

PROGRAMME 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 لجمعية الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

CHAD

Appeal No. MAATD001
1 July 2006

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 1

Period covered: January to March 2006

Appeal target: 22,410,000 (USD 16,965,000 or EUR 14,320,000)

Appeal coverage: 7.8% [<Click here to go directly to the attached Interim Financial Report>](#)

Outstanding needs: CHF 20,654,000 (USD 17,051,000 or EUR 13,248,000)

Appeal 2006-2007: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/MAATD001.pdf>

Related Emergency Appeals: Appeal no. 23/2303 (Chad: Sudanese refugees)

The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity":

- *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
- *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
- *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
- *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

Programme summary: Remarkable progress was recorded by the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) during this reporting period, notably in providing assistance to an estimated 54,000 targeted beneficiaries (including 14,400 Sudanese refugees in Tréjine, over 27,000 in Bréjine and 9,000 vulnerable local population identified in the host community of Hadjer Hadid).

A total of 3,851 refugee families in Tréjine and over 6,500 families in Bréjine were supplied with an average of 19 litres of potable water per person per day. At the same time, not less than 2,049 kcal of food rations (composed of wheat, beans, salt, oil, sugar and CSB) were distributed monthly to each refugee. In the field of sanitation, the refugee population in Tréjine have been provided with 257 new latrines built by the Network of Evangelical Churches and Mission Groups in Chad– *Entente des églises et missions évangéliques du Tchad* (EEMET) in cooperation with the Federation and the RCC. An additional 200 latrines, entirely planned and funded by the Federation, are under construction in Bréjine, with the aim of improving sanitation facilities in both camps.

Preventive and curative health care services were delivered to over 2,500 children aged under five years, together with 7,453 adults. Prenatal monitoring, screening and consultation activities have been achieved above 86% during the same period, while favourable clinical conditions were offered for assisting 100% child deliveries with qualified Red Cross medical personnel in Tréjine Health Centre. Assistance to women of child bearing age and children aged under five years represents more than 70% of the registered beneficiaries in the health centre. This includes social assistance and a special "mother and child nutritional" programme for pregnant and nursing women as well as malnourished children.

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At branch level, the RCC was able to carry out activities through the network of its volunteers and committed staff. The impressive demonstration of Red Cross values nationwide benefited many partner agencies in delivering assistance to thousands of refugees, including the Ministry of Health (MoH) for social mobilization against measles and polio. A special focus has been maintained on raising awareness and training specific target groups for reducing people's vulnerability to water-borne diseases such as malaria and cholera as well as other preventable diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Thanks to the training given to RCC volunteers and their active mobilization for community sensitization activities, no major disease outbreaks were reported so far, despite the extremely high temperatures recorded in eastern Chad.

The need to attract more donor response still remains one of the major priorities of the Federation during this reporting period. The aim is to ensure that all activities programmed under the current Chad Appeal are fully funded. However, the progress so far achieved would not have been possible without continued support of committed partners. Among these are the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), the French, Spanish, Swedish, Dutch, Danish and American Red Cross societies. During a recent visit to Chad, French Red Cross authorities were particularly impressed by the RCC's achievements; and they decided to increase support through the Federation in improving water and sanitation (WatSan) services to the refugees in Tréjine and Bréjine, including strengthening bilateral cooperation with the RCC branches.

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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 quality and accountable 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>

Operational developments

The conflict in western Sudan, described by the UN as war crimes and "ethnic cleansing," has been on going since early 2003 and has displaced nearly 1.8 million people to date, including 200,000 who have fled into the eastern Chad. The vast majority of them are housed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Chadian government in 12 refugee camps. The Federation and the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) have been operational in the affected area since June 2003, and have been managing two refugee camps, Tréjine and Bréjine, with over 14,000 and 27,000 residents respectively.

From recent observations, the crisis in Darfur is spilling across the border. The militias suspected to have committed systematic abuses in Darfur are supporting rebels to stage cross-border raids into Chad, attacking Sudanese refugees and Chadian villagers alike, seizing their livestock and killing those who resist.

For decades, uncontrolled military activities have intermittently been recorded along the border between Sudan and Chad. Attacks on Chadian civilians accelerated dramatically in the wake of a December 2005 assault on Adré, (eastern Chad), by rebels with bases in Darfur. Although the rebels were not targeting civilians, a wave of military defections to rebel groups based in Darfur prompted the army to redeploy its forces.

The refugee operation zone in Eastern Chad still remains highly tensed with deadly cross-border attacks on host communities. Areas such as Adré, Guéréda and Goz-Beida were affected by the prevailing violence; which often resulted in serial abduction of villagers, aid workers, Chadian political and military authorities. The immediate consequence of the continuing insecurity in Chad has been the restless displacement of civilians as many Chadian populations crossed the border into Sudan due to fighting in Adré. Reports also indicated that some Sudanese refugees feared reprisals from the Chadian authorities.

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This programme update largely concentrates on the Federations support to the RCC in ensuring that quality humanitarian assistance is delivered to the refugees and the Chadian host communities, notably in the four core areas of Strategy 2010 and the Global Agenda: health and care, promotion of Humanitarian Values, disaster management and organizational development.

Health and care

Goal: The morbidity and mortality rates of the vulnerable, mostly under fives and women of child-bearing age, in the refugee camps as well as in the local host communities have been reduced and the health status of the most vulnerable improved in six regions by December 2007.

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

Expected results:

- Preventive and curative health services are provided to 15,000 refugees in Tréjine through the establishment, maintenance and operation of a basic health care centre (providing basic medical diagnoses services, treatment, maternity, in patient ward, laboratory testing, pharmacy, epidemiological control and ambulance as well as referral service toward Adré Regional Hospital).
- 9,000 local vulnerable people in the communities surrounding the camps are receiving basic health and care, WatSan and blanket feeding assistance through the capacity of the established Red Cross of Chad and Federation capacities.

Progress/Achievements

Preventive and curative health activities

Health promotion and education activities were carried out in Tréjine camp during this period, thanks to the recruitment of 16 refugees as new community aid workers and the training of RCC volunteers in community-based first aid (CBFA). The trained volunteers, assisted by the Federation delegates, visited 5,236 refugees and provided specific assistance and treatment to 2,803 women of child bearing age, including special mother and child care. During the home visits, preventive health promotion activities were conducted to help refugees avoid disease outbreaks. Topics discussed included preventable diseases such as malaria and cholera as well as the need to vaccinate all children aged under five years against measles and polio. A total of 562 women of child bearing age and 249 pregnant women in Tréjine camp were provided with quality delivery services, including consultation, inoculations and medical kits. All the patients attended to were encouraged to observe acceptable preventive health behaviours. The RCC volunteers and peer educators also focused on raising awareness at household level, to encourage refugees to adhere to proper immunization of mothers and children and to maintain consistent environmental sanitation within the refugee camps.

From January to end of March, medical consultations in Tréjine health centre were provided to 18,000 registered patients (refugees and local populations). These include pregnant and nursing women and children aged under five. More than 6,000 children were immunized against different diseases such as tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles and yellow fever. About 4,918 children were screened and visited for nutritional monitoring. Health education talks were conducted on the importance of maternal hygiene, breast feeding, use of insecticide-treated nets (ITN), cholera control, HIV/AIDS prevention as well as family planning. Weekly environmental and personal hygiene promotion activities were also conducted to encourage the refugees and the host community members to adopt proper hygienic behaviours.

Prenatal monitoring, screening and consultation activities have been achieved over 86% during this period. 100% child deliveries were also assisted by qualified Red Cross medical personnel in Tréjine. Malnutrition cases are treated in the health centre every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Wednesday is reserved for screening and systematic detection. When identified, every malnutrition subject is immediately handed over to the nutrition centre for monitoring and treatment.

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Mass mobilization for large scale vaccination

Vaccination activities are conducted in Tréjine health centre every Monday and Friday, as scheduled by the MoH in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Federation and the RCC. Routine vaccination activities are carried out every Wednesday in the refugee camp; almost at every household level.

A vaccination campaign against polio was also conducted during this period, for 3,081 children aged between 0 to 59 months. A total of 3,662 children were effectively vaccinated; with a percentage coverage of 118.9%.

Community-based health

Objective: The capacity and professional skills of the Red Cross of Chad volunteers are strengthened to help them improve the sanitation conditions in targeted communities (around camps and within the areas of six Red Cross of Chad branches) through the implementation of relevant community-based health (CBH) activities.

Expected results:

- Red Cross of Chad volunteers are educating and supporting targeted communities in sanitation activities focusing on the construction, use and maintenance of latrines, environmental sanitation and protection of drinking water sources.
- Red Cross of Chad volunteers involved in sanitation activities demonstrate acquired specific knowledge through specialized training as appropriate for succeeding their mission.

Progress/Achievements

Community-based health activities carried out by the RCC volunteers include: educating refugees on immunization activities (mainly for children under five years and for women at child bearing age); promoting hygiene at household level and encouraging environmental sanitation as a fundamental duty of all community members. More than 6,000 refugees were reached by Red Cross messages, which contributed in reducing the risks of epidemic outbreaks within refugee communities.

The RCC volunteers provided health care to 21,368 Chadians in the South areas of Kounari, Moundou and Pala. These services were delivered mainly in cooperation with the MoH and WHO. The health centre was used as a reference point for monitoring epidemics as well as providing ante-natal post-natal assistance to 426 women of child bearing age. The monitoring results revealed that water borne diseases (mainly malaria) are the most prevailing in communities. More than 50% patients referred to public and private health centres were diagnosed as having malaria, while 30% were diagnosed with acute breathing infections. Few cases of blood deficiency and intestinal worm infections were also reported to the health centre in Kounari. To improve services in this field, the NS envisaged training more volunteers on CBHP, in relation to the needs identified in many host communities.

HIV/AIDS

Objective: An increased number of youth, adolescents and other vulnerable groups within the camps, local host communities and six Red Cross of Chad branch areas are sensitized on the risks of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS and adopt safer sexual behaviours.

Expected results:

- An increased population of a minimum of 25% of children and youths has acquired better knowledge on STI transmission and HIV/AIDS infection through Red Cross of Chad dissemination activities
- Red Cross of Chad public campaigns focusing on the prevention of HIV/AIDS are increased and extended to communities at risk, mainly the youth and the women of child bearing age.

Progress/Achievements

Following the implementation of many objectives under this programme within and outside the refugee camps, an assessment was conducted in March to measure its impact on beneficiaries. The assessment targeted 367 refugees of both sexes in Tréjine and Bréjine. The findings revealed that: 80.4% of refugees in both camps have been sensitized on HIV/AIDS; 41.4% were educated by the RCC peer educators; 30.5% were sensitized by the public health agents from the MoH; 60% refugees acknowledged that HIV/AIDS is mostly transmitted through sexual contact; 54% supported that faithfulness is the best protection for married couples; 52% declared that they are

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faithful to their partners; 27.8% decided to adopt abstinence as the best way to prevent themselves from getting HIV/AIDS; and 19.6% said they have once used a condom.

Water and sanitation (WatSan)

Objective: As part of a comprehensive disaster response mechanism, adequate, gender sensitive and culturally appropriated water supply and sanitation systems are established and maintained according to the Sphere standards for the camp population as well as local host communities.

Expected results:

- Adequate water supply system is established and maintained in Tréjine and Bréjine camps to ensure the minimum standards of 15 litres/day/person.
- Adequate and gender sensitive sanitation system is provided in accordance with Sphere standards of 20 people/latrine, located no more than 50 metres from households.
- Capacity is built for the Red Cross of Chad at national and regional levels, by training its volunteers on specific and relevant techniques in the fields of water and sanitation management.
- Sensitization and hygiene promotion tools are produced and made available to the Red Cross of Chad volunteers enabling them to achieve an adequate level of rapid response.

Progress/Achievements

The chairman of the French Red Cross paid a five-day visit to Chad, together with two technical officers. The visit enabled the French Red Cross authorities to appreciate the achievements registered by the Movement in Chad. The chairman was particularly impressed by the Red Cross's capacity in delivering quality services to the refugees in Tréjine and Bréjine camps. He observed that funding constraints hindered implementation of WatSan activities mainly in Bréjine camp and decided to increase the level of funding to assist the refugees through the Federation in-country delegation; and through the existing bilateral cooperation between the French Red Cross and the RCC.

The normal pumping capacity of the Federation/ RCC water system in Tréjine was normalized during this period by repairing the electric generator which went down few weeks earlier. Subsequently, the quantity of water pumped at boreholes increased to 8,886 cubic metres; thus allowing an average distribution of 19.65 l/person/day to the refugees. Pumping hours were also increased, with a monthly supply of 2,000 litres of gasoline (65 litres/day) for operating various generators and other water production equipment. Adequate maintenance of the water system was carried out at regular intervals. Water distribution pipelines were further extended to cover the needs of refugee blocs located far at camp extremes. Water chlorination testing was conducted on daily basis, to verify the level of free residual chlorine at tap stands and households. It has been confirmed that water supply in Tréjine and Bréjine is perfectly consistent with SPHERE standards. However, post-contamination by microbiologic diseases remains high; which requires further sensitization efforts to raise awareness and educate refugees on protecting their water sources at home. Regarding sanitation, 257 latrines were recently built by EEMET in Tréjine camp. The Federation will construct an additional 200 family latrines in Bréjine.

Although Bréjine camp remained heavily congested and offered little facilities for organizing humanitarian services, the Federation and the RCC still succeeded in providing SPHERE standard assistance to its residents. An average potable water consumption of 18.77 l/person/day was distributed. Maintenance of water production systems (wash bores, generators and other water storage/distribution equipment), including vector control and waste management, were all conducted consistent with SPHERE requirements.

The RCC branches in N'Djamena and Moundou also received funding from the French Red Cross to increase access of quality potable water in schools and to improve the sanitation conditions of 7,381 people living in targeted vulnerable communities. Wells and traditional latrines were provided in 11 newly rehabilitated community health centres in Abeche, with the support of the Spanish Red Cross. Community volunteers were mobilized in all those areas to assist RCC in promoting personal and environmental hygiene, latrine maintenance and protection of water sources, as required by SPHERE standards

Impact

- The refugees in Tréjine and Bréjine are constantly supplied with quality potable water, far above the SPHERE requirements. This has contributed to the good health of the refugees, by maintaining low frequency of water borne diseases.

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- The increased number of sanitation facilities (latrines and waste disposal pits) has contributed to better hygiene conditions in both camps, particularly in Tréjine.

Constraints

- There is a need to increase the capacity of RCC by training more staff and volunteers in CBHP, CBFA as well as proper maintenance of water systems and all related equipment.
- New generators are needed to avoid power failures such as those experienced few weeks ago, when the main generator serving the water system in Tréjine broke down.

Disaster management

Goal: The disaster management capacity of the Red Cross of Chad is strengthened and further developed to ensure an adequate level of response in Eastern and South Chad as well as in six additional strategic regions, contributing to the overall risk reduction and mitigation in the country.

Objective 1 (Camp Management, basic camp services and support to the local population in host communities): 45,000 Sudanese refugees in the Tréjine and Bréjine camps and 9,000 vulnerable local people receive appropriate basic humanitarian assistance in the form of shelter, protection, health and care, social services and basic food and non-food items provision.

Expected results:

- Living conditions (shelter), as per SPHERE standards are put in place and maintained for 45,000 refugees with an additional contingency for 20,000 potential new arrivals.
- Social services are providing specific vulnerable groups with protection and assistance, in the form of psychosocial support, education, recreation and sensitization on gender based violence prevention, forced recruitment and physical security.
- Construction of a minimum of 20% semi-permanent shelters for 45,000 refugees and replacement of remaining tents is completed before the onset of the 2006 rain season.
- Provision and distribution of basic food (with the World Food Programme) and non-food items, including the maintenance of an emergency buffer stock of food rations for three months is done regularly.
- An effective transport capacity is available to support the food and non-food supply line for 45,000 refugees in the two camps as well as ensure the needs of UNHCR and other agencies are covered in terms of refugee and goods transportation and/or relocation.

Progress/Achievements

Because the Federation and the RCC were financially constrained in November 2005, the plan of building semi-permanent shelters in Tréjine and Bréjine camps is not yet fulfilled. Meanwhile, delegates and NS volunteers have made coherent efforts to maintain minimum SPHERE standards in sheltering the refugees. The participatory activities carried out by the Movement consisted of renewing damaged tents, mainly for specific vulnerable refugees. Current statistics disclose that 14,400 refugees in Tréjine are living in 2,516 tents and 905 tarpaulin shelters. Each refugee is provided with a minimum space of 90 square metres, largely above SPHERE requirement of 45 square metres per refugee. Not less than five community infrastructures were made available for training sessions and recreational activities. Similar community mapping and tent identification will be conducted in Bréjine, when the decongestion envisaged in this second camp is fully achieved by the UNHCR. At the moment, an estimated 27,000 refugees are sheltered in 4,923 tents in Bréjine; with only 13 socio-community infrastructures built to serve needs of common interest.

Refugee committees in both camps (composed of men, women and youth) are playing important roles and assuming greater responsibilities in decision making to improve services in camp management, construction, community services, WatSan and cooperation with partners and community leaders. The committee members were trained in CBH every month in to work with Red Cross volunteers, as soon as the NS takes over the camps from the Federation.

Relief (distribution of food and non-food items)

Distribution of food and non-food items was conducted in Tréjine and Bréjine refugee camps as required by SPHERE standards. Every refugee concerned and vulnerable host communities were provided with regular monthly food rations and non-food items. Items distributed include: flour, salt, beans, sugar and oil among others.

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Meanwhile, it was observed that soap has not been distributed since February 2006 as UNHCR did not replenish stocks of soap in Red Cross halls.

Socio-community services

At camp levels, weekly coordination meetings were held with block leaders in Tréjine and Bréjine camps. The meetings aimed at fostering healthier working relationships between the Federation/RCC volunteers and refugee leaders. Refugee advisory committees were also very active during this period to ensure that decisions taken at institutional levels are thoroughly implemented and fully respected by the refugees on a daily basis. The advisory committee members include women, people with disabilities, teachers, youth and elderly people who usually hold meetings to solve problems by discussing matters of common interest and by working in line with the agreed plan of actions (PoA). Gender specific issues include initiatives by the refugee women to organize group activities for wood collection. They also participated in reconstructing community infrastructures. Also included in activities under this section is sanitary kit distribution to women of child bearing age in Tréjine and Bréjine camps as well as in the host community of Hadjer Hadid.

Constraints

Because of security tensions prevailing in eastern Chad, this reporting period has been marked by lack of funds to conduct activities aimed at eliminating the incidence of sexual gender-based violence (SGBV). Domestic violence, forced marriages, female genital mutilation (FGM) and child abuse were also listed by the Federation social welfare department as common in the camps. In response to these incidents, the inter-agency group (including the Federation/RCC) working in community services and protection issues has drafted a PoA to strengthen prevention and respond efficiently to the issues identified. The strategy includes mechanism for ensuring closer collaboration with medical partners and mobilizing men and youth associations against all types of violence.

Domestic violence in refugee camps has remained high despite prevention campaigns. This is said to be complicated by the fact that perpetrators of domestic violence get away with it as they are not sanctioned even when they are easily identified and reported to the “legal authorities”. A dysfunctional local judicial system is attributed to this go-kaput. UNHCR is working on ways to control the situation.

Recruitment of young Sudanese refugees for military objectives and many attacks have been reported against women while on their daily movements, within and outside the camps.

Impact

- Tréjine camp is now organized consistently with SPHERE standards and its residents are enjoying better living conditions not very far from those of their former homes.
- UNHCR considered the camp as a model for future site planning.

Constraints

- The need to replace some of the tented facilities by semi-permanent constructions must be urgently achieved before the coming rainy season.
- A contingency plan should be prepared against the coming rainy season so as to avoid inconsistencies or assistance failure for food and medical supplies.
- The planned decongestion of Bréjine camp is highly expected to enable the Federation and RCC to reorganize this second camp in line with the model of Tréjine; and also before the beginning of the rains.
- Capacity building must be further increased by specializing the RCC staff and volunteers in specific fields of disaster management regarding camp activities and support to the host communities.

Objective 2: The Red Cross of Chad develops capacity for its disaster management department, which is coordinating all technical and practical field activities both at national and regional levels; including project management for community-based disaster preparedness and mitigation activities.

Expected results

- The Red Cross of Chad has a well-structured, trained and equipped disaster management department for monitoring and responding rapidly to emergency situations in six regions.
- The Red Cross of Chad is capable of responding to various scales of disasters within the six strategic regions.
- The Red Cross of Chad is identified and recognized by the government and other relevant authorities as the most reliable and capable humanitarian organization in Chad in the area of disaster management.

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- The Red Cross of Chad becomes a lead organization in the establishment of the national disaster management plan in Chad.

Progress/Achievements

Being part of a national disaster management mechanism in Chad, the RCC was engaged in mobilizing and programming resources for disaster preparedness, response, risk reduction and recovery, both at local and national levels. The first initiative undertaken consisted of training volunteers to cover the needs of vulnerable communities in 18 regional branches. In February 2006, more than 30 regional trainers and emergency team leaders participated in a five-day training workshop in N'Djamena. Each participant was instructed to duplicate the knowledge received by organizing other training sessions for the local branches. A total of 18 workshops are planned to follow up recommendations and also to build capacity for over 300 volunteers in many vulnerable Chadian communities such as Abeche, Biltine, Adré, Hadjer Hadid, Kounari, Moundou, Mongo, Lai, Sahr, Goré, among others.

New members are recruited every month and placed under CBFA training in order to better strengthen capacity for local branches. Other training opportunities were offered to the RCC staff and volunteers through the refugee operation in the view of improving their disaster management capabilities as well as the quality of services to the refugees and vulnerable local populations. These include CBFA training on water borne diseases (malaria, cholera and hepatitis), epidemiological monitoring, systematic screening and detection of sickness symptoms, HIV/AIDS prevention, project planning, statistics reporting and hygiene promotion. More than 200 RCC volunteers operating in eastern Chad have been part of these training sessions. As a result, the Red Cross visibility in Chad has increased in many areas of the country.

Objective 3 (Community-based disaster management): The capacity of six regions to manage risk and respond locally to disaster situations is increased in line with the capacity of regional and local national society branches.

Expected results

- Community-based disaster management training tools and other relevant materials in community-based first aid (CBFA) are produced and made available for the eastern Chad refugee operation and also in targeted communities within the identified regions.
- The existing tools are appropriately used by the communities to monitor and manage disaster situations, with the support of Red Cross of Chad volunteers.
- The response capacity at community level is improved in six regions.

Progress/Achievements

At various disaster-stricken scenes within the community, the RCC always mobilized its staff, volunteers and emergency stocks to assist victims and vulnerable populations. Recently, after few hours heavy fighting between rebel forces and the Chadian national army in the suburb of the capital city, the NS was very active in offering psychological support to those who survived as well as transporting hundreds of wounded and dead bodies to the public and army hospitals. The assistance was made possible by the Federation and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) logistics support in the form of vehicles, medical kits and tents for operating mobile clinics and first aid posts in all the affected areas.

Humanitarian Values

Goal: The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement principles and activities are disseminated and known in Chad and a culture of non violence is promoted and accepted by communities in the country.

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

Expected results

- Communities are cultivating tolerance, peace and non-violence in their everyday relationships and showing solidarity to one another.
- A peace and prevention of violence programme has been designed by the Red Cross of Chad in line with the approved regional strategy.

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- The Red Cross of Chad has built and equipped a modern information communication department to ensure effective information flow both at headquarter and regional levels; consistently in line with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement principles.

Progress/Achievements

Through its department of information and dissemination, the RCC has been advocating before the government, through the media and other humanitarian partners for the protection of the rights of vulnerable populations (refugees and Chadian communities) in order to relieve them from the many ordeals that they have suffered, including war atrocities, recruitment of children into military groups, physical and sexual violence, ethnic and religious discrimination among others.

The programme objectives are integrated into all aspects of the refugee operation in the sense of providing equal and quality services to all beneficiaries. For example, while distributing relief items and providing health care and socio-community services to the refugees and host communities, the Federation and the RCC have constantly promoted the image and principles of the Red Cross Movement, in front of millions of people including decision makers and prominent humanitarian donors. Tangible results have been registered: the programme helped in restoring basic human rights to the refugees including feeding, providing standard living conditions, adequate health care and psychological support, schooling, organizing recreational activities, breeding domestic animals and training interested refugees on professional skills such as catering, cloth dyeing, soap making, hairdressing, construction, tailoring among others.

More than 3,000 vulnerable refugee women and 4,000 vulnerable children as well as many other specific vulnerable groups in Tréjine and Bréjine camps are receiving assistance through the promotion of Red Cross Humanitarian Values.

Information sessions are organized in the refugee camps and within targeted Chadian communities for disseminating Red Cross messages on tolerance, solidarity, hygiene promotion, safe sexual behaviour and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Specific group meetings were held to assist refugees and host communities in addressing sensible issues relating to their protection and the management of environmental resources.

Impact

- The dynamic contribution of the Red Cross Movement in the refugee operation has significantly raised the profile and image of the RCC nationwide.
- The Chadian government's willingness to approve a diplomatic status with the Federation and the good relations enjoyed by the RCC everywhere are a testimony of Red Cross Movement's credibility in the country.

Constraints

Although tremendous efforts are made put by partners to support the NS and its programmes, the department of information and dissemination is still lacking qualified human and material resources and cannot efficiently support the management in promoting Red Cross principles and values.

Organizational development

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

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

Expected results:

- Governance: The governing body better understands and practices the governance role at national and branch levels.
- Programme management development: Leadership and managerial skills of senior management and programme officers are strengthened.

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- Branch development: The Red Cross of Chad branch structures are developed and strengthened in service delivery.
- Volunteer management: The capacity of the Red Cross of Chad to develop, manage and retain volunteers is improved.
- Youth development: The Red Cross of Chad youth structure is strengthened and youth members are elected to be part of the governing body at national and branch levels.
- Finance development: Red Cross of Chad finance management is improved at national, provincial and district levels.
- Information systems development: The Red Cross of Chad's telecommunications, radio and computer systems are improved.
- Human resources development: Human resources management and development is improved at all levels.

Progress/Achievements

For the past few months, RCC has been under pressure from Movement and non-Movement partners to address many deficiencies identified. A complete restructuring of the NS's governance, technical departments and branches is highly expected. However, such important tasks could not be possible without the NS leadership's goodwill and a minimum support from the Federation in-country delegation. Therefore, it has been agreed that the Federation will recruit an OD delegate to provide technical support and guidance for improving plans, programmes and projects. This will enable the NS to build the foundation of a reliable organization and enhance institutional development.

Impact

- The Federation's presence in Chad has been useful in encouraging significant changes in the NS's organizational development; the Movement has been working and coordinating activities to encourage better leadership at governance level and more transparency in the management of resources.
- The implementation of Federation rules and regulations is also becoming progressively effective at the RCC headquarters. Decisions are now carefully discussed and approved by Movement partners and every activity initiated is followed up and assessed on regular basis.

Constraints

- Although a lot has been achieved in management, accountability and transparency, the Federation HoD is working hard with the NS to better emphasize on improving responsibility at leadership and management levels.
- Salaries of RCC staff at headquarters were almost suspended until early April, when some partners including European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), the French Red Cross and the Federation agreed to support key strategic programmes under this appeal. Challenges facing this support include: strengthening internal control systems and recruiting qualified human resources in order to provide timely and quality reports. Majority of the RCC technical officers are not salaried employees and could not be committed to the goals and objectives under their programmes.
- The NS also needs to improve its fundraising capacity at local and national levels so as to reduce dependency on external resources. This is further compounded by the socio-political and poor economic environment in Chad, which does not allow the NS to raise funds locally.
- The separation of powers between governance and management has not yet been fully attained by the RCC headquarters. Many issues regarding the management of resources are not handled in line with the NS Statutes.
- The NS lacks a current and focused Strategic Development Plan.

Implementation and coordination

The implementation and coordination of this Appeal is guided by the Federation's Framework for Action (FFA) which will orient capacity-building actions over the next five years, with the aim of building a well-functioning Federation network. The FFA is a clear set of actions aimed at reforming and renewing the Federation to ensure that it remains relevant and effective as an organization. This calls for collective leadership and accountability at all levels.

To effectively achieve the mitigation phase of the refugee operation and to ensure successful implementation of programmes planned in the 2006-2007 Appeal, the Federation in-country delegation is providing technical support

Chad: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAATD001; Programme Update no. 1

to RCC. The NS is encouraged to implement Federation strategies and other documents developed to ensure good governance and accountability at all levels. A number of consultations have been carried out to arrive at a common approach in future planning, and to prepare the NS on its strategic orientations. The Federation aims at empowering the RCC through the refugee operation as well as to profile its volunteer network as the most qualified and reliable DM organization in Chad.

In March 2006, the head of delegation in Chad attended a management meeting in Dakar, where he took the opportunity to address all issues relating to funding constraints in order to ensure a better implementation of Appeal 2006-2007 programmes. The HoD also met with ECHO, UNHCR, the US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) and many other partner organizations operating in Chad to discuss matters of common interests regarding funding and programme coordination. Following these consultations, a good working relationship has been revived between the Red Cross of Chad, the Federation and all partners in Chad.

[Interim financial report below;](#)
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAATD001 - CHAD

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAATD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	6'098'976	14'251'829		2'059'335	0	22'410'140
B. Opening Balance	21'653	0		2'429	0	24'082
Income						
Cash contributions						
European Commission		1'263'200				1'263'200
C1. Cash contributions		1'263'200				1'263'200
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
ECHO		-4'000				-4'000
Netherlands Red Cross	91'038	364'154				455'192
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	91'038	360'154				451'192
Inkind Personnel						
New Zealand Red Cross		17'747				17'747
C5. Inkind Personnel		17'747				17'747
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	91'038	1'641'101		0	0	1'732'139
D. Total Funding = B + C	112'691	1'641'101		2'429	0	1'756'221

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	21'653	0		2'429	0	24'082
C. Income	91'038	1'641'101		0	0	1'732'139
E. Expenditure	-299'661	-1'593'537		-158'777	-259'272	-2'311'248
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	-186'970	47'564		-156'348	-259'272	-555'026

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MAATD001 - CHAD

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		6'098'976	14'251'829		2'059'335	0	22'410'140	
Supplies								
Shelter	5'845'800		102'544				102'544	5'743'256
Construction	783'796	10'625	10'975				21'600	762'196
Clothing & textiles	986'800		53		1'818		1'872	984'928
Food		984	5'404			142	6'529	-6'529
Water & Sanitation	1'529'965	6'587	4'984			195	11'766	1'518'200
Medical & First Aid	399'840		1'685		60		1'745	398'095
Teaching Materials	64'554				241		241	64'313
Utensils & Tools	395'776							395'776
Other Supplies & Services	377'772	1'733	21'902		2'018	7'602	33'255	344'517
Total Supplies	10'384'303	19'929	147'547		4'137	7'938	179'551	10'204'752
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings			14				14	-14
Computers & Telecom	130'732		6'085			5'775	11'860	118'872
Office/Household Furniture & Eq	9'426		14'030		963	954	15'947	-6'521
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	140'158		20'129		963	6'729	27'821	112'337
Transport & Storage								
Storage	77'760	391	57'459			3'127	60'977	16'783
Distribution & Monitoring			83'323				83'323	-83'323
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1'107'222	5'794	223'419		2'998	2'470	234'681	872'541
Total Transport & Storage	1'184'982	6'185	364'201		2'998	5'597	378'981	806'001
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	2'788'800	24'926	195'862		22'120	60'792	303'700	2'485'100
Delegate Benefits	1'965'480	43'269	168'407		16'789	65'315	293'780	1'671'700
Regionally Deployed Staff		32'099					32'099	-32'099
National Staff		40'140	29'652			722	70'514	-70'514
National Society Staff	3'072'714	76'507	236'725		21'906	30'853	365'991	2'706'723
Total Personnel Expenditures	7'826'994	216'940	630'646		60'815	157'683	1'066'084	6'760'911
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	517'136	2'586	687				3'273	513'863
Total Workshops & Training	517'136	2'586	687				3'273	513'863
General Expenditure								
Travel	186'592	14'927	32'188		1'684	12'913	61'712	124'880
Information & Public Relation	198'772	265	1'325		7'532		9'122	189'650
Office Costs	436'896	2'565	79'739		718	17'698	100'720	336'176
Communications	58'608	997	35'461		3'067	19'861	59'386	-778
Professional Fees		8'100	48'452		2'754		59'307	-59'307
Financial Charges			12'036			-1'048	10'988	-10'988
Other General Expenses		3'894	23'737		782	5'668	34'081	-34'081
Total General Expenditure	880'868	30'747	232'939		16'538	55'092	335'316	545'552
Depreciation								
Depreciation	19'040		13'566				13'566	5'474
Total Depreciation	19'040		13'566				13'566	5'474
Program Support								
Program Support	1'456'659	19'478	103'505		10'321	16'853	150'156	1'306'503
Total Program Support	1'456'659	19'478	103'505		10'321	16'853	150'156	1'306'503
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		3'795	80'318		63'007	9'381	156'500	-156'500
Total Operational Provisions		3'795	80'318		63'007	9'381	156'500	-156'500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	22'410'140	299'661	1'593'537		158'777	259'272	2'311'248	20'098'893
VARIANCE (C - D)		5'799'315	12'658'292		1'900'558	-259'272	20'098'893	