

- 47 peer educators (male and female) aged 15 to 24 were trained on life skills techniques; 47 other were retrained; 15 RCC volunteers were trained; 32 medical staff were trained on mother to child transmission; and 30 influent persons were trained on HIV/AIDS ways of transmission.

- Over 300 educational talks were organized by the peer educators reaching 25,177 persons mostly young people aged 15 to 24 and teenage women.
- Three movie projections were held in the in the second half of 2009; the projections targeted mainly young people in the two camps and have reached at least 150 persons.
- The free and voluntary distribution of condoms is ensured by peer educators among the youth in the refugee blocks, the Tréguine health centre and even in the RCC office in Hadjar Hadid.
- 6,874 condoms were distributed to refugees in the two camps and host population in the local surrounding villages.
- A total of 82 pregnant women carried out voluntary test and no one was declared HIV positive.
- On the International AIDS Day various activities have been conducted to mark the event including speeches presented by the RCC managers and local authorities, poems, and cultural demonstrations such as traditional dances, drama plays, etc.

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted beneficiaries have improved access to safe water and sanitation services in accordance with international agreed standards.

Achievements

A reinforced water and sanitation field team, including four national disaster response staff members of the RCC and a new Federation delegate further enabled the acceleration of activities, thereby improving access to water and better sanitary conditions in both camps. Refugees in both camps had safe and sufficient access to potable water throughout 2009. The water is distributed through 70 tap stands located within a maximum of 250 metres walking distance for refugees in both camps. A more reliable water supply was enabled by in-kind goods donated from the Finnish Red Cross. Two water pumps and two generators, received in April, were installed in Tréguine camp, replacing the older malfunctioning models and thereby ensuring a permanent access to water.

Water supply

Targeted beneficiaries were provided with safe and sufficient water from the two water production plants in Tréguine and Bredjine. An increase of water consumption and production was noted throughout the reporting period.

- Water production in Brédjing and Treguine passed respectively from 16,480 m3 and 9,432 in January to 193,129 m3 and 109,986 in December.
- In Tréguine the water consumption increased from 15.7 litres per person per day to 20/pers/day by the end of December 2009. In Brédjing camp, the average consumption increased from 15.8 litres to 20 during the same period (Sphere standards: 15 litres per person/day).
- In February, the water distribution network in Tréguine refugee camps was extended to four schools. The installation of tap stands enabled approximately 13,600 school children to have access to water. Another three schools will be targeted in the second quarter of the year.
- Maintenance of distribution networks and improvements in the water system were achieved through rehabilitation of all tap stands, construction of wells and other infrastructures in both camps.
- The water distribution network in Hadjar Hadid was extended to Lira village, thereby allowing the installation of two tap stands and six water taps, and giving the 1,400 inhabitants of the village an increased access to drinking water.
- Maintenance of distribution networks and improvement in the water system were achieved through rehabilitation of all tap stands, construction of wells and other infrastructures in both camps.

- Four sheds were also constructed to better protect water pumps and contingency stocks in Tréguine camp.
- Regular physico-chemical and bacteriological analysis of water revealed that water quality and residual chlorine levels remained in consistency with standards required by WHO and the Chad Ministry of Health.

Latrines

The family strategy that was adopted in late 2008 is still operational; refugee families were active and engaged in building their own excavations and showed an increasing motivation linked to this task.

- By the end of December 4,332 new latrines out of the 5,000 planned for the year were constructed in Bredgine and Tréguine, bringing the total number of latrines operational in the two camps to 6,816. The security situation and the delay in the delivering of the cover slab by the entrepreneur hampered the full implementation of the planned constructions.
- Compared to 2008, the ratio latrine/number of persons has decreased; it was 18 in January and has gone down to 9 by the end of December in Tréguine. In Brédjing the number this ratio has been of 36 and has fallen down to 8 by the end of December.
- 20 new latrines were constructed in six targeted host villages (Brédjing, Lira, Kohorguine, Hadjar Hadid, Fodji and Faguiré).
- The distribution of cover slabs to refugees in both camps was accompanied by the provision of sanitations.
- Each family engaged in the construction of their own family latrine has received a kit including needed working materials and hygiene items.

Hygiene promotion

Sanitations and hygiene promotion activities have seen an important increase during the reporting period. A total of 90 hygiene animators were trained in PHAST methodology (60 refugees and 30 from the local population). The trained animators were very active in implementing activities thereby raising the awareness of both refugees and local population on recurrent health and sanitary risks. Following are the activities carried out during the reporting period:

- In early January, seven water management community committees were set up in both refugee camps and in five local villages. All committee members benefited from three training sessions covering PHAST methodology and various topics aiming to increase community awareness on hygiene promotion, community management and risks associated to the particular environmental context. A total of 116 refugees and villagers were trained within the above context and have been active in hygiene dissemination after their training.
- Another 58 community refugee leaders were trained on PHAST methodology and are active in awareness sessions and promoting family latrines in both camps.
- A total of 1,092 educative talk sessions on individual and collective hygiene, in addition to 2,340 home visits or “door-to-door awareness rising sessions” were conducted in both camps and in six local villages.
- Information materials, including nearly 100 picture boxes, produced in early 2009, were further used by community health workers in hygiene promotion and during sensitization activities.
- Rising awareness activities targeted almost all schools located in the two camps and the surrounding villages.
- The overall level of cleanliness in the camps increased from less than 60% in January to 85% by the end of 2009.

Organizational Development and Capacity building

Dialogue between the International Federation and the RCC Organizational Development department continued in 2009. Focus remained on strengthening the capacity of RCC

governance members at all levels. Reorganizational changes were reinforced to enable the RCC to become a well functioning National Society.

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
1. Supporting National Society development process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Cross of Chad receives adequate and increased technical and material support in its development process.
2. National Society leadership and management development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Cross of Chad receives technical and material support in management and governance development. • Increased staff with desired level of leadership abilities, managerial and technical competencies to develop and implement strategies. • A better functioning organization with sustainable systems and procedures.

Achievements

To further enhance the technical capacity of the RCC, the International Federation has deployed and IT delegate in late 2008. The IT and telecommunication needs were addressed to better ensure communication between headquarters in N'Djamena and local offices in Abéché and Hadjar Hadid. The following results were obtained during the first quarter of 2009:

- Branch offices in eight regions (Abéché, Hadjar Hadid, Mongo, Moundou, Goré, Sarh, Kanem, Biltine, Faya, and Amtiman) were equipped with HF radio and training was conducted on their proper use.
- Access to high speed internet was enabled at headquarters, Hadjar Hadid and Abéché.
- Computers of the RCC and Federation executive staff were migrated to Outlook 2007.

An estimated 80 per cent of RCC national staff and local staff benefited from these interventions. As a result, coordination of activities has been facilitated and daily work duties can be effectively accomplished.

Logistics support

The deficient organisational management of some working equipment and the insufficient technical skills were identified by the new logistics delegate who arrived in February 2009. Sustainable logistical solutions were implemented including stronger monitoring to ensure greater transparency and efficiency. The following activities have been implemented during this reporting period:

- Equipment including generators, pumps and vehicles have been targeted and repaired thus enabling a full implementation of planned activities at the National Society headquarters and in the field.
- The new surveillance and check-up system has ensured timely and adequate maintenance services. As a result, no major breakdown of vehicle or generator has been reported.
- The management of warehouses and stock have been strengthened with the deployment of a logistic assistant in the field. The intervention ensured the supervision and monitoring of stock keepers and drivers.
- The use of comparative bid analysis (CBA) has been made obligatory for all procurements and requisitions, thereby ensuring transparency, anti-corruption and cost efficiency.
- New logistic staff members were recruited at National Society level. The intervention enabled the facilitation of procurement procedures thus staying in full compliance with International Federation logistics standards.
- A new purchase system of flight tickets has been put in place to rationalize in-country expenditure for travel.

In August, a logistic training was organised in Hadjar Hadid. The aim was to familiarise and build the capacity of the RCC and Federation staff with the International Federation logistics aspect during emergencies. During four days participants acquired technical information related to the choice and management of warehouses, delivery and dispatching of items, main causes of warehouses theft and the control of quality. A total of 30 participants benefited from this training, thereby contributing to longer term objective of strengthening overall service delivery.

PMER support

In late February the International Federation in-country team was joined by a PMER delegate. The PMER needs were identified as interlinked with a weak chain of communication between local, regional, national levels and the lack of cross-sharing information are targeted and addressed. Some of the measures undertaken to build a functioning reporting system include the following actions

- Key documents and reports have been introduced and made available to concerned managers.
- In March, a workshop with technical staff was carried out at the RCC national headquarters to further align programme planning with strategic working documents, and in turn, ensure that International Federation reports incorporate accurate and relevant information from the National Society.
- Pending reports such as pledge based reports for donors for the past years has been issued and submitted.
- A meeting with the field manager under the refugee operation was carried out In April. Further reporting needs were assessed to enable the continuance of PMER activities.

Further trainings were conducted by the PMER delegate to increase capacity building and reinforce a shared vision and a common coordinated approach. The following training occasions and events were initiated and launched by the Federation team strengthen capacities in the given fields of intervention, thereby contributing to the longer term objective of strengthening overall service delivery.

- In April, two reunions on planning and reporting were carried out with field personnel of the Sudanese refugee operation to build a better functioning reporting system and increase coherence with Federation standards and concepts.
- More than 30 directors and NS staff members were brought together for reunions and workshops carried out for seven days. During the first round of meetings, the participants were introduced to the Federation planning and resource mobilization: the different steps and elements; its purpose and required deliverables. Thereafter, engaged in a second round of workshops and group works designed to identify priority needs in order to jointly define and plan the Federation's support to the National Society for the upcoming 2010-2011 planning cycle;.
- A PMER workshop was carried out in N'Djamena for one week for 28 national programme managers, secretary generals and OD-directors of six regional committees, and field staff. The main objectives of the workshops were:
 - 1) To give an overview of the strategic framework and objectives of the International Federation (the Algiers Plan of Action, the Federation of the Future, Strategy 2010, Strategy 2020);
 - 2) To strengthen capacities in PMER by improving the participants understanding and knowledge of: Strategic, operation, programme and project planning, based on the logical framework approach; results-based monitoring and evaluation; Federation standard reports and reporting processes (programme, emergency operation and pledge based); timely and quality reporting as an integral part of programming; the National Society's role in Federation reporting; practical tools (logical framework matrix, problem and objective tree, work plan and monitoring tool, resource mobilization plan, current report templates); and programme budgeting.

- 3) To continue the RCC and International Federation joint planning and resource mobilization work: sharing and reviewing the 2010-2011 plan.

The different workshop modules targeted in the various presentations, plenary discussions, case studies, group works and practical exercises were completed with handouts covering the respective topics. All participants were also provided with electronic copies including key Federation publications; Federation and National Society reports pertaining to Chad; glossaries; style guides; tool guidance notes; handbook on monitoring and evaluation; list of indicators; report and plan templates.

Progress towards the first and second programme component was further achieved by providing National Society's programme managers with direct technical support to collaboratively develop work plans. As a result, programme logical frameworks for the upcoming cycle and the remainder of 2009 have been drafted. Moreover, a PMER-committee, consisting of members from the National Society and the Federation delegation, has been established to ensure that the needs under the theme are adequately addressed and reporting is timely achieved. The committee will also follow the continuation of the planning and resource mobilisation process, and closely monitor the implementation of the 2010-2011 country plan.

Continued technical support and strategic guidance was also provided to the National Society in the view of: improving financial and administrative procedures; revising and updating Red Cross of Chad statutes, regulations and procedures; and aligning structures, systems and procedures with Federation guidelines.

Governance and management

The persistent institutional challenges the RCC was facing did come to an ease in mid-June, following the suspension of the former national Secretary General. The international Federation continued to support actions aimed at separating roles and mandates of governance and management. Administrative and financial manuals have been developed, based on the National Society opting for a further professionalization of its staff. New terms of reference, developed for nine RCC technical managers in the end of 2008, were put into practice in the first quarter of 2009, thereby allowing organizational structure, managerial effectiveness and technical competencies.

In September the International Federation deployed a capacity building and an organizational development delegate to better support the RCC towards becoming a well functioning NS: three Programme Initiative Tchad (PIT) projects were drafted and will be implemented in 2010; the PIT projects will target the regions of N'Djamena, Moundou, and Abéché; the RCC strategic plan for 2008-2011 was revised and updated; several training sessions in good governance were conducted for the benefit of the RCC governance bodies.

Constraints or Challenges

The institutional turmoil of the NS, as well as insufficient funding coverage for Organisational Development hampered the implementation of projects and activities planned for the first and second quarter of the year. However in the last quarter the International Federation allocated additional funds to ensure the continuation of priority services and assistance. Partners' financial assistance is further needed to implement activities planned for the 2010- 2011 upcoming cycle.

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
3. Volunteering development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Cross of Chad volunteering development and management efforts is supported, contributing to updated manuals/policies and a reinforced network of motivated volunteers.
4. Youth development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Cross of Chad youth development efforts are supported and promoted, contributing to

	youth leaders having acquired improved knowledge and skills required for efficient coaching and better future leadership.
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Achievements

An improved volunteering policy was achieved through the continued revision of manuals related to volunteering movement. Following their work stoppage in February, working contract established in the beginning of the year for 120 volunteers were changed into “volunteer contracts”, thereby admitting the volunteers with better working conditions.

The RCC with the support of the International Federation carried out various activities to celebrate the World Red Crescent Day on 8 May. Messages promoting humanitarian ideals and values were cascaded for one week through educational debates, press conferences, and banquets. The intervention served the aim of building a stronger volunteering network youth leadership. As a result, 200 more volunteers and youth at national and regional levels are estimated to have acquired improved skills for their role as volunteer or youth leader. The youth programme allowed retraining youth coaches and delivering certificates.

In June, the National Society youth director and the welcome service officer travelled to Italy to participate in the 150th anniversary of the battle of Solferino. The event brought together more than 500 volunteers from 149 National Societies. Back from the trip financial constraints hampered the implementation of the planned activities aimed at sharing the cultural experience and knowledge gained from the occasion.

Constraints or Challenges

Financial constraints prevented the implementation of activities the youth and volunteering department planned for. More funding is needed in this area to achieve activities planned for 2010.

Principles and Values

The International Federation support to the National Society’s principles and values programme in 2009 was mainly restricted to those activities carried out within the framework of the Sudanese refugee operation (further described under the forthcoming programme components.)

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
1. Promotion of humanitarian principles and values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Cross of Chad staff and volunteers have acquired enhanced understanding of the Fundamental Principles. • External knowledge and understanding of the Principles and Values are increased through RCC active involvement in public campaigns, radio and television broadcasts, and other dissemination activities.
2. Operationalisation of fundamental principles and humanitarian values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles and values are integrated into Red Cross of Chad operational programmes.

Achievements

In the beginning of the reporting period, the RCC carried out activities to spread the principles and humanitarian values messages. The activities were jointly carried out with the ICRC and targeted five RCC regional committees. The messages were also disseminated at a secondary school in the region of Moundou, reaching more than 80 students, and at the historical high school, Lycée Jacques Moudeina in the city of Bongor.

A total of 2,000 RCC information folders were produced and distributed by volunteers to local community members during advocacy activities.

Further activities were carried to mark the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Day 8 May. The Red Cross of Chad with the support of the International Federation and the ICRC marked the 150 anniversary of the Battle of Solferino. A series of events were launched at national and regional branch levels under the global theme "Our world. Your move". Topics targeted in seminars, debates, drama plays and other awareness-raising activities include:

- The role of a first-aid worker and his or her legal rights and duties;
- The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent;
- The history of the Movement;
- The history mission and current activities of Red Cross of Chad,
- The use of the Red Cross emblem.

An estimated 1,000 RCC volunteers and youth actively participated in the commemorative events, also involving gestures aimed to promote a more sustainable civil society, such as carrying out irrigation activities in support of the national fight against desertification, amassing waste material and conducting public first-aid demonstrations. The events and activities were disseminated throughout the week in eight media outlets, including national radio and television broadcasts. A press conference with the presence of media, enterprises and humanitarian organisations was also arranged at national level in conjunction with the closure of events. The week of celebration contributed towards the objective of promoting humanitarian principles and values, also adding value to the public image of the National Society and improving external comprehension of the Movement and the RCC.

Programme Component	Expected Outcomes
3. Combating sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted beneficiaries have enhanced ability to take action against discrimination and violence. • Greater awareness and involvement of community members in the struggle to prevent and respond to SGBV.

Achievements

The sexual and gender based violence activities focussed on the Sudanese refugee operation. The activities were carried out by the community service unit operating in Tréguine and Brédjng. In the first quarter actions targeting SGBV cases increased awareness on the phenomena in Tréguine and Bréging and thereby resulted in a continuous decrease of reported cases. But an increase has been recorded in the reported number of cases by the end of the year. To further prevent the negative impact of sexual and gender based violence the community service unit has organized public gatherings and presented special topic during the International Refugee Day and the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day. Victims and potential victims of SGBV were reached with awareness-rising messages and the refugee focal points attended training to increase their capability of identifying and preventing SGBV.

A total 149 SGBV cases were reported from January to December. The affected refugee women received psychosocial support, medical care and protection according to their needs.

Constraints or Challenges

Financial constrained remained the main challenges to implement planned activities. Partners' financial and material assistance is further needed to implement activities planned for 2010.

Working in partnership

Main Participating National Societies and non-Movement partners with a longer term presence in Chad remained committed to the refugee operation. Based on a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Federation and RCC, UNHCR continued targeting support to the key areas of intervention, namely transport and logistics, health and care, nutrition, shelter and

infrastructure and community services. Assistance was also extended to the water and sanitation unit, which also benefited from French Red Cross support.

In-kind contributions and supplies from the Finnish Red Cross and the Olympic Committee were vital to the continuation of humanitarian services and have enabled an adequate response to the needs of vulnerable refugees. The funding of local field staff by UNHCR and French Red Cross as well as operational field support from non-Movement partners made it possible to reach targeted beneficiaries with timely and adequate humanitarian assistance in accordance with internally agreed quality standards. Moreover, strategic input from ICRC, who upholds the operational lead in terms of security and communication, ensured that appropriate security measures were timely taken.

As per routine, weekly operational coordination meetings took place in the field with refugee committees and partners operating in the camps. Field sector managers, Red Cross of Chad and International Federation staff, refugee leaders and beneficiaries from both camps also participated in regular internal reunions to share matters of common interests and make decisions in a participatory approach. Security and protection issues and aspects related to gender and cultural diversity were regularly vented during these occasions. Coordination meetings with OCHA, UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations took place in Hadjer Hadid, Abéché and N'Djamena. The Movement partners also met every second week in N'Djamena to discuss ongoing activities, security concerns and future projects.

Funds made available by the U.S State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) and the Swedish Red Cross in the middle of the year enabled the implementation of planned activities for the second half of the year. Partners support is needed to implement activities planned by the RCC in the four PIC (Programme Initiative Chad) regions in 2010.

Beyond the refugee operation, Red Cross of Chad maintained contacts with Partner National Societies, including the Turkish Red Crescent Society and the Spanish Red Cross. Ongoing projects were monitored in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Health and contacts with national and local authorities were further developed. As an auxiliary to the Ministry of Public Health, the RCC health and care programme is filling an important gap in a heavily overwhelmed and insufficient national health care system.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The RCC and the International Federation delivery model, based on the principle of capacity building through a system of "homologues", progressed with good results in the first quarter of 2009. This system, reflecting a practice of making best use of available local human resources, enabled staff members to receive training from their counterparts, to become more self-operational and better prepared for a future hand-over. Operational and coordination meetings remained an important forum for learning and addressing weaknesses in programming. In February, a representative from the UNHCR water and sanitation unit evaluated the situation of latrines in Tréguine and Bredging camps. Such external assessments continue to be employed on a routine basis to better expose needed programme improvements. The monthly field reporting to partners, including results on Sphere standards and other internally recognized standards, continued enabling important feed-back and recommendations taken into consideration on the way forward. The use of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms aims, as described in the previous programme sections, currently under development, at improving accountability, ensure better management and greater impact of service delivery.

Looking ahead

Although progress towards programme objectives has been achieved in 2009, the hardships of coping with organizational management have marked the first half of the year; and at the same

time balancing relations with partners and preventing external security challenges from negatively impacting on programme activity. The ease of organisational turmoil therefore brings an important opportunity for the Federation's in-country representation and the RCC to build on success achieved in the previous years and more forcefully direct actions towards scaling up the National Society's development process. With the system of integration of the International Federation staff into the RCC and the system of homologues, focus will be geared on extending core programming beyond the refugee operation and how to better work in a preventative and proactive way. Providing branches at local, regional and national levels with organizational development and capacity building support will also be essential to move the whole National Society forward.

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters. • Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. • Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. • Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
Contact information	
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[<final financial report below; click here to return to title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAATD001 - Chad

Annual Report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAATD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	4,532,557	2,002,488	153,357	237,833	7,539	6,933,775
B. Opening Balance	70,276	253,806	1,695	11,130	2,471	339,378
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
Capacity Building Fund			0			0
DFID Partnership grant	118,205					118,205
ECHO	123,222	82,148				205,370
Finnish Red Cross	59,377	10,659				70,036
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	317,657					317,657
French Red Cross (from French Government)		596,169				596,169
Irish Red Cross		15,154				15,154
Japanese Red Cross	0			311		311
Netherlands Red Cross	86,707	75,666				162,373
Other	94					94
PRM, US Dept. Population Refugees & Migration	789,392	501,991				1,291,383
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	498,001			43,661		541,662
Swiss Red Cross	0					0
UNHCR (UN Agency)	923,330	730,212				1,653,543
Unidentified donor	-0	-814		-311		-1,125
C1. Cash contributions	2,915,986	2,011,186	0	43,661		4,970,833
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
ECHO	-179,587	-119,725				-299,312
Finnish Red Cross	1,723					1,723
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	9,763					9,763
French Red Cross (from French Government)		-594,443				-594,443
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	213,441					213,441
PRM, US Dept. Population Refugees & Migration	-242,543	-90,371				-332,914
UNHCR (UN Agency)	166,563	131,726				298,289
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-30,640	-672,813				-703,453
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
Finnish Red Cross	989,840	182,643				1,172,483
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	989,840	182,643				1,172,483
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Finnish Red Cross	38,853					38,853
Sweden Red Cross				37,406		37,406
C5. Inkind Personnel	38,853			37,406		76,259
<u>Other Income</u>						
Miscellaneous Income	1,998				4,739	6,737
C6. Other Income	1,998				4,739	6,737
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	3,916,037	1,521,016	0	81,067	4,739	5,522,859
D. Total Funding = B + C	3,986,312	1,774,822	1,695	92,196	7,211	5,862,236
Appeal Coverage	88%	89%	1%	39%	96%	85%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAATD001 - Chad

Annual Report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAATD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	70,276	253,806	1,695	11,130	2,471	339,378
C. Income	3,916,037	1,521,016	0	81,067	4,739	5,522,859
E. Expenditure	-3,985,305	-1,733,169	-1,227	-91,848	-7,198	-5,818,747
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,007	41,653	468	348	13	43,489

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAATD001 - Chad

Annual Report 2009

Selected Parameters	
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Budget	APPEAL

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		4,532,557	2,002,488	153,357	237,833	7,539	6,933,775	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	253,544	215,341					215,341	38,203
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc		50,497	59,794				110,291	-110,291
Construction Materials	643,165	2,784	7,869	5,399		851	16,903	626,261
Clothing & textiles	10,000	179,578	123	849			180,550	-170,550
Food		1,264	614				1,878	-1,878
Seeds,Plants	293,465	70					70	293,394
Water & Sanitation	457,298	119,445	407,013				526,458	-69,160
Medical & First Aid	89,844	27,613	99,674	665		1,345	129,298	-39,454
Teaching Materials	120,166							120,166
Utensils & Tools	249,540	274,639	355				274,994	-25,454
Other Supplies & Services	137,043	17,826	4,413	2,568		6,412	31,220	105,824
Total Supplies	2,254,064	889,058	579,856	9,480		8,608	1,487,002	767,063
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings			17,615				17,615	-17,615
Computers & Telecom	37,305	38,708				-6	38,701	-1,396
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	4,154	68,800	23,008			3	91,812	-87,658
Others Machinery & Equipment	29,056	4,999					4,999	24,057
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	70,516	112,507	40,623			-3	153,127	-82,612
Transport & Storage								
Storage	174,475	69,150	7,444	264		624	77,482	96,993
Distribution & Monitoring	446,032	387,858	22,102		314	1,343	411,617	34,414
Transport & Vehicle Costs	689,261	269,974	57,389	11,287	150	-5,575	333,225	356,036
Total Transport & Storage	1,309,768	726,981	86,935	11,551	464	-3,607	822,325	487,443
Personnel								
International Staff	461,143	503,394	148,534	13,589	72,962	13,374	751,853	-290,710
Regionally Deployed Staff	21,500	11,593	15,278				26,871	-5,371
National Staff	232,170	337,617	152,700	7,524	4,118	-5,581	496,376	-264,207
National Society Staff	995,078	527,314	412,146	-39,727	3,547	1,197	904,477	90,602
Consultants		3,263	-3,289			934	908	-908
Total Personnel	1,709,891	1,383,180	725,370	-18,615	80,626	9,924	2,180,486	-470,594
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	435,369	70,762	28,870	-13,999		-1,000	84,633	350,735
Total Workshops & Training	435,369	70,762	28,870	-13,999		-1,000	84,633	350,735
General Expenditure								
Travel	45,700	100,579	22,538	-532	6,347	-7,556	121,375	-75,675
Information & Public Relation	68,000	29,717	-11,422	3,420	941	112	22,767	45,232
Office Costs	262,729	106,447	35,251	13,331	1,546	73,667	230,241	32,488
Communications	72,615	68,966	10,128	965	992	16,594	97,644	-25,029
Professional Fees	155,953	138,642	21,099			3	159,743	-3,790
Financial Charges	2,280	-41,538	5,727	-47	-36	-18,801	-54,695	56,974
Other General Expenses	96,195	151,191	77,900	-4,406	785	-77,559	147,911	-51,716
Total General Expenditure	703,472	554,004	161,219	12,730	10,575	-13,541	724,986	-21,514
Depreciation								
Depreciation		18,108	-1,887			6,349	22,570	-22,570
Total Depreciation		18,108	-1,887			6,349	22,570	-22,570
Programme Support								
Program Support	450,695	247,546	113,798	80	3,973	468	365,864	84,831
Total Programme Support	450,695	247,546	113,798	80	3,973	468	365,864	84,831
Services								
Services & Recoveries		1,271	2,236				3,507	-3,507

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAATD001
Budget	APPEAL

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		4,532,557	2,002,488	153,357	237,833	7,539	6,933,775	
Shared Services		375					375	-375
Total Services		1,646	2,236				3,882	-3,882
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-18,488	-3,850		-3,789		-26,128	26,128
Total Operational Provisions		-18,488	-3,850		-3,789		-26,128	26,128
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,933,775	3,985,305	1,733,169	1,227	91,848	7,198	5,818,747	1,115,028
VARIANCE (C - D)		547,252	269,319	152,130	145,985	342	1,115,028	