

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

CHAD: SUDANESE REFUGEES

13 January 2005

The Federation's 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 181 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 23/2003; Operations Update no. 10; Period covered: 11 November 2004 – 10 January 2005;
Appeal coverage: 91.6% (see note below); [Click here to go directly to the attached Annex 1: Contributions List, also available on the website.](#)

Appeal history:

- Emergency Appeal 23/2003 launched on 2 Dec 2003 for CHF 2,303,000 (USD 1,779,508 or EUR 1,448,063) for six months to assist 65,000 beneficiaries. http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/2303.pdf
- Operations Update no. 2 dated 4 May 2004 extended the operating timeframe until 31 Dec 2004. http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/230302.pdf
- Operations Update no. 3 dated 25 June 2004 revised the Appeal budget to CHF 3,968,000 and confirmed the extension of the appeal timeframe until 31 Dec 2004. http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/230303.pdf
- Revised Appeal 23/2003 dated 27 July 2004 revised the Appeal budget to CHF 14,215,000 (USD 11,241,600 or EUR 9,297,000), increased the number of beneficiaries to 80,000 and confirmed the timeframe until 31 Dec 2004. http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/2303r.pdf
- Operations Update no. 9 amended the number of beneficiaries to 60,000 and extended the timeframe until the end of February 2005. http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/230309.pdf
- This Operations Update (no. 10) extends the timeframe until the end of December 2005.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 160,000.

Outstanding needs: None

(Note: The operational budget has been amended; existing contributions are sufficient at this time.)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

- Central Africa sub-regional programmes 2005 Annual Appeal no. 05AA038 (note that Chad is one of four countries incorporated within the Appeal) http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA038.pdf
- Sudan 2005 Annual Appeal no. 05AA003 http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA003.pdf

Operational Summary:

Contrary to the fears and expectations of a major new influx of refugees fleeing civil war in Sudan's Darfur region, the situation in the arid wastes of eastern Chad has been quite stable throughout 2004. Only few people have crossed the border to find shelter and food in Chad. Most are spontaneous refugees, seeking to reunite with their relatives. Among them are also people in difficult conditions along the border, who finally have decided to seek assistance in the region. Due to the mixed status of the new entrants, UNHCR officials decided to monitor the trend in the number of refugees and their origin.

But as the partner agencies were awaiting the results of the UNHCR survey, the number of these spontaneous entrants grew tremendously between Bredjing and Tréguine camps. The advanced degradation of their living conditions (hygiene, food



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and shelter) rapidly became a new matter of concern for all partner agencies operating in the area. Subsequent discussions with the UNHCR and the Chad government finally resulted to the decision of transferring the spontaneous refugees from the space between the two camps (where they formally concentrated) into Tréguine Camp which seems to be the only camp, still offering dignity and security living opportunities. Identification and monitoring operations by the UNHCR and the National Agency for Refugees (CNAR) were carried out and help to determine the origin and real status of each person in the group. Following that, an additional 520 refugees were brought into Tréguine camp on aboard of the Red Cross trucks on 23 December 2004. The camp which was formerly home to 13,928 refugees has now registered an increase in his population, with a new record of 14,448 residents. The joy of some families is also completed as men, women and children found relatives among the new settlers. But many others are still under the trauma of the ordeals they suffered. For example, many women, mothers of twin babies who have lost their husbands, fathers and relatives over night are identified among the new entrants. The Red Cross of Chad¹ has provided medical screening at the registration and treatment at the medical centre in the camp. Additional staff and volunteers, including medical professionals identified among the refugee population, are working together with the Basic Health ERU and the Regional ERDAC Team². The number of people receiving medical attention every week goes from 700 to 1,400 people at the medical centre.

However, there is still growing concern over the increasing anger of the local population in Eastern Chad. Aid humanitarian agencies reported that rapid exhaustion of local resources by the end of year 2004 and poor harvest in farm activities have made the local population grieved and pointing accusing fingers to the refugees. The partner agencies also worried that the situation could ignite as the locals are growing resentful having seen the assistance given to the refugees by the international community. These observations have decided the partners and the Chad government to continuously improve security actions within and around the 11 camps in eastern Chad, Chadian gendarmes have been deployed at the refugee camps and also at strategic positions within the operation zone.

Arduous negotiations between the humanitarian agencies and the Chad government in December 2004 is promising other opportunities for relocating refugees from some of the heavily-congested camps like Bredjing to newly identified camps; either in the area of Biltine (Eastern Chad) or in the South. But the authorities and local population of Eastern Chad seem to be opposed to the idea of hosting a new refugee camp in their region. The reason behind their disagreement is that the arid area of Eastern Chad which is almost deprived of every vital resource is already congested with 11 refugee camps and could not host any more. Owing to all these frictions and management difficulties faced by some agencies, The Red Cross Movement – which seems more experienced in camp management - is expected to take on the management of two additional camps, starting probably in February with Bredjing.

Meanwhile, continued fighting in Darfur between rebel troops and pro-government militia, has decided the UN officials to warn in early December 2004 that Chad's refugee population of 250,000 could rise by as much as a third, with 100,000 new entrants seeking shelter in the coming weeks. As a matter of fact, the UNHCR and its partner agencies have seriously focused on mobilizing additional resources to face the needs of the 100,000 anticipated influx of Sudanese refugees, to avoid being out of Food and NF stocks for the refugees who are already in the camps; and also, to prevent rapid exhaustion of local resources in the region. To meet these objectives, the Federation and the Red Cross of Chad have worked throughout December 2004 to review and scale up their plan of interventions.

The current operational budget will address the needs of up to 60,000 refugees over the next twelve months, taking into account the needs of the local population and integrating ongoing relief activities into the developmental programmes of the national society. Also included in the revised plan of Action and budget are the needs to take on the management of Bredjing camp. An assessment team has been deployed in since the beginning of this week and will develop detailed options.

While the assessment of the operation is ongoing, the Federation and the Chad Red Cross have continued to improve and ensure adequate and quality humanitarian services for the Treguine camp residents. Living conditions have been improved and extended to new entrants. Social welfare and psychological assistant are largely developed since the arrival of a Federation Social welfare Delegate. This is helping to strengthen hope within the refugees and

¹ Red Cross of Chad – refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=45>

² ERU – Emergency Response Unit

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is bringing renewed joy into the faces of almost every community member. After a period of three weeks inconsistent management noticed in the WHO supplies, distribution of food and non-food items is now adjusted in accordance with the UNHCR standards. Committees of refugee representatives, including women have taken tremendous responsibilities at every level of decision-making; which gives them the right to decide by themselves for their own goodness, happiness and welfare in various fields ranging from health care, security and sanitation to community services. Donors response to support the new challenges in the Operation is also a determining factor in the progress of the Federation and Chad Red Cross objectives. For example The Dutch Red Cross Society has conducted from 20 to 25 December 2004, a fund raising operation which generated about 1 million Euros for Chad.

The Red Cross is making considerable efforts to ensure quality facilities and services at the camp: creating a livestock area, making shaded areas at distribution sites and the medical centre, improving the latrines, and adjusting community approach to cope with the severe harmattan season presently in Eastern Chad. The Red Cross is also working to prepare the camp and its residents against the coming raining season. Therefore, school tents will be put up very soon by UNICEF and CORD to replace the impromptu classrooms formed under trees or in open spaces in the camp. The hygiene promotion activities in the camp are also transforming the refugees' habits to improve environmental sanitation and protection against diseases. These tremendous transformations, are serving to build a strong foundation for future community-based health initiatives. Many other activities are developed by other partner agencies in the fields of nutrition monitoring, supplementary feeding and other community services in the camp.

Input and participation of the refugees in the daily camp activities have been encouraged and enhanced substantially. Committees of refugee representatives are being established to take care of sanitation, security, wood-gathering, community services, education as well liaison with the UNHCR, local authorities and host communities. During the months of December 2004, many women in their normal wood-gathering activities have been attacked by unknown assailants in the bush. To eradicate the phenomenon, adequate security measures have been taken immediately to protect the women in their daily movement inside and outside the camps.

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Operational developments

The conflict in western Sudan, between rebel forces and government forces, has been on-going for nearly two years. Although both sides in the Darfur conflict signed a ceasefire in April 2004 and a security and humanitarian accord in November 2004, a new round of peace talks in Abuja last month broke down amid escalating violence and multiple ceasefire violations. The government and the two main rebel movements in Darfur were supposed to meet again in the Nigerian capital early this month; these efforts have yet to succeed to restore peace in Darfur.

Two weeks ago, the WFP suspended its relief convoys inside Darfur amid fresh fighting between rebels and pro-government forces. Save The Children recently pulled out of the region after four of its staff were killed there.

More than 1.85 million people have been either internally displaced or have fled to Chad and tens of thousands of villagers have been killed or have died of famine and disease since the conflict began, according to the United Nations.

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Because of this insecurity atmosphere, UN officials had warned early December 2004 that Chad's refugee population of 250,000 could rise by as much as a third, with 100,000 new entrants seeking shelter in the coming weeks.

But, according to recent reports, aid officials said that to date there were relatively few newcomers to the 11 camps strung out over hundreds of kilometres of inhospitable terrain along the border with western Sudan. The situation in terms of housing, food and water therefore remained stable. Most of the new comers are spontaneous refugees, perhaps up to 200 a week, some of them possibly reuniting with relatives.

The officially registered 250,000 refugees and other spontaneous arrivals are receiving protection and humanitarian assistance in the 11 camps overseen by the UNHCR and its partner agencies. The presence of large refugee populations in the region has placed a huge strain on available supplies of food, water and environment. To solve the problem, UNHCR and its partner agencies are stepping up their efforts in search for new camp sites with enough water supplies, not only to replace current camps but also as part of contingency planning against what may happen at any moment, in case the fears of a major new influx of refugees come to realization with 100,000 new entrants seeking food and shelter.

Yet, the living standards of the Chadians in the area have been evidently affected and will be more degraded if nothing is done to balance the assistance to the refugees and the local population.

Since the launch of this Appeal in December 2003, the Red Cross of Chad and the Federation have been responding to the refugee crisis, relocating refugees from the border to camps and transporting relief supplies from the UN agencies. The operation was scaled up in July 2004 through a revised appeal with a focus to establish and manage a refugee camp in Tréguine. With substantial financial and material support from partner national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Tréguine camp opened on 27 September 2004 and is now home to more than 12,500 refugees, each with access to safe and adequate water, sanitation facility, health care, food and other relief items. UNHCR regards the camp as a model for future site planning and has requested the Red Cross to take over the management of neighbouring Bredjing camp. This camp is the most congested among 11 camps, housing close to 40,000 refugees which is double its planned capacity. A tripartite framework agreement is being discussed between the Red Cross of Chad, the Federation and the UNHCR. A final decision from the Federation is expected this month as an assessment team is coming to make recommendations for further options. At the same time, the refugee agency is searching for a new camp site in the same area for 10,000 refugees. Discussions are opened in December with the local authorities of Biltine to decide if the UNHCR and partners agencies could meet the requirements for opening a camp in the area. Meanwhile, the local authorities and population of Biltine seem unfavourable to idea of a new camp in Eastern Chad, which, according to them, is already congested with 11 camps.

In the course of these discussions, the Federation and the Red Cross of Chad, owing to their mandate, have been monitoring the situation and working to expand the refugee operations in eastern Chad taking into consideration the priority needs and the capacities of the national society. The revised plan of action, confirmed by a recent visit to the field by the senior officials from the Red Cross of Chad and the Federation, will focus on:

- Assistance to 40,000 refugees with contingency planning for an additional 20,000 in the form of shelter, food and non-food, health care, water and sanitation up to December 2005;
- Assistance to the local population, through mitigating the depletion of natural resources in the short term and the impact of population movement on the environment in the longer term;
- Strengthening the national society in volunteer, finance and disaster management; and incorporating these activities with the development plan of the national society and interests of other Red Cross partners;
- Close cooperation and coordination with UN and other partner agencies to ensure effective humanitarian assistance and protection of human dignity in the refugee camps.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action - objectives, progress, impact

Goal: The essential needs of 60,000 Sudanese refugees in three refugee camps and 9,000 local habitants in eastern Chad are met up to December 2005.

Objective 1 (Camp Management): 40,000 Sudanese refugees in two refugee camps receive appropriate humanitarian assistance in the form of shelter, protection, food and non-food items; with a contingency established for an additional 20,000 refugees in a new camp.

Progress/Achievements:

Since the opening of Tréguine camp on 27 September 2004, over 13,928 refugees (2,900 families) have been transferred from Bredjing and installed in 2,290 tents. But, from November to December 2004, many spontaneous entrants have settled in an open space between Bredjing and Tréguine. The living conditions of the group became rapidly disastrous and unbearable for any visitor going from one camp to the other. The situation questioned the mandates and images of the UNHCR and its partner agencies and forced them to arrive at a decision on 23 December 2004. This resulted to the transfer of 520 spontaneous settlers from their former no man's land into Tréguine Camp; thus increasing the total number of residents in Tréguine to 14,448. The refugees are settled in the camp according to their ethnic and origin affinities, gradually restoring their basic livelihood. Some of the new entrants are even lucky enough to reunite with members of their families whom they have missed for the passed three months. Transfers will continue until the camp reaches its maximum capacity of 15,000 residents. Warehousing facilities for food and non-food items, distribution sites and distribution teams are improved over the past two weeks. Due to some managerial constraints and transport handicaps, food supply by WFP has not been regularly done in December. This resulted sometimes in the delay of food distribution with unusual ration reduction. Instead of the normal minimum of 2100kcal of WFP food per person per month, only 1800Kcal were given at random during the period of difficulty. But since 29 December 2004, combine efforts and discussions of UNHCR and the partner agencies have gradually normalised the situation. Judging from the latest distribution statistics, every refugees (old and new residents are now served the normal quantity of food. The refugees are also served with the normal ration Non-food items (mosquito nets, blankets, buckets, soap, kitchen sets and sleeping mats). To ensure access of the refugees to food and non-food assistance at household level, the Red Cross has adopted and continued with the scooping method at distributions instead of regrouping as in other refugee camps. On the other hand, refugees are assuming increasing responsibilities in the day-to-day camp activities as refugee committees with equal male-female representation are being set up. Security measures have been strengthened to protect the camps and avoid attacks on the women who go out of the camp to fetch water and gather woods for cooking significant incident reported so far.

In the coming months, the Red Cross will continue to ensure quality facilities and services at Tréguine; and may take on the management of Bredjing camp by February 2004. With services and facilities alike in the two camps, movement of refugees can be minimized. Activities in the two camps will be implemented in close collaboration with partner agencies.

Activities for January – December 2005:

- To reallocate and settle refugees to Tréguine camp up to its maximum capacity;
- To relocate refugees in Bredjing by February 2005 using decongestion of the camp and settling the refugees according their ethnic and origin affinities as applied in Tréguine;
- To manage two camps for a total of 45,000 refugees (14,448 in Trédjine and 29,000 in Bredjing); and establish a contingency for another 20,000;
- To renew/upgrade shelter (20,000 tents and 20,000 tarpaulins) for about 10,000 selected families and other non-food items (jerry cans and fuel-saving cookers) over the next 10 months;
- To launch wood-gathering project for both refugee and local population, and identify alternatives for decreasing pressure on the natural resources;
- To establish good monitoring systems and procedures covering all sectors.

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Objective 2 (Buffer Stock): Constant flow of food distributions to targeted vulnerable groups is ensured through pre-positioning of a three-month food supply.

Progress/Achievements:

Even though the WFP food pipelines have so far been promising and sufficient for the refugee operations in eastern Chad, the dysfunctioning noticed in their supply during the month of December 2004 is a strong signal to build up a food reserve in order to ensure a constant flow of food in the event of a disruption or another delay of WFP food pipeline. A buffer stock can be used during emergencies as supplementary food for children, pregnant and lactating mother; and for the local population whose food security is threatened due to loss of agricultural land and crops. Approximately 4.5 MT of BP5 (high-protein biscuits) are already in the pipeline.

Activities for January – December 2005:

- Purchase and store a three-month supply of emergency food in N'djamena, consisting of two-month WFP food rations for 40,000 refugees and one-month food rations for another 40,000 beneficiaries;
- Preposition the food supply closer to identified areas before the rainy season to facilitate the anticipated logistical slowdown during that period and facilitate a continuation of the distributions.
- Purchase adequate containers to increase storage capacity as well as to provide workshop space in Tréguine.

Objective 3 (Health Care): Preventive and curative health services are provided to the refugees in the camps.

Progress/Achievements:

Through the deployment of a basic health ERU in Tréguine camp; health services have been established for a population of 14,448 refugees, benefiting at the same time about 10,000 people from the local population. To date, more than 10,000 people have received treatment in the Red Cross Health Centre. The Red Cross medical team is providing medical screening at registration for every new arrival, and treatment for about 1,400 patients every week at the medical centre. Basic medical supplies are adequate for the time being and purchase for additional medicines are underway. Until recent, MSF has provided medical supplies and technical support to the health centre including referral services and training opportunities as needed. But since the months of December 2004, all the needs of the Medical Centre have fallen under the responsibility of the Federation, the Chad Red Cross and other partners like the German Red Cross. The assistance of MSF has become very occasional. The main challenge in the management of the centre remains the recruitment of enough Chadian medical staff from the area and trained them in the Red Cross values and principles. An alternative solution to that situation was the deployment of the ERDAC Regional Team, which of course, is expected to take the lead by the end of February when the German ERU contract will end. A new ERU Team Leader took over in December 2004. His Red Cross of Chad counterpart is performing well and is well appreciated.

Moreover, with the ERDAC team, it is now possible to open 4 consultation points with qualified consultants: 3 doctors and one medical assistant (average 40 patients per consultant per day). The Congolese ERDAC regional competencies are very motivated, open for contacts and working in appropriate temperament. Patients waiting time has been reduced. ERU training sessions are planned to introduce in details the ERDAC team to ERU standards. The ERU handover procedure has started in December and resulted to the presentation of a Memorandum of Understanding. The document is already presented to the different parties interested (German ERU BHCU, Federation and Chad Red Cross). In the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, it is agreed that the Basic Health Care Unit national staff payroll will be taken over by the Federation from January 2005. According to ERU Team Leader, the objectives of the BHCU are successful in the operation: all medical structures are in place, all departments are functional, drug stocks are adequately organized, health statistics are gathered and archived regularly, a referral system is established and working conditions in the Centre are improved.

On the register of medical supply, drugs procurement has been done by the Federation and will be continued. Therefore, the ongoing plan to build a semi-permanent pharmacy in the camp should be revised carefully according to the needs of the refugees and the local community. During a Red Cross Medical Team visit in December to the referral hospital in Adre, all parties involved in the medical aspect of the operation have agreed that the referral system in place is working quite well. Although road conditions in the area are poor, and distance between villages very long, it is agreed to perform in Adre not only urgent but basic elective surgery for Tréguine

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refugees. A third term polio vaccination was launched for under-fives in December 2004; also was a vaccination campaign against measles. Other vaccination campaigns are being discussed. MSF has started recently a supplementary feeding programme at the medical centre for children under fives.

In Bredjing, the health services are under the responsibility of MSF/Holland and it is not foreseen that with the take-over of the camp management, such responsibility will be shifted to the Red Cross. But a point is recently raised that with the arrival of ERDAC, the Red Cross could have enough resources to take over from MSF/Holland. Doing so will contribute to strengthen the image the Movement, known as the world biggest humanitarian organisation and health service provider.

Meanwhile, activities will continue in Tréguine and support to the local population. In cooperation with the Spanish Red Cross and German Red Cross, the capacity of the Red Cross of Chad will be further strengthened in the areas of community health and emergency health.

Additionally to this, since January 4, 2005, three (3) cases of meningitis have been reported in 2 refugee camps (Bredjing and Treguine) in the health district of Adré in Eastern Chad (see Annex 3, UNHCR Map). Two cases were confirmed meningococcal serotype W135. According to World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations this epidemiological situation justifies the organization of a meningitis vaccination campaign. The total population of the district of Adré is estimated at 250,000 according to 2004 Ministry of Health data and according to the latest UNHCR data, more than 66,000 refugees are currently hosted in the district. In order to prevent the further spread of the current outbreak, the UNHCR and its partner agencies working in the field of health, are planning to organize in close collaboration with the Chad Ministry of Health, a mass meningitis campaign with the ACW trivalent vaccine in the whole district, targeting both 52,800 refugees and 200,000 persons in the local populations at risks.

In addition to all these medical efforts, the Federation has demanded the assistance of a consultant veterinary to stop the massive death of animals (mostly donkeys) in the camp. Many diseases have been diagnosed. Among these are: Tribanosomose (parasanguine), Isobilazmose (bacteria), Contegeous Caprino-poulero pneumonia, Indoparasite, etc. According to the veterinary, the cause of these sicknesses are mainly related to the long journeys on which the animals were embarked from Sudan to Eastern Chad. Haven been forced with ropes and other hard materials to travel on a long distance, most of the animals arrived in Tréguine with wounds on their bodies and were not unfortunately treated. The wounds later on gave access to diseases. At this stage, the only solution to save the dying population of animals is to train the refugees themselves and encourage them to treat adequately their animals.

Activities for January– December 2005:

- To reduce meningitis related morbidity and mortality among Sudanese refugees and host communities in eastern Chad
- To Purchase of adequate doses of trivalent meningitis vaccines (ACW) and related vaccination equipment to cover the 14,448 refugees population in Tréguine Camp and the local populations at risk in the neighbouring village of Hadja Hadid
- To Purchase of cold chain equipment
- To Purchase 3,125 vials of oily chloramphenicol for the treatment of meningitis cases in the local communities
- To Micro-planning the meningitis vaccination activities with partner agencies and the national authorities of Chad
- To Organize a meningitis vaccination activity, targeting persons aged 2 years and plus; which is about 93% of the population (including transport cost and other needed resources)
- To Train health staff in active detection of meningitis
- To ensure Information – Education and Communication (IEC)
- To Supervise all health activities relating to meningitis risks;
- To Monitor, evaluate and report accurately.
- To continue discussions and finalize the Memorandum of Understanding for appropriate handover of health activities to the ERDAC Team and the Red Cross of Chad before March 2005
- To train the ERDAC team and introduce its members to ERU standards.

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- To guarantee continuity of the health programme with technical support from a German Red Cross health delegate seconded to the Federation.
- To recruit and train local staff under the contract of ERDAC;
- To start progressively handing over ERDAC responsibility to the Federation and subsequently to the Red Cross of Chad;
- To make an inventory on the available equipment and medical supplies in view of the increased target population and in agreement with the protocols of the ministry of health (MoH) by December 2004;
- To establish and adapt procedures according to the guidelines of the ministry of health by December 2004;
- To explore and implement creative means of disseminating health messages including HIV/AIDS to the camp and local population;
- To provide infrastructure of a nutritional centre and logistics support for Action Against Hunger (AAH)³ in the camps to conduct basic nutritional monitoring and provide food basket for the refugee population, as well as in collaboration with the Federation health coordinator to train Red Cross of Chad staff and volunteers;
- To identify needs and establish vaccination programs in cooperation with all medical stakeholders;
- To verify, clarify and take relevant actions where they are necessary against Hepatitis E.
- To establish and consolidate a contingency plan for cholera by May 2005.

Objective 4 (Water and Sanitation): Adequate, gender sensitive and culturally acceptable sanitation facilities are provided to the refugees in the camps and the local population.

Progress/Achievements:

To date, about 750 latrines have been constructed and in use in Tréguine, meeting the UNHCR standards of one latrine for every 20 persons. A hygiene awareness team has been established and continues promoting key sanitation messages to the refugee population including the use and maintenance of latrines. Promotion activities have contributed to eradicate Hepatitis E and more actions are carried out to raise awareness on meningitis, given recent suspected cases in the camp. Community members have been identified and equipped to maintain the latrines in individual blocs. A livestock area has also been enclosed. On the other hand, vector control and waste disposal are adequately done with the refugee communities and parties concerned. Oxfam has continued to ensure a water supply of 14 litres per person per day, consistent with Sphere standards. Pumping hours, storage and distribution system are under study for improvement, as more refugees arrived in the camp.

The adjusted plan aims to support the refugee population of two camps and the population in surrounding villages in the areas of sanitation (latrine building and maintenance, bathing facilities, solid waste disposal, drainage activities, cattle and slaughter management, and hygiene promotion). The Red Cross of Chad staff will also be trained to take over in the future, the maintenance of water facilities from Oxfam in Tréguine.

Activities for January 2005 – December 2005:

- To continue the first phase of emergency latrines for 20 persons per latrine for 40,000 refugees in case more responsibilities are given to the Red Cross in Bredjing or elsewhere;
- To locally recruit a water and sanitation project coordinator and additional technical professionals;
- To reinforce the transport capacity for the project with a permanent lorry and an additional pickup in place.
- To construct, in cooperation with the refugees, modified latrines which are gender sensitive, technically appropriate and culturally acceptable;
- To assist the refugees to establish bathing facilities by March 2005;
- To conduct hygiene promotion in the camps and in the surrounding villages;
- To assist the local population in the construction of latrines and bathing facilities;
- To facilitate the establishment of a livestock management taking into account water management, grazing land management and other aspects;
- To implement an appropriate vector control programme in the refugee camps;
- To establish in the camps a solid waste program as required;
- To assess the drainage systems in the camps and ensure a proper drainage during the rainy season;

³ Cooperation with AAH is based on their assignment by UNHCR to monitor and advise on nutritional issues in all camps.

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- To take over gradually the water system in Tréguine from Oxfam and ensure a proper operation and maintenance of the system;
- To implement above activities in cooperation with the Red Cross of Chad and provide training to their staff as required.
- (More details are given in the planning table attached)

Objective 5 (Community Services): Specific vulnerable groups in the refugee camps receive appropriate assistance and protection.

Progress/Achievements:

Most of the camp residents in Tréguine are women and children. With arrival of 520 more refugees in December 2004, a new identification of vulnerable groups has given the following result: such as single elderly-headed families : 102; single parents: 646; physical disabled : 83; unaccompanied minors : 51; child headed families : 4; single women-headed families : 14. A total of 934 vulnerable have been identified along with assessment of their specific needs.

Also, 56 teachers have been identified and discussions are opened with partners like UNICEF and CORD to train the teachers and establish two big schools within the camp. Subsequently, all the children aged between 5 and 17 years are already identified and positioned in their education categories. The result is enclosed in the table here below:

EDUCATION LEVEL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Primary I	2,375	2,590	4,965
Primary II	581	709	1290
Primary III	510	388	898
Primary IV	153	142	295
Primary V	73	76	149
Primary VI	64	58	122
TOTAL	3,756	3,963	7,719

On another hand, the ICRC has set up a tent in the camp for tracing and family reunification services. Some recreational activities have also started for the youths and children in the camp. The refugees have now formed a football team and every sunday afternoon, spectacular football matches are played and gathered thousands of people from the Tréguine, Bredjing and the neighbouring villages. The Federation and Red Cross of Chad also have their teams, likewise many other organizations like Oxfam.

Learning from the experience in the refugee camps in southern Chad, the plan is to develop social welfare programmes with focus on protection of women and children, within the framework agreement with the UNHCR in the context of camp management. Activities outside the camp perimeter will be taken into consideration such as wood-gathering. In addition, the Red Cross will facilitate the establishment of a negotiation structure between the camp population and the local communities.

Activities for January 2005 – December 2005:

- To conduct exposure visit in established refugee camps in the south to identify possible activities;
- To support the Red Cross of Chad to initiate, coordinate and manage community services, with focus on assisting and protecting elderly, disabled, unaccompanied children and women; to include them in foster care psycho-social support in Treguine and eventually in Bredjing as required and in close cooperation with identified partners.
- To liaise with other partners such as UNHCR, ICRC on protection issues and to develop a comprehensive protection package, taking the specific demographic profile of the camps into account.
- To train Red Cross of Chad staff on social work and protection issues;

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- To organize a training of trainers on protection issues in coordination with UNHCR, ICRC and other partners by May 2005.
- To cooperate with UNICEF on education and recreation programmes;
- To develop in close cooperation with the camp manager and all stakeholders programmes to enhance the physical security, e.g. relating to military activities, forced recruitment, women's security both inside and outside the camp;
- To promote activities against sexual and gender-based violence targeting both the refugee population and the volunteers/staff;
- To promote access to assistance for all.

Objective 6 (Construction): A minimum of half the tented facilities are replaced with semi-permanent structures before the next rainy season and to support the programmes through the construction of facilities and improvements in the Hadjer Hadid quarters of the Federation and the Red Cross of Chad.

Progress/Achievements:

In the emergency phase, tents were put in place as temporary shelters; however, the tented structure will soon be destroyed by the harsh environment in eastern Chad, especially during the rainy season. There is a need to replace half of them with semi-permanent structures to improve the security, durability and comfort level of these facilities. Relief and community services can be better implemented with semi-permanent distribution centres and meeting areas for social and religious activities. The tents can be stored as contingency for other possible scenarios.

Activities for January – December 2005:

- To make an inventory of available local building materials and establish a plan of action;
- To build facilities for the refugee population such as schools, community centres and mosques as required;
- To build medical infrastructures as promised in the revised plan of action and Appeal.
- To upgrade the living compounds of the Federation and Red Cross of Chad in Hadjer Hadid before March 2005.
- To replace at least half of the tented facilities with semi-permanent structures by May 2005.

Objective 7 (Support to the Local Population): The local population along the border areas and around the Red Cross refugee camps receive support to mitigate the impact of the population influx and adequate support in health, sanitation and community services.

Progress/Achievements:

There are currently about 10,000 habitants in the six villages around the Red Cross refugee camp at Tréguine. The needs of the population have always been substantial, but their situation has been exacerbated by this recent massive influx of refugees. Last December, nearly 40 percent of the local children suffer from chronic malnutrition, compared with the normal malnutrition prevalence rate of 17 percent. Besides ongoing medical care to the local population at the Tréguine medical centre, the revised plan of action will provide opportunity to develop programmes in health, sanitation and food security that in the short term will ameliorate their serious health and nutrition problems. Lessons learned will be used for the development of small-scale community projects in other technical areas and evaluate these for their applicability in the context of the longer-term developmental programmes of the Red Cross of Chad.

Activities for January – December 2005:

- To support the Red Cross of Chad to assess the overall needs of the most vulnerable in the border area and identify possible areas of intervention;
- To support the population in the border area with food and non-food items according to the assessment result;
- To support the Red Cross of Chad in establishing a monitoring system to follow closely the impact;
- Together with partner national societies, identify projects using BPI⁴ for the local population such as in improving their sanitation facilities and livelihood;
- To initiate and facilitate the local communities to form a committee to launch health prevention activities;

⁴ BPI – Better Programming Initiative is a Federation impact assessment tool based on the Local Capacities for Peace Project (LCPP).

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- To allocate funds for identified projects out of reservations made for this purpose;
- To evaluate the intervention and use lesson learned for developing further community projects.

Objective 8 (Capacity Building): The capacity of the Red Cross of Chad in relief operations is strengthened at local, regional and headquarters level.

Progress/Achievements:

Since 2002, the Red Cross of Chad has been running a programme in the south for Central African Republic refugees (currently at around 20,000) in partnership with the UNHCR. But in December 2004, disagreement on management standards between the national society and the UNHCR Office has provoked a debate on a possible interruption of the Red Cross of Chad activities in the South Refugee Operation. Meanwhile, the issue is under discussion at institutional level in Geneva.

Obviously, the national society has gathered over the years, some extensive and successful experience in responding to floods and epidemics in the country. It is one of the main indigenous disaster response organizations in Chad and has a strong reputation among donors. However the society has poor infrastructure with only a few paid, professional staff and a limited volunteer base. The refugee crisis in the east is stretching further the society's resources and substantial external assistance will continue to be needed. Currently, about 150 volunteers are deployed in the refugee operations in the east but systems and trainings are yet to be in place to ensure effective implementation of the operation. Some key positions in the Red Cross of Chad headquarters and also at regional level in the East, have been reinforced. Also, tremendous efforts have been made by the authorities of the National Society to appoint permanent counterparts for almost every sector in the operation. For instance, a great adjustment has been made in December with the appointment of three new homologues, each for the Chad Refugees Operation Sub-delegation in Abeche, also for the Tréguine Camp Manager and the Reporting Delegate. The only field which still needs careful and serious attention is the health sector.

The refugee operation will provide opportunities to build the capacity of the national society including training of key national society personnel and volunteers in technical fields as well as reinforcing its organization development in cooperation with other PNS⁵. Included in the plan is to support the national society in establishing an effective and modern infrastructure including office space, equipment, vehicles and training facilities at field and headquarters level. Counterparts from the national society for various aspects of the operation which are now identified; they will be trained on their jobs to gradually take over the full responsibilities of the operation. The Red Cross of Chad, the ICRC, in-country PNS and the Federation are committed to this effort, and encourage donors to recognize and support these needs.

Training sessions have also started for the Chad Red Cross staff in some core-areas of the operation. In December 2004, two training opportunities were given to the national society: one in the field of Camp Management and the second in the field of Refugees Protection (Reach Out).

Activities for January – December 2005:

- To establish a training centre, equipped with necessary hardware and software infrastructure in Abéché, in collaboration with the Spanish Red Cross and French Red Cross;
- To organize in close cooperation with the Red Cross of Chad a rotating system to facilitate the further development of its volunteers through the combination of courses and on-the-job training on all aspects of disaster management and the tools developed by the Federation to address population movement such as BPI, SPHERE, etc.
- To select and train volunteers with prior relief experience on various aspects of relief operation in trainings for trainers and use them as catalyst to expand the training activities for other volunteers;
- To establish a permanent Red Cross of Chad office building in Abéché, to replace the rented facilities at a later stage. The Spanish Red Cross and British Red Cross are already funding the construction of the Red Cross of Chad headquarters in N'Djamena for which a building committee has already been formed;
- To appoint permanent counterparts from the Red Cross of Chad for key delegate functions;

⁵ PNS – partner national Red Cross/Red Crescent societies

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- To hand over the operation to Red Cross of Chad over the next twelve months, aiming to reduce Federation coordination support gradually;
- To support the finance development of the national society for 3 months, followed by organizational development;
- To conduct a VCA⁶ of the refugee population and local population with the support of the regional disaster management coordinator;
- To use the experiences in the ongoing operations to identify strengths and weaknesses in support of the development of a disaster-preparedness curriculum for the national society.

Objective 9 (Transport Support Package, TSP): Effective transport capacity is put in place to support the food and non-food supply line for refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR up to the end of 2004, and, a strategy developed and agreed with all parties to develop a regional fleet base, strategically positioned in 2005.

Progress/Achievements:

The Red Cross of Chad and the Federation have been assisting the UNHCR in relocating refugees, transporting and distributing WFP food and non-food items (for UNHCR and other agencies) and potable water (80,000 litres of water per day) to the refugees through a transport support package donated by the Norwegian Red Cross. The Red Cross vehicles with all-terrain and all-weather capacity have contributed substantially to the relocation of more than 200,000 refugees to sheltered and protected camps and ensured continuation of relief pipeline during the rainy season. Some 140 volunteers of the Red Cross of Chad have been supporting the operation of the TSP and a workshop has been established all the M6 trucks.

The current transport agreement with the UNHCR has come to an end on 31 December 2004. But discussions are ongoing for an extension until December 2005, according to the Operation revised Plan of Action. The Federation is seeking to retain some of the trucks in the Eastern area for the Red Cross refugee operations and develop a strategy and infrastructure for establishing a fleet base in N'Djamena with trained national society staff to respond to disasters in the region. The Red Cross of Chad will also assume management of the vehicle workshop once the Federation fleet manager departs.

Activities for January – December 2005:

- To continue to support Red Cross of Chad with all transport capacity to deliver water, food and non-food items to beneficiaries in eastern Chad in partnership with the UN agencies until December 2005;
- To reach an agreement with the UNHCR in reallocating the trucks to the area of Adre to support the Red Cross of Chad, Federation and other partners in Refugee operations in that area and to secure Red Cross supply lines beyond 2005;
- To agree with Red Cross of Chad on an exit strategy for the deployment of the TSP trucks is being prepared which includes establishing a fleet based in N'Djamena, with continuous technical support from the Norwegian Red Cross, for regional support in times of disasters;
- To construct a garage and parking space to facilitate the establishment of a regional response fleet.
- To seek local resource for spare parts.
- To support the Red Cross of Chad in long term with the purchase of two 10-ton trucks for their ongoing activities outside emergencies.

Objective 10 (Telecommunications): Adequate telecommunication facilities and computer systems are set up, developed and maintained to support the Federation refugee operation in cooperation with the NS; and effective training is given to the staff at every level to operate safely the overall Telecom system.

Progress/Achievements:

A new Telecommunication delegate arrived in Chad in October and has been working (a) to assess and maintain the existing system and (b) to set up a reliable Telecommunication system for both the Federation and the NS in the south areas of Moundou, Sarh, Mongo, Bol, Am-Timan, Laï, Goré and Danamadji. These comprise in Abéché and Treguine, the assessment of the Telecom and Computer system, resetting the HF antenna in Abéché Office to

⁶ VCA – Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, an assessment methodology.

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improve and strengthen its working capacity, transferring the NS radio-room in Abéché from its former place to a new office, jointly shared by the Federation and CRT, Training staff in Telecom techniques and also for proper usage of the new call signs, Drafting the radio users' guide to avoid unnecessary damages by wrong handling of the system. In the field of capacity building, the Telecom Delegate has contributed substantially to improve the overall Telecom system where it is needed at NS and Federation levels, including fixing HF radio in 3 of the Spanish Redcross cars; setting up solar system panels in the Federation Sub-Delegation Office in Abeche, and ensuring progress in the normal Telecommunication system of the Federation refugee operation.

He is now seeking to develop a good strategy for securing the existing Telecom system with trained national society staff in order to focus attention on the NS's responsibility to take over when Federation decides to hand over .

Activities for January – December 2005:

- To control and assess the existing system in order to suggest a more reliable and easy Telecom system at every level of the Federation/CRT refugee operation;
- To set up where they are needed, HF and VHF radio equipments; and also solar energy system for electricity supply.
- To reallocate all radio equipments which are not in adequate environment to a more suitable place;
- To set up appropriate and accessible procedures and training/working guides for radio operators;
- To work hand in hand with counterpart (homologue) to take over when Federation Telecom Delegate departs.
- To equip the national society with a good functioning intent tool and share connection with Treguine.
- To update the Federation/Red Cross of Chad Telecom licence;
- To maintain good contact and cooperation with other national and international organisations (ICRC, UNHCR, Government agencies) to avoid misunderstanding in Telecom systems;
- To draft the map of the Federation/NS Telecom settings and their positions in the operation zone.

Federation Coordination

- Since the refugee crisis exacerbated, the Federation has expanded its presence in Chad in support of the refugee operation. The in-country structure at N'Djamena, Abéché and Hadjer Hadid, has been reinforced with delegates in the areas of finance and administration, field coordination, camp management, relief and logistics, construction, health, water and sanitation, Social Welfare, Reporting, and one Finance development delegate (at headquarters level to facilitate restructuring and training of national society financial staff).

To effectively achieve the expanded appeal objectives, the Federation will continue to deploy within the expanded appeal timeframe:

- Eventually one more camp managers (for Bredjing);
- one water/sanitation delegate specialized in sanitation facilities, and another in hygiene awareness;
- one health delegate to facilitate the handover of the basic health ERU to the Federation and subsequently to the national society;
- two delegates to handle relief, logistics and construction, one additional relief delegate as needed and advised by the camp manager;
- one programme coordinator to coordinate small-scale community initiatives for and with the local population, in close collaboration with the national society counterpart and other technical delegates;

The Federation has established good working relationships and cooperation with the Red Cross of Chad, UNHCR and partner organizations. Efforts will continue to maintain close coordination both at camp and sub-delegation levels with these agencies, local authorities, refugee and local communities to ensure effective and quality humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

The Federation will also continue to participate in the weekly Movement coordination meetings in N'Djamena, Abeche and Treguine with the national society, the ICRC, French Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. They are ongoing discussions to standardize salary scale and benefits for locally hired staff and volunteers. In line with the national society's development plan and in support of the annual appeal, the Federation will act as a coordinating

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body to pull resources and expertise from the Movement to strengthen their volunteer mobilization, disaster management, health care and community development programmes.

Communications – advocacy and public information

A good beginning is noticed at this level with the arrival of a new reporting delegate who is also interested in promoting the humanitarian values of the Movement through the Federation refugee operation. This intention has been materialized in December, jointly with the ICRC during a training session carried by Reach Out concerning refugee protection. A dissemination opportunity was given to the Federation and the ICRC to inform the partner agencies participating in training on various issues, ranging from values of the Red Cross Movement to the Emblem and the mandate of the Federation, ICRC and NS in the field of refugees operation. The Reporting Delegate also issued several press releases on activities of the Federation in Chad. He has also start developing good media relations at national and local levels. Also, efforts have done to identify with the emblem, all Federation and Chad Red Cross resources in Tréguine. The general remark until recent is that most of the activities and community amenities set up by the Federation need to be well identified with the emblem and/or logo of the Federation. Suggestions are made to use our good working relationships and cooperation with the Red Cross of Chad, UNHCR and partner organizations to advocate and promote the values of the Movement at every level. The reporting delegate is then seeking to develop with other delegates a good strategy for taking advantage of every coordination meeting and occasional visits of various national and international authorities, media agents, decision makers and the general public to communicate and advocate in favour of the most vulnerable.

Activities for January – December 2005:

- To continue the identification of all Federation/Red Cross of Chad activities and infrastructures with the emblem and logo;
- To take advantage of every opportunity to promote the Red Cross values and advocate in favour of the most vulnerable;
- To train and improve the skills and knowledge of the Red Cross staff and volunteers in the field of reporting, communication and advocacy
- To use the trained Red Cross volunteers for promoting largely the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values of the Movement;
- To cultivate the Red Cross values at every level in our relationships with the partners and beneficiaries of our actions;
- To agreed with the national society on a common strategy for advocating at national and local level in order to seek continuously the good will, understanding and support of the local population in every aspect of the refugee operation;
- To continue the training of the newly identified Reporting Delegate counterpart (homologue).

Monitoring and evaluation

The programme is presently being evaluated by the Federation Africa Department. The conclusions and recommendations of the Assessment Team deployed in the field, since the beginning of this week, will determine the pursuit of the Federation objectives in the operation. These will also determine further monitoring and evaluation possibilities. More so, the Federation/Chad Red Cross will continue to share weekly camp indicators with the UNHCR and other partner agencies to ensure fulfilment of camp management standards.

Annexes

- Annex 1: Contributions List
- Annex 2: Table 1 – Weekly indicators
- Annex 3: UNHCR Map – Refugee Camps, Eastern Chad (dated 06.10.04)
- Annex 4: UNHCR Map – Treguine Camp

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

Chad - population movements

ANNEX 1

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PLEDGES RECEIVED

18/01/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				14,215,000	TOTAL COVERAGE 91.6%	
AMERICAN - GOVT/PRM		400,000	USD	506,600	27.02.04	
AMERICAN - GOVT/PRM		2,000,000	USD	2,529,000	22.09.04	
AMERICAN - RC		100,000	USD	126,450	04.08.04	WATER & SANITATION ACTIVITIES
AUSTRIAN - RC		190,530	EUR	293,988	13.12.04	PROCUREMENT OF FOOD, TRANSPORT
BRITISH - RC		100,000	GBP	228,600	17.08.04	
BRITISH - RC		2,661	GBP	6,083	11.08.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
BRITISH - RC		20,000	GBP	45,720	21.09.04	OFFICE INFRASTRUCTURE
DANISH - RC				57,933	19.12.03	
DANISH - GOVT		3,315	USD	4,192	23.07.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
ECHO (02002)		800,000	EUR	1,223,600	27.10.04	TREJINE CAMP
FINNISH - RC		40,000	EUR	61,940	19.12.03	
FINNISH - GOVT		13,960	EUR	21,673	20.10.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
FINNISH - GOVT		150,826	EUR	234,157	20.10.04	
FINNISH - RC		137,170	EUR	212,956	26.10.04	
ICELANDIC - RC		2,000,000	ISK	34,800	25.06.04	
ICELANDIC - GOVT		1,000,000	ISK	17,400	18.11.04	
IRISH - RC		25,000	EUR	38,988	04.04.04	
JAPANESE - RC		58,700	USD	76,222	12.12.03	
JAPANESE - RC		30,000,000	JPY	343,200	19.08.04	
LIBYAN - RC				7,000	11.12.03	
LIBYAN - RC				10,000	07.10.04	
MALAYSIA - PRIVATE DONOR				975	03.08.04	
MONACO - RC		2,500	EUR	3,900	31.12.03	
MONACO - RC		10,000	EUR	15,525	12.10.04	
NETHERLANDS - RC		1,065,000	EUR	1,628,385	06.07.04	PURCHASE OF KITCHEN SETS, BLANKETS, TARPULINS, MOSQUITO NETS, MEDICINES, TRANSPORT & DISTRIBUTION COSTS, PERSONNEL, TRAINING
NETHERLANDS - RC		4,527	USD	5,724	23.06.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT GOODS
NETHERLANDS - RC		2,588	EUR	3,988	23.06.04	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		1,200,000	NOK	222,000	23.01.04	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		31,850	NOK	5,892	23.01.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT, GOODS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		14,950	NOK	2,766	23.01.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT, STAFF
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		1,750,000	NOK	327,250	21.12.04	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		91,159	NOK	17,047	21.12.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT, GOODS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		43,033	NOK	8,047	21.12.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT, GOODS
OPEC FUND FOR INT. DEVELOPMENT		100,000	USD	126,450	20.08.04	4000 PCES GROUND SHEETS, 40000 PCES GALVANISED BUCKETS, 8 MT SOAP, TRANSPORT, DISTRIBUTION COSTS
PRIVATE DONORS				10,340	08.09.04	
SWEDISH - RC		1,000,000	SEK	172,000	10.12.03	
SWEDISH - RC		100,000	SEK	16,900	01.01.04	IN-COUNTRY COST DELEGATE
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		1,000,000	SEK	167,500	29.07.04	

Chad - population movements

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		2,000,000	SEK	335,000	28.10.04	
SWEDISH - GOVT		291,000	SEK	48,743	02.11.04	CAMP MANAGER TREGUINE
SWEDISH - GOVT		609,000	SEK	102,008	13.12.04	
SWEDISH - RC		148,000	SEK	24,790	13.12.04	
SWISS - GOVT/RC				85,562	02.12.03	
SWISS - RC		4,359	USD	5,510	28.06.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				400	12.01.05	
UNHCR		150,000	USD	187,350	22.01.04	TRANSPORT OF 80'000 REFUGEES
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				9,604,554	CHF	67.6%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AUSTRIAN - RC		22,000	EUR	33,638	26.07.04	MASS SANITATION ERU
BELGIAN - RC		12,000	EUR	18,348	09.08.04	ERU LOGISTICS
BRITISH - RC		71,513	GBP	163,478	16.08.04	VEHICLE, TARPAULINS JERRY CANS
BRITISH - RC		71,637	GBP	163,763	11.08.04	4160 JERRYCANS, 2000 TARPAULINS, 1 TOYOTA, TRANSPORT
DANISH - GOVT/RC				230,000	19.08.04	ERU TELECOMMUNICATIONS
DANISH - GOVT		51,000	USD	64,490	23.07.04	300 FAMILY TENTS
FINNISH - GOVT		331,933	EUR	515,326	20.10.04	135000 l SUNFLOWER OIL, 30130 PCES BLANKETS, 4000 PCS TARPAULINS, 50 ROLLS PLASTIC SHEETING, TRANSPORT
FRENCH - RC		4,500	EUR	6,934	22.07.04	ERU MASS SANITATION, LOGISTICS, HEALTH CARE
GERMAN - GOVT/RC		497,000	EUR	759,913	16.08.04	BASIC HEALTH CARE ERU
NETHERLANDS - RC		147,650	USD	186,703	23.06.04	500 FAMILY TENTS, TRANSPORT/ INSURANCE
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		490,000	NOK	90,650	23.01.04	RELIEF GOODS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC				42,000	23.01.04	DELEGATE
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		3,402,452	NOK	636,259	21.12.04	9 TRUCKS, 2 TRAILER, 4 VEHICLES, 2 KITS SPARE PARTS, WATER TANK & EQUIPMENT, 2 GENERATORS & SPARE PARTS, 25 ROLLS TARPAULINS, TRANSPORT & INSURANCE
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		898,048	NOK	167,935	21.12.04	6 RUBBHALLS, 3 TENTS, 2 CHOLERA KITS, TRANSPORT/ INSURANCE
SWEDISH - RC				26,400	01.01.04	RELIEF & LOGISTIC DELEGATE, 6 MONTHS
SWEDISH - RC		500,000	SEK	83,750	26.08.04	ERU WATSAN DELEGATES

Chad - population movements

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PLEDGES RECEIVED

18/01/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SWISS - RC		141,566	USD	178,940	28.06.04	505 TENTS, TRANSPORT, INSURANCE
CANADA RC	DELEGATES			44,800		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				3,413,327	CHF	24.0%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	

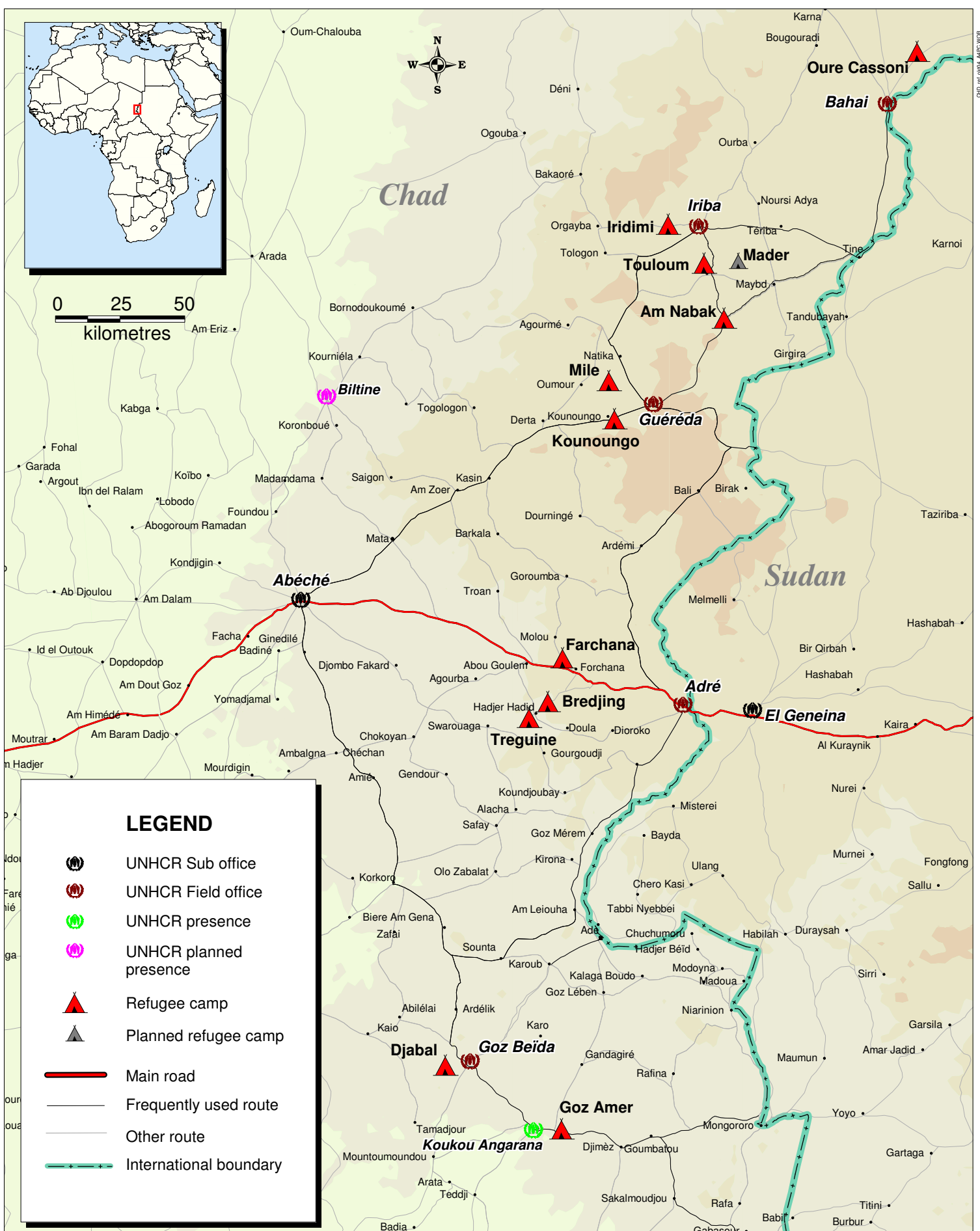
RECENT CAMP INDICATORS

CAMP MANAGEMENT		CRT/IFRC					
Total number of registered refugees:		4,352	12,557	13,928	14,448		
Total number of families:			2,935	3,229			
Theoretical number of refugees (in consideration with birth and deaths)		4,352	12,550	13,926	14,457		
SHELTER & INFRASTRUCTURE		CRT/IFRC					
Camp surface area (ha)		123	123	123	123		
Camp habitable surface area/sq.m/pers	>45	283	98	88	85		
Family living in tents			2,299				
Family living in tapaulines			636				
Family without shelter			0	0	0		
POTABLE WATER MANAGEMENT		OXFAM					
Quantity of water available/day (c.m)			176	231	231		
Quantity of Water available/pers/day (lt.)	>15		14.02	16.59	15.95		
Concentration of chlorine in water at pomp level (mg/l)	>2	0.20	0.60	0.60	0.60		
Concentration of chlorine in water at user level (mg/l)	>2		0.20	0.20	0.20		
Number of pumps in the camp:		60	72	84	132		
Number of user per pomp :	<120	73	174	166	109		
SANITATION		CRT/IFRC					
Well functioning latrines :			500	732	770		
Number of user per latrine:	<20		25	19	19		
Number of garbage site		0	0	0	0		
Number of persons per garbage site							
COMMUNITY SERVICES		CRT/IFRC					
Socio-community agents			6	6	8		
Number of refugees per socio-community agents:	<1.500		2,093	2,321	1,806		
Cumulative total number of vulnerable :			180	934	934		
Men in refugee committees :			6	6	6		
Women in refugee committees:			6	6	30		
Percentage of women in refugees committees:	50%		50	50	83		
Number of births		0	3	9	14		
EDUCATION		N/A					
Number of children at age of receiving basic education			5,380	7,719	7,719		
Number of pupils receiving basic education			0	7,719	7,719		
Percentage of pupils registered:	>80%		0	100	100		
Number of classroom in good condition:		0	0	0			
Number of pupils per classroom:	<40						
Number of trained teachers		0	0	32	36		
Ratio of teacher/student	<40			241	214		
Cumulative total number of didactic kits		0	0	0			
Number of pupils per didactics kits:	<40						
HEALTH		CRT/IFRC					
Total number of adult death for the week:		0	10	11	5		
TBM (Crude Mortality Rate) /10,000/week	<1/10K/J	0.00	1.14	1.13	0.49		
Total number of child death per week :		0	0	1	0		
TM<5 ans (CMR Under 5) per 10,000 per day	<2/10K/J	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00		
Number of health center:		1	1	1	1		
Number of person/health center:	<10K	4,352	12,557	13,928	14,448		
Number of consultations/trained health agent/day:	<50	38	46	36	40		
Vaccination coverage against measles for children (6-14 yrs)				2,674	5,859		
Percentage coverage against measles	>90%			43	90		
Vaccination coverage against polio for children (0-5 yrs)					2,800		
Percentage coverage against measles polio	>90%				101		
FOOD SECURITY		CRT/IFRC					
Kcal per person per day	>2.100	???	2,100	1,800	1,800		

Number of persons served with food		1,534	12,557	13,928	14,448
Coverage rate		35	100	100	100
Number of men refugees participating in distribution operations		0		0	0
Number of men refugees participating in distribution operations		0		0	20
NUTRITION (Supplementary nutritional Centre)	N/A				
Kcal per person per day	>2.100			1,100	1,800
Number of persons admitted in the Social Centre				15	6
Number of withdrawals					
Withdrawal (abandon) rate:	<15%				
Number of death registered by the Social Center:					
Death rate :	<5%				
Number of persons recovered :				3	13
Recovery rate:	>70%			100	100
Total number of withdrawals, recoveries and deaths:				3	13
Number of children registered at the Social Centre :				12	5

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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Sources: UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping - © 1998 Europa Technologies Ltd.

TREGUINE REFUGEE CAMP

As of 28 Oct 2004

