Annual report

International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Chad

Appeal No. MAATD001

This report covers the period of 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007

A Sudanese refugee woman receiving IT Nets for her twin babies in Treguine

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries. To support or find out more about the Federation's programmes or operations, click on www.ifrc.org

In brief

Programme Summary:

In the past two years, the Federation Delegation in Chad and the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) have continued their efforts in delivering humanitarian assistance to 45,000 Sudanese refugees in Treguine and Bredgine camps (Eastern Chad). The deterioration of security conditions in many areas of Chad throughout this reporting period had seriously affected the Federation's field presence with severe consequences on the National Society's refugee operation. Moreover, donors' response to the country's 2006-2007 Appeal was delayed as a result of the concerns generated by the socio-political instability in the country. From a more regional perspective, the past two years have seen a significant involvement of the Federation's Zone Office in many instances regarding the Chad Refugee Operation and the coordination of humanitarian cooperation with the RCC, UN Agencies and several partners such as Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs). The Federation Secretariat's support in advising both the Zone Office and the field representation has been very useful in addressing some of the weaknesses challenging the RCC governance and management bodies. The International Federation's Secretariat also mediated on issues between the Federation in-country Representation and the National Society's leadership. Despite security deterioration and financial constraints notwithstanding, the International Federation has been able to organise a partnership meeting on Chad in Paris in 2007; to conduct Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) studies in 6 regions of the country; to draft and finalize a new Four-Year Strategic Development Plan for the Red Cross of Chad for 2008-2011. An Organizational Development (OD) delegate was deployed in 2007 to finalize the construction work of its headquarters in N'djamena and to support the preparations of its General Assembly session which was scheduled for the later part of 2007.

The financial analysis from the field and also from headquarters in this reporting period have revealed that almost

75% of the refugee operation costs were covered by donors' contributions under the Country Appeal. However, some other contributions mainly from UNHCR and from bilateral cooperation sources have been directly provided to the RCC.

<Click here to go directly to the attached financial report,
or here to view contact details>

No. of people we help:
In 2006: An estimated 53'000 beneficiaries (44,000 Sudanese refugees and 9,000 local population members around Treguine and Bredgine refugee camps); 45,000 flood-victims in 12 Chadian communities (in the south), estimate 3,000,000 Chadian (mainly children under five years and child bearing women) beneficiaries of mass mobilization/sensitization against water borne diseases/vaccination against polio, measles and meningitis.

In 2007: activities were 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 population members targeted in six strategic areas.

Statistics table on camp populations – distribution by age and sex in 2007)

Database progress

(31 December 2007)

Camps/Sites	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total population
	0-4		5 - 17.		18-59		60+		STTAL		
Bredjing	2 742	2 819	5 990	6 067	6 974	4 289	654	506	16 360	13 681	30 041
Treguine	1 577	1 635	3 009	3 099	3 601	2 122	308	287	8 495	7 143	15 638

Our Partners: Participating National Society partners supporting the Chad operations are: The British RC, Danish RC, Finnish RC, French RC, Irish RC, Japanese RC, Netherlands RC, Norwegian RC, Spanish RC, Swedish RC Swiss Red Cross as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The non-Movement partners are UNHCR, WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS, MSF/H and MSF/Suisse, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and the US Bureau for Population and Refugee Movement (BPRM). Good working relations have also been established with Chadian government institutions, and international and local NGOs operating in the Chadian humanitarian field.

Partners	Field of intervention
UNHCR, UNFPA, OMS	Training, technical and logistics support
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	- HIV and AIDS programme support, - Vaccination programme support, - Medical supplies, cold chains, - Insecticide Treated Nets, and training
ECHO	Refugee operation support (Multidonor funding)
WFP	Food ration provision for the Nutrition Centre in Treguine and the "Mother and Child Health" programme.
PNS	Community based health programmes in refugee camps and local villages (around Treguine and Bredgine).
MSF/H, MSF/Suisse, HIAS, CNAR, CICR	Referral and sensitization activities
The Chadian Regional Health Delegation, Adre District.	Coordination, reporting and harmonisation of indicators.

Current context

Country context

Chad is one of the largest countries in Africa, with a population of 9.1 million. The country has endured three decades of civil war as well as invasions by neighbouring countries before peace was finally restored in 1990. After suppressing most of the politico-military rebellions, the government settled a territorial dispute and drafted a democratic constitution, and held multiparty presidential elections in 1996 and 1997. In 1998, a new rebellion broke out in northern Chad, which flares up sporadically despite two peace agreements signed in 2002 and 2003 between the government and the rebels. Chad is also one of the most disaster-prone countries in Central Africa and rates as the 167th among the poorest countries in the world in the human development index of the United Nations Development Programme. An estimated 80% of its population live on less than US$ 1 a day. More than half of the population over the age of 15 is illiterate. There are only three physicians for every 100,000 inhabitants while majority of the population cannot afford to pay the average $20 USD consultation fee charged by private clinics. Access to improved sources of potable water is limited to three out of every ten people while electricity is accessible to only 1 percent of the population. There are only 650 km of paved roads in a country more than twice the size of France.

Background of the operational context

The conflict in Darfur, Western Sudan has been on-going since early 2003 and has displaced over 1.8 million people; including some 250,000 Sudanese into the neighbouring Eastern Chad. The vast majority of the caseloads are housed by United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Chadian government in 13 refugee camps. The International Federation and the Red Cross of Chad have been operational in the affected area since June 2003, and managing two refugee camps: Treguine and Bréjine with respectively over 15,000 and 30,000 residents.

The humanitarian assistance by the Red Cross covers areas of shelter construction/upgrading, food and non food items (NFI) distribution, preventive and curative health care, water/sanitation and social welfare services. Vital aspects of this assistance (like food and NFI distribution, potable water provision, environmental sanitation and health services) are also extended to some 13,000 local populations around the refugee camps.

Over the past three years, the crisis in Darfur has been spilling across the border into neighbouring countries (including Chad and the Central African Republic).

For decades, uncontrolled military activities have intermittently been recorded along the common border between Sudan and Chad. But attacks on Chadian civilians accelerated dramatically in the end of 2005. Although the Chadian rebels were not targeting Chadian civilians in the beginning, the violence has taken a new dimension since December 2005, combined with a wave of Chadian military defections to Chadian rebel groups based in Darfur.

The spreading violence affected the capital N'djamena for the first time in April 2006. Rebels from the "Front Uni pour le Changement (FUC)" attempted to take over the capital city by engaging a heavy fighting against government troops for several hours. The administration of President Idriss Deby Itno survived the assault, but hundreds of combatants and civilians were killed and many others wounded. Several thousands of local populations were forced to leave their homes throughout this reporting period.

Priorities in 2006 and 2007

The main strategic priorities identified by the Federation and RCC under the 2006 plan of action were: to ensure continued vital assistance and protection to the Sudanese refugees in Tréguine and Brédgine camps, to encourage peaceful coexistence between camps' residents and surrounding Chadian vulnerable communities, as well as disaster management (DM) and community based health activities planned under the National Society's programmes in the four core areas of Federation's Strategy 2010.

Consistent Red Cross efforts in maintaining Sphere standards in all sectors have been noted, mainly under the refugee programmes. However, additional and continued response is still required to address the increasing needs of the Chadian targeted communities at National Society's headquarters and branch levels.

Progress towards objectives

Health and Care

Health and Care programme goal:

The morbidity and mortality rates of vulnerable, mostly children under five and women of child-bearing age in Treguine and Bredgine Sudanese refugee camps as well as in 13 villages of the local host community of Hadjer Hadid (around the refugee camps) have been reduced and the health status of the most vulnerable improved in six strategic Chadian regions (including Eastern Chad), by the end of December 2007.

Programme objective 1: Preventive and Curative Health in refugee camps

Achievements

- The same routine medical activities carried out in 2006 have been further ensured in 2007 for the refugees and the local populations in Hadjer Hadid. These include: consultations, patients in-warding, free pharmacy services, laboratory testing, neo-natal and post-natal consultations, routine vaccinations, supplementary nutritional recovery, minor surgery and emergency ambulance services. In addition to these, the Federation provided funding and technical advice to the National Society's teams to conduct:

    - Remedial monthly vaccination campaigns, combined with nutritional screening for systematic malnutrition detecting in the refugee camps.
    - The Federation and RCC were fully involved in the mass public immunization campaigns conducted by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in 2006 and 2007 to eradicate polio. During the first round conducted in February 2006, no less than 3,662 children under five years were vaccinated; a second round followed immediately in March 2006 for 3,319 children of the same category. An extra-campaign, coupled with vitamin A supplementation was conducted on measles in August 2006 to recapture 3,301 refugee children of 6 months – 15 years of age. It recorded 47.7% coverage, and subsequently raised the total vaccination coverage for measles by the end December 2006 in Treguine to 96.4%.
    - Contingency plans were maintained and upgraded as required against cholera and meningitis during this period,
    - Community health activities were organized in both camps (Treguine and Bredgine) in the form of sensitization on waterborne diseases, screening and treatment against leprosy, assistance and treatment against tuberculosis, social mobilization for immunization activities, and promotion of community nutritional activities, assistance to pregnant women, and counselling on child breastfeeding.

- The number of refugee community workers and volunteers in the field has been increased to improve services to the beneficiaries. The community health workers were in charge of monitoring vulnerable populations like pregnant women, children under five years and chronically ill persons. They were also responsible for promoting positive hygiene practices, while tracking all symptoms of diseases and malnutrition among children under five years in Treguine and Bredgine camps. Moderate cases of any affection were immediately directed to the Treguine's health centre to be treated and thoroughly monitored. Severe malnutrition cases were referred to the District Hospital in Adré. Every month, a systematic malnutrition detection

campaign was carried out through comparative analysis of each targeted child's age against weight and height (growth monitoring).

- Training sessions were initiated to improve the knowledge of the Red Cross medical teams in many areas: body infections, the health information system, nutrition, etc.

- Early Warning Reports were issued on weekly and monthly basis.
- Scheduled and emergency meetings were held internally and also externally in coordination with UNHCR and other partner agencies.

Curative health services

- Curative health services were provided to over 45,000 refugees in Treguine and Bredgine, and also in the host community of Hadjer Hadid. A total of 26,432 medical examinations were carried out; of which 22,777 examinations to the benefit of the refugees (representing 86.17% of total medical examinations) and 3,655 consultations for the locals, representing 13.82% of the total examinations in 2007. The average consultation per qualified health agent per day is estimated at 28 consultations, in full compliance with Sphere standards. They were carried out by 4 qualified Red Cross nurses (IDE).

- The major diseases registered in the Treguine health centre during the past two years were: acute respiratory infections, aqueous diarrhoea, parasitize dermatitis, and conjunctivitis. Malaria rate remained a serious health problem in the refugee camps. Significant increase of malaria cases were registered every year, at the beginning of the rainy season.

- A total of 702 pregnant women who were normally expected to receive treatment in the centre, 678 have effectively turned up to receive their first antenatal care, representing an average of 56 / 58 CPN per month. The antenatal care coverage was estimated at 96.58 % with a monthly average in CPN1 of 96.55 %.
- In 2007, on a total of 361 live births, 320 were delivered in the Treguine's health centre; representing 88.64% of the total live births registered during this period. The second round of antitetanus immunization after childbirth was achieved at 94.43%. The postnatal care coverage during the first 6 weeks after childbirth was on average 63.12%. The rate of contraceptive prevalence was 0.49%.
- All the women who delivered their children in Treguine health centre were provided with Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN).
- Three cases of tuberculosis (TBC) and 5 cases of Leprosy (2 of paucibacilliary type and 3 of multibacilliary type) were treated in the health centre.
- Four (4) suspected meningitis cases (of which 2 were refugees) were identified during May 2006 in Tréguine; with samples testing and confirmation of the meningococcal type NMW 135 on a 3 year-old female from the Chadian host community. In addition, two similar cases were confirmed on refugees in February and March 2007, together with 4 suspected cases. They were all successfully treated on Ceftriaxone.
- A total of 264 people affected by Leshmaniosis were identified. Among them, 213 cases were cured and the treatment was further ensured for the remaining, based on sodium subogluconate offered by WHO.

Nutrition

- Nutritional assistance was conducted twice a week in the Treguine Supplementary Nutrition Centre. The malnutrition screening during this period has targeted children of 6 months to 4 years 11 months. Moderated malnourished cases were treated in the Treguine's Nutrition Centre and all severed cases were systematically transferred either to MSF-Holland's Centre in Bredgine's camp or to MSF-Suisse Centre in the Adré hospital.

- A total of 592 admissions were registered in the Nutrition Centre and 525 cases were discharged; resulting in 88.68% achievement. Among these:
  - 484 were totally recovered: representing 92.19%
  - 5 people were declared deceased: 0.95%
  - 12 have abandoned their treatment: a ratio of 2.28%
  - 24 were transferred to the Community Nutrition Centre in Hadjer Hadid.

• The Global Malnutrition Rate (GMR) in 2006 was detailed as follows: 2.11% (in January) ; 1.42% (in February) ; 1.20% (in March) ; 1.65% (in April) ; 2.82% (in May); 1.72% (August); 1.30% (September); 1.58% (October); 0.83% (November); 0.11% (December). In 2007, the GMR in Treguine was estimated at 0.84% (as resulting from the last screening in October 2007). A nutritional assessment was carried out by UNHCR in November in the Centre. All the children admitted in the Treguine's Nutrition Centre with their normal weight during the first 12 months after birth were systematically provided with ITN

Mortality:

- From January to December 2006, a total of 106 deaths were registered in Treguine camp; 66 of which were children under 5 years. Ninety one (91) occurred at household levels and 15 cases in Treguine health centre. In 2006, the mortality rate for under five years was 2.05 deaths/1000/day and the crude mortality was 0.62 deaths/1000/day. In 2007, a total of 59 deaths were registered of which 36 were among children under five years. The mortality rate of children under 5 years in 2007 was on average 0.9 deaths/1000/day under 3 and the Crude Mortality Rate was 0.32 deaths/1000/day under 1.5. .

Referral activities

The referral of patients to the Adré Regional hospital was ensured on daily basis, either by the Federation vehicles or by Medecins Sans Frontières - (MSF) France ambulances. For security reasons, the referral of patients were at times directed to Abeche by hardtop vehicles; which are not properly equipped to serve as ambulance. On average, 172 patients were referred throughout the year 2006 to Adré and Abeche; of which 152 refugees (88.37%) and 20 locals from the Chadian host community of Hadjer Hadid (11.63%). In 2007, 105 referrals were carried out, among which included 89 refugees (81 directed to Adré hospital and 8 to Abeche); and 16 locals (14 referred to Adre and 2 to Abeche).

Laboratory activities in Treguine's refugee health centre:

Laboratory support services were conducted by two RCC technician/biologists. The team was able to ensure all medical tests requested on:

- Stools parasites detection
- Blood group detection
- Malaria blood testing
- Para checks (rapid detection of malaria disease in the blood)
- Urine testing
- Pregnancy test
- Capillary glycaemia test
- Felix and widal serodiagnostics
- Syphilis rapid test
- Leishmaniosis test

The centre was not able to conduct Hemel test in 2006 and 2007 because the required supplies were not available.

Pharmacy in Treguine health centre:

The pharmacy is managed by a qualified chemist, assisted by a volunteer and a Sudanese translator. The drugs made available by the centre to cover the needs of refugees and host communities

throughout the year were all consistent to the legal provisions under the agreement binding the Red Cross to the Chadian Ministry of Health (MoH). The pharmacy was supplied on request from a medical warehouse based in the Federation's administrative compounds in Hadjer-Hadid. Analysis of the available stock of drugs and usage rates were used to prepare monthly forecasts of medical supplies and drugs as required by the needs identified. However, the lack of proper monitoring in supplying and using the available medical items have resulted several times in 2007 in the lack of vital medical supplies. The refugees and even the local authorities and some prominent partners like UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO including the Federation's field missions have made recommendations to advice the RCC on improving the monitoring of drugs and other medical items in the health centre. The Red Cross chemist in Treguine was also responsible for planning, monitoring and mobilizing resources for all vaccination programmes with partner agencies, including WHO and UNICEF offices in Abeche.

Constraints and challenges:

Due to lack of sufficient funds and continual deterioration of the security conditions in the operational area in Eastern Chad, some of the planned activities could not be carried out. The pending activities in the health sector by the end of 2007 include:

- Re-construction of Treguine's Maternity Home and the Laboratory facilities with semi-permanent materials.
- Extension/upgrading of Hadjer Hasid's Community health centre.
- Fencing of Hadjer Hasid's health centre.
- Training of 34 community health workers for all 13 villages surrounding the refugee camps.
- Hygiene promotion activities in the host communities of Hadjer Hadid.
- Renewal of the technical settings in Treguine's health centre.
- Specific trainings for the RC medical teams in the areas were they are lacking competence.
- Equipment of Treguine's health centre with office furniture and supplies;
- Conducting a Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) assessment against HIV and AIDS.

Programme Objective 2: Community Based Health activities in targeted communities

Achievements:

The community health department was managed throughout this reporting period by a qualified nurse recruited by RCC. The department acted like a bridging medical unit between the Treguine's health centre and the refugee populations. Activities in this department were carried out by one volunteer, 28 Sudanese refugees who were recruited as volunteers and 8 traditional mid-wives employed on full time basis in the Maternity home. The department was in charge of promoting community health activities in the refugee camps and also in the Chadian host communities. A traditional donkey-carriage was used as ambulance on daily basis to transfer sick refugees from their household to the health centre. The routine activities of the community health workers include:

- Identifying and registering newly born babies and death cases in the refugee camps and also in the host communities.

- Screening and monitoring of tuberculosis in the camps and in the Chadian host villages.

- Transferring sick refugees from their household to the refugee health centre.

- Providing support to all technical departments in the health centre (these include the departments of selection, Vaccination, Maternity, Observation, Laboratory, Drugstore, small surgery, etc.).

- Promoting information, education, and training refugees as well as Red Cross volunteers on various disease risks related to community health in the refugee camps.

- Detecting and directing prominent Leprosy cases into the health centre.

The achievements registered in 2006 were already detailed in our previous report as follows:

- Community based health activities were carried out through adequate logistics support to services and technical departments in the health centre. These include: hygiene promotion at community level, sensitization on current diseases (malaria, breathing infections, diarrhoea, and body infections. In early March 2007, a large number of refugees in Treguine camp were affected by the body infection epidemic Leshmaniosis.
- Three training sessions, funded by the Spanish RC, have been conducted on community-based first aid (CBFA) in Moundou, Abeche and N'djamena towns.
- 250 volunteers have been trained as community health workers (CHWs) on systematic detection of meningitis (60 from Moundou, 60 from Kournari and 100 from N'djamena).
- Two water and sanitation training sessions have been conducted for volunteers in Abeche, with the financial support of the Spanish Red Cross.
- 150 volunteers have been trained as community mobilization workers for vaccination activities.
- A wide-scale campaign has been organized by the National Society with the financial support of the Federation to fight against cholera in Hadjer Lamis (Massakory). One hundred (100) volunteers have been trained and properly equipped to conduct the campaign against cholera; notably in the fields of community sensitization, water wells chlorination, and door to door sanitation.
- 25 volunteers from the local branch of Massakory have been deployed for eight weeks in the MSF cholera treatment centre (CTC);
- Weekly sanitation activities have been carried out in N'djamena to prevent of risks of epidemic outbreaks associated with the rainy season.
- In January and February 2006, 600 volunteers were involved in conducting social mobilization in Pala, N'djamena and Chari-Bagrimi areas during the National Vaccinations Days. The volunteers sensitized community members three days before the vaccination and throughout the campaign. They also assisted medical teams from the Ministry of Health (MoH) to reach out where children were not properly attended to.
- In April, 60 volunteers were fully involved in the community mobilization for vaccination against measles in Laid, Koumra and Goré areas. This was done with financial support from UNICEF.
- Sensitization on Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV and AIDS was carried out in both camps (Treguine and Bredgine). On the 13 December 2006 and 2007, festivities of the World Aids Day were organised through series of cultural and recreational initiatives to further raise awareness of the refugees and strengthen the struggle against the disease in both camps and also in the host community of Hadjer Hadid.

Programme Objective 3: HIV/AIDS

Achievements

Thanks to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Federation, the National Society and UNICEF, appropriate funding has been provided in 2006 and 2007 by UNICEF to support RCC HIV activities in the refugee camps and also in the Chadian host communities. The HIV unit took advantage of the programme to organise several sensitization campaigns and training activities in the field under the responsibility of the health department. This was achieved in 2006 with the following results, revealed by the assessment conducted at the year ending:

- 80.4% of refugees in both camps were sensitized on HIV/AIDS.
- 41.4% were relevantly educated by RCC peer educators.
- 30.5% were sensitized by public health agents from the Ministry of Public Health.
- 60% of refugees acknowledged that HIV/AIDS is transmitted through sexual contacts.
- 54% supported that faithfulness is the best protection for married couples.
- 52% declared that they are faithful to their partners.
- 27.8% decided to adopt abstinence against HIV and AIDS.
- 19.6% said they have once used a condom.

Programme Objective 4: Water and Sanitation

Achievements in 2006

- The average 16.7 water litres per day per person distributed was constantly improved and maintained throughout the year. As from May 2006 until the end of the year, each refugee in Treguine camp was served everyday with over 15 litres of water; which exceeded the required sphere standards. Such achievement demonstrated that the Federation and the National Society's water system was reliable and capable to continue serving the beneficiaries' needs.

- Although it was observed that the dry season in 2006 reduced the quantity of water available in many areas of Chad, no major incident was recorded in the production and distribution of water to the refugee populations.
- All water equipments and infrastructures established by Red Cross in Treguine camp were fully functional and greatly contributed to this positive result. The Red Cross also extended its water system to serve local villages in Hadjer Hadid with potable water; including two water tankers to cover the needs of humanitarian NGOs operating in the area.

Water storage and distribution capacity in Treguine

- 4 tanks of 70 m^3 = 280 m3 of storage for 14,000 refugee population, an average 20 litres per day per person.
- 1 tank of 11 m^3 in the health centre.
- 23 tap stands of 6 taps, representing 1 tap for 102 people
- 9 taps in the health centre and 1 tap in the school.

- Similar achievements were partially registered in Bredgine camp where an average 18 litres of water per day and per person were distributed to the refugees in the beginning of the year. The amount was reduced to 14 litres by the end of year.

- In the opposite, Bredgine extension zone has remained unhealthy until now, with poor water and sanitation standards. Disagreement between UNHCR and the refugee residents' over their relocation project did not allow the Federation and RCC to set up a reliable water production system.

Water storage and distribution capacity in Bredgine

- 10 tanks of 70 m^3 = 700 m3 for stocking the potable water needs of 28,000 refugees, an average 26 litres per day per person.
- 2 tanks of 11 m^3 in MSF health centre
- 41 taps with 6 taps = 246 water spots, representing 1 tap for 109 persons.
- 7 tap in the refugee children schools, 1 for the Chadian Refugee Compound and 1 for health centre.

In 2006, it was difficult to maintain reliable water and sanitation infrastructures in Brédgine, mainly because the camp remained heavily congested and UNHCR was not able to make a decision on its rehabilitation. Most available latrines were damaged or out of use and the quantity of water distributed daily was below the acceptable standard, mainly in the extension zone of the camp.

The total fuel supply by UNHCR to Treguine and Bredgine camps was estimated at 4.800 litres per month. A theoretical distribution established in proportion to the number of refugees must be 378 litres per week for the camp of Tréguine. The average fuel consumption per week from January to June 2006 rose to 444 litres; an average of 66 litres increase per week. The surplus consumption which was not planned before was therefore taken out of the International Federation and the Red Cross of Chad contingency stock; thus reducing the capacity coverage of the contingency. During the second half of

the year, an increased vigilance was maintained at all level of fuel management, together with a rational mode of water supply. Thanks to such adjustments, the fuel contingency stock which was used to support the deficit in the first semester was rebuilt up to 2,400 litres and even 3,400 litres in normal circumstances. The total fuel consumption in water production/distribution was 19,849 litres.

Remark: in 2006, the community market in Hadjer Hadid was connected to the Red Cross water distribution system. A minimum of 6 tap stands were made available and traders in the market were permanently supplied with potable water on market days.

- The residual chlorine rate at tap stands remained constantly acceptable in both camps in 2006: 0.3mg/l. However, the average residual chlorine rate at households was worrisome: 0.6mg/l. On the other hand the bacterial water contamination rate remained very high as a result of the traditional pots which are widely in use at refugee households as containers for refreshing water.

- Investigations carried out by water and sanitation teams during the 1st half of the year revealed
- that traditional earth pots which are known to be widely used by the refugees and the local communities to refresh their drinking waters were unfortunately fertile to contaminants.

Chemical components in the soil used to manufacture the pots are naturally destructive to chlorine. The investigation also revealed that utensils which were used to take water out of the household pots were also sources of important contamination. Acting on these findings, the Federation and RCC engaged community volunteers in a large-scale campaign to educate the refugees and made them agreed on the principle of renewing their domestic waters everyday in order to avoid contamination and chlorine deterioration which may be associated to longer term water conservation.

- 619 latrines were operational during this period in Treguine camp. An average of 23 people was using every latrine; which is well above SPHERE standards of 20 person per latrine. Some blocks are less privileged than others (see table). Block 15 is mainly concerned with (42persper latrine). Other blocks in the contrary are highly favoured above the normal Sphere Standards. Urgent actions are therefore envisaged to balance the system by offering equal opportunity for all camp residents. Weekly fumigation activities are also planned to ensure adequate Sphere hygiene conditions at every latrine camp sanitation facilities' levels.

- Before June 2006, the number of available and functional latrines in Bredgine camp was far below Sphere standards. But 600 additional latrines were opened in June 2006, to improve the overall sanitation system in the camp. Still, additional efforts were made before the year ending to increase the number of new latrines to 800; and to rehabilitate 170 of the latrines which were previously damaged.

Latrine slabs manufacture in Treguine	***Latrine with solid infrastructure in Treguine***

Hygiene promotion

Sanitation activities were conducted on daily basis by a team of 66 refugee community workers (30 in Treguine and 36 in Bredgine). Each community worker in Treguine was responsible for 500 refugee beneficiaries. In Bredgine, the ratio is 1 community worker for 850 refugee beneficiaries. Gender balance was strictly taken into consideration in building the community teams: 16 females were included in the team of 30 workers in Treguine; and equal female workers for Bredgine's team. Both

teams were placed under the responsibility of the volunteers. 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, dead animal carcasses 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. There were 42 waste disposal pits in Treguine in January 2007. As the number of pits was decreasing dangerously during the year, the Red Cross took immediate actions to dig 165 additional pits. More so, the latrines in both camps were fumigated weekly and camp households treated with deltamethryne in order to protect the refugees against malaria. An estimated 10,000 refugees were reached with Red Cross messages in 2006. Before the end of the year, a minimum 65% of camp residents were already adopting good behavioural attitudes in regards to hygiene promotion and preventive principles against water borne diseases. Also, 85% of the refugees in both camps were actively involved in sanitation activities with the volunteers. No less than 4 messages were delivered every month on hygiene promotion, community based health care and principles. 144 community talks were organized on various issues of common interests in the refugee camps. A competition was also organized in 2006 to elect the most hygienic and healthiest camp in Hadjer Hadid. But few challenges are still ahead in this sector. These include increasing women education/sensitization for hygiene monitoring at the household level and also to improve the hygienic conditions of their children.

Achievements in 2007

To maintain low risks of water borne diseases in Treguine and Bredgine camps, the Federation and the RCC still considered water and 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 delegates ended mission and left the operation. In February 2007, the risks of standards failure were limited with the recruitment of a new water and sanitation delegate. One Australian water and sanitation delegate also joined the operation later in May. In June, the team was further strengthened with the recruitment of one Chadian man whose performance in water and sanitation 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 households. In January 2007, UNHCR's decision to maintain a standard 10 litres per person per day for water distribution in all 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 per person per day for water distribution in both camps. But more resources are still required to maintain 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 water and sanitation 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 International Federation took advantage of the contributions made by ECHO and Swedish RC to start building 250 new latrines in Bredgine's central camp; and 200 additional latrines on "the extension site". At the same time, the underground water level 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 40 kva promised by UNHCR were 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.

Quality water production

The water production plant established by RCC in Treguine and Bredgine camps were still reliable during this period. Both plants contributed to providing the refugees and the local populations with consistent quality water, as required by Sphere standards. Beneficiaries include humanitarian partner NGOs which are operating in the area of Hadjer Hadid.

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

- 4 tanks of 70 m3 = 280 m3 of water storage capacity to cover the needs of 15,000 refugees. On average, each refugee in the camp was supplied with not less than 15 litres of potable water per day.
- 1 tank of 11 m3 in the health centre.
- 23 tap stands of 6 taps; representing 1 tap for 102 people
- 9 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 per person per day in all 12 camps in Eastern Chad. The situation was normalized in April when the National Society's readjusted to 15l per person per 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 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. 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. 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, consistent with SPHERE standards.

From January to end June 2007, Treguine's camp was not so much affected by water production problems. The capacity of borehole 7 and the two surface pumps were sufficient to cover the needs of all 15,000 refugees in the camp. No additional support was required from the wash bores in the ouadis.

The total fuel supply by UNHCR to Treguine and Bredjing 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 Treguine. As illustrated in the table above, the average fuel consumption per week from January to June 2007 has risen up to 1,296 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 higher and estimated at: 0.15 to 0.25mg/l.
- At tanks' level, the residual chlorine rate was 0.7 to 0.8 mg/l.
- 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 per person per day was supplied to the refugees until recently when the Red Cross of Chad and the International Federation decided to reduce the quantity to 15 litres per person per day in both camps, to avoid water shortage as the water level was rapidly falling.

- For the needs of water stocking and distribution in Bredgine, the following equipment was 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 per day per person.
- 2 tanks of 11 m3 in MSF health centre and at S3b
- 41 taps with 6 taps = 246 water spots, representing 1 tap for 109 persons.

- 7 tap in the schools for refugee children, 1 for the Chadian Refugee Agency (CNAR) and 1 for MSF- 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. 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. The underground pump could not properly function. To correct the deficit 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 the Federation and RCC's 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 far from SHPERE Standards' requirement of 20 persons per latrine.

- In Bredgine, the RCC and the Federation contracted with a local company to build 250 new latrines. As soon as these new latrines 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 constructed on the new site offered by the Chadian local authorities to ensure further extension of the camp. It is hoped that all the new latrines will contribute to consistently improving Sphere standards on the ground of sanitation facilities' coverage.

Hygiene promotion 2007

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; in Bredgine, the ratio is 1 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 sometimes perform, better than men. Both teams (in Treguine and Bredgine) were placed under the responsibility of two Red Cross of Chad 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 to build the new refugee shelters were left open and the holes 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 (24) 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 85%. The refugees in both camps were also actively involved in sanitation activities with the volunteers to continue improving their livelihood. Not less than 10,765 people in both camps were involved every month on hygiene promotion, community based health care to fight against water-born diseases. Community talks were organized on various issues of common interests in the refugee

camps. As in 2006, a competition was organized during the Refugee International Day in June 2007, to elect the most hygienic/and healthiest camp in Hadjer Hadid.

Such important achievements notwithstanding, many challenges are still ahead in the coming weeks. These include mobilizing additional resources to maintain the level Sphere standards already achieved in some areas of water and sanitation; 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 level and environmental sanitation to fight against all risks of water-borne diseases which may occurred with the 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 hand washing to fight against water borne disease and diarrhoea.

Disaster Management

Disaster Management programme goal:
The disaster management capacity of the Red Cross of Chad is strengthened and further developed to ensure an adequate level of response to an estimated 45,000 Sudanese refugees in Treguine and Bredgine camps; as well as 9,000 vulnerable locals around the refugee camps and also in six strategic Chadian regions outside the refugee operation areas; thus contributing to the overall risk reduction and mitigation in the country

Programme objective 1: Emergency relief needs

Achievements:

Camp management
In 2006 and 2007, Treguine and Bredgine refugee camps were managed as recommended by the MoU signed between the Federation, UNHCR and other humanitarian operating partners. Such existing framework have greatly facilitated information sharing, weekly and monthly monitoring for consolidating previous achievements or readjusting and improving where necessary. The annual statistics provided by UNHCR on the refugee populations in both camps are detailed in the **"Brief"** section of this report. The RCC with the support of the Federation ensured multisector assistance based on the close participation of the beneficiaries. The assistance was delivered in the following areas: camp management, community services, food and NFI distribution, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion; community health in Treguine and in the host villages; and the construction of shelters and socio-community amenities.

The refugee central committees (with 29 members in Tréguine and 33 in Bredgine) and other specific gender-based groups like women's committees, youth committees and elders committees are well in place and fully operational with the support of humanitarian organizations involved in social affairs and community services. Matters of interests include: the management of social and cultural activities, conflicts resolving and capacity building for vulnerable groups.

Upgrading infrastructures and building new shelters
Arrangements with UNHCR and with the Chadian authorities in 2006 and 2007 enable the International Federation and the RCC to sensitize the refugees on the construction of semi-permanent shelters in the refugee camps. The agreement with UNHCR also made provision to enable further Red Cross logistics support in the form of Transport Support Package (TSP) to the NGOs which are operating in Eastern Chad as implementing partners for UNHCR. The Federation and the National Society have adopted a "food for work strategy" to support the construction of semi-permanent shelters for the extreme vulnerable refugees in all the 4 refugee camps based in the Farchana District (Treguine, Bredgine, Gaga and Farchana camps).

- In 2006, the joint activities carried out by the Movement platform in this field consisted of renewing damaged tents, mainly for specific vulnerable refugees. A total 1,500 new tents and 3,000 tarpaulin sheets were purchased and delivered to both camps in June 2006.

- In addition, arrangement with UNHCR offered further opportunities to provide the refugees in Tréguine and Bredgine with other 1,800 new tents and 1,000 tarpaulins. With such substantial contribution from either party, the initial plan for renewing shelters was achieved and even exceeded. Statistics disclosed by the end of 2006 that 32% shelters in Bredgine were renewed instead of 25% as initially planned.

- In Treguine camp, only 27% of tented facilities were really damaged in 2006. They were all renewed as required. Each refugee was provided with a minimum space of 90 m^2, well above the Sphere requirement of 45m^2 per refugee.

- No less than 5 community infrastructures were made available for training sessions and recreational activities. Similar community mapping and tent identification will soon be conducted in Bredgine, when camp limits extension/and refugee relocation on a new vital space is fully achieved, as envisaged by UNHCR and partner agencies. By the end of 2007, an estimated 27,000 refugees were sheltered in 4,923 tents in Bredgine; with 13 socio-community infrastructures built to serve needs of common interest.

- Unfortunately, “food for work strategy” could not be continued all along 2007 as the buffer stocks remaining in the warehouses were reported damaged and destroyed.

- 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 volunteers to support the initiative. Also, other incentives like 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 the Federation to employ local contractors for building the agreed model of semi-permanent shelters on behalf 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 to provide the refugees with tarpaulins as roofing materials. UNHCR’s decision this year to encourage the refugees to independently build shelters 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 the end of 2007, the statistics collected by the National Society and the 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 in 2005 by the RCC and the Federation and which both institutions found difficult to rotate because of WFP authorities’ reluctance.

Food and non food item distribution

In 2007, the RCC relief teams demonstrated better performance and responsibility at monthly food distributions in Treguine 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 of 2070 kcal was distributed per refugee per day; with a food basket containing cereal (corn, sorghum or millet), dry leguminous plant (beans), and oil (groundnut or corn oil), and sugar, salt; including an enriched ration in the form of CSB.

- The food losses were mainly due to irregular weights registered on the food bags when they were delivered by UNHCR. This is sometimes caused by difficult transportation conditions or long storage period. On average 46 kg bags were delivered instead of 50 kg as required by the normal standards. Additional food quantity losses were registered during the distribution by scooping. Such constraints were reported to WFP and UNHCR field monitoring officers to readjust accordingly.

- Consistent efforts made relief teams also resulted in upgrading infrastructures at every distribution site. Food distribution conditions were improved to avoid exposing beneficiaries to harsh weather for long hours. Also, a special distribution centre was established in Bredgine extension to avoid long walking distance for the refugees residing in that area of the camp. Refugee committees and RC volunteers were trained to continue building capacity for each group, as they are now involved in a rotational working system. UNHCR contributed to this capacity building by offering opportunities for training 72 RC and other humanitarian relief agents, including 21 in Abeche, 21 in Adré and 30 in Hadjer Hadid to ensure better performance of roles along the distribution pipeline.

Social community services

The social welfare department was almost paralysed in 2007 because of the staff reduction and relocation of non-essential workers due to limited funding and security constraints. Some of the few activities carried out in this department in 2007 included:

- Distribution of prizes at International Celebration Days (International Women's Day, 8 March 2007 and for World Refugee Day June 20, 2007
- Training of refugee women on income generating activities in Treguine and Bredgine
- Occasional assistance (occasional assistance included the provision of Non-Food Item, including blankets, clothing, mosquito nets and burial clothes)
- Recreational activities (sporting and cultural activities)
- Distribution of sanitation kits to the refugee women and locals
- Distribution of social welfare items provided with the Swiss Red Cross funding
- Distribution of the non food items provided by UNHCR to the vulnerable refugee
- Distribution of non food items with IFRC funding

In 2006, the Federation as well as the National Society additional assistance has been provided to the following vulnerable refugees: single parents (1,725), single women (39), single elderly persons (411), elderly persons with children (463), physically disabled (164), unaccompanied children (17), separated children (135). Such assistance was mainly offered in the form of psychosocial support, education initiatives, entertainment activities, prevention against all forms of violence and forced recruitment into armed forces and secret societies.

In addition, capacity building has been further ensured for volunteers and also for the voluntary refugee workers in order to improve the management of social affairs in the refugee camps. Training sessions were conducted to strengthen Red Cross actions in project planning by PPP method; and to ensure adequate control against sexual gender based violence. The trainings contributed to increasing responsibility at refugee committees' level and to encourage beneficiaries' active involvement in decision making. Strategies were enhanced to continue investigating in both camps on vulnerable refugees like chronically affected persons, abandoned children, single families, orphans, physically and psychologically disabled persons and other categories of people living with traumas.

- From January to June 2006, a minimum of 60 women (60% as compared to 2006) were trained in Bredgine. Twenty six (26) women in Bredgine and 24 in Tréguine also received training in the field of sewing and weaving, 20 women in Bredjing and 30 in Treguine were trained in cooking and

catering. The majority of those women in both camps (up to 40 in Bredgine and 30 in Treguine) have achieved the objectives behind their sustainability by combing efforts together to start various income generating activities. Some other 30 women in Treguine were actively involved in soap production (with a 40% success rate).

- Adequate response was provided on daily basis in Red Cross social centres to the victims of severe traumas, including abandoned and separated children, non accompanied children. Two centres were established in every camp and properly equipped with functional services and modern audiovisual equipments for registration, investigation, monitoring and providing timely answers to the needs of beneficiaries. Statistics resulting from the 2005 social welfare investigations revealed that Bredjing was affected by 1 case of sexual violence and two cases of domestic violence. The incidents occurred while the women went out of their residential camps to collect wood in the local community.

- Cultural and recreational activities, including sporting games were consistently developed in both camps; and perfectly in line with gender requirements. The activities lead to organizing public concerts, drama plays, football and volley ball championships for males and females. Many other games were also developed to mark the celebrations of the International Refugee Day, International Children's Day; and other special events like the International Leprosy Day, the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, and International Woman's Day.

- The Department of Social Affairs also contributed to developing adult education. Thirty-three (33) community workers and 45 teachers were recruited, trained and organized into field teams to ensure adequate weekly training in social centres. The programme intends to reduce the illiteracy rate to the minimum in both refugee camps by the end of 2006.

Transport and Logistics support

Requisitions submitted in 2006 and 2007 were used mainly to buy items in local markets for the refugee programmes. From July 2006, a change was introduced in the purchase rules and regulations; and recommended that requisitions should go through Dubaï instead of Geneva. In October 2006, further decisions from the Federation's Secretariat instructed that all requisitions for medical supplies must receive approval from Dubai before purchases are carried out. The decision also disclosed that all required medical items could only be purchased on the local market if Dubai is not able to supply them.

Achievements in 2006

- Considering the number of requisitions managed by the Logistics department throughout this reporting period, it is clear that most operational sectors in the field were very active in purchase/delivery (see illustration on the chart below for 2006).

Statistics on requisitions/procurements

	Number of requisitions	Costs in XAF	Costs in CHF
July	18	21,773,800.00	51,603.91
August	20	25,046,274.00	59,359.67
September	15	3,229,000.00	7,652.73
October	20	8,267,750.00	19,594.57
November	67	25,985,880.00	61,586.54
December	2	6,380,000.00	15,120.60
		90,682,704.00	**214,918.01**

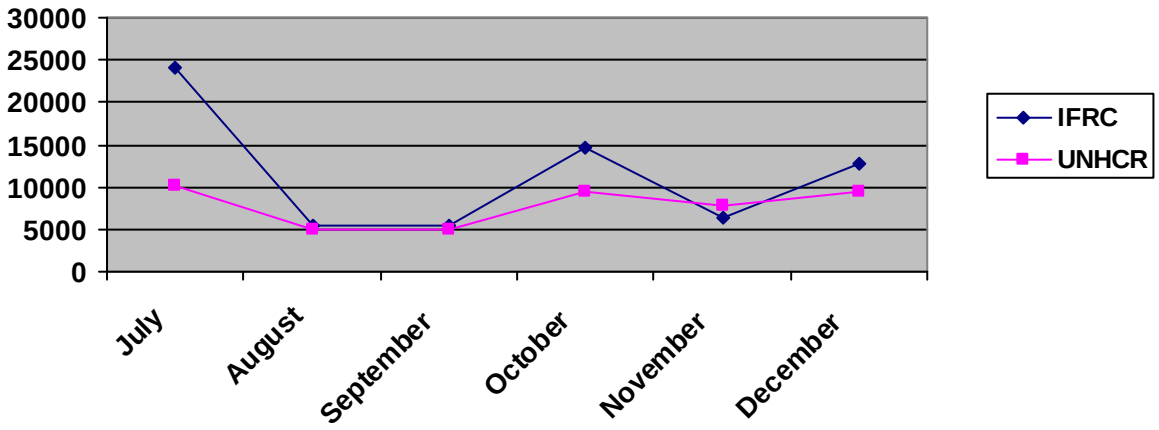
- However, increasing delays by suppliers in delivering vital items like drugs, medical equipment and water and sanitation needs, sometimes constrained the implementation of activities as planned by the Federation's delegates and The National Society's counterparts. Urgent actions are required to improve rules and regulations observance at all levels of management and interaction with partners and suppliers. Transportation activities by route and by air must be

properly scheduled to avoid further delays and damaging goods. In the second semester, 10 requisitions were cancelled or rejected, the total value of the requisitions was 89,557,200 XAF (212,251 CHF).

- A large proportion of the fuel used to manage the operation during 2006 was provided by the logistics department. Additional fuel needs were received from GTZ and UNHCR. A serious fuel deficit was registered during the year, as UNHCR decided to cut down its fuel allocation to the Red Cross (from 600 to 300 litres).

As illustrated on the chart below, the volume of fuel supply was very important in July 2006 (9,000 litres). From August to September, funding constraints did not allow fuel supply to the operation (neither from the Federation, nor from UNHCR). Additional provisions of fuel were made, only in October and November 2006.

On average, the volume of fuel consumed monthly by the fleet during the second half of the year is fairly acceptable: 42.8L/100Km for trucks and 16.05L/100Km for light vehicles. As for total distance travelled, the light vehicles recorded between 35,000 and 40,000 km. However, in December 2006, when the 6 vehicles which ended VRP contracts were taken out of the fleet, the total distance travelled immediately fell down to 25,000Km.



The TSP (Transport Support Package) programme with the contribution of UNHCR has been offering opportunities to other humanitarian organizations to deliver relief items in many refugee camps. But due to the funding constraints declared by UNHCR in 2006, the number of trucks receiving such support (fuel and driver costs payment) was reduced from 27 to 10 trucks.

Fleet and garage management

The Federation and the RCC Fleet management rules were revised in 2006 to harmonise the strenuous working conditions with the required standards. As a result, quality services were delivered in a timely manner by the fleet, both to the refugees and to the Chadian host communities.

Staff Activities

The staffs attached to the fleet are as follows:

- Abeche 1 logistics/fleet delegate, 1 fleet manager (counterpart to transport/workshop delegate) 1 vehicle dispatcher for the daily control of the vehicles, 6 Light vehicle drivers 5 for daily operation 1 permanent (duty) driver, 10 Drivers and 4 assistants for M621 for operational needs, 1 Storeman and 1 assistant to control the spare part stores. 1 workshop manager, 2 mechanics, 4 assistants, 1 welder and assistant, 1 panel beater and assistant for the workshop Activities.
- Hadjer Hadid 1 fleet manager, 11 drivers light vehicles, 10 drivers M621 trucks 4 assistant drivers M621, 1 workshop manager 2 mechanics 4 assistants 1 store man 1 store man assistant. In the absence of the transport/workshop delegate these staff is controlled by the camp manager.

- The logistics/transport manager is based in Abeche as the majority of the fleet is based there and travels to Hadjer Hadid between one and two weeks per month. Regular trips to N'Djamena for fleet wave reports to be compiled and sent to Dubai.

Regulations & systems

The following regulations and systems have been put in place in 2006:

- Transportation was thoroughly controlled by the appointment of a vehicle dispatcher, who controls all vehicle movements on daily basis.
- The implementation of a transport request form and the exemption of private personnel from travelling on the Federation and CRT vehicles had lightened the load on the transport system.
- The implementation of the "kiss system" reduced the travelling distance between Abeche and Hadjer Hadid for the vehicles. This also reduced the maintenance cost of the vehicles, the cost of diesel, including drivers' DSA which was brought down to a minimum.
- Vehicles' spare parts were placed on an easily understood and recorded spreadsheet on which monthly inventory findings were registered. The sheet was attached to the Logistics report every month.
- An additional water truck was made available for the use of the water and sanitation department in Hadjer Hadid. This reduced the time spent for one truck to convey water to many locations and the stress on only 1 driver.

Programme Objective 2: Coordinate all technical and practical field activities manage and projects for community-based disaster preparedness and mitigation activities.

Achievements in 2007

Capacity building for disaster management

In 2006 and 2007, the management staff participated in many regional workshops organised by the Federation. These include: the logistics and food security training sessions organised in Mauritania, the DM training sessions held in Dakar, the shelter training in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the training sessions organised in DRC and Mauritania. The RCC's Secretary General was also invited to all the training and meetings organised by the Federation in Dakar, Yaoundé and Geneva. The Chairman of RCC also attended all the meetings and training sessions organized for National Societies' Governance bodies. The Federation's Delegation in Chad supported almost 75% of all the costs (transport, visa formalities, accommodation and perdiem) generated by the RCC's' participation. In February 2006, and also in May 2007, a training session was conducted for the Disaster Managers selected in all 18 regional branches. The training involved 39 participants in 2006 and 36 in 2007.

As the refugee operation was considered as being part of the NS' comprehensive DM Mechanism, IFRC and the RCC were permanently engaged throughout this reporting period, in mobilizing and programming resources for disaster preparedness, response, risk reduction and recovery, both in the Eastern Chad's Refugee Assistance areas; and also in the most vulnerable Chadian communities.

- More volunteers were trained to cover the needs of the targeted communities in all 18 regional branches. More than 30 regional trainers and emergency team leaders participated in a 5-day training workshop in N'djamena in February 2006 and May 2007.

- Each participant was instructed to duplicate the knowledge received by organizing other training sessions for their local branches. A minimum of 18 workshops were planned to follow up recommendations and also to build capacity for over 300 volunteers in many vulnerable Chadian communities like Abeche, Biltine, Adré, Hadjer Hadid, Kounari, Moundou, Mongo, Laï, Sahr, Goré, etc.

- New members were recruited every month and placed under CBFA training in order to better strengthen capacity for local branches where communities are dynamically changing and requiring further efforts in disaster management.

- Other training opportunities were offered to the RCC's staff and volunteers through the refugee operation in the view of improving their DM capabilities and hence, the quality of services provided to the refugees and vulnerable local populations. These include CBFA training on water-born diseases (malaria, cholera, and hepatitis), epidemiological monitoring, systematic screening and detection of sickness symptoms, HIV and AIDS prevention, project planning, statistics reporting and hygiene promotion. More than 200 volunteers operating in Eastern Chad have been part of the training sessions organized during this period. As a result, Red Cross visibility in Chad has greatly improved in many areas of the country.

Community-based disaster management

The regional branches were provided with adequate office furniture, disaster management tools and visibility materials – CBFA manuals, stretchers, nose comforters, gloves, boots,
T-shirts and specific outwears – for DM volunteers. The Federation delegation also provided RCC headquarters and branches with modern computer tools and telecommunication equipment, including high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF) radio bases in N'djamena, Abeche, Hadjer Hadid, Biltine, Moundou, Goré, Mongo, Sahr and Mao.

Agricultural support has been offered to rural communities in Béré (Tandjile Region) for producing one hectare of rice, and also in Am-Timan (Salamat Region) for producing two hectares of red sorghum.
On 13 April 2006, two-month first aid assistance was ensured through the deployment of 36 volunteers, medical personnel and disaster managers as well as the provision of logistics and medical emergency needs to the conflict-stricken communities; all in cooperation with ICRC and the Federation.

Organizational Development

Programme objective: The capacity of the Red Cross of Chad to provide services that improve the lives of the most vulnerable people is improved.

RCC's General Assembly Session in 2007 (Supported by IFRC)

In 2006, regional elections were carried out in nine areas 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 inform the governance and management bodies on their roles as well as to facilitate interaction between both levels. Recommendations resulting from the meeting included a decision by the governance to update the constitution and all relevant documents as well as to improve observance of rules and regulations backing decentralization in the National Society as required by subsequent conclusions of Federation General Assemblies. Since the beginning of 2006, RCC representatives were fully involved in statutory meetings and other gatherings held at Movement level.

Strong auxiliary relations now prevail between the RCC and the Chadian government, which have created means for dialogue towards opportunities for receiving government subsidies.

The OD Delegate deployed by the Federation in the end of 2007 has been a great support to in resolving most of the pending constitutional issues. Among these were the restructuring of the branches and the updating of the Constitutional Frameworks (Statutes and Internal Rules of Conduct) and other Federation requirements. The OD also encouraged cooperation within the Movement partners, mainly for preparing the General Assembly.

Management level

In order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to development, the Federation and RCC worked to build a sustained strategy for restoring livelihoods and basic social services in the local communities surrounding refugee camps. In 2007 the strategy covered six strategic regional branches and was directed towards the need to foster income generation activities (IGAs) mainly by granting in-kind

micro-credits to develop IGAs in targeted vulnerable communities. The following approaches have been or will be implemented:

- RCC 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 the community level. Targeted beneficiaries will be trained and assisted to identify fields of intervention which are relevant to their socioeconomic and cultural realities. The National Society will also have to develop appropriate partnerships with NGOs or government institutions through the CAS process.

- When needed, community beneficiaries will have to link their IGAs (if agricultural) to a comprehensive water and sanitation project – with PNSs support – to develop a rational management of water resources and achieve their economic objectives at the same time.

- The OD department is busy drafting a new strategic development plan.

- Capacity building at the institution level is being carried out through a multilateral project for building the National Society's headquarters in N'djamena and also a regional office in Abeche and a local office in Hadjer Hadid.

- A bilateral cooperation plan with the Norwegian Red Cross for rehabilitating RCC garage in Abeche to serve as an income generating project is ongoing.

- A CAS process has been launched in the Ouaddaï, Mandoul, Hadjer Lamis, Western Mayo-Kébi, Guera, and Logone occidental 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 branches as well as with representatives from NGOs.

- An OD technical support team has been made available to guide regional elections and institutional readjustment in the areas of Salamat, Kanem, N'djamena, Ouaddaï, Mandoul, Hadjer Lamis, Western Mayo-Kébi, Guera, and Logone occidental regions.

- The Red Cross of Chad's human resource development was carried out through the homologue strategies developed in cooperation with the International Federation's delegation and other partners such as the French and Spanish Red Cross. In February 2006, the national OD officer participated in a regional planning meeting in Dakar.

- In 2007, the Federation Secretariat assisted both the Zone Office and the field Representation in addressing some of the weaknesses which were challenging the governance and management bodies. The Federation Secretariat mediated disagreements between the Federation in-country Representation and the National Society's leadership. In 2007 a partnership meeting was organised in Paris on Chad to conduct VCA studies in 6 regions of the country, and to draft and finalize a new Four-Year Strategic Development Plan, covering 2008-2011. An OD delegate was deployed in 2007 to finalize the construction works on RCC headquarters in N'djamena.

Humanitarian Values

Programme 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.

Humanitarian Values promotion sessions in 2006 and 2007 were conducted by the National Society in cooperation with the International Federation and the ICRC delegation in N'djamena. The activities included: the promotion of the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the Fundamental Red Cross principles within targeted communities; seminars and workshops were organized with journalists, armed forces; tracing and family linking activities in conflict zones as well as in disaster-stricken areas. The Federation signed a MoU with UNFPA, UNHCR to support RCC in fighting against the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) programme in the refugee camps and also in many Chadian Red Cross communities affected by the traditional mutilations. A technical Coordination Team was recruited and deployed in the regions of Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira in Eastern Chad to cover the refugee camps and the host populations around the camps. The project also targeted several Red Cross Branches in the South, mainly in the regions of Logone Occidental, Mandoul, Laï, and Salamat where the female genital mutilations are largely registered.

Actions developed by RCC teams to reduce the phenomenon include the training of the volunteers, rural women and youth clubs to every campaign against FGM. The training was based on providing at a ratio targeted area with competent and influential community workers; of 60 peer educators for every 1,500 people living in the leaders community. Prominent village leaders as well as religious where trained and deployed into their communities to raise

Public campaign against FGM in Koumra, south

awareness on the consequences of FGM. In addition, technical and financial needs were allocated to the National Red Cross of Chad's officer in charge of Social affairs and the struggle against FGM. Similar assistance was provided to the national department of information and communication at the headquarters to organize media campaigns against FGM, HIV and AIDS and all other forms of Sexual and gender-based violence (SBGV). Further initiatives were developed by RCC department together with the Federation's PMER Unit to sensitize the staff and the Federation expatriate Delegates on the Code of Conduct, the Sevilla Agreement and the Federation's Directives and Global Agenda.

The department was able to broadcast weekly radio programmes on Red Cross activities and also to produce four quarterly newsletters every year. The newsletters as well as the radio broadcast were thoroughly scrutinized by the Federation's PMER Unit in Chad and the Chadian Red Cross Information Department. Official approval from the Federation's Head of Delegation and the Secretary General was always requested and obtained before the release of any message and tool to the media. The International Federation's Delegation also contributed to salary payment for two RCC senior officers in the department. Having noticed areas of weaknesses, mainly in the field of accurate reporting on the branch activities, the Federation reporting department in N'djamena took actions to further strengthen capacity for the department of Information and Dissemination by offering training on-the-job at headquarters and branch levels for all the local staff who are working as communications officers and PMER counterparts. For instance, the counterpart to the Federation's PMER Delegate was sent to Yaoundé in 2007 to participate in a regional training for the Central African Red Cross Society.

How we work

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".

Global Agenda Goals:

- 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

For further information, please contact:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Consolidated Response to Appeal MAATD001 - CHAD

TIMEFRAME: 01 Jan 06 to 31 Dec 07

LOCATION: Chad

TOTAL AMOUNT SOUGHT:	14,010,086
TOTAL RECEIVED TO DATE:	9,281,721
APPEAL COVERAGE TO DATE:	66%
Updated on:	06 Jul 2007

	Currency	Amount	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Total
			CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET			**2,474,692**	**10,417,976**	**542,726**	**474,280**	**100,412**	**14,010,086**
FUNDING								
Opening Balance			**21,653**			**2,429**		**24,082**
Income								
Cash contributions								
American Government	CHF	0	-100,000	100,000				**0**
DFID Partnership	CHF	235,000		235,000				**235,000**
ECHO	EUR	2,333,505	1,551,839	2,222,270				**3,774,109**
Finnish Red Cross	CHF	25,466					25,466	**25,466**
Finnish Red Cross	EUR	200,000	122,444	201,556				**324,000**
French Red Cross	EUR	89,689	144,176					**144,176**
Japanese Red Cross	CHF	-515			-515			**-515**
Japanese Red Cross	JPY	20,000,000	20,200	145,000	42,800			**208,000**
Netherlands Red Cross	EUR	291,978	91,039	364,155				**455,194**
New Zealand Red Cross	CHF	38,074	37,321	753				**38,074**
PRM	USD	1,800,000	318,815	1,697,352	127,102	29,331		**2,172,600**
Swedish Red Cross	CHF	-900	-30,000	30,000	70,000	-70,900		**-900**
Swedish Red Cross	SEK	7,000,000	330,670	334,948	224,126	294,197	35,460	**1,219,400**
Swiss Red Cross	CHF	143,023		143,023				**143,023**
Unidentified donor	CHF	201,563		200,000	515		1,048	**201,563**
Total Cash contributions			**2,486,504**	**5,674,056**	**464,028**	**252,628**	**61,974**	**8,939,189**
Inkind Goods & Transport								
Finnish Red Cross	EUR	163,638	127,696	135,352				**263,048**
Total Inkind Goods & Transport			**127,696**	**135,352**				**263,048**
Inkind Personnel								
Australian Red Cross	CHF	92	92					**92**
Finnish Red Cross	CHF	30,667					30,667	**30,667**
New Zealand Red Cross	CHF	11,497		11,497				**11,497**
Swedish Red Cross	CHF	228		228				**228**
Total Inkind Personnel			**92**	**11,725**			**30,667**	**42,483**
Other Income								
Miscellaneous Income	CHF	12,918					12,918	**12,918**
Total Other Income							**12,918**	**12,918**
Total Income			**2,614,292**	**5,821,133**	**464,028**	**252,628**	**105,559**	**9,257,639**
TOTAL FUNDING			**2,635,945**	**5,821,133**	**464,028**	**255,057**	**105,559**	**9,281,721**
COVERAGE			**107%**	**56%**	**85%**	**54%**	**105%**	**66%**