

# Annual report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Chad

MAATD001

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This report covers the period 01/January/2010 to 31/December/2010.



A field practice session for participants to a six-day DM training in N'Djamena. The workshop was organized thanks to the financial support of the Swedish Red Cross and DFID. Photo/Mahamat Tahir

## In brief

**Programme outcome:** The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in-country representation supports the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) since 2004 to provide quality humanitarian assistance to over 50,000 refugees sheltered in two camps in the Sub-Prefecture of Hadjar Hadid. It also supports the RCC to provide humanitarian assistance to 15,000 host population located in 15 surrounding villages, thereby balancing humanitarian aid and avoiding conflict related to the sharing of scarce resources. In line with its mandate, the IFRC has supported RCC in 2010 to manage the food security crisis that hit the northern and eastern parts of the country. The overall aim of the representation is to provide material, technical and financial support to the National Society thereby enabling it to become stronger and function better.

**Programme summary:** The Sudanese refugee operation faced financial constraints in the beginning of the year. Funds from UNHCR encountered delays in the disbursement, which affected the implementation of planned activities in the first quarter of the year. Financial support from participating national societies (PNS) and external partners enabled the continuation of humanitarian assistance in the field of water and sanitation, food distribution and the construction of lasting infrastructure in the camp of Tréguine and Brédjing. The new strategy adopted by UNHCR giving priority to national humanitarian NGOs, reduced the sectors of intervention of the RCC from six to three.

Responding to the food crisis that hit the northern part of the country, the RCC assisted families through food distribution in four regions. Food distribution was complemented by recovery

activities in the first two regions through the training of rural organizers in agricultural production techniques and distribution of seeds. Those activities were supported by an allocation from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and through an emergency appeal seeking additional support for the same targeted vulnerable population. The positive response to the appeal from the PNS along with a field level agreement (FLA) signed with WFP allowed increased relief and recovery activities. The RCC planned to assist 45,000 within the timeframe of the Emergency appeal. The number of beneficiaries was revised to 400,425 after the signature of the FLA with WFP.

During the reporting period, IFRC support to the National Society focused on the following core programmes:

**The Disaster Management (DM) Programme:** The DM programme support focused in the first quarter of the year on the Sudanese refugee operation, providing relief and recovery assistance. The assistance provided is mainly related to water and sanitation, food aid, shelter and other infrastructure. In February, following alert of famine in some northern and eastern parts of the country, the RCC carried out assessment missions with support by IFRC. Reports revealed that the level of malnutrition was high and that the majority of the population needed food aid. The allocation of the DREF enabled a prompt response to the disaster through distribution of food in the 20 most-affected villages. Assistance continued within the timeframe of the appeal and the FLA agreement signed with WFP. Some 19,930 families were reached by general food distribution during the first round. In addition, 25,374 children aged 0-23 months were reached by blanket food distribution, thereby contributing to the reduction of moderate malnutrition.

In September, the country was hit by flooding, causing damage and leaving hundreds of families homeless. The flood was followed by a cholera outbreak that killed 92 people. A DREF was allocated and an emergency appeal was launched to provide immediate assistance to the victims. Without prepositioned non-food items (NFI), IFRC borrowed items from ICRC to be distributed to 500 families. Low funding of the appeal prohibited implementing many of the planned activities. Moreover, NFIs from Dakar were blocked for two months by customs authorities in Nigeria. As a result, relief items were late in coming to flood victims, underscoring the importance of prepositioning of stocks.

Support to the Organizational Development and Capacity building programme planned for the first quarter was postponed due to lack of funding. Main activities carried out during the reporting period related to the training of RCC and Federation staff in planning, monitoring and evaluation. Two workshops were organized for RCC staff members and the regional committee. A total of 45 participants attended the workshops and acquired new skills on project/programme planning. In late November, the RCC with financial and technical support from IFRC organized a 6-day training for disaster management officers from regional branches.

To help build the capacity of the National Society branches, the IFRC launched the RCC's strategic programme, called the community development plan (CDP). Its overall aim is to build a strong network of local RCC committees through the rehabilitation of offices, as well as the training of staff and volunteers to facilitate local response during emergencies before the intervention of the national headquarters. The CDP aims also to support local communities' initiatives through sustainable income generating activities.

Technical support also continued to be provided through the system of counterparts, the recruitment of new staff at National Society level and the deployment of two resource persons—one for the food security operation and a second one for IT department.

**The Principles and Values programme's** activities managed by the information and dissemination department of the RCC were mainly related to the celebration of the World Red Cross/Red Crescent day. The events coincided with the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Red Cross of

Chad. An estimated 1,000 volunteers, mainly from the RCC youth department were mobilized for the occasion and carried out various activities. The two events promoted the image of the RCC among the Chadian communities while spreading Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and values. It also boosted the position of the RCC as an auxiliary to government.

**Financial situation:** The original budget in January 2010 was CHF 5,002,678, of which CHF 3,180,211 (64 per cent) was available, including opening balance. Expenditure overall totalled 3,372,593 (67 per cent of original budget, 106 per cent of available funds). The deficit was related to the reduction of income pledged from UNHCR in 2009.

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

**Number of people we have reached:** About 50,391 Sudanese refugees in Tréguine and Brédjing camps were reached by humanitarian services during the reporting period. Services provided were in the field of water and sanitation, food aid, shelter and infrastructure. In addition, 15,000 people among the host population were also assisted. A total of 19,930 families were reached by the first round of the general food distribution. A total of 25,374 children were reached through blanket food distribution and seven-day food rations for their families. A total of 500 families were reached by NFI distribution in response to the flood emergency.

**Our partners:** Movement partners are ICRC, Finnish, French, Swedish, Japanese, and Norwegian Red Cross Societies.

**Non-Movement partners** are the International Rescue Committee (IRC), National Committee for Assistance (CNAR), OCHA, Première Urgence (PU), UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, U.S State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), WFP, WHO. The National Society further received support from government authorities including the Ministry of Health.

The RCC and IFRC want to thank partners for their response to this appeal and for their collaboration in 2010.

## Context

Compared to the security situation of 2009, the situation in 2010 has seen much progress. The only armed incursion occurred in late April. This was made by a faction from the UFR (Union des Forces pour la Résistance). The faction clashed with governmental troops in a village not far from the town of Goz Beida. The attack claimed the lives of dozens of insurgents according to governmental figures. After this attack, the Chadian government launched peace talks with its neighbouring country Sudan. The ceasefire and the peace agreement framework between the Sudanese government and the principal armed forces in Darfur brought relative calm to the border during the reporting period.

To further improve security in the Chadian-Sudanese border and prevent armed incursion from both sides, a Sudanese-Chadian force composed of 3,000 men was set up. Following this, the security situation has not immediately improved. Attacks on humanitarian workers and kidnapping continued in the first semester but decreased after July. The increase of attacks in the first semester was due to the decision of the United Nations Security Council to withdraw the UN mission forces after a request by the Chadian government considering its presence useless as the security situation in the field is not improving.

Despite security problems, the RCC and the IFRC trained volunteers and staff continued to provide humanitarian assistance in the field with respect to strict rules of safety. Since late 2009, delegates remain in the capital monitoring activities from a distance and undertaking short-term missions in the two operational areas of Hadjar Hadid and the northern part of the country.

# Progress towards outcomes

## Disaster Management

<b>Programme Component 1: Disaster Management planning</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> RCC's ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigated their impact on vulnerable communities and populations is improved
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Disaster preparedness existing plans, frameworks, strategies and directives are further updated, disseminated and implemented.

### Achievements

As in 2009, the International Federation continued to support the National Society in disaster response planning. In early 2010, the RCC with the technical support of the IFRC updated three contingency plans related to flood, food insecurity and population movement. The two first contingency plans enabled the RCC to effectively respond to flood and food insecurity crisis that affected the country during the reporting period. Due to the electoral context in all central African countries in 2011 and the Referendum in South Sudan, IFRC Regional representation organised a workshop to draft and update a population movement contingency plan for all national societies. Focus was particularly made on Chad with a probable influx of refugees from Sudan due to the independence of the South and resumption of war in the neighbouring region of Darfur.

In early September, the RCC's disaster management officer attended a disaster risk reduction workshop organized in Dakar. The aim of the workshop was to support Sahel national societies in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation thereby increasing vulnerable communities' resilience.

In late November, the RCC, with support from IFRC, launched the training and composition of the National Disaster Management Team (NDMT). A total of 50 participants, of which 21 came from regional committees attended the 6-day workshop and were trained on disaster preparedness, response and recovery. Response tools like DMIS, FACT, ERU, DREF application, Emergency Appeal were further explained with practical exercises. The workshops saw the participation of Movement and non-Movement partners as moderators. A second round of training will be organized in 2011 to enable each region to have two trained disaster management officers.

### Constraints

The delay and lack of funds during the first quarter of the year prevented the implementation of the disaster management planning programme. Financial support is needed in 2011 to support the training of nomadic volunteers to help reduce disaster risk among nomadic communities throughout the country.

<b>Programme Component 2: Organisational Preparedness</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> An increased percentage of trained RCC staff and volunteers are involved in disaster management.
<b>Outcome 2:</b> An effective disaster response mechanism is developed and well coordinated.
<b>Outcome 3:</b> RCC financial and mental capacity for effective disaster management is improved and reinforced.

<b>Programme Component 3: Community Preparedness</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The vulnerabilities to public health emergencies and the threats of food insecurity are reduced in the two camps and 13 surrounding villages;
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The resilience of targeted communities is improved to better withstand natural disasters and situation of violence;

<b>Programme Component 4: Disaster Response</b>
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<b>Outcome 1:</b> RCC assistance to meet the need under the Sudanese refugee operation and drought affected victims in the region of Lac, Kanem, and Bahr El Gazal is improved;
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<b>Outcome 2:</b> Disaster preparedness existing plans, frameworks, strategies and directives are further updated, disseminated and implemented;
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## Achievements

### Food insecurity

In early January, the Chadian government and its humanitarian partners carried out evaluation missions in the northern and eastern parts of the country to assess the level of malnutrition and food availability following a bad rainy season in 2009. Reports from the evaluation revealed that the level of malnutrition is above the acceptable level and the whole region is facing food shortage. Following a DREF request by the RCC through the IFRC representation, CHF 251,862 was allocated to respond to the immediate needs. A total of 6,260 beneficiaries in the 20 most affected villages were reached by a one-month ration of food distribution. The food items were composed of cereals, beans, cooking oil, sugar and salt. Recovery activities were also carried out with agricultural training of 40 rural organizers and distribution of improved seeds to enable vulnerable families to face the upcoming rainy season.

Weeks later, an emergency appeal was launched to complement the DREF support activities in villages that were not reached by the immediate relief activities. Within the timeframe of this appeal, a Field Level Agreement (FLA) was discussed and signed with the IFRC representation and WFP. The IFRC accepted to implement four activities: general food distribution, blanket feeding distribution for children aged 6-23 months and their mothers, post distribution monitoring and food security surveillance. The FLA brought an increase to the number of beneficiaries to be reached from 45,000 in the emergency appeal to 400,425. Despite changing distribution strategies and late disposal of food items in the distribution sites, a total of 19,930 families were reached by food distribution. The items distributed were composed of cereals, oil, sugar, salt and beans (see DREF and EA for further information).

### Floods

Responding to flood that hit the country nationwide, the RCC launched an emergency appeal through IFRC and CHF 289,750 was allocated from IFRC DREF to attend to the immediate needs of targeted vulnerable populations. Since the country is landlocked, IFRC logistic department had to order relief items from Dakar. Trucks carrying the items were blocked for months by the Nigeria customs. As a result, items ordered arrived only in December for distribution the following month (see Flood reports for further information).

<b>Programme Component 5: Recovery</b>
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<b>Outcome 1:</b> Assistance to restore the Sudanese refugees' living conditions and meeting their needs of a longer-term recovery is improved.
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<b>Outcome 2:</b> Extremely vulnerable refugees in Tréguine and Brédjing camps are reached by special and timely services to resume normal living conditions in the local context.
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## Achievements

### Food distribution in the two refugee camps

As in the past three years, the RCC and the IFRC team in the field continue distributing food items each month to refugees in the two camps. The food made available by WFP was distributed at the beginning of every month, thereby reducing the rate of malnutrition. During the reporting period, 99 percent were provided with one-month ration of food composed of cereals, corn soya blend (CSB), leguminous, sugar, cooking oil, salt in conformity with sphere standards (2,100

kcal/person/day). The food basket was accompanied by soap made available by UNHCR. Food distribution activities were further ensured this year by the provision of five new trucks donated by the Norwegian Red Cross.

The whole distribution process was attended every month by supervisors from the RCC/IFRC staff and volunteers, UNHCR, WFP and DIS (Détachement Intégré de Sécurité) to ensure security and transparency.

In August, the RCC distribution unit organized a workshop for 30 volunteers. The aim of the workshop was to provide volunteers with distribution techniques to enable them to better serve beneficiaries and avoid deficit during distribution.

### **Non-food items distribution**

During the first quarter of the year, the NFIs distribution for the vulnerable in the two camps was accomplished through HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) an NGO in charge of the community sector. In response to a fire incident and again on International Refugee Day, the RCC and the IFRC team supported families with a total of 220 buckets, 220 blankets and 150 plastic sheets. All the working material of the health centre and the community service sector were handed over to HIAS and the CSSI.

Distribution of NFIs made available by Finnish Red Cross was delayed from July to December. The NFIs were distributed as follows:

- A total of 30,003 blankets (19,800 from the Finnish RC and the rest from another donor) were distributed to 14,429 families in the two camps;
- A number 11,688 plastic sheeting (out of which 6,688 from Finnish RC donation) were distributed to 9,261 families in the two camps thereby enabling to renew their shelter;
- A total of 28,000 clothes were distributed to highly vulnerable people targeted in the two camps, including widows, elder persons, orphans, mentally and physically disabled, blind people, etc.

Assistance was also provided to beneficiaries through the distribution of soap, toys, stoves, and exercise books. The distribution of plastic sheeting and blankets provided protection from harsh weather conditions of the cold season.

### **In progress**

The installation of community mills and the training of management committee will be finalized by the end of May.

### **Shelter and infrastructure**

The shelter and infrastructure unit finalized and officially handed over the maternity and the health centre to the NGOs in the charge of the health and care sector. After supporting HIAS to register houses in the two camps, the IFRC provided 10,000 plastic sheets and distributed them to 9,261 families. During the reporting period, shelter and infrastructure interventions managed by an engineer recruited by the IFRC supported the vulnerable to acquire 450 lasting shelters in the two camps. In addition to the existing wells, two more wells for water consumption and four other pastoral wells were built for the benefit of the host population.

## Health and Care

With the establishment of the Tréguine health centre, the main activities implemented within the health care programme were only related to the provision of water and sanitation to targeted refugees in the two camps.

<b>Programme Component 1: Water and Sanitation</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Members of the RCC National Disaster Response Team in water and sanitation are further trained and equipped to effectively intervene in disaster and emergency actions.
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The installation of water sources and the water distribution system are maintained and improved, thereby enabling targeted beneficiaries to sustainably access sufficient drinking water in accordance with sphere standards.
<b>Outcome 3:</b> The sanitation system in the camps and host communities is improved.
<b>Outcome 4:</b> The awareness of beneficiaries on hygiene rules is improved.

### Achievements

#### Water supply

The RCC and IFRC water and sanitation team continue to provide refugees in both camps with clean and safe water. During the first month of the reporting period, the average water provision was the highest one compared to the other refugee camps in the east of Chad. Following a request from UNHCR, the water supply in the refugee camps was reduced to 15 litres per day/per person, in order to have the same level of water provision in all the refugee camps. Water provided to refugees and humanitarian workers in the two camps was strictly submitted to regular physico-chemical analysis, thus ensuring safe drinking water and avoiding water-borne disease.

Maintenance of the water supply system and repair work was regularly carried out, thereby avoiding breakdown of machines and consequent water shortages. Chlorination activities were carried out on a daily basis by the RCC water and sanitation team to ensure that water contamination at household level is kept in compliance with sphere standards.

#### Latrines

The construction of new latrines planned for the beginning of the year was delayed until the last half of the year. Some 1,600 slabs were built and handed over to refugee families in the two camps. The new strategy is to support refugees with slabs and construction material to build their own latrines. As a result of this action, the number of latrines in camps increased, reducing the number of persons per latrine from nine to seven (far better than the sphere standards).

#### Hygiene promotion

The RCC sanitation team continued hygiene promotion campaign throughout the reporting period, thereby ensuring a healthy environment for refugees in both camps. The sanitation campaigns were undertaken through door-to-door and school visits, educational debate, and group discussions. Based on field reports 61,607 persons (27,358 women; 22,718 men; 5,656 girls and 5,875 boys) were reached by hygiene promotion campaign in both camps. All sanitation activities were carried out by four teams, two for the Brédjing camp and two in the second camp of Tréguine; each camp has a sanitation and hygiene promotion team. During sanitation campaigns, volunteers handed over barrows and shovels to support them dig and close garbage holes to ensure an acceptable cleanliness situation in the camps. As a result, 68 filled garbage holes were closed and 30 new ones were dug in both camps. The shelter and infrastructure unit fabricated ten signposts for garbage holes and installed them in the camps. In September, a total of 60 sanitation organisers were refreshed on sanitation techniques to enable them to better conduct their daily work.

## In Progress

The installation of the solar pump and the solar panels for the Tréguine health centre will be done by the end of May, 2011.

## Constraints

Improvement of the security situation in the east of Chad enabled planned activities to be carried out. However, the late availability of funds impeded the prompt start of planned activities in the field of latrines construction, and sanitation campaigns.

# Organizational development and capacity building

<b>Programme Component 1: Organisational Development process</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Programme planning and implementation is facilitated and made effective through increased technical and material support in RCC organizational development process.
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Reorganization and decentralization needs are adequately addressed, including programme restructuring, thereby scaling up service delivery.
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Capacity building and organizational development support has enhanced the capacity of RCC existing branches and contributed towards building the capacity of new regional committees.

## Achievements

The IFRC representation support to the organizational development programme saw a major increase during the reporting period. As the Sudanese refugee operation is moving towards the recovery phase, the IFRC focused on building RCC capacities inline with characteristics of a well functioning national society.

In June, the RCC with the support of the IFRC organized two workshops on planning, evaluation and monitoring attended by the RCC staff in the field and at national level. The workshops were attended by managers with their assistants along with members of the regional committees of Hadjar Hadid. A total of 20 participants from the field and 45 from N'Djamena headquarters attended the workshops for three days and acquired improved knowledge and understanding of the different components of planning, monitoring and evaluation processes.

After the training, the RCC with the support of the IFRC launched what came to be named as Community Development Programme (CDP). Inspired by a similar approach in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the CDP aims to reinforce the technical and material capacity of the regional committees of the RCC thereby contributing to the capacity of the national headquarters. It also aims to reinforce the targeted local communities' capacities through income generating activities thereby reducing their vulnerabilities. The six regions planned to be covered by this programme are the region of Kanem, Bahr El Gazal, Ouaddai, Lac, N'Djamena and Logone Oriental. So far, implementation has been slowed by financial constraints.

Technical support was provided during the reporting period through the deployment of a regional information technology (IT) delegate to strengthen communication and IT capacities of the RCC and IFRC offices. During the mission, the delegate helped maintain, repair and install all working and communication materials of the RCC and IFRC. Missions were undertaken and communication materials of three regional committees were addressed.

The International Federation with the Movement partners and the Chadian government supported the Red Cross to finalize the construction of its national headquarters. Following the finalization of the building, the International Federation and the RCC are sharing the same office. The process of integration into the RCC initiated in 2009 is continuing with staff from the IFRC and RCC sharing same offices and working together to achieve planned activities.

<b>Programme Component 2: Leadership and management development</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The distinct roles and mandates of governance and management are clearly defined, entrenched and respected at all levels.
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Training and technical support has improved the National Society leadership and management capacities to develop and implement strategies, thereby strengthening accountability, transparency, reliability and overall programme performance.
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Increased leadership ability to mobilize the means and launch the measures to efficiently move the National Society towards becoming a well functioning organization, with sustainable systems and procedures increased financial sustainability.

**Achievements**

The internal institutional turmoil of the past few years steadily declined during the reporting period. The IFRC representation continued playing its role by providing technical support to the RCC to help define the roles of management and governance, thereby building capacities towards becoming a well functioning national society. Technical assistance particularly focused on recruitment and training of new staff at National Society level. In February, a logistician and an accountant were recruited and trained on IFRC finance and logistic procedures. Regular meetings were organized between IFRC representatives, delegates and governance on implementation of planned activities.

In May, the RCC organized its eighth ordinary general assembly that took place in the capital N'Djamena. The assembly was financially supported by the International Federation, French Red Cross, ICRC, and the Chadian government. The assembly brought together 40 participants from the regional committees, the national secretary general, the technical managers and governance bodies. The assembly was also attended by the Movement partners operating in Chad, the health Ministry delegate and former executives of the National Society. Opening the activities of the Session, the national president eluded the outstanding work of the RCC volunteers during emergencies. The Chadian government also commented the activities of the Red Cross describing it as the only national organization that the government can count on during emergencies.

During the three days of the assembly, the national secretary general presented the report of activities implemented during 2008-2010, outlining the difficulties related to the limited financial resources of the National Society, and the non-payment of contribution by members. The general treasurer presented a financial and material report, which outlined the same challenges.

<b>Programme Component 3: Youth development</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Youth policy and manuals are revised and directed towards better-integrated youth involvement in RCC programmes and services.
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Training opportunities and support to youth development efforts have contributed to youth leaders having acquired improved knowledge and skills required for efficient coaching and better future leadership.
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Youth clubs are implemented through youth leaders themselves in a minimum of 10 percent of Chadian schools at national and regional levels.

**Achievements**

The main achievement related to this programme component was the training opportunities provided to youth. In late April, the RCC youth department, with the financial support of the ICRC and the technical support of the IFRC organized a training workshop for youth leaders of the regional committees and the capital N'Djamena. A total of 32 youth leaders attended the training for three days. The following modules were presented during the workshop; history of the RCC and the Red Cross Youth; strategies and policies of the Red Cross youth; role of a youth leader, history of the IFRC and the ICRC.

In November, the youth department manager organized workshops in four regional committees to coach trainers. As a result, five regional trainers per committee were trained and prepared to

launch new training in respective committees. A same training was organized for 30 other participants from the ten districts of the capital N'Djamena.

Other activities implemented were related to the commemoration of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the RCC and the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day. Youth and volunteers were mobilized and involved at national and regional levels to carry out different activities (see Principles and Humanitarian values section for further details).

### Constraints and Challenges

Low funding coverage impeded the implementation of eighty percent of the planned Organizational Development activities.

## Principles and Humanitarian values

<b>Programme Component 1: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values</b>
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<b>Outcome 1:</b> Awareness of humanitarian values in vulnerable communities is increased through RCC active involvement in public campaigns, radio broadcasts, training, dissemination activities and other interventions.
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### Achievements

RCC with the support of IFRC and the Movement partners in Chad commemorated the World Red Cross/Red Crescent day that was celebrated at national and regional levels. The event coincided with the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Society. The series of activities launched at national and branch levels included the following:

- Over 100 volunteers from the urban committee with RCC and the International Federation staff carried watering activities;
- Over 800 youth aged 7-20 paraded for one hour in the capital chanting the national anthem of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. The event brought an added value to the visibility of the RCC among the population;
- Sportive events such as handball were organized for the female team; the winner was awarded cup and given financial support;
- A press conference for the opening and closing events was organized at national level;
- The national television channel, along with other private and public media covered the events.

The commemoration of the World Red Cross/Red Crescent day contributed to the promotion of humanitarian principles and values, added value to the public image of the National Society and improved the external image of the Movement in Chad.

### Constraints

The lack of funds was the only constraint encountered during the reporting period.

## Working in partnership

The IFRC Country Representation and the RCC are involved in all coordination meetings at national level as well as in the intervention areas. Regular contact with the Ministry of Health and local administrative authorities were maintained thus contribution to facilitating service delivery. The National Society and the International Federation regularly take part in UN led meetings. Food security, nutrition and flood cluster meeting and coordination forums were regularly attended too.

Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Chad, a weekly coordination meeting was organized to discuss security issues and implementation of planned activities. The implementation of activities to mark the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Day along the anniversary of the

RCC was enabled by coordination meetings, financial and material support from Movement partners. In Hadjar Hadid and the four regions where the food security operation took place, weekly meetings were organized as per routine with the participation of all NGOs operating in the area. Security issues and implementation of activities were discussed in the presence of beneficiaries, RCC staff and IFRC.

The RCC is working together with the IFRC and a number of PNS (Finnish, Norwegian, and Swedish Red Cross) to address the needs of refugees in the east of the country and vulnerable people in drought-affected areas. Funds made available by non-Movement partners like the US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) enabled the finalization of durable infrastructure for the benefit of refugees and host populations. Funds to implement activities related to the Community Programme Development (CPD) remain insufficient. Partners support in this field is highly needed.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

To ensure that programmes implemented are on track, the National Society with the support of IFRC organized regular evaluation missions in the operational area of Hadjar Hadid. Representative of beneficiaries participated in the planning and implementation of activities. In May, the BPRM manager with IFRC country Representative and the senior executives from IFRC and the National Society carried out evaluation mission in the two refugee camps of Brédjing and Tréguine. The aim of the mission was to evaluate the impact of the financial support allocated by the BPRM. Finding showed that the achievement made by RCC had positively affected the refugee community. Regular evaluation meetings were carried out in the areas where the food security project took place to ensure quality humanitarian services to target vulnerable people.

The system process of integration of the IFRC into the RCC set up two years ago continued with staff working side-by-side and undertaking joint missions. The IFRC staff members continue training RCC counterparts, thus preparing them for a future handover.

Programmes implemented by the National Society with the support of the International Federation are contributing to the achievement of the strategic aims of Strategy 2020, as well as the Millennium Development Goals.

## Looking ahead

During the first years of its presence in Chad, IFRC representation mainly focussed on disaster management activities. Capacity building programmes were sidelined but were highly prioritized during 2010. The next planning cycle will see a major increase on capacity building support to enable the RCC to acquire sufficient technical skills. The new strategic development plan for the RCC will take into account the community development programme that includes projects like food security, female genital mutilation and capacity building for the National Society local branches.

### How we work

*All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
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