

Programme Update 2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Chad

Appeal No. MAATD001

Programme Update no. 3

This report covers the period of 01/01/2007 to 01/06/2007 of the 2006-2007 Appeal.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies. (Arial 10/grey colour)



Refugees women taping potable water in Treguine camp (Eastern Chad)
Federation

In brief

Programme Summary: The first half of 2007 was very challenging for Red Cross of Chad (RCC) and the Federation. Until May, only one pledge was received from the Finnish Red Cross. The amount was very limited and could not cover all the outstanding needs by that time. The situation remained bleak until June when ECHO made available its pledge of 1,000,000 Euros; followed by the Swedish Red Cross. The delay in donors' response nearly jeopardise the level of progress achieved by RCC and Federation in the previous years. Still, both institutions succeeded in ensuring that all required Sphere standards were maintained in the operational sectors, including: camp management, preventive and curative health care, water/sanitation, food and NFI distributions, and community services. It is also worth mentioning that Hadjer Hadid's area, hosting Treguine and Bredgine Red Cross camps was not affected by the ethnic clashes which were registered from December 2006 to February 2007. Despite the level of violence registered in many areas of the East; and the resulting consequences with massive internal population movements, the humanitarian workers and the Sudanese refugees were not specifically targeted. Only few isolated cases of banditry actions; most of the time associated with carjacking and store looting were reported in some places like Guéréda, Abéché, and Iriba.

For the rest of the year, the Federation and RCC will continue with their humanitarian activities, in a transitional approach, in responding to the refugees' needs in vital sectors. Further actions are envisaged to conduct VCA sessions in six disaster-prone areas where the National Society (NS) planned to build capacity for its regional and local branches. In order to correct the financial gaps registered during the first half of 2007 and better readjust the outstanding needs with donors' possible intentions; as regards to the soft pledges registered so far, the Federation and RCC agreed at mid-year, to revise the 2007 Appeal's budget to the current value of CHF 5,867,622

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Needs: Total 2006-2007 budget CHF 12,956,445 (USD 10,707,805 or EUR 7,900,271) out of which 42.3 percent covered. [Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

No. of people we help: In 2007: activities are planned to cover the needs of 45,000 Sudanese refugees (30,000 in Bredgine and 15,000 in Treguine); and 1,800,000 Chadian vulnerable populations targeted in six strategic areas.

Statistics table on camps populations (31 June 2007)

The number of total refugee beneficiaries increased during this reporting period; mainly because of the boost in baby birth at Treguine health centre. A total of 296 new babies were delivered in six months; with only 7 deaths. At the same time, the refugee adults' death rate almost stabilized at its lowest level. Only 41 deaths were registered, on a total refugee population estimated at 45,000 people. The refugee population's increased in Treguine and Bredgine can also be explained by the acceptable quality relief and standard medical services delivered to the beneficiaries by Chad Red Cross volunteers. A total of 4,576 pregnant women were registered and carefully monitored with adequate antenatal health care until delivery.

Characteristics on the refugee populations in both camps are detailed as follows:

Statistics Table on camps populations (31 June 2007)

Camps	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Total
	0 - 4		mai-17		18 - 59		60 +		Total		Number
Bredgine	2471	2535	5987	6069	7040	4302	586	491	16084	13397	29481
Treguine	1395	1458	3015	3101	3622	2133	288	274	8320	6966	15286

Current context

Conflicts in Eastern Chad are traditionally fluid. Individual ambitions, rivalry between sedentary and nomadic groups and/or ethnic communities, the widespread circulation of small arms, the spill-over of the conflict in Darfur and the presence of Chadian and Sudanese rebel forces and militias all contribute to a tense environment. This is compounded with increased pressure on scarce natural resources.

The government has acknowledged its lack of capacity to ensure the protection of civilians and humanitarian workers in eastern Chad. In the absence of effective administrative and military authorities, violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights law continue to be perpetrated, with internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, and refugees becoming targets in a climate of total impunity. Discussions on the deployment of a United Nations multi-dimensional presence to help restore security in eastern Chad are yet to yield concrete results. In this context, humanitarian workers often appear as the sole actors trying to cope with the situation.

Military operations and intercommunity violence have resulted in a steady deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Humanitarian organizations estimate that 140,000 Chadians have been internally displaced over the past 18 months, mainly in the Dar Sila and Dar Assongha departments. While most IDPs are from Dadjo and Massalites origins, attacks on "Arab" communities have recently been on the rise and additional displacements could still happen before the rainy season, particularly in areas bordering Darfur. At this stage, prospects for the return of refugees and IDPs appear very limited and even more uncertain.

Progress towards objectives

A multi-sector assistance based on beneficiaries' participation was ensured by RCC and Federation in camp management, community services, food and NFI distribution and construction of shelters; quality water supply, and sanitation activities.

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Chad Red Cross also received support during this period from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as required by the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) binding both organizations with the Federation; to cover the logistics needs of the operation. Like in the previous years, the support from UNHCR included: monthly supply of 200 litres of gasoline and cash contribution to ensure salary payment to the truck drivers who agreed with RCC to offer transport services to UNHCR and its partner agencies.

Health and Care

Programme objective: Reduction of the morbidity and mortality rates of refugees and vulnerable local population, mostly under-fives and women of child bearing age, as well as ensuring the provision of adequate basic, primary health care curative and preventative services.

Achievement

Preventive and curative health services carried out from January to June, by RCC in Treguine's refugee health centre are reported with the required statistics as follows:

Curative health services

Population under 5 years			Total camp population (including <5 years)		
Girls	Boys	Total	Females	Males	Total
1372	1,454	2,826	8,295	6,960	15,255

From January to June 2007, the Treguine health centre conducted 17,688 consultations; of which 15,740 to the benefit of the refugees and 1,948 to the benefit local populations.

During this period of the year, the average consultation per qualified medical staff is 26.35 consultations/day/qualified staff. The consultations were entirely under the responsibility of Chad Red Cross medical personnel, including four senior nurses as required by Sphere and WHO standards.

Morbidity: The major diseases registered during this period are: breathing infections and watery diarrhoea. Malaria was almost constant with only one peak registered in June during the early hours of the rainy season. Two confirmed cases of meningitis of the type N M W 135 were registered in February and March in the interval of 3 weeks. One suspected case was also registered in June. The affected patients were all refugees. They were screened and monitored with favourable outcome under the effect of ceftriaxone. In addition, RCC and Federation immediately took actions by activating their contingency plan; which offered opportunity to contain the risks and avoid further contaminations.

Mortality: From January to June, 2007, a total of 30 deaths were recorded in Treguine including 18 children aged under five years. The majority of these deaths (28 cases) occurred at refugees' households and were later reported to the health centre by Chad RC Community health workers. Two children under five years died in the health centre (the first one from severed anaemia and breathing distress; and the second one from perinatal troubles). On average, the death rate of the children under 5 years in Treguine for this period is: 1.1 death/1,000/day and the crude death rate is: 0.56 death/1,000/day.

The mortality statistics, during this reporting period, are quite consistent with the required standards, for children aged under five years, as well as for the adult refugee population in Treguine camp.

Reproduction health

524 pregnant women at first childbirth received antenatal care in the health centre, an average of 87 antenatal consultations per month. The average percentage coverage for all targeted beneficiaries was estimated at 79.6 percent during this period.

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On 266 living births registered in the whole camp, not less than 224 were delivered in the Red Cross health centre; an attendance rate of 86.82 percent confirming the increased interest and confidence developed by the refugees as regards to RC medical services in Treguine. Family planning and systematic screening for syphilis were introduced in the Centre's maternity home during this period. Thus, every pregnant woman who attended the health centre for antenatal consultations were also considered for systematic screening.

The average percentage of Antitetanus vaccine coverage registered on the refugee women, after-childbirth is not less than 62.5 percent. Also, the average maternal care provided to the women during the first six-weeks, following childbirth is 96 percent.

Referral services

On average, 36.5percent referrals of patients were conducted in cooperation with Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)-Holland's Ambulance towards the Adré district's hospital. But sometimes, for security reasons, referrals were also directed on board of Red Cross hardtops to the regional hospital in Abéché. During this period, a total of 48 patients were referred; including 38 for the refugees and 10 for the local population in Hadjer Hadid; which represents 79.16 percent referral service to the benefit of the refugee population. Referrals from the refugees' households to the health centre were permanently conducted by two traditional ambulances, tracked by donkeys under the control of two refugees who are trained as community workers. The traditional ambulances were used to ensure the transportation of patients when they were seriously affected and could not walk by themselves to the health centre.

Vaccination activities

The Vaccination unit in Treguine health centre remained under the management and leadership of a Chadian recruited senior nurse; assisted by a voluntary worker from Chad RC. Four community agents selected in March 2006 among the Sudanese refugees in the camp also demonstrated greater commitment during this period, in mass mobilization for vaccination and other community-based health care (CBHC) activities; including health service delivery at refugees' household level. Monthly vaccination activities were carried out by the centre to recapture cases of targeted children which were not reached during previous sessions.

- The Red Cross vaccination unit in Treguine camp was fully involved in the national vaccination days against polio in February and March 2007. During the first round in February, 3,340 children under five years were vaccinated, a percentage of 110.63; the second round which followed in March covered 3,212 children of the same category; with 96.17 percent.
- The vaccination unit was equipped with relevant cooling chains including: refrigerators, and cooling boxes. The maintenance of these equipments was properly ensured by the medical coordinator and his assistants in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The constraints of the unit included the lack of funds to renew/and upgrade some of the equipments and mostly the lack of Amarel vaccines, which was not available this while in UNICEF's office in Abeche.

Supplementary nutritional centre

Treguine's supplementary nutritional centre was managed during this period by a technical health agent under the control of a medical doctor. Also included in the team were two Red Cross of Chad volunteers and 10 community-based health workers who were identified among the refugees and trained on-the-job. Services in this sector were available all days of the week and covered the needs of children aged under 5 years affected by malnutrition. Severed cases were referred to the Adré district hospital for appropriate treatment. In addition to its daily activities, the centre also ensured monthly screening sessions; with report to all interested partners, including WFP, WHO and UNICEF. Achievements registered in the Centre during this period are detailed as follows:

- Total patients treated : 172
- Number of patients treated and discharged : 55
- Number of patients who were totally cured : 46 soit 83.63 percent
- Number who died under treatment : 1 soit 1.81 percent
- Number who abandoned treatment: 1= 1.81 percent

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- Transfers with the CNT 7 = 12.7
- Non responding : 0 percent

Only one death reported above occurred in MSF France's Hospital in Adré.

Community-based health activities in Treguine camp

Community-based health services in Treguine camp were carried out under the responsibility of a qualified Chadian nurse. The CBH activities were used by RCC as an important tool for linking the refugees at households to the services available to them in the health centre. In addition to the nurse, the centre employed a team of one Chad RC volunteer, 28 refugee community agents and 4 traditional mid-wives who were used for the needs in the maternity unit. The unit primarily conducted health promotion activities within the refugee camp and also in the host community. The roles of unit covered aspects regarding transfer of sick patients from household to the health centre by the means of traditional donkey-tracted ambulances. Other activities in this field include:

- Registration of births and deaths;
- Screening and monitoring of refugees who were affected by diseases;
- Transport and referrals of sick refugees from their households to the health centre;
- Support to all other medical units in the health centre;
- Promotion of hygiene and community based health care within the refugee camp and also in the host community.

In January 2007, sensitizing sessions were carried out by RCC and refugee community workers. The message delivered to 2,875 refugees in Treguine camp was centred on the prevention of Acute Breathing Infections.

In February 2007: a total of seven sensitizing meetings were organized by the community based health workers on diarrhoeal diseases and the detection of meningitis cases. Not less than 1,356 refugees were reached with the messages delivered.

In March 2007, a minimum 3,555 refugees (majority of women) were sensitized on the advantages of breast-feeding and vaccination of children in Treguine.

In May 2007, the RCC and refugee community agents reached out to sensitize the refugees on the advantages of using the health centre's maternity unit for child delivery. Advantage was taken on the gathering to deworm 3,421 children of nine month to five years' old. Another 3,212 children of six month to five years' old were vaccinated with Vitamins A supplement.

In June 2007, the refugees were also sensitized on cholera prevention to prepare them against any risk of cholera epidemics which may be associated with the rainy season.

Disaster Management

Objective : Basic camp services and support to local population in host communities: 45,000 Sudanese refugees in the Tréjine and Bréjine camps and 9,000 vulnerable local populations receive appropriate basic humanitarian assistance in the form of shelter, protection, health and care, social services and basic food and non-food items provision.

Camp management

The discussions on shelter upgrading which began with UNHCR and the Chadian authorities in 2006 were positively concluded early this year. Each family refugee was encouraged to build their own semi-permanent shelters. Construction kits and water were supplied by RCC volunteers to support the initiative. Also, other incentives such as blankets were given to the refugees who accepted to cooperate on the new construction strategy proposed by UNHCR. A decision was made internally by UNHCR, RCC and Federation to employ local contractors for building the agreed model of semi-permanent shelters on behalf

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of the vulnerable refugees. It was the responsibility of UNHCR to provide roofing materials for the new shelters.

Unfortunately, UNHCR did not supply such materials on time; which almost provoked anger from the refugees. The risks of confrontations were finally avoided when part of the items offered by Finish Red Cross among other in kinds were used by RCC and Federation to provide the refugees with tarpaulins as roofing materials. UNHCR's decision this year to encourage the refugees on building shelters by themselves and for themselves is part of the steps envisaged to conduct the transition from emergency to community integration and development. As from May 2007, an increased number of refugees in Treguine and Bredgine demonstrated greater interest in the strategy. Many other refugee families have also integrated the project; and the few remaining are preparing to do so.

By end June 2007, statistics collected by RCC and Federation's construction teams disclosed that 1,625 extreme vulnerable refugees; including 500 in Treguine and 1,125 in Bredgine were already provided with their semi-permanent constructions. In the place of cash payment, Food for work was allocated to the labourers employed by RCC to construct those shelters. The food items were mainly supplied from the buffer stocks which were built up in 2005 by RCC and Federation which both institutions found it difficult to rotate because of World Food Programme (WFP) authorities' reluctance.

Food and non-food items distribution

Throughout this reporting period, RCC relief teams demonstrated better performance and responsibility at every monthly food distributions in Tréguine and Bredgine. Contrary to the previous years' activities during which serious deficit were registered with several complaints from the refugees and partner agencies, there was no incident reported so far this year. The distributions were conducted in the presence of many partner agencies, including WFP, UNHCR; CNAR, Première Urgence; and representatives of Chadian local authorities. An average 2070 kcal were distributed per refugee per day; with a food basket containing cereal (corn, sorghum or millet), dry leguminous plant (beans), oil (groundnut or corn oil), sugar, salt; including an enriched ration in the form of CSB.

Social community services

The department of social affairs did not receive any new financial contribution until end June 2007. The department has been able to operate until present, thanks to the pledge of CHF 143,023 received in October 2006 from the Swiss Red Cross. The cash was earmarked with the aim of providing assistance to vulnerable refugees and host communities (including 1,000 women, 2,000 children and 500 aged persons).

It was agreed with the donor to use the grant for purchasing second hand clothes, kitchen sets, lamps, traditional stoves, and recreational kits for children, books for adults' literacy activities, blankets, and for a special feeding programme for the elderly vulnerable refugees and locals.

Water and sanitation (WatSan)

Objective: Adequate, gender sensitive and culturally appropriated water supply and sanitation systems are established and maintained according to the Sphere standards for the camp population as well as local host communities.

To maintain the risks of water-borne diseases low in Treguine and Bredgine camps, RCC and the Federation still considered water/sanitation as one of the most sensitive priority sectors under the refugee operation. Early this year, activity standards in the sector were almost affected when the last two French Red Cross delegates ended mission and left the operation. In February 2007, the risks of standards failure were limited with the recruitment of a new wat/san delegate under the Federation contract. One Australian WatSan delegate also joined the operation later in May. In June, the team was further strengthened with the recruitment of one Chadian homologue whose performance in WatSan activities was highly appreciated by both expatriate delegates. Resources allocated to the sector were used to continue providing the refugees with quality water and a healthier environment within the camps and also at households. The UNHCR's decision to maintain a standard 10 litres/pers/day for water distribution in all

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the 12 refugee camps in Eastern Chad was the cause of serious disagreement/and revolt from the refugees against aid-workers. After several weeks of discussions, the RCC made the option for a peaceful settlement by simply maintaining Sphere standards of 15 litres/pers/day for water distribution in both camps. But more resources are still required to preserve the current level of achievements. Considering all these challenges in the sector, it is likely that more time and further assessments will be required before concluding the hand-over process with Oxfam.

Until mid-June 2007, the planning of WatSan activities could not be properly implemented, because of funding constraints. Areas mostly affected were related to sanitation and hygiene promotion, as the plan to construct new latrines was not carried out to replace the former latrines which were filled up. Latrines' standards decreased rapidly in both camps with a growing anger from the refugee leaders. The refugees' tension further increased with the advent of the rainy season and the risks associated; including environmental pollution. Thanks to the local authorities' support, the resentment was contained and the Federation took advantage of the contributions made available by ECHO and the Swedish Red Cross to start building 250 new latrines in Bredgine's central camp; and 200 additional latrines on "the extension site". At the same time, the water level underground decreased. All hopes to maintain Sphere standards in water distribution were left to the rainy season if only the quantity water expected from the rains could help to quickly refill the tablecloth. Many Pumps and generators were out of use in the sector and two of the 5 drillings carried out by Oxfam does not give satisfactory results. A solution to this situation could be offered if only the new generators of 40kva promised by UNHCR are effectively made available. No major problem was reported so far in Treguine. All water tanks in both camps were adequately cleaned and maintained hygienic as required by Sphere standards.

Details on the water storage and distribution capacity in Treguine are as follows:

- Four tanks of 70 m³ = 280 m³ of water storage capacity to cover the needs of 15,000 refugee population. On average, each refugee in the camp was supplied with not less than 15 litres of potable water per day.
- One tank of 11 m³ in the health centre.
- Twenty three tap stands of 6 taps; representing 1 tap for 102 people.
- Nine taps in the health centre and 1 tap in the school.

The low quantity of water distributed in the beginning of the year was due to UNHCR's decision to maintain equal standard of 10 litres/pers/day in all 12 camps in Eastern Chad. The situation was normalized in April when the RCC readjusted to 15l/pers/day as required by Sphere standards. The Red Cross water production/distribution/and storage capacity in Hadjer Hadid was quite consistent with the needs of all beneficiaries; including partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local populations.

Water pumping duration

The duration of water pumping in both camps varied from 10 to 12 hours for the small pumps and 16 hours for the drillings. It is worth mentioning that the back up system was often used to slow down the consumption of the generator. Moreover the advanced age of some of the pumps does not make things easy to manage. Therefore, appropriate actions should be envisaged for renewing the pumps and generators in both camps, next year. It is worth mentioning that all water production equipments in Treguine and Bredgine were not overused. The time for resting and cooling down the system is quite acceptable. The equipments and materials installed have contributed to ensuring a quality water production/and distribution to the refugees, consistently with SPHERE standards.

From January to end June 2007, Treguine's camp was not so much affected by water production problems. The capacity of seven boreholes and the two surface pumps was quite enough to cover the needs of all 15,000 refugees in the camp. No additional support was required from the wash bores in the Waddis.

The total fuel supply by UNHCR to Tréjine and Bréjine camps is estimated at 4.800 litres per month. A theoretical distribution established in proportion to the number of refugees must be 400 litres per week for the camp of Tréguine. As illustrated in the table above, the average fuel consumption per week from

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January to June 2007 has risen up to 1296 litres (while only 444 litres were used during the same period in 2006). An increased of over 850 litres. Such excessive consumption of fuel needs to be addressed with serious attention in the future.

- The residual chlorine rate at tap stands was 0.5 to 0.7mg/l.
- The average residual chlorine rate at households was much more high and estimated at: 0.15 to 0.25mg/l.
- At tanks' level, the residual chlorine rate was 0.7 to 0.8 mg/l.

Like in 2006, the bacterial water contamination rate remained very high this while; as a result of the traditional pots which were used by the refugees for refreshing water at households. The soil used to manufacture those pots were said to be very destructive to chlorine. Another reason why water sources are polluted at refugees' household is because many uncleaned utensils were used by the refugees to take water out of their household's pots. The Federation and RCC were engaged in community large-scale campaign to educate the refugees and made them agreed on the principle of renewing their domestic waters everyday in order to limit the risks of contamination and chlorine deterioration which were often associated with longer term water conservation.

Water production and distribution in Bredgine camp was also maintained at a reliable standard throughout this reporting period. A steady increase of potable water, over 16 litres/pers/day was supplied to the refugees until recent when RCC and the Federation decided to reduce the quantity to 15litres/pers/day in both camps; to avoid water shortage; as the tablecloth was rapidly falling down.

For the needs of water stocking and distribution in Bredgine, the following equipments were made available in the camp:

- 10 tanks of 70 m3 = 700 m3 for stocking potable water to supply 30,000 refugees; an average 16 litres/day/pers.
- Two tanks of 11 m3 in MSF health centre and at S3b
- Forty one taps with 6 taps = 246 water spots; representing 1 tap for 109 pers.
- Seven tap in the refugee children schools, one for the Chadian Refugee Agency (CNAR) and 1 for MSF-H's health centre.

During this period, the residual chlorine rate at tap stands in Bredgine was estimated to 0.29mg/l; which is quite consistent with the required standard. However, the bacterial water contamination rate, like in Treguine, remained very high because of the traditional pots used by the refugees for refreshing water at households.

The dynamic levels of water pumping were rapidly falling during this period. This was the case at borehole 11 which is the principal tool for water production towards the extension area of Bredgine's camp. The situation reached its critical level during the 22nd week of the year. Therefore, the underground pump could not properly function. To correct the deficit so far created in water production for Bredgine's extension, two new drillings were launched but they could not either produced the expected result. All these inconsistencies in the water production plants will need to be assessed and upgraded before Federation/RCC hand-over is achieved with Oxfam.

Sanitation activities

598 latrines were made available for the needs of the refugees, during this period in Treguine camp. An average of 25 people per latrine; which is not too far from SHPERE Standards' requirement of 20 pers/latrine.

In Bredgine, RCC and the Federation recently contracted a local company to build 250 new latrines. As soon as these new latrines will be made available, the camp's capacity in latrine coverage will be further improved to 1,151 latrines; a ratio of 26 residents per latrine. It is also envisaged that 200 additional latrines will be soon constructed on the new site offered by the Chadian local authorities to ensure further extension of the camp. It is strongly hoped that all the new latrines will contribute to consistently improving Sphere standards on the ground of sanitation facilities' coverage.

Hygiene promotion

Hygiene promotion activities were further conducted during this period by a team of 64 refugee community workers (30 in Treguine and 34 in Bredgine). Each community worker in Treguine was responsible for an estimated 500 refugee beneficiaries. While in Bredgine, the ratio is one community worker for some 850 refugee beneficiaries. The teams were built up and made operational on the criteria of the gender principle. For example, all females recruited among the workers have taken greater responsibility, to perform, sometimes even better than men. Both teams (in Treguine and Bredgine) were placed under the responsibility of two Chad Red Cross supervisors. Activities carried out included: environmental sanitation within the refugee camps and also at household levels; providing both camps with pits to ensure adequate domestic waste management; educating and sensitizing refugees on the use of latrines; cleaning water spots; ensuring standard personal hygiene for camp residents and sphere standard conservation of potable water; dead animal carcasses management (66 animal carcasses were collected and appropriately buried during this reporting period).

A total of 72 new pits were opened for waste disposal in both camps (26 in Treguine and 46 in Bredgine). The new pits have increased the total number of pits in Treguine to 32 and in Bredgine to 50. But the question of providing the refugees with new pits was not seen as major priority during this period. Some of the areas where soil was collected from to build the new refugee shelters were still left opened and were also used as pits for waste disposal. In addition, all latrines in both camps were recently fumigated; and camp households treated with deltamethryne in order to protect the refugees against insects, including mosquitoes. Twenty four Red Cross hygiene promotion messages were delivered to the refugees in both camps. Most of the refugees who were reached by the Red Cross messages have contributed to maintaining the camps clean and healthy at a level of 85 percent. The refugees in both camps were also actively involved in sanitation activities with Red Cross volunteers to continue improving their livelihood. Not less than 10,765 peoples in both camps were involved every month on hygiene promotion, community-based health care to fight against waterborne diseases. Community talks were organized on various issues of common interests in the refugee camps.

Like in 2006, a competition was organized during the Refugee International Day in June 2007, to elect the best hygienic/and healthier camp in Hadjer Hadid. Such important achievements notwithstanding, many challenges are still ahead of the Federation and RCC in the coming weeks. These include mobilizing additional resources to maintain the level Sphere standards already achieved in some areas of wat/san; and to improve areas where such standards are not yet achieved. The challenges ahead of the team also include: increasing awareness for the refugee women and the locals on hygiene monitoring at household and environmental sanitation to fight against all risks of water-borne diseases which may occurred with the current heavy rains. The positive effects registered from hygiene promotion by the means of sensitizing refugees and encouraging them on the methods of behavioural changes was clearly confirmed during this period with the level of cleanliness achieved in both camps; and also in the way that most refugees are emulating regular "hands' washing" to fight against water borne disease and diarrhoea.

Humanitarian Values

Objective: Advocacy and dissemination campaign programmes are conducted by the Red Cross of Chad at national and regional levels to promote humanitarian values and the respect of human dignity.

Dissemination of Humanitarian Values were conducted by RCC in cooperation with the ICRC delegation in N'djaména. The activities included: promotion of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Red Cross Principles within targeted communities; seminars and workshops for journalists, armed forces; tracing and family linking activities in conflict zones as well as in disaster-stricken areas. Technical and financial needs were allocated to run the information and communication department at RCC headquarters

Organizational Development

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Objective: The national society's structure, systems and human resource skills have been strengthened at all levels in order to increase its capacity for sustainable and quality service delivery.

Governance level

Regional elections were completed in all 18 regions of the country, together with the launching of the cooperation agreement process (CAS) at targeted community levels. A three-day induction course was organized in August 2006 by the Federation delegation to train the National Society's governance and management bodies on their roles as well as to facilitate interaction.

Apprenticeship

To ensure a smooth transition from relief to development, the Federation and RCC have addressed areas of cooperation weaknesses to build more reliable relations with other partners. The Federation's strategy also covered capacity building for the NS' technical officers in the field of projects planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. A Vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) session will soon cover six strategic regional branches and will be directed towards the need to fostering income generation activities (IGAs) mainly by granting in-kind micro-credits to develop IGAs in targeted vulnerable communities. Three approaches will be implemented:

- The NS will have to assess and restructure its overall governance and management activities in order to upgrade its performance to the level of a well-functioning national society (WFNS).
- IGAs will consist of granting refundable micro credits to targeted community Red Cross branches for developing food security income generating projects. The refunded grants will be continuously re-allocated to other interested groups in order to achieve a relevant sustainability at community level. Targeted people will be trained and assisted to identify fields of intervention which are relevant to their socioeconomic and cultural realities. The NS will also have to develop appropriate partnership with NGOs or government institutions through the CAS process.
- When needed, community beneficiaries will have to link their IGAs (if agricultural), to a comprehensive Watsan project – with PNSs support – to develop a rational management of water resources and achieve their economic objectives at the same time.
- The NS's OD department is busy drafting a new strategic development plan with a Federation's OD delegate who recently arrived in N'djamena for that purpose;
- Capacity building at institution level is being carried out through a multilateral project for building the NS's headquarters in N'djamena and also a regional office in Abéché and a local office in Hadjer Hadid;
- A CAS process has been launched in of Ouaddaï, Mandoul, Hadjer Lamis, Western Mayo-Kébi, Guera, Logone occidentale regions. A nine-day workshop was held in each of the targeted areas with participants from the local government administrations, community leaders, regional and local Red Cross branches as well as representatives from NGOs;
- A combined governance and management technical support team travelled to regions of the country in order to guide regional elections and institutional readjustment in the areas where such activities were not implemented in 2006;
- Discussions were carried out deeply during this period on how possible the NS's human resource development could further be addressed in cooperation with the Federation's delegation and other partners such as the French Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross Societies.

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Partners' profile in assistance to refugees and local communities

Beneficiaries	Partners	Intervention field	Cooperation strategy
<p>- Moundou</p> <p>- Hadjer Hadid (in the villages of Mamouguine, Faranga, Bréjine, Lira, Feric Arbounic, Feric Sira)</p>	Spanish Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community -based health programme (CBHP) in Abeche (Eastern Chad) - Rehabilitation and equipment of 19 community health centres in Abeche and Hadjer Hadid, - Training and refresher course for the RCCs medical personnel; - CBFA training for RCC volunteers - Construction of latrines in schools in Eastern Chad; - Construction of community wells in targeted health centres. 	<p>Cooperation is based on a bilateral agreement with CRC and will continue in 2006. Also delegates from Spanish Red Cross are deployed in Hadjer Hadid and in Tréjine camp to support the CBH programme with the Federation delegates.</p> <p>Weekly coordination meetings are also held with all Red Cross Movement partners operating in Chad, under the lead of Federation to share matters of common interests and make decisions in a participatory approach.</p>
<p>- Moundou</p> <p>- Hadjer Hadid (in the villages of Mamouguine, Faranga, Bréjine, Lira, Feric Arbounic, Feric Sira)</p>	French Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community- based WatSan project to improve the living conditions of the Chadian population in Moundou (South). The project includes hygiene promotion, construction of latrines and water wells in 2 schools and 1 community health centre, to cover needs of 8 rural areas; - Financial contribution for Water and Sanitation activities in cooperation with the Federation and RCC, in Tréjine and Bréjine camps (Eastern Chad) 	<p>Project is based on a tripartite MoU (Federation-CRC-FRC) to cover the needs of three years (2006-2008). Decisions on this cooperation are made during bilateral meetings ICRC and RCC or ICRC and the Federation. Weekly coordination meetings are also held under the lead of Federation to share matters of common interests and make decisions in a participatory approach.</p>
<p>- N'djamena</p> <p>- Abeche</p> <p>- Hadjer Hadid</p>	ICRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitation project in N'djamena and Abeche; - Sanitation project in prisons; - Support to the CRT Tracing programme; - Support to the Tracing activities in the Chad Refugee Operation (Eastern Chad) 	<p>The Cooperation between the Red RCC and the ICRC is based on a MoU and annual projects planning/funding.</p> <p>Decisions on this cooperation are made during bilateral meetings ICRC and RCC or ICRC and the Federation. Weekly coordination meetings are also held under the lead of Federation to share matters of common interests and make decisions in a participatory approach.</p>
<p>- Abeche</p> <p>- Hadjer Hadid</p>	UNHCR	<p>Transport Support Package (TSP)</p> <p>– including salary payment to RCC drivers, fuel supply to the Chad refugee operation fleet in Abeche and Hadjer Hadid.</p>	<p>Project supported by an MoU and covers (2003-2006). Discussions are opened between all interested parties to renew the MoU for 2007 activities.</p>
<p>- Abeche</p>	Ministry	<p>Social mobilization against malaria, meningitis, polio, etc.</p>	<p>Yearly global programme (supported by a Protocol Agreement signed</p>

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	of Health		between RCC and the Chadian Government)
-Hadjer Hadid (in identified villages)			
- Hadjer Hadid (in identified villages)	AJS-JAPAN	- Provision of traditional stoves - Agricultural projects - and environmental protection activities.	Activities in Tréjine and Bréjine are coordinated under the Federation and RCC camp management. Also, the Red Cross community services are working in close cooperation with AJS-Japan staff to avoid overlapping
- Hadjer Hadid (in identified villages)	MSF-Holland	Preventive and curative health services in Bréjine	MSF is exclusively in charge of preventive and curative health activities in Bréjine. It has no agreement with the Federation and RCC in this field.
- Abeche			
- Hadjer Hadid (in identified villages)	UNICEF	Contribution to all vaccination campaigns and development of education activities in refugee camps; with extension to local communities.	Systematic cooperation, with occasional agreements, when necessary.
- Hadjer Hadid (in identified villages)	WFP	Food delivery to the Federation for distribution to refugees in Tréjine and Bréjine; and also to vulnerable local populations.	WFP has no precise agreement with Federation/RCC. The only existing collaboration forum is the UNHCR weekly coordination meeting where all operating partners meet to discuss matters of common interest.
- Hadjer Hadid (in identified villages)	OXFAM	Water and Sanitation activities. But now handing over to the Federation and RCC. These activities are also extended to the host community in Hadjer Hadid (women from the village are allowed to tap water from the RC water systems in refugee camps).	Agreement based on a handing over process to give full responsibility to the Federation and RCC in the management of WatSan activities in Tréjine and Bréjine camps.

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Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/06
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAATD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	3,786,443	11,139,071	575,137	335,393	105,439	15,941,483
B. Opening Balance	21,653	0	0	2,429	0	24,082
Income						
<u>Cash contributions (received)</u>						
American Government	318,815	1,697,352	127,102	29,331		2,172,600
American Govt, PR&M	0	0	0	0		0
DFID Partnership		120,907				120,907
ECHO	851,191	996,919				1,848,109
European Commission	366,328	896,872				1,263,200
Finnish Red Cross	122,444	201,556			1,048	325,048
French Red Cross	144,176					144,176
Japanese Red Cross	20,200	145,000	42,800			208,000
Netherlands Red Cross	0	-0				-0
New Zealand Red Cross	37,321	753				38,074
Other		200,000				200,000
Swedish Red Cross	330,670	334,948	224,126	294,197	35,460	1,219,400
Swiss Red Cross		143,023				143,023
C1. Cash contributions	2,191,144	4,737,329	394,028	323,528	36,508	7,682,537
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
DFID Partnership		114,093				114,093
ECHO	334,321	328,479				662,800
Finnish Red Cross					25,466	25,466
Netherlands Red Cross	96,761	387,045				483,806
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	431,081	829,618			25,466	1,286,165
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
American Government	-100,000	100,000				0
Finnish Red Cross					0	0
Japanese Red Cross			-515			-515
Other			515			515
Swedish Red Cross	-30,000	30,000	70,000	-70,900		-900
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)	-130,000	130,000	70,000	-70,900	0	-900
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Australian Red Cross	11,160					11,160
Finnish Red Cross					34,720	34,720
New Zealand Red Cross		17,747				17,747
C5. Inkind Personnel	11,160	17,747			34,720	63,627
<u>Other Income</u>						
Miscellaneous Income					13,993	13,993
C6. Other Income					13,993	13,993
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	2,503,386	5,714,694	464,028	252,628	110,687	9,045,422
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,525,039	5,714,694	464,028	255,057	110,687	9,069,504

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II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	21,653	0	0	2,429	0	24,082
C. Income	2,503,386	5,714,694	464,028	252,628	110,687	9,045,422
E. Expenditure	-1,928,281	-5,300,400	-331,604	-231,915	-122,186	-7,914,386
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	596,757	414,293	132,424	23,142	-11,499	1,155,117

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		3,786,443	11,139,071	575,137	335,393	105,439	15,941,483	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	781,893	22,006	559,768				581,774	200,120
Construction - Housing		23	50,499				50,522	-50,522
Construction Materials	1,132,800	45,426	54,816				100,242	1,032,558
Clothing & textiles	271,153		84,460	10,584			95,043	176,110
Food	47,226	984	14,040				15,024	32,202
Seeds,Plants	44,500							44,500
Water & Sanitation	508,519	209,562	0				209,562	298,957
Medical & First Aid	246,598	121,078	2,109	60			123,246	123,351
Teaching Materials	78,301		190	12,794			12,984	65,317
Utensils & Tools	58,602		14,748				14,748	43,854
Other Supplies & Services	420,761	8,410	93,313	2,695	0		104,418	316,343
Total Supplies	3,590,354	407,488	873,942	26,133	0		1,307,563	2,282,791
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	23,931							23,931
Vehicles	46,000		25,406			47,375	72,781	-26,781
Computers & Telecom	76,306	3,613	19,591			9,265	32,469	43,836
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	164,835		38,737		-0	3,811	42,548	122,287
Others Machinery & Equipment	2,612	24,865	5,765	4,677	2,496	-60,447	-22,643	25,256
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	313,684	28,478	89,500	4,677	2,495	4	125,155	188,529
Transport & Storage								
Storage	252,001	2,528	112,774			3,260	118,562	133,439
Distribution & Monitoring	139,931	9,369	99,290				108,659	31,272
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,638,283	93,811	557,268	12,417	13,538	-3,013	674,020	964,262
Total Transport & Storage	2,030,215	105,708	769,332	12,417	13,538	247	901,242	1,128,974
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	3,046,471	452,716	1,112,554	129,625	56,028	42,000	1,792,923	1,253,548
Regionally Deployed Staff	35,117	34,437	680				35,117	0
National Staff	363,292	214,556	202,067	9,702	10,827	-85,859	351,292	12,000
National Society Staff	2,410,417	342,899	648,429	44,058	70,049	85,864	1,191,299	1,219,117
Consultants	255		255				255	0
Total Personnel	5,855,552	1,044,608	1,963,986	183,385	136,904	42,004	3,370,887	2,484,665
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	573,565	18,931	27,905	4,762	15,250	679	67,528	506,038
Total Workshops & Training	573,565	18,931	27,905	4,762	15,250	679	67,528	506,038
General Expenditure								
Travel	284,195	47,177	96,517	8,087	10,241	2,882	164,905	119,291
Information & Public Relation	88,008	4,321	7,160	7,938	5,268	88	24,775	63,232
Office Costs	731,297	18,043	211,379	3,943	3,434	188,802	425,600	305,697
Communications	626,928	7,128	339,658	8,471	533	141,252	497,042	129,885
Professional Fees	552,673	657	257,344	3,684		37,721	299,405	253,268
Financial Charges	8,692	260	55			-433	-118	8,810
Other General Expenses	158,721	97,683	260,085	16,554	22,354	-344,298	52,379	106,343
Total General Expenditure	2,450,513	175,269	1,172,198	48,678	41,829	26,014	1,463,988	986,525
Depreciation								
Depreciation	33,957	4,434	40,293			4,110	48,837	-14,881
Total Depreciation	33,957	4,434	40,293			4,110	48,837	-14,881
Programme Support								
Program Support	1,038,319	125,291	344,451	21,554	15,074	7,795	514,166	524,153
Total Programme Support	1,038,319	125,291	344,451	21,554	15,074	7,795	514,166	524,153
Operational Provisions								

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation			
A		B						A - B	
BUDGET (C)		3,786,443	11,139,071	575,137	335,393	105,439	15,941,483		
Operational Provisions	55,324	18,075	18,793	29,998	6,823	41,332	115,021	-59,696	
Total Operational Provisions	55,324	18,075	18,793	29,998	6,823	41,332	115,021	-59,696	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	15,941,483	1,928,281	5,300,400	331,604	231,915	122,186	7,914,386	8,027,097	
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,858,162	5,838,671	243,533	103,479	-16,747	8,027,097		

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IV. Project Details

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
Health & Care							
PTD401	Sante communautaire	0	1,157,646	-727,658	429,988	1,542,530	814,872
PTD410	HIV/AIDS	21,653	0	-21,649	4		-21,649
PTD411	Refugee WatSan	0	1,345,740	-1,178,975	166,765	2,243,913	1,064,938
Sub-Total Health & Care		21,653	2,503,386	-1,928,281	596,757	3,786,443	1,858,162
Disaster Management							
PTD006	Chad Camp Management	0	993,945	-635,469	358,476	1,673,537	1,038,068
PTD161	Gestion Catastrophe	0	575,961	-221,990	353,972	1,156,448	934,458
PTD162	Sudanese Refugee Op.	0	3,299,209	-3,773,027	-473,818	7,040,958	3,267,932
PTD163	Social Welfare	0	845,579	-669,915	175,664	1,268,129	598,213
Sub-Total Disaster Management		0	5,714,694	-5,300,400	414,293	11,139,071	5,838,671
Humanitarian Values							
PTD301	Valeurs humanitaires	0	464,028	-331,604	132,424	575,137	243,533
Sub-Total Humanitarian Values		0	464,028	-331,604	132,424	575,137	243,533
Organisational Development							
PTD001	Capacity Building	1,529	0	-102	1,427	1,529	1,428
PTD002	Dev.Organisationnel	900	252,628	-231,813	21,715	333,864	102,051
Sub-Total Organisational Development		2,429	252,628	-231,915	23,142	335,393	103,479
Coordination & Implement							
PTD100	Delegation	0	110,687	-122,186	-11,499	105,439	-16,747
Sub-Total Coordination & Implement		0	110,687	-122,186	-11,499	105,439	-16,747
Total	Chad	24,082	9,045,422	-7,914,386	1,155,117	15,941,483	8,027,097