

Mid-Year report



Chad

Appeal No. MAATD001

29 August 2011

This report covers the period of 01/January/2011 to 30/June/2011.



RCC volunteers in Bongor carrying out disinfection campaigns thus preventing the spread of Cholera among vulnerable communities./IFRC

In brief

Programme outcome: The International Federation representation in Chad is supporting the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) to provide humanitarian assistance to some 53,400 Sudanese refugees sheltered in the camps of the Sub prefecture of Hadjar Hadid. Based on the strategic aim under Strategy 2020, the Federation also supports the National Society to respond to numerous humanitarian challenges, namely food security, floods and epidemics. With the integration process of the Federation in the National Society, capacity building for RCC staff is also being reinforced through training workshops and the transfer of skills and competences.

Programme summary: Like in 2010, donor response to this appeal is very low during this reporting period. Activities in the operational area of Hadjar were postponed and effectively started only at the end of April, with financial and in kind donations from Finnish and Swedish Red Cross. As for food security, WFP extended the Field Level agreement (FLA) to the end of February. Field reports disclosed that quality humanitarian assistance was delivered to malnourished children in the affected area. A new FLA was directly signed between WFP and the Red Cross of Chad to distribute blanket feeding to malnourished children in Kanem, Lac, Bahr El Gazal and Hadjar Lamis. The IFRC is providing technical and material support through the transfer of vehicles, deployment of a food security RDRT member and a logistics delegate.

The Red Cross of Chad, with the support of IFRC representation also responded to cholera and meningitis outbreaks in the southern part of the country. This move helped save lives with the training of volunteers and the launch of mass sensitization campaigns, along with the construction of latrines.

The integration of the IFRC representation into the RCC became effective this year. Since the beginning of the year, some staff members share the same office and all planning and implementation activities were jointly undertaken. This has strengthened the confidence between

the two parties and enabled better service to the vulnerable. The Red Cross of Chad, with the support of the IFRC further developed management procedures, thereby enabling them to move towards a better functioning National Society.

In January, the IFRC deployed a delegate in charge of a Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) project funded by the Swedish Red Cross. Planned from 2010 but it only launched this year, it targets regions of Ouaddai, Mandoul and Wadi Fira for security reasons. Training of volunteers was launched in the first two regions and sensitization activities are currently being conducted.

Financial situation: The total budget is CHF 4,999,514, of which CHF 931,409 (19 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 1,429,691, corresponding to 29 per cent of the budget and 153 per cent of the funds received.

The main reason for the low appeal coverage was the partnership agreements WFP and UNHCR signed directly with the National Society. During the reporting period, funds pledged by partners for the management of the representation have not yet been received, and with the 2010 deficit, the deficit totalled CHF 498,282 at mid year. Some measures have been taken to reduce the deficit, including the reduction of expenditures and the integration of Federation staff into the National Society.

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

Number of people we have reached:

During the reporting period, a total of 53,290 Sudanese refugees were reached with food distribution and 53,400 by water and sanitation services. Group hygiene discussion and sanitation activities reached a total of 103,650 refugees over the course of several sessions. These activities were funded by a UNHCR pledge, while the Federation field office provided technical and material support.

In the north-west of the country, where the National Society is managing a food security project, some 665,485 malnourished children were reached by blanket feeding distribution of corn-soya blend (CSB), oil, sugar and salt.

During a response to two epidemic outbreaks (cholera and meningitis), a total of 210 volunteers were trained, who in turn sensitized 887,340 persons in the targeted regions.

Our partners: In addition to IFRC, Movement partners are ICRC, Finnish, Swedish, Japanese, Norwegian, and French Red Cross Societies. Non-Movement partners are the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Chadian National Commission for Refugees (CNAR), OCHA, Première Urgence (PU), UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, U.S. State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), WFP, and WHO. During the reporting period, the National Society received further financial and material support from the Chadian government. The RCC and IFRC would like to thank partners for their response to this appeal.

Context

Following the peace agreement signed between the Sudanese and the Chadian government last year, the security situation in the country in general and in the operational area in the East in particular has seen much progress. The Chadian and Sudanese joint force set up to secure the border has replaced the United Mission Force for Chad and Central African Republic (MINURCAT). The last battalion of MINURCAT pulled out in December. Prior to the pull out, the UN force provided equipment and training to the Détachement Intégré de Sécurité (DIS) made up of Chadian police officers to reinforce its operational capacity. The role of the DIS is to provide security to refugees and humanitarian personnel operating in the area.

The Libyan conflict triggered the return of many Chadian civilians in the country. Following the uprising in the country, Chadian and other sub-Saharan African nationals were targeted by insurgents and accused of being mercenaries inside the Libyan army. This event badly affected the economy of the population in the northern and eastern part of the country, a population that depends mainly on the trade with Libya.

The Libyan crisis affected also the transportation of food items to the Sudanese located in the East of the country. WFP usually transports food items from the port of Benghazi in Libya to the east of the country. Benghazi became the epicentre of the Libyan revolution. WFP had to use the port of Sudan, adding thousands of kilometres of road compared to the one of Benghazi. Despite this event, no food shortage occurred in the camps and refugees received the monthly ration of food promptly.

Compared to last year, the security situation in the northern part of the country is stable. The National Society is providing food items to malnourished children in four regions: Kanem Lac, Hadjar Lamis and Bahr El Gazal. This operation faced logistics difficulties in the beginning that were solved with the donation of ten light vehicles from the government to the RCC during the commemoration of the World Red Cross/Red Crescent Day.

In late June, IFRC representative and executives from the management and governance of the National Society carried out a mission to assess the impact of partner interventions in the areas experiencing food insecurity. Reports from the mission revealed that the food security project supported by WFP is well run and activities are carried out according to plan. However, it also identified the risk of 'dependency syndrome' in the four affected regions possibly rendering them more vulnerable after the end of the operation.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Achievements

The RCC remained committed to the Sudanese refugee operation during the reporting period. Refugees had access to water and sanitation needs, food distribution and the support to acquire decent housing conditions. With the IFRC representation, the RCC continued to provide humanitarian assistance in partnership with WFP to malnourished children in the four regions of the north west of the country. The RCC with the support of the IFRC responded promptly to a cholera outbreak and a meningitis epidemic.

Programme Purpose: Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.	
Programme component 1: Disaster Management Planning	Outcome 2: Disaster preparedness plans, frameworks, strategies and directives are further updated, disseminated and implemented. The National Society drafted two contingency plans during the reporting period. The contingency plans were aimed at responding to potential violence during the presidential and legislative elections campaigns. A total of 200 volunteers were mobilized to cover the two elections. This move promoted the image of the National Society and strengthened its role as auxiliary to public authorities.
Programme component 2: Organizational	Outcome 1: An increased percentage of trained staff and volunteers are involved in disaster management.

<p>preparedness</p>	<p>Staff members from the national office and volunteers trained last year in DM were regularly involved in the various DM operations. Ongoing operations such as response to epidemics in the south and the implementation of the food security project in the north are supervised by well trained staff and volunteers. Trained volunteers in water, sanitation and hygiene, health and food distribution are continuing to provide humanitarian assistance under the refugee operation.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Financial and material capacity for effective disaster management is improved and reinforced.</p> <p>The material capacity of the National Society has improved this year with the donation of ten light vehicles by the Chadian president during the commemoration of the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day. The Chadian government continues to provide financial subvention to the Red Cross of Chad.</p>
<p>Programme component 4:</p> <p>Disaster Response</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Improvement of RCC disaster response assistance in meeting the needs of Sudanese refugees and other people affected by disasters.</p> <p>Following cholera and meningitis epidemics in the south, a DREF was allocated and a RDRT health member was deployed to coordinate the operation. Volunteers were trained and mass sensitization campaigns were launched, thus enabling to curb the spread of the two epidemics in the targeted areas (Cf. DREF reports for further details).</p> <p>The food security operation in the region of Kanem, Lac, Hadjar Lamis and Bahr El Gazal also continued this year with the new FLA signed directly between WFP and the RCC. The activities started in early May with the deployment of a food security RDRT and a logistics delegate. Field team launched the registration of beneficiaries and food items were distributed.</p>
<p>Programme component 5:</p> <p>Recovery</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Improved assistance in restoring Sudanese refugees' living conditions while meeting their needs for longer term recovery.</p> <p>Food distribution in the two refugee camps: The food distribution sector composed of 60 volunteers continued providing the one month ration of food made available by WFP. The IFRC is supporting the RCC with four trucks to facilitate the transportation of food between the camps. Almost 99.80 % of the refugees in the camps have received timely ration of food according to Sphere standards.</p> <p>The food basket was regularly accompanied by the distribution of soap made also available by the WFP. NFIs made available by the Finish RC (clothes) will be distributed on September.</p> <p>Shelter and infrastructure: The construction of long-lasting shelters for the benefit of extreme vulnerable populations in the camps scheduled to continue this semester was shifted due to funding shortage. The building of a warehouse started by the end of last year, with the financial support of the BPRM is finalised and handed over by the entrepreneur.</p> <p>However, within the timeframe of the UNHCR fund, a total of 12 community shelters (hangars) were built during the reporting period and 150 meters of road were rehabilitated inside the camps. Out of 400 durable shelters built, 330 were covered and handed over to the vulnerable in both camps.</p>

Planned no. of People Reached	People Reached Directly	People Reached Indirectly	Total People Reached
Food distribution: 53,400	53,290		53,290
NFI (soap) distribution: 62,430	62,430		62,430
Cholera : 116,400	31,340	150,000	181,340
Meningitis : 650,000	65,000	641,000	706,000
Food security project (food distribution to malnourished children) :			665,482

Health and Care

Achievements

Since 2010, the Red Cross of Chad was no longer in charge of the Brédjing health centre. However the water and sanitation sector in the two camps has remained under its control.

Programme Purpose: Enable healthy and safe living	
<p>Programme component 6:</p> <p>Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>Outcome 2: The installation of water sources and the water distribution system is maintained and improved, thereby enabling targeted beneficiaries sufficient, sustainable and safe access to drinking water according to SPHERE standards.</p> <p>During the reporting period, refugees in both camps and humanitarian personnel operational in the area of Hadjar Hadid had access to safe and clean water without any major interruption. Refugees and humanitarian personnel received quality water supply far beyond the SPHERE standards (19 litres per person/day in Brédjing and 17 litres/person/day in Tréguine).</p> <p>Outcome 3: The sanitation system in the camps and host communities is improved.</p> <p>The sanitation team in both camps remained very active in delivering hygiene messages to refugees. A total of 25 educational debates, 753 home visits, 96 cleaning activities and 3 drama plays were carried out during the reporting period. Those activities enabled to indirectly reach 103,650 people in both camps thereby enabling improving health conditions among refugees.</p> <p>There has been no construction of new latrines during the reporting period. The sanitation team continued to monitor the use of latrines in the camps through disinfection and distribution of hygiene kits. As of June, the number of person per latrine is seven in Brédjing camp and eight in Tréguine.</p>

Planned no. of People Reached	People Reached Directly	People Reached Indirectly	Total People Reached
Water and sanitation services: 53,400	53,400		53,400
Hygiene promotion and sanitation activities 103,650	103,650		103,650

National Society Development

Programme Purpose: Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross and Red Crescent Capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

<p>Programme component 1:</p> <p>Organizational Development process</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Capacity building and organizational development support has enhanced RCC existing branches and contributed towards building the capacity of new regional committees.</p> <p>Following the training of the first National Disaster Management Team on November 2010, the IFRC representation continued implementing capacity building programmes of the RCC. In May, the IFRC logistics delegates organized an advance course for three days for the benefit of the NS secretariat staff in word, excel and PowerPoint thus further reinforcing their capacity in programme implementation. The IFRC finance and administration delegate trained the RCC staff on Federation finance procedures to enable further transparency and avoid the mismanagement of resources.</p>
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Principles and Values

Programme Purpose: Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.

<p>Programme component 2:</p> <p>Integration of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Youth and volunteers are mobilized as agents of behavioural change; active in encouraging tolerance, intercultural dialogue, respect for diversity and a culture of peace and non-violence within Chadian civil society.</p> <p>During the commemoration of the World Red Cross and Red Crescent day, a total of 600 volunteers, member of the RCC youth club were mobilized and marched through the capital city chanting the national anthem of the RC/RC and remembering to the Chadian community the mission of the RC/RC movement. The event was preceded by an advocacy meeting with the Chadian president. The president lauded the activities of the National Society and urged the government to provide support in delivering humanitarian assistance throughout the national territory. After the meeting, the president donated ten light vehicles to the RCC and promised more support in the future to enable it better play its role of auxiliary to public authorities.</p>
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<p>Programme component 3: Anti-discrimination and Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)</p>	<p>Outcome 1: A focused and coordinated approach, based on increased capacity of RCC to run programmes on anti-discrimination and non-violence, is adopted to prevent incidences of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and alleviate its consequences.</p> <p>Female Genital Project (FGM) planned to be launched since 2010 started only this year with the deployment of a delegate from the Swedish Red Cross. Following readjustment of the draft of the project, the project was relocated for security reason in the regions of Ouaddai, Mandoul and Wadi Fira. A total of 80 volunteers were trained in Moundou along with one supervisor and two team leaders. In the region of Mandoul, the FGM delegate with her assistance trained 70 volunteers, one supervisor and two team leaders. The FGM team is planning to train volunteers in the region of Wadi Fira and launch the sensitization campaigns in the targeted communities.</p>
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Constraints

Fund shortage during this reporting period prevented the timely implementation of planned activities. Activities such as the construction of durable shelters for vulnerable people in both camps are still on hold pending new pledges. Despite response to the food crisis, targeted communities remain vulnerable as there is no alternative to their situation. A sustainable food security project should be launched and finance support will be urgently needed from Movement and non-Movement partners.

Working in partnership

United Nations led meetings were regularly attended since the National Society is considered the focal point in collecting data and carrying rapid assessment missions through its network of volunteers. While responding to the food crisis, regular meetings were organized with the WFP at national office and field level. Meetings of the nutrition cluster under the supervision of OCHA were also regularly attended. The IFRC representative is also regularly attending the monthly humanitarian country team meeting.

Movement meetings are organized on a weekly basis and the National Society participates in the meetings to discuss and share information with the Chadian Ministry of Health.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The IFRC representation is supporting the National Society to provide quality humanitarian assistance. Technical support is provided when elaborating draft proposals and submission of projects at local and international level. Monitoring and evaluation missions were carried out on a regular basis to ensure proper implementation of planned activities.

Looking ahead

As mentioned, funding constraints hampered the implementation of planned activities during this half year period. The IFRC representation is expecting in the next six months further response from partners to enable timely implementation of planned activities. The future of the IFRC representation in Chad will further focus on providing humanitarian assistance to disaster victims and at the same time put greater emphasis on the capacity building programme of the National Society. The food crisis in Chad in general and particularly in the north, centre and east of the country will also remain among the priorities of the representation if partners commit to pledge more money for this programme.

How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to:

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

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

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAATD001 - Chad

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAATD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	2,229,567	1,568,636	208,263	442,815	550,232	4,999,514
B. Opening Balance	-88,636	-105,991	1,627	82	536	-192,382
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	6,099	8,112				14,210
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	648,256	0				648,256
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		21,331				21,331
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	52,094			130,234	26,047	208,374
<i>UNHCR - UN Refugee Agency</i>	-6,547	-5,178				-11,725
<i>United States Government - PRM</i>	-9,207					-9,207
C1. Cash contributions	690,694	24,265		130,234	26,047	871,239
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		193,041				193,041
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		193,041				193,041
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Other</i>				50,353		50,353
C3. Inkind Personnel				50,353		50,353
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Sales</i>	6,568	0				6,568
<i>Sundry Income</i>					2,590	2,590
C4. Other Income	6,568	0			2,590	9,158
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	697,262	217,306	0	180,587	28,636	1,123,791
D. Total Funding = B + C	608,626	111,315	1,627	180,669	29,173	931,409
Appeal Coverage	27%	7%	1%	41%	5%	19%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	-88,636	-105,991	1,627	82	536	-192,382
C. Income	697,262	217,306	0	180,587	28,636	1,123,791
E. Expenditure	-932,581	-258,746	-732	-162,140	-75,491	-1,429,691
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	-323,955	-147,431	895	18,528	-46,318	-498,282

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAATD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		2,229,567	1,568,636	208,263	442,815	550,232	4,999,514	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	16,000		70,347				70,347	-54,347
Shelter - Transitional		1,881					1,881	-1,881
Construction - Facilities		26,828	17,539				44,367	-44,367
Construction Materials	124,400	2,923					2,923	121,477
Clothing & textiles			54,445				54,445	-54,445
Food		22,500					22,500	-22,500
Seeds & Plants	55,000							55,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	504,540	32,603	5,501				38,105	466,435
Medical & First Aid	28,447	-6,097	6,097				0	28,447
Teaching Materials	16,360	-48					-48	16,408
Utensils & Tools	42,000	6,624					6,624	35,376
Other Supplies & Services	73,602	1,529	30				1,559	72,043
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	860,349	88,744	153,960				242,703	617,645
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles		7,838					7,838	-7,838
Computers & Telecom	43,502	1,484			7,271	1,443	10,198	33,304
Others Machinery & Equipment		5,838	2,000				7,838	-7,838
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	43,502	15,159	2,000		7,271	1,443	25,873	17,629
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	70,474	37,296	1,116		7,042	7,395	52,849	17,626
Distribution & Monitoring	1,360	18,796	68,261		2,619	4,189	93,865	-92,505
Transport & Vehicle Costs	467,965	62,647	9,280		7,781	1,528	81,237	386,728
Logistics Services		4,721			117	221	5,058	-5,058
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	539,800	123,460	78,657		17,559	13,332	233,009	306,791
Personnel								
International Staff	871,764	282,800	-41,332		89,670	-26,240	304,898	566,866
National Staff	737,720	176,249	-3,146		68	-17	173,155	564,565
National Society Staff	853,419	74,556	-21,275	1,418	4,161	15,623	74,483	778,936
Volunteers		6,661	1,494	996	1,967	546	11,664	-11,664
Total Personnel	2,462,903	540,265	-64,259	2,414	95,866	-10,087	564,199	1,898,704
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	3,488							3,488
Professional Fees	140,679	2,159			828	1,848	4,835	135,844
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	144,167	2,159			828	1,848	4,835	139,332
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	402,229	18,619	-1,681	955	4,183	190	22,265	379,964
Total Workshops & Training	402,229	18,619	-1,681	955	4,183	190	22,265	379,964
General Expenditure								
Travel	2,750	1,301	1,564		3,068	7,545	13,478	-10,728
Information & Public Relation	42,932	11,300		1,168	112	499	13,079	29,853
Office Costs	88,880	-22,450	48,336	551	2,699	51,401	80,538	8,342
Communications	101,441	11,181	3,223	185	9,858	-349	24,098	77,343
Financial Charges	1,500	15,064	-5,496	-4,000	10,914	4,507	20,990	-19,490
Other General Expenses	3,927	41,987		1,904	2,400	346	46,637	-42,710
Total General Expenditure	241,430	58,382	47,628	-192	29,052	63,950	198,820	42,609
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		22,637	30,000	-2,500			50,137	-50,137
Total Operational Provisions		22,637	30,000	-2,500			50,137	-50,137
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	305,135	56,513	11,574	44	6,786	4,594	79,511	225,624

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAATD001 - Chad

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAATD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		2,229,567	1,568,636	208,263	442,815	550,232	4,999,514	
Total Indirect Costs	305,135	56,513	11,574	44	6,786	4,594	79,511	225,624
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		5,744	169	11	595	21	6,539	-6,539
Reporting Fees		900	700			200	1,800	-1,800
Total Pledge Specific Costs		6,644	869	11	595	221	8,339	-8,339
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,999,514	932,581	258,746	732	162,140	75,491	1,429,691	3,569,823
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,296,986	1,309,890	207,531	280,674	474,741	3,569,823	