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Chad

Mid-Year Report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAATD001

24 September 2012

**This report covers the
period**

**01 January 2012 to 30
June 2012**

Screening process of breastfeeding women and children between 6 to 23 months in Zirezir villages. The RCC is responding to the food crisis through distribution of food items to malnourished children and their mothers. /Photo: IFRC



Overview

The Red Cross of Chad (RCC) and the IFRC country office carried out three major activities during the reporting period. The first activity is the continuation of humanitarian assistance to the Sudanese refugees located in the east of the country since 2004. The provision of basic needs in bilateral partnership between the National Society (NS) and UNHCR was followed this year by a community resilience project aimed at providing vulnerable refugees and some host population with agricultural tools and training in income-generating project skills. The project is funded by the Finnish and Swedish Red Cross Societies. A community health project funded by the Japanese RC was also launched but there were no activities carried out during the reporting period.

The second activity undertaken was the extension of the cholera emergency appeal, initially launched in 2011. The timeframe extension enabled the provision of sanitation platforms such as latrines and wells in disaster prone areas.

The last activity implemented was the response to the recurrent food insecurity in the Sahel area of the country. Following an international appeal launched by the Chadian government to rescue hundreds of malnourished children and food insecure families, RCC first responded with the distribution of a three-month food ration to malnourished children and their families in the region of Kanem. A one-year emergency appeal followed to provide drought affected people with short and long term assistance.

The start of the community resilience project for both refugees and host population was delayed and started late in May. Negotiations with WFP to secure food for malnourished children took longer than expected. However, planned distribution of food coincided with the time when families deplete most of their stock during lean period of July and August.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
World Food Programme	Field Level Agreement(FLA)
UNHCR	
Swedish Red Cross Societies	
Finnish Red Cross Societies	

Progress towards outcomes

Business line II: To grow Red Cross and Red Crescent services for vulnerable people

Outcome 1: Strengthen the capacities of both the NS and communities with the aim of reducing not only the intervention time, but also the effects of disaster victims.

Outcome 2: Alleviate the suffering of disaster victims and save an increased number of lives through appropriate emergency relief operations.

Outcome 3: Rehabilitate and improve the living conditions of disaster victims in a sustainable way.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target ^[1]	Year to Date Actual
<i>Each of the 22 regional committees of the Red Cross of Chad has an operational disaster management team.</i>	10%	60%	40%
<i>At least 90% of communities affected by disasters have received timely emergency assistance.</i>	30%	65%	40%
<i>54,874 Sudanese refugees receive appropriate basic humanitarian assistance in the form of shelter, water and sanitation, non-food items, health, community services, nutrition, etc.)</i>	70%	90%	80%
<i>After the emergency phase, 90% of the population assisted have benefited from sustainable self-assistance projects</i>	2%	20%	5%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Sudanese refugees in the east of Chad

Like in 2011, the Red Cross of Chad continues its bilateral partnership with UNHCR for the provision of basic needs to the Sudanese refugees located in the east of the country. During the reporting period, delivery of humanitarian assistance within the sectors of food distribution, water and sanitation and shelter and infrastructure was timely provided to

beneficiaries in both camps to enable them live normally in the local context.

In late 2011, the IFRC field office in the refugee camps carried out an informal evaluation to assess how humanitarian aid has impacted on the lives of refugees and host populations. The evaluation disclosed that aid created dependency on international assistance by the refugees and while some host populations from the surrounding villages became more vulnerable since their scarce resources have to be shared with refugees three times their number.

Following this evaluation, a proposal was drafted and two partner national societies (Finnish and Swedish Red Cross Societies) contributed financially to the project. The first phase of the project was launched in May, with a field visit and discussion with beneficiaries and local authorities. Advocacy with local authorities focused on provision of farming areas to refugees. Agricultural materials for 326 families were procured, pre positioned and distributed. A total of 48 volunteers from both camps were trained on community-based first aid. Construction materials (roof kits) for 100 families were procured and distribution is under way to selected beneficiaries. Discussions with local authorities have been conducted to identify ideal sites to set up poultry farming as one of the income generating activities. Regarding watsan, support to upgrade the water distribution net was provided and the health centre's solar pump was installed.

Food security crisis

Erratic rainfalls, climate change, high food prices and the return of several Chadian nationals from Libya triggered a second food crisis that is worse than the previous one in 2010. According to UN estimates, around 1.6 million people are food insecure in the Chad Sahel belt and hundreds of children are malnourished. Following an evaluation in the region of Kanem and Lac, the RCC and the IFRC country office responded with a DREF allocation and provided food to 5,000 children and their families in Sub prefecture of Nokou. The food was made available by WFP. An emergency appeal was launched to provide food and food security adaptation strategies to 123,000 people.

An agreement with WFP was reached for the distribution of nutritional food to malnourished children in the region of Hadjar Lamis, Kanem and Lac. Three regional coordinators and supervisors from the local branches were recruited to monitor the distribution process and 108 volunteers for the blanket operation. As of 30 June, the cumulative results in the region of Hadjar Lamis revealed that among 21,837 children between 7 to 24 months screened 91% (i.e. 19,875) were not malnourished; 7% (1,532 children) were moderately malnourished; and slightly below 2% (429 children) were severely malnourished while one child was found with oedema. As for the breastfeeding women, among 4,251 screened 93.86% were not malnourished and 6.14% (i.e. 261 women) were moderately malnourished. The distribution process will follow immediately after the pre-positioning of food in the target areas.

A total of 24 tons of improved seeds were procured and distributed to identified families before the end of July (for more information see [Ops update](#) in the IFRC website).

Cholera Response Operation

The cholera response operation launched in 2011 was extended for two months to allow the construction of durable infrastructure in the target areas. Following the selection of the construction sites, the NS water and sanitation officer supported by the IFRC counterpart launched the construction process. A total of 40 latrines and 10 wells were built in the areas of Mongo and Kelo, Lai, and Beré to allow communities in public places have access to more decent water and sanitation services and thereby reduce the propagation of waterborne diseases (see Emergency Appeal [Final report](#)).

The response capacity of the NS has considerably improved during the reporting period.

Trained volunteers were involved in all disaster response activities. Coordination activities in the field and at national level also improved thereby enabling better programme monitoring and timely delivery of humanitarian aid. Sustainable development project for food insecurity victims and other affected communities are underfunded thereby making it impossible for RCC personnel provide recovery means to enable beneficiaries recover from the crisis. However, the current emergency appeal has sufficient funding to meet long term assistance needs of the targeted beneficiaries.

The variance between the target and actual measurement over the reporting period is mainly due to low funding coverage of the Long Term Planning Framework. Resource mobilization was not a core activity at NS level in the first two months of the reporting period. Subsequently, the NS has appointed in March 2012 a Humanitarian Diplomacy officer to overcome the situation. However challenges remain and the newly appointed officer needs time to bring about real change.

Business line III: To strengthen the specific Red Cross / Red Crescent contribution to development (long term health and care planning, organizational development and community resilience)

Outcome 1: Promote community health and first aid in all the regions of Chad with the view to reducing the risks of epidemics and fight against communicable diseases.

Outcome 2: Strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Red Cross of Chad to enable her to reach the level of a well functioning NS.

Outcome 3: Strengthen the self-assistance capacities of communities exposed to the risks of food insecurity and reduce their humanitarian aid dependency.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target ^[1]	Year to Date Actual
<i>Number of community health projects implemented</i>	3	3	1
<i>The Red Cross of Chad is present and active in all the regions of the country and its programmes are well-coordinated.</i>	40%	70%	50%
<i>70% of volunteers involved in the Chad RC programmes are trained on sustainable FS adaptation strategies.</i>	5%	30%	15%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

In 2011, a two-year national health plan was drafted by the national community health authorities with support from an IFRC health consultant; but the lack of commitment of the NS health staff has not enabled to initiate realistic and sustainable health projects for the benefit

of vulnerable communities. However, volunteers in the capital and the regional committee participate regularly in national vaccination campaigns through mass sensitization and fight against epidemics such as cholera.

The institutional and operational capacities of the NS have been improved considerably. Field activities were well coordinated by the national Headquarters; volunteers in some regional branches were provided with training and materials to ensure their adequate response to disasters. However, challenges remain and the national society must adopt new strategies to enable local branches seek local means to respond instead of waiting for the national office or any other partner to intervene.

Business line IV : To heighten Red Cross / Red Crescent influence and support for our work

Outcome 1: Promote a better understanding and implementation of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in all the regions of Chad.

Outcome 2: Promote the culture of peace, tolerance, non-violence and the respect for gender differences within the communities in Chad.

Outcome 3: Strengthen the managerial capacities of the Red Cross of Chad to enable it mobilize support both locally and internationally on humanitarian issues.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target ^[1]	Year to Date Actual
At least 90% of the population benefiting from the programmes of the Red Cross of Chad are informed about the fundamental principles of the Movement.	20%	50%	40%
70% of the Chadian populations have been informed in the necessity of behaviour change, through messages delivered by the Red Cross on the culture of peace, tolerance, non-violence and the respect for gender differences.	10%	25%	5%
The commission in charge of the mobilization of funds for the Red Cross of Chad has mobilized CFA francs 80,000,000.	0%	30%	0%

Comments on progress towards outcomes
The fundamental principles were largely disseminated during major events such as the Red Cross International Day on May 8. During this event, a total of 200 volunteers held a parade in the streets of the capital while singing the RC anthem. Trainings to volunteers included those on response to different programmes, modules on the fundamental principles, code of

conduct and strategies of programme implementation. Planned activities to promote tolerance and the culture of tolerance among Chadian communities were not implemented during the reporting period due to lack of funding.

The newly appointed Humanitarian Diplomacy officer, the communication and the national youth coordinator are working together to launch the commission in charge of the mobilization of funds. The youth coordinator is supported by the IFRC country office to put in place two projects; one for the promotion of peace through drama play and the second for the benefit of street children.

Business line IV: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability

Outcome 1: Improve cooperation and coordination systems within the Red Cross of Chad and with Movement and non-Movement partners.

Outcome 2: Adopt a realistic, reliable and quality planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting policy.

Outcome 3: Strengthen the finance, administration and material management capacities and efficiency of the Red Cross of Chad.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target ^[1]	Year to Date Actual
<i>The Red Cross of Chad has put in place an efficient communication and coordination system and takes part in all Movement and inter-agency coordination meetings.</i>	40%	80%	60%
<i>The Red Cross of Chad has put in place a regular monitoring and evaluation system that provides for continuous programmes monitoring, and quarterly and mid-term evaluations.</i>	10%	40%	30%
<i>Programme managers and people in charge of support services have benefited from at least 2 training sessions annually on reports writing techniques.</i>	20%	60%	40%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The Red Cross of Chad marked a major advance in its coordination and cooperation system. United Nations and government led meetings were regularly attended by the NS to provide data on the evolution of onset and silent disasters since it is the only institution with access to most communities including those in remote areas. The NS is also being considered as an

important partner by national and international humanitarian aid agencies. In May, the International Organisation for Migration moved its emergency stock into the National Society's warehouse to provide returnees from Libya with food and non-food items.

The National Society's planning, evaluation and reporting system has evolved during the reporting period. Following the training in Douala in 2011, the NS and the IFRC reporting officer organized a three day planning and reporting workshop in February for staff. Modules presented included: initial assessment using different tools and completion of logical frameworks (LFA). Report writing techniques particularly for donor funded projects and programmes was also presented. All technical managers were requested to submit their annual proposals especially with a clear log frame detailing outcomes, outputs, activities, etc. The job description of the IFRC PMER officer was also broadened to include support of the National Society in PMER.

Regular monitoring and evaluation of activities in the field is however not yet effective due to lack of donor interest in this particular field.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

The IFRC country office and the Red Cross of Chad adopted a participatory approach of involving beneficiaries from programme design to the last day of implementation. One example is the community resilience project in the refugee camps which involved the beneficiaries in the adjustment of their needs according to donor availability and requirement. Meetings were carried out with the beneficiaries after funding approval from donors to discuss the best approach to implement planned activities. Coordination meetings were also organized with local partners who included UNHCR, FLM and IRC in the refugee camps to avoid duplication.

The same approach was adopted during the design of the food security appeal. The evaluation involved beneficiaries, specifically through local initiatives put in place by local leaders and authorities on how best to serve their long term needs and the best way of implementations. As a result Red Cross has improved its auxiliary role and acceptance among local communities.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
The recurrence of flood and epidemic could disrupt the current operational food security and refugees operation activities through	High	Ensure training for volunteers at branch and community level to strengthen preparedness capacities Advocate for the construction of an adequate main warehouse in the capital and pre position

by mobilizing the already under staffed IFRC office		NFIs Provide first aid tools in the intervention areas.
Poor quality of baseline study, planning, monitoring, evaluation and lack of reliability in reporting	Low	More training for RCC executives in PMER, Ensure sufficient staffing both at HQ and branch level
Lack of reliability in financial reporting	Low	Train RCC financial executives in financial management especially the IFRC procedures

Lessons learned and looking ahead

The RCC has marked major advancements in the preparedness and response to both natural and manmade disasters. But challenges remain because the country is vast, landlocked and vulnerabilities are still growing. Focus on preparedness should continue especially the training of volunteers at branch and community level. Funding for the construction of an adequate warehouse and the pre position of relief supplies in disaster prone areas should be at the top of the national society agenda in order to enable prompt actions when disaster strikes. Resource mobilization at the local level should also be prioritized including provision of adequate training to staff at national level and volunteers from the branches to improve funding of activities and effectiveness of operations using internally available means while awaiting international assistance.

Financial situation

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

How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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