

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

21 December 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 183 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 23/2003; Operations Update no. 13; Period covered: 1 April to 31 November 2005; Appeal coverage: 106.8%; [Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List.](#)

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.
- [Operations Update no. 2](#) dated 4 May 2004 extended the operating timeframe until 31 Dec 2004.
- [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.
- [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.
- [Operations Update no. 9](#) amended the number of beneficiaries to 60,000, maintained the Appeal budget at CHF 14,215,000 and extended the timeframe until the end of February 2005.
- [Operations Update no. 10](#) extended the timeframe until end of December 2005.
- [Operations Update no. 11](#) and [Operations Update no. 12](#) confirmed the extension of timeframe until the end of December 2005.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 160,000.
- An operational budget deficit was declared by end November- with a potential financial exposure of CHF 590,937.

Financial risk assessment:

- Operational Appeal budget as revised on 27 July 2004: CHF 14,215,000.
- Estimated total income to-date (including PMN): CHF 13,953,604
- Estimated total expenditure (including PSR): CHF 14,230,000
- Financial deficit by end November 2005 is estimated to be CHF 277,000.
- Outstanding needs to cover the deficit of November and December 2005: CHF 590,937.

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/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA038.pdf>
- Sudan 2005 Annual Appeal no. 05AA003 – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA003.pdf>

Operational Summary: During this reporting period, the Federation/Red Cross of Chad activities in the fields of health and care, water and sanitation (WatSan) and community service were considered fully in progress as compared with the level and quality of activities in January 2005. Community participation was also impressively achieved, with refugee committees and local Red Cross of Chad volunteers playing key roles in camp management (all issues relating to shelter replacement or upgrading, protection and security), distribution of food and non-food materials, community social work, and improvement of sanitation facilities. By offering such participatory approach, the Federation and Red Cross of Chad intended to build capacity for the refugee committee members and

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the Red Cross of Chad volunteers. This objective will be further improved in 2006.

As the situation in Sudan remains critical, the humanitarian needs in both eastern Chad and western Sudan will require additional support from the international community in 2006. It is also clear that similar donor support will be needed in Chad to maintain consistency and further improvement in assistance to the Sudanese refugees.

An annual appeal is being launched at the end of the year with focus on the refugee operation: refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/MAATD001.pdf>

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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

Background

The conflict between rebel forces and government forces in western Sudan has been on-going since early 2003 and has (to date) displaced nearly 1.8 million people. A further 250,000 have fled into neighbouring eastern Chad, where the vast majority are housed in 12 refugee camps. In response to the situation, the Red Cross of Chad and the International Federation have been operational in the affected area (since June 2003) by managing two refugee camps- one in Tréjine and another in Bréjine. According to recent statistics, the camps have 13,752 and 27,224 residents respectively.

Anticipated influx of further Sudanese refugees and rapid exhaustion of local resources in the arid eastern region of Chad prompted the UNHCR and its partner agencies to review their plan of interventions in December 2004 and scale up plans of action and budgets accordingly. The revised Appeal addressed emergency assistance with contingencies for potential influx of additional refugees in both camps.

Operational developments

Darfur

The situation in and around El Geneina remained tensed throughout the period October to the first week of December 2005. There has been an increase in incidents of looting of shops by men in military uniform, pretending to defend El Geneina against any possible attack from Chad.

Following closely the issue of the Chadian army defectors, there appears to be three groups, some of which have requested to stay in Sudan while others returned to Chad. There were also incidents involving Arab militia and characterised by the destruction of crops, occupation of abandoned villages and land together with violent incursion of IDP camps by armed Arab nomads.

Security measures requiring the relocation of non-essential aid-humanitarian staff in West Darfur continue to be maintained and are affecting UNHCR programmes. Staff temporarily relocated will stay out of the affected area until the situation is normalized. Travel by road out of El Geneina is still not possible though travel within and around areas of IDP camps outside of Geneina continues. Planes and helicopters have been made available in El Geneina to facilitate the relocation of humanitarian personnel.

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In south Darfur, the security situation remained relatively calm during the same period; after the incidents in which an African Union (AU) convoy was stopped and military observers/protection forces were detained for few hours. Similar incidents on commercial trucks and non-governmental organization (NGO) vehicles were also reported in the area. In addition, a village called Tama was attacked by approximately 150 militia men on horsebacks, resulting to the death of 10 people and five wounded. The incident also displaced 170 persons into a neighbouring village in the north-west. It is worth mentioning that humanitarian personnel do not appear to be targeted, but obviously exposed to threat of being affected by the violence prevailing in the area. An example was the incident in Kalma camp on the 23 October when some youth took more than 30 NGO staff hostage as a result of the arrest of a prominent religious leader by local police and national security; the hostages were later on released.

In the course of all these incidents, a meeting on humanitarian access took place between local authorities and aid organizations on 31 October 2005, during which it became apparent that there is a wide gap in perception between the local administration and the UN agencies on the level of insecurity in Sudan Darfur. The local authorities' position is that aid-agencies are exaggerating the level of insecurity.

Chad

On 4 November 2005, the sous-prefet and a local commander in Bahaï approached UNHCR local office in the area to express concern about Chadian rebel activities in Darfur. After emphasizing that 30 Chadians have already been killed, the commander advised UNHCR to ensure that refugees avoid venturing outside their camps. The same message was circulated within the local population. The commander also announced the imminent creation of a committee comprising the Sultans, Canton Heads, the commander in charge of operations and administrative authorities to set up a conflict resolution committee in which a representative of the SLA will also be included.

An AU mission visited Chad to assess the security situation at the border with the Central African Republic (CAR). The team conferred with government authorities in N'Djamena before travelling south where they visited Gore and Danamadji. No major security incidents were reported in southern Chad during the period under review. However, military operations against rebels were pursued by the Chadian and CAR armies.

There was also no significant population movements reported in the Federation/Red Cross of Chad operation zone of Hadjer Hadid. It was however reported to UNHCR that a further 16 families (60 individuals) of Arab tribe have arrived in Zalingi between 1 and 6 November 2005 and are living with host communities in the town. The new arrivals were displaced by the fighting in Abata between 2 and 8 October and are now coming to Zalingi for safety. Registration by UNHCR, CARE International, WFP's implementing partner, has established accurate number of the new arrivals and determined options for required humanitarian assistance. There are indications that further population influx fleeing fighting in Abata will continue arriving Zalingi.

More so, following serial Chadian soldiers desertion, officially reported by the Chadian government in October and November 2005, all negotiations efforts were reported unsuccessful. Some of the defectors left to Sudan, while others remained in Chad.

During the reporting period, at a village about 15 kilometres from Iriba, a violent altercation between refugees and members of the local population took place when refugees were caught stealing animals belonging to the latter. One person was killed and several were injured in the incident. Refugee committees in the area were invited to settle the case with the local population, under the coordination of local authorities. The overall security situation still remains precarious. Recently an attack launched by armed rebels on government forces based in Am Nabak was reported, with an estimated five casualties and ten injuries, including a burned military vehicle. The refugee camp in Am-Nabak was not specifically targeted. But the proximity of fighting seems to increase the general feeling of insecurity in the area.

Recently, all operating aid-organizations, including the Federation/Red Cross of Chad have taken serious actions to review their security plans. A border monitoring mission conducted in October 2005 in the Daguessa area reported nothing of security concern. The mission visited villages to assess the situation of the approximately 7,000 refugees installed in the area. It confirmed that military presence along the Chadian border has been reinforced but the situation remains calm. Refugees in Dogdoré indicated that the AU presence in Foro Baranga has helped to make the area more secure over the last six months. In general, the refugees in this border region appear integrated into their various host villages. There is lack of basic infrastructure and access to primary health care and, in Kei Kamalu; some refugees are considering transferring to refugee camps in order to be able to access more services.

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UNHCR continued to interview Sudanese refugees recently arrived at Gaga refugee camp. As of 18 October 2005, 90 families (354 people) had been interviewed and registered. UNHCR has requested WFP support for an emergency food distribution to the recently arrived refugees. The master food distribution list has been modified to include 59 refugee families (with genuine ration cards) who had not been listed on the earlier document prepared following the refugees' relocation in May 2005. UNHCR is reviewing the situation of approximately 100 other refugee families in the same circumstances.

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

Goal: The essential needs of about 65,000 Sudanese refugees in three refugee camps and 9,000 local habitants in eastern Chad are met up to December 2005.

Objective 1 (Camp Management): 45,000 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:

- During this reporting period, the refugee operation covered Tréjine: 13,752 beneficiaries (with a maximum camp capacity maintained at 15,000 residents) and Bréjine: 27,224. The Federation/Red Cross of Chad camp management held a meeting with UNHCR and other partner agencies to determine future options relating to the type and characteristics of shelters to build in 2006 for eastern refugee camps.
- 5700 litres of gas-oil were made available to ensure a full time water/and electric current supply to beneficiaries in both camps.
- Refugee committees have assumed more responsibilities in weekly meetings with the Federation/ Red Cross of Chad and other stakeholders. Decisions made during those meetings are gradually contributing to improving and maintaining acceptable security rules within and outside the camps. Security committees, including refugees, are also working to assist refugee women in wood gathering duties outside the camps.
- Refugee tents and shelter numbering was conducted in Tréjine to facilitate family identification. The operation revealed that refugees are accommodated in 2,513 tents and 905 tarpaulin shelters. Their settlement is organised according to ethnic and origin affinities. In case of urgent need, Tréjine camp can still receive refugee transfers up to its capacity of 15,000 residents.
- Warehousing facilities and distribution sites are in place and improved as the capacity of the relief department is strengthened with a qualified Federation relief delegate.
- Food items were served according to time schedule- above the standards ration of 2,800 kcal per person- and discussions with WFP for recycling the contingency food (mostly beans and sorghum) stocked by the Federation/Red Cross of Chad are under way.
- Food is distributed using the scooping method both in Tréjine and Bréjine. The method has been assessed and found successful. The Federation/ Red Cross of Chad relief team also demonstrated commitment and experience in succeeding the blanket feeding operations which has been very difficult for other partners to conduct in the past. Nutrition monitoring which started in both in October 2005 is still on-going in both camps.
- Vulnerable refugee families also received non-food items including mosquito nets, blankets, buckets, soap, kitchen sets and sleeping mats to face needs of the rainy season.
- Refugee committees – with equal male-female ratios – have demonstrated more understanding of their roles and responsibilities in day-to-day camp management.

Objective 2 (Relief/logistics and buffer stock): Constant flow of food distributions to targeted vulnerable groups is ensured through pre-positioning of a three-month food supply.

Progress/Achievements:

- Food items distribution (2070 Kcal/person) has been carried out for 13,711 beneficiaries in Tréjine and 2070 Kcal/person in Bromine for 26542 beneficiaries. The food baskets included cereals (wheat), beans, vegetables, CSB, oil, sugar and salt. Occasional food distributions to the most vulnerable were also carried out by the Federation/ Red Cross of Chad relief teams in Tréjine and Bréjine camps.
- The Federation/Red Cross of Chad authorities have foreseen the need to establish food reserves and pre-position food and non-food stocks, in anticipation of the rainy season and associated transport difficulties. Discussions with WFP for recycling the contingency food (mostly beans and sorghum) stocked by the

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- Federation/Red Cross of Chad are under way. As a result of such anticipation, a buffer stock was built in both camps. The objective behind the idea was to use the stock during emergencies as supplementary food.
- Food distribution was conducted for children, pregnant women and lactating mother, and for the local population whose food security is threatened due to loss of agricultural land and crops. Statistics on this activity indicates 679 target beneficiaries (365 in Bromine and 314 in Tréjine).
 - About 4.5 tonnes of BP5 (high-protein biscuits) security stock is still maintained in sites near Tréjine, Bréjine and the neighbouring village of Hadjer Hadid.
 - More than 6,000 beneficiaries in the host community of Hadjer Hadid have been assisted with a bi-weekly supplementary blanket feeding programme conducted by the Federation/Red Cross of Chad relief team in six villages.
 - Scooping distribution process has been properly conducted in Bréjine, and adequate distribution tools are purchased to strengthen capacity for the Federation/Red Cross of Chad relief team.
 - Part of the buffer stock was lent to WFP in July 2005 to conduct a minor emergency assistance to the new influx of Central African Refugees (CAR) in the south. This was appropriately reimbursed in line with time-schedule.
 - Containers and Rubb halls (2 in each camp) have been purchased to increase storage capacity and provide workshop space for both camps.
 - Two additional distribution sites have been created in Bréjine, while all other existing distribution facilities were upgraded in Tréjine.
 - A minimum of 10,000 families were provided with mosquito nets to protect beneficiaries against malaria, as required by the Red Cross plan of action in the field of health and care.

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

Progress/Achievements:

- Continual technical resources are provided both in Tréjine and Bréjine by the Federation Central Africa Disaster Response Team (ERDAC) and by partner national societies. These include:
 - The deployment of two (02) new ERDAC personnel and two French Red Cross delegates in the field of water and sanitation under Federation contracts;
 - Two Spanish Red Cross delegates for community-based health programme (CBHP).
- The Tréjine refugee health centre also registered recently the arrival of two health delegates to fill the gap created when the ERDAC team ended contract in May 2005.
- The extension of ECHO grant under the 2005 has offered a substantial opportunity to ensure continual minimal standards for:
 - Preventive and basic curative health care to the refugees in Tréjine camp and also to the host population in Hadjer Hadid.
 - Improving infrastructure and working conditions both in Tréjine and Bréjine;
 - Upgrading facilities in the refugee health centre.
 - constructing semi-permanent offices in the Federation and Red Cross of Chad compounds in Hadjer Hadid;
 - Building a reliable stock management system for drugs and related items required by the refugee health centre.
 - During this reporting period, accurate treatment has been provided to about 2,973 patients in Tréjine Health Centre.
- The major diseases identified are: aqueous diarrhoea (286 cases), malaria (264 cases), acute breathing syndrome (660 cases), and conjunctivitis (205 cases).
- A contingency plan was maintained throughout this reporting period to avoid extensive contamination and further outbreaks of cholera. More so, patients requiring long-term observation were all referred to the Adré hospital.
- In early August 2005, hepatitis E epidemic was declared in Tréjine (83 cases were identified among the refugees and 15 in the host village of Hadjer Hadid). Many other local communities in the health district of Ouaddaï were also affected (mostly in Kerfi and 52 neighbouring villages). The Federation/Red Cross of Chad took the following actions to combat the disease:
 - Specific training and instructions were given to the medical personnel for systematic detection and monitoring of yellow eyes symptoms;

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- Hygiene promotion activities were carried out by the Red Cross of Chad volunteers in the camps, in the neighbouring villages, and amongst the local and expatriate personnel of implementing organizations.
- The Red Cross of Chad also provided hygiene promotion activities in Goz Beida to encourage better community habits in the fields of sanitation and basic health care.
- National vaccination campaign against polio was conducted last August/September in Tréjine for 2,800 children with percentage coverage of 107%. In general, child vaccination coverage against polio and measles at camp level (in Tréjine) is > 97%.
- Contrary to the general concern for the rainy season related diseases, fumigation activities conducted in July et mosquito nets distribution in August by the Federation/Red Cross of Chad have positively impacted malaria cases decreased to the minimum level in Bréjine (0.31%). At the same time, a large scale vaccination programme has been consolidated for camp residents in Bréjine.
- 20 trained peer educators are conducting HIV/AIDS awareness in Tréjine.
- Red Cross of Chad medical staff is comprised of 4 nurses, 2 laboratory technician, 1 social assistant and 3 technical health agents. With the recruitment of 2 Federation medical doctors and 3 Red Cross of Chad nurses in August 2005, the Tréjine health Centre has received a substantial additional capacity in qualified human resources. But the Federation/Red Cross of Chad will still have to provide 1 additional midwife and 1 nutrition nurse to consolidate the objectives of the Basic Health Care Programme for the refugee operation.

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:

- Consistent efforts are made by the Federation/CRT team to improve the water and sanitation system in Tréjine and also to assume responsibility for the management of sanitation activities which have been taken over from Oxfam in Bréjine. The Red Cross also agreed to continue employing the WatSan technical staff which was formerly under the responsibility of Oxfam in Bréjine.
- Intensive drainage and garbage management activities have been carried out in both camps to reduce the consequences of filthiness associated with the rainy season.
- In terms of water availability, the rainy season has provided an alternative for constant water supply to the animals and vegetables.
- The Federation/Chad in charge of WatSan activities in Tréjine since April 2005 has ensured a water supply up to 17.1 litres per person per day, consistent with SPHERE standards. Pumping hours, storage and distribution system are also maintained to the normal standard. On a standard basis, the quantity of potable water available per day during this reporting period was:
 - In Tréjine: 231 m³ per day for a population of 13,752 (17.1 litres per person per day);
 - In Bréjine: 372 m³ per day for a population of 27,224 (14.2 litres per person per day).
- The Federation has continued to upgrade WatSan facilities, and mostly working on a new design of latrines with deeper pits, and new infrastructures with more resistant materials. Additional latrines are built during this period, to increase the total number of latrines in Tréjine to 567 (a ratio of 24 persons per latrine); while 1140 latrines are reportedly functional in Bréjine with a ratio of 23 camp residents per latrine.
- Sanitation problems resulting from the over-congested environment in Bréjine are the main arguments behind the UNHCR's decision to transfer refugees from the extension of Bréjine to the new camp of Gaga. Discussions are ongoing with UNHCR, Chadian authorities and other interested parties to achieve this objective.
- The Red Cross hygiene promotion teams have played a major role, last July, August and September to combat hepatitis E in Tréjine. They have conducted a series of hygiene promotion campaigns to disseminate key sanitation messages to the refugee population including methods on the use and maintenance of latrines.
- Agreement is reached recently with EEMET to harmonize strategies and construction materials for upgrading latrines in refugee camps, as from January 2006.
- Based on urgent needs of upgrading sanitation facilities in the camps, the Federation/Red Cross of Chad WatSan teams have suspended their activities in the host community of Hadjer Hadid, in order to concentrate more efforts on the needs of the refugees at camp levels. It is agreed that such activities in favour of the host community will continue later on.
- Meanwhile, refugee community members are still very active in maintaining the existing latrines in individual blocs.

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- Waste disposal activities which hardly started in March 2005 have now become a centre of great interest for the refugees, as most of them are coming to understand the objective behind it.

Constraints:

- Though there were no refugee transfers into the camps during this period, camp residents' movement to and fro are still hard to control as some of the refugees are used to moving out without proper authorization from the National Refugee Agency (CNAR).

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

Progress/Achievements:

- Cultural and sporting activities during this reporting period were very low because of the rainy season. Still, few friendly football matches were organised and played by Tréjine and Bréjine refugees against their counterparts from Farchana. Also, the literacy campaign initiated in June for 2000 beneficiaries has been carried on with low attendance, because of the heavy rains.
- Refugee committees have demonstrated greater interest in camp activities such as wood-gathering, community services, health and sanitation, security and liaison with UNHCR, local authorities and host communities. The refugee committees also decided on projects proposals made by the Red Cross and other partners for semi-permanent constructions to host medical units and socio community amenities.
- The socio-community agents (24), identified from amongst the refugees in January 2005, have received further trainings and participated actively in hygiene promotion activities against hepatitis E during this reporting period. According to their work plan, each agent is responsible to serve the needs of not less than 600 refugees. From January to date, the community agents have:
 - Promoted key sanitation messages to the refugees in Tréjine and Bréjine,
 - Reinforced awareness on meningitis, polio, measles, hepatitis, cholera and other diseases in the camp and the neighbouring village of Hadjar Hadid,
 - Contributed to maintaining all latrines constructed by the Red Cross,
 - Ensured proper identification of vulnerable persons among the refugees. These include: unaccompanied children and sexually abused persons;
 - Initiated entertainment and income-generation activities for the refugees (example of traditional soap manufacturing, community restaurant management, catering, hairdressing, sewing activities, etc.) About 50 women are already trained and properly equipped to carry out those activities. Forty (40) others are also under training and will soon graduate in various income generating fields. An estimated 600 refugees with competence in agricultural domains were provided with crops and fertilizers to initiate a minor farming activity at camp levels.
 - Encouraged refugee committees to take responsibility and to make decisions themselves on their own behalf i.e. security issues and sanitation strategies,
 - The community agents also supported joint meetings between the refugees and the local population.
- Refugee women are encouraged to practice cultural and sporting activities like football, handball, volleyball, drama-plays and traditional songs and dancing.
- In the field of capacity building activities, 2 Red Cross of Chad volunteers were identified and trained on psychological and post traumatic problems. The training was organized in cooperation with UNHCR and INTER SOS.
- During the same period, the Red Cross community services have assisted the most vulnerable refugees with the following items:
 - In Bréjine: 701 tarpaulins, 650 tents to replace the damaged shelters, a minimum of 20 plastic mats, 118 pieces of soap for newly born babies and other persons in extreme vulnerability situations; 18 cartons of Saudi donated food packages;
 - In Tréjine: 55 tarpaulins, 26 cartons of Saudi packages, 8 mattresses for aged persons, 10 balls of dressing materials and shoes for a minimum of 10,000 beneficiaries.

Other activities under this sector include environmental reforestation initiatives in cooperation with AGS-Japan. A minimum of 2,000 tree species were planted by the refugees and partner agencies in both camps. WFP is committed to ensure protection and normal growing conditions for those plants. In addition, refugee women have been provided

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with traditional stoves supplied by Première Urgence (700 in Tréjine) and (400 in Bréjine) in order to meet the global objectives of environment protection associated with the refugee operation.

Objective 6 (Construction): A minimum of half the tented facilities are replaced with semi-permanent structures before the 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:

- 701 tarpaulins and 650 tents are replaced in Tréjine and some stored for use in contingency scenarios.
- Construction of semi-permanent facilities including community centres for refugees, rooms for delegates and many other infrastructures in the Federation compound have continued to replace the tented facilities.
- In respect with all agreements signed between the Chad Red Cross, the International Federation and Partner National Societies involved in the refugee operation, preliminary works have started for building the Red Cross of Chad headquarters both at National and Regional levels. Inauguration ceremonies were organized with large press coverage in August, in the presence of government authorities and all stakeholders.
- In addition, many other construction activities (delegates and staff apartments and socio-community amenities) are carried on in Tréjine, Bréjine and also in the host community of Hadjer Hadid to respond to the needs of mitigating the refugee operation.

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:

- Small-scale community based health projects are being developed by the Red Cross of Chad in cooperation with the Spanish Red Cross to improve health conditions amongst the local population. During this reporting period, a total of 8 community health centres (2 in Hadjer Hadid area) and (6 in Abeche) have received support for rehabilitation.
- Permanent hygiene promotion activities were conducted in all the targeted host communities, with the support of Red Cross of Chad volunteers and under the coordination of the Spanish delegates. These projects will later be evaluated for applicability to the national society's longer-term developmental programmes.

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:

- In partnership with UNHCR, the Red Cross of Chad has, since 2002, continued to manage and implement a separate refugee operation in southern Chad in favour of refugees from Central African Republic.
- Key national society headquarters and regional positions have been reinforced, and permanent counterparts have been appointed for nearly every sector in the operation. The health sector which was lacking qualified human resources in the previous months has made a significant progress during this period with the recruitment of more expatriate and local medical personnel. Training is on-going to all gradual assumption of responsibilities of the operation.
- The refugee operation continues to 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 PNS.
- From August to-date, a minimum of one training workshop was organised for Red Cross of Chad volunteers in each sector; together with specific on-the-job trainings for the senior staff in CBHC, Relief and WatSan.

Constraints

- Though the national society remains one of the main indigenous disaster response organizations, it needs to improve its reputation with donors. However, capacity within and resources of the national society are strained by this current operation; substantial external assistance will still be required through the Red Cross of Chad Appeal for 2006 and 2007.
- In spite of having 200 volunteers deployed to the refugee operation, systems and trainings are inadequate to ensure effective implementation

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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 2005, and, a strategy developed and agreed with all parties to develop a regional fleet base, strategically positioned in Abéché and N'Djamena.

Progress/Achievements:

- The Red Cross of Chad and the Federation provided transport services in the overall refugee operation in the east (for the Sudanese refugee operation) and in the South (for the minor emergency assistance to the CAR). The needs of UNHCR, WFP and other partners, through a transport support package (TSP) were also supported, using Norwegian Red Cross-donated vehicles.
 - Refugees are relocated from border areas and between camps. During this period, seven (07) Red Cross of Chad M6 trucks have contributed to relocating over 10,000 Central African Refugees from the border regions into the camp of Amboko (Southern Chad).
 - Food (for WFP) and non-food items (for UNHCR and other agencies) were also transported by 37 operational M6 trucks.
 - Potable water is transported to the camps.
- Some 200 volunteers of the Red Cross of Chad have been supporting the operation of the TSP in the east and 100 others were involved in activities in the south.
- Two mechanical workshops have been established for all the M6 trucks: one in the east and one other in the south. The national society will manage the vehicle workshop at the end-of mission of the Federation.
- The original transport agreement with the UNHCR has been renewed in February 2005 to cover the timeframe extension until December 2005.
- A fleet base in Abeche and N'Djamena is planned, and national society staff will be trained to respond to disasters in the region.

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 National Society; and effective training is given to the staff at every level to operate safely the overall Telecom system.

Progress/Achievements:

- Routine maintenance of the Federation/Red Cross of Chad Information Technology system has been carried out in N'Djamena, Abéché and Hadjer Hadid by the Federation Telecom Delegate, and in line with the capacity building objectives in the refugee operation.
- Capacity building in a reliable Telecommunication system has been carried for Red Cross of Chad regional branches in Goré and Sahr to complete the list of potential beneficiaries in the southern region.
- Newly purchased IT equipments (desktops and laptops with internet connections, radio handsets, internet antennas and radio repeaters) are also installed where indicated, while some of the existing ones are relocated to better and more appropriate locations.
- Training is being given – to both national society staff and volunteers and expatriate staff – on the proper usage of the equipment and proper protocols such as call-signs. A radio user's guide has been made available to all interested parties for information and training requirements.
- Solar generation systems are being installed as a means of generating electricity sufficient for operating the telecom sites.
- The national society will assume management of the telecom system as soon as the telecom delegate ends his mission. But for the moment, his contract extension is being discussed with the Federation, based on current needs for consolidating achievements in the field.
- Overall reliability of the telecom system has vastly improved during this reporting period.

Objective 11 (Reporting, advocacy and public information): Effective reporting, communication and advocacy capacities are developed for the Red Cross of Chad both at national and regional levels to support and enhance the progress of existing programmes/projects, and to promote the image of the national society in order to attract technical and financial support.

Progress/Achievements:

- A Federation reporting delegate is dedicated to this operation and ensures timely reporting via Operations updates.

Chad: Sudanese refugees; Appeal no. 23/2003; Operations Update no. 13

- The reporting delegate has also contributed to the drafting of a Strategy/Appeal for Red Cross of Chad to cover the period of 2006 and 2007.
- Coordination meetings, visits by national and international authorities, and public and media queries all offer an opportunity for reporting on the refugee operation and the overall activities of the Movement partners in Chad.
- A media training workshop was organised in August 2005 by the Red Cross of Chad under the coordination of the Federation Reporting delegate. Thirty journalists attended the gathering and received appropriate training on the Red Cross Movement and specifically on the Chad refugee operation.

Federation coordination

Since the refugee crisis exacerbated, the Federation has expanded its presence in Chad in support of the refugee operation. The in-country structures at N'Djamena, Abéché and Hadjer Hadid, have 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. An OD delegate is also expected to join the team very soon (at headquarters level to facilitate restructuring and training of national society organizational development staff).

To effectively achieve the expanded appeal objectives, the Federation will continue to deploy within the expanded appeal timeframe, delegates and regional ERDAC team members in various fields, including camp management, water/sanitation, community based health care, relief and logistics. A programme coordinator is also needed to coordinate small-scale community initiatives for and with the local population, in close collaboration with the national society counterpart and other technical delegates;

Monitoring and evaluation

Further monitoring and evaluation may be conducted by the end of this year and also at the final stage of the operation. More so, the Federation/Red Cross of Chad will continue to share weekly camp indicators with the UNHCR and other partner agencies to ensure fulfilment of camp management standards.

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

Chad - population movements

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No.23/2003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

01/11/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				14,215,000	TOTAL COVERAGE 106.8%	
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 - GOVT/PRM		470,000	USD	585,479	03.06.05	
AMERICAN - RC		100,000	USD	126,450	04.08.04	WATER & SANITATION ACTIVITIES
PRIVATE DONORS		0	USD	549	23.12.04	
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
ECHO		800,000	EUR	1,248,400	25.08.05	
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	
FINNISH - GOVT		31,011	EUR	48,005	06.07.05	TRANSPORTATION COSTS
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	113,200	20.08.04	4000 PCES GROUND SHEETS, 40000 PCES GALVANISED BUCKETS, 8 MT SOAP, TRANSPORT, DISTRIBUTION COSTS
PRIVATE DONORS				35,005	08.09.04	

Chad - population movements

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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	
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	
SWEDISH - RC		628,259	SEK	107,432	23.03.05	
SWEDISH - RC		400,000	SEK	68,400	10.05.05	CAMP MANAGER
SWISS - GOVT/RC				85,562	02.12.03	
SWISS - RC		4,359	USD	5,510	28.06.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
SWISS - RC				39,000	15.03.05	HEALTH DELEGATE
SWISS - RC				39,000	08.07.05	DELEGATE
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				6,715	12.01.05	
TURKISH - RC		5,000	USD	6,229	15.07.05	
UNHCR		150,000	USD	187,350	22.01.04	TRANSPORT OF 80'000 REFUGEES
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				11,764,778	CHF	82.8%

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

Chad - population movements

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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
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	