

**USE OF THE CERF:  
REPORT OF THE HUMANITARIAN/RESIDENT COORDINATOR  
FOR CERF GRANTS**

<b>Country</b>	<b>CHAD</b>
<b>Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator</b>	<b>KINGSLEY AMANING</b>
<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>January 2007 – January 2008</b>

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The humanitarian situation in Chad became increasingly complex as 2007 unfolded. The protracted presence of Sudanese refugees and intercommunal instability resulted in a new surge of IDPs and the further impoverishment of host populations. Humanitarian needs were on the rise as financial support was reaching its limits. As a result, the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) allocated \$7.3 million in funding from CERF's rapid response window to help humanitarian partners deliver emergency programmes for shelter, food, agriculture, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, and protection.

At the beginning of 2007, the humanitarian community in Chad had issued, through the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), a funding call for roughly \$170 million. But humanitarian needs that grew rapidly throughout the year required a significant increase in the amount of the appeal to some \$260 million. At the end of August 2007, some two-thirds of the required amount was funded, though several key sectors were heavily underfunded. In an attempt to help cover these gaps, the ERC granted an additional allocation of \$1 million in September 2007, this time from CERF's underfunded window. Those funds boosted programmes to: facilitate access by establishing two security centres; protect children affected by armed conflict, and to provide refugees with assistance for their replenishing agricultural inputs and livestock reserves..

<b>Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received (per reporting year)</b>	<b>Required:</b>	\$259,222,521		
	<b>Received:</b>	\$171,086,863		
<b>Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window</b>	<b>Rapid Response:</b>	\$ 7,280,842		
	<b>Underfunded:</b>	\$ 979,050		
	<b>Grand Total:</b>	\$ 8,259,892		
<b>Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency/IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners</b>	<b>Total UN agencies/IOM:</b>	\$ 8,259,892		
	<b>Total implementing partners:</b>			
<b>Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding</b>	<b>Total</b>			
	2,400 familles			
	4,500 enfants			
<b>Geographic areas of implementation</b>	Maro and Goré, southern Chad, Dar Sila, Eastern Chad			

## II. DECISION-MAKING

Several joint needs assessment missions to eastern Chad, including the DPKO-led Technical Assessment Mission, reported a clear need to bolster assistance for internally displaced persons (IDPs). In this context, members of the United Nations Country Team, in close consultation with NGOs and the Red Cross Movement, asked for funding from CERF's rapid response window.

In late January, a series of coordination meetings were held in Abeche. Members of the UNCT, NGOs, and the Red Cross Movement discussed how best to coordinate a response to the growing needs, ultimately agreeing to the following prioritization of projects:

- UNICEF would provide emergency support to IDPs in eastern Chad covering **water and sanitation, health and nutrition, emergency education clusters**
- UNHCR would provide support for **non-food items and protection**
- FAO would provide emergency agricultural and **food security** assistance
- WFP would provide **food assistance** for IDPs in eastern Chad
- Increased provision by WFP of Humanitarian Air Services in Eastern Chad, aimed at providing a safe, efficient and cost-effective **air transport** service for the humanitarian community working in Chad
- WHO, UNFPA and UNAIDS would provide **support for primary health**, reproductive health and protection activities related to HIV prevention.

The needs assessment took place in very difficult circumstances due to widespread insecurity. Nevertheless, the humanitarian community, in consultation with the authorities, had focused on urgent needs in key vital sectors, in particular, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, urgent shelter, protection and education in all conflict-affected regions. Support to transportation services was a priority to the movement of staff and humanitarian cargo, as access was limited due to security and geography.

### SECOND UNDERFUNDED ROUND, SEPTEMBER 2007

In order to ensure transparency around funding allocations and to ensure compliance with procedures, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and the humanitarian community, together with the support of OCHA, agreed on the following:

- To circulate relevant data from OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) regarding funding levels across all sectors.
- To invite cluster leads to identify underfunded projects in their respective sectors.
- To extend CERF consultations to include NGOs and, where appropriate, national authorities.

At the end of the process, an IASC meeting including heads of UN agencies, donors, International NGOs and the Red Cross movement, took place on the 23 of August 2007. Three sectors were identified as crucial for addressing key humanitarian needs in Chad: food security, was only 18 percent funded by August 2007; the protection sector had also only received less than 20 percent, and; the security sector, which despite being crucial to enable humanitarian activities, hadn't received any funding at all.

In order to facilitate either the starting phase or ongoing activities in these sectors, as well as to mobilize further donors' interest to continue supporting these sectors, the IASC - Chad recommended that the available CERF funds be allocated to the projects identified in the table below:

SECTOR	PROJECT IN THE CAP	AGENCY	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT RECEIVED
Agriculture and livestock	Agricultural and live stock assistance to refugees, IDPs and host population in Eastern Chad	FAO	280,000	258,940
Child protection	Protection of children affected by armed conflict in Chad	UNICEF	400,000	400,180
Security	Setting of two UN centers of coordination for safety and security in Eastern Chad	UNDP UNDSS	320,000	319,930
<b>Total requested</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>979,050</b>

*The UNDP/UNDSS security project has been delayed following the attack on N'Djamena resulting in loss of documents and temporary absence of contractors. A request for extension up to the end of September 2008 was granted by the ERC on 25 August 2008. No related report has been received.*

### III. IMPLEMENTATION

#### EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFIS

In close coordination with the government, the United Nations in Chad agreed to facilitate the integration of displaced families into local villages. This practice had been relatively successful in the Assoungba Department, where many displaced families had found ways of settling within the local settlements and received primary assistance from relatives, friends or host communities. However, in the Department of Dar Sila, a significant number of displaced families settled near existing refugees camps on sites which were either spontaneously selected upon arrival, or agreed in consultation with administrative / traditional authorities.

The Government of Chad established an IDP coordination board, the "Comité national d'assistance aux personnes déplacées (CNAPD) to assist IDPs with their protection and assistance needs. UNHCR worked closely with this committee in collaboration with concerned authorities, agencies / organisation namely CNAPD, Première Urgence, InterSos, ACF, MSF-H, MSF-F, and Concern Worldwide and in close coordination with the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent led by the ICRC.

As the IDPs spontaneously decided to build their own shelters using local materials, emergency assistance focused on improving shelter quality through the distribution of basic non-food items (NFIs). This initiative of supporting IDPs in building their own huts had been encouraged as it enabled IDPs to actively participate in rebuilding their lives in dignity while waiting for return. NFIs for shelter roofing and floor protection were distributed in all IDP sites to meet basic needs and ensure decent / adequate living conditions.

#### HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CERF-funded projects for the Health and Nutrition sector were devised together with UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health. For its part, WHO put together a project in connection with the support to urgent medicines, patients' referrals and epidemiological surveillance. UNICEF engaged in nutrition projects and malaria prevention through provision of impregnated mosquito nets.

In partnership with the authorities and; MSP, UNICEF, COOPI, MSF-F, MSF-H, OXFAM and under the leadership of WHO, a plan to prevent Hepatitis-E in the Goz Beida health district has been elaborated and implemented. This plan consisted of the following actions:

- Reinforcement of hygiene promotion campaigns, 2- improvement of sanitation facilities 3- establishment of surveillance and active screening of cases 4- improvement of water quantity and quality in sites, 5- treatment of detected cases 6- establishment of coordination and monitoring mechanisms

CERF funding has enabled the reinforcement of the collaboration with the other agencies and NGOs in elaborating common plans and common strategies, such as the anti Hepatitis-E campaign. This action has allowed better coordination and provided good results.

### **WATER AND SANITATION (WASH)**

CERF added value by strengthening the local capacity to deliver water and sanitation services to IDPs and host communities. Oxfam and a private contractor facilitated the implementation of the project in IDP sites by engaging host and IDP communities during the different stages of the construction of the boreholes, latrines, and certification of sanitation facilities.

### **AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

The FAO project was implemented according to a participative approach that included IDP and host communities, NGOs and government authorities. Efforts were made to ensure synergy with UNHCR, WFP and other NGO programmes. Collaboration with various partners made it possible for the CERF-funded projects to achieve the following results: Supplying market-gardening kits to 2000 households; distributing 1040 goats to 400 households; and drilling two wells that allowed beneficiaries to cultivate three times as much land.

### **PROTECTION**

CERF funding made it possible, for example, for two UNICEF partner organizations to ensure the transitory assumption of responsibility as of these children while waiting for their return in the East of Chad, mainly in the zone of Guereda. This activity consisted primarily of: the assumption of responsibility of individual health and the psychological state of the children, their housing (hiring of the infrastructures for CTO in the Town of Djamena), their food (food) and clothing (clothing and shoes according to the seasons). The assumption of responsibility of a personnel ensuring the framing psycho social and teaching for the preparation of a plan for the future (school or professional orientation) was also taken into account thanks to the financing of OCHA.

The two partners carried out the placement of the children in the schools of Djamena for the school year 2007-2008 (170 for CCF and 28 for CARE) and in the professional training centres (respectively 41 and 44). To date, 243 children are still in these transitory structures awaiting the re-establishment of safety in their zones of return. The need for their assumption of responsibility is always permanent but also for 2500 other awaited children.

### **SECURITY OF HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL**

*(No report yet received from DSS)*

## **IV. RESULTS**

### **Emergency shelter and non-food items (NFI)**

UNHCR received a \$1,million rapid response grant to support its activities to provide IDPs with emergency shelter, upgrading the telecommunications network, and providing emergency air-transport in IDP areas.

The vast majority of the funding, some \$862,000, was used to provide standard UNHCR kits to displaced families. These kits usually comprise 1 plastic sheet, 2 mats and 2 blankets. Tents are used to shelter persons with special needs. For this project, UNHCR launched an international procurement process for 50,000 blankets, 50,000 plastic single-place mats, 10,000 plastic sheeting (5x4m) and 800 tents together with 25,000 sanitary tissues (2m size)).

Telecommunications equipment was another essential element of the technical support needed for this IDP operation and part of the assistance given by UNHCR to operational partners and the Government.

An international purchasing order was submitted for communication equipment amounting to \$35,329.44 to strengthen, upgrade and maintain the telecommunications system.

Given the distances to be covered within the areas where IDPs have been settling, and the difficulty of accessing these areas, especially during the rainy season (June – September) \$36,000 in CERF funding for emergency air transport facilitated the transportation of humanitarian workers and supplies.

### **Health and Nutrition**

Drawing on CERF funds, health sector actors were able to respond rapidly had been able to establish rapid response actions, such as establishing early warning systems for epidemic diseases, ensuring medical coverage of IDPs from Goz Beida health district; analysis of data and retro-information through epidemical weekly bulletin and the diagnosis and coverage of Hepatitis-E cases.

The establishment of a contingency stock permitted to cover urgent needs, particularly with regard to the measles vaccination of under-15 year olds, supplementary Vitamin A provision, de-worming of targeted children and treatment of undernourished children in the required timeframes.

- Thirty-six health agents from health district of Goz Beida and Adré, within the early alert framework concerning the diseases with epidemical potential were trained
- An early warning system in all large IDPs sites that notified of the epidemiological data on weekly basis (Goz Bagar, Dogdoré, Koubigou, Koloma, Gassiré, Gouroukoun, Habile, Aradib and Adé)
- Quick detection of the Hepatitis-E in IDPs sites of Koloma and Gouroukoun (Goz Beida health district) and Good medical coverage of Hepatitis-E cases. The mortality rate remains low (under 1%)
- Appropriate and coordinated monitoring of the anti Hepatitis-E plan by all partners
- IMC and MSF Spain secured primary health treatments to 8000 newly displaced persons from Hawish and another 6000 from Abdi-Am Dam axe.
- A nutritional survey was completed in all IDP sites
- 32,000 children have been vaccinated against polio

### **Food sector**

The \$1.45 million CERF contribution allowed the purchase of 951 MT of food commodities.

TWFP then provided food a full daily 2,100 kcal ration to 140,000 IDPs and affected local populations in over 20 different IDP sites in the Dar Sila, Assongha and Bahr Azoum departments of eastern Chad. In addition, WFP helped 3,550 vulnerable children under five and pregnant and lactating women through supplementary feeding programmes in Dar Sila.

### **Water and Sanitation**

Approximately 45,000 IDPs and 25,000 in the Goz Beida host community were provided with drinking water and sanitation services made possible through the CERF funding. This was achieved as follows:

- 20 mechanised boreholes were drilled around Goz Beida (Habile, Koubigou, Gassire, Koloma and Gouroukoun)
- 60 boreholes were hand- drilled in Habile, Koukou, Arabid and Abdi
- 4 boreholes for water pumping system were made (borehole with a submersible pump and water tanks)
- 356 latrines were installed (166 in Gouroukoun, 134 in Koloma, and 56 in Gassire)
- 5,196 brooms, jerry cans and sanitary kits were distributed.

### **Logistics**

- CERF funding provided an important boost the UNHAS budget and allowed strengthened humanitarian air services in-country. Subsequently, UNHAS was able to provide air travel to some 1,800 humanitarian workers, who are deployed in Eastern Chad and rely extensively on UNHAS for air travel. 34 metric tonnes of light cargo (medical supplies and office equipment) were carried on CERF-funded UNHAS flights.

## **Food and agriculture**

CERF funding provided in early 2007 allowed WFP to ensure an immediate response to the worsening IDP crisis and the urgent need to provide this assistance before the onset of the June rainy season, which makes access to many of these IDP populations impossible.

The CERF assistance has enabled WFP to save lives of IDPs in Eastern Chad through the provision of a daily food ration. In Chad distances between beneficiary sites are vast and the roads connecting them very dangerous and insecure, rendering road travel impractical. The humanitarian air operation provides a safe and reliable mode of transport to reach refugee and IDP sites. The service further transports light cargo such as medical supplies and ICT equipment and provides timely security and medical evacuations.

## **Agriculture and livestock**

The CERF-funded FAO project to supply agricultural inputs and support to livestock production for IDPs, refugees, and host communities aimed to help some 800 conflict affected households. In the end, the project helped some 2400 families including 2000 in "truck farming" and 400 in breeding animals. The garden supported by the project produced more than 40000kg of vegetables. Further, some 400 households received a core of breeding treated and vaccinated against the telluric diseases, that is to say on the whole 1040 goats which will produce 978 kids of a value of approximately 16628040 FCFA, without counting the reproductive ones. Finally more than 120 people were trained directly and another 800 trained indirectly with new gardening and veterinary techniques.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **FOOD**

From January 2007 to February 2007, WFP organized emergency relief assistance in the Ouaddai and Salamat regions of south-eastern Chad, addressing the urgent needs of IDPs and affected host population. Following an inter-agency, WFP VAM-led assessment mission carried out in February 2007, WFP Chad launched a response programme consisting of 3 months general distribution and another 3 months of seed protection activities over the lean season for up to 140,000 IDPs.

### **WATER AND SANITATION (WAH)**

All activities were undertaken under joint UNICEF/Government leadership. The selection of contractors and suppliers was done on the basis of UNICEF selection procedures. Four quality controllers were made available by the Ministry of Water to monitor the construction of 80 water wells and of 970 latrines. UNICEF staff in the Goz Beida region have supervised this work, which was monitored through weekly meetings and follow-up reports, permitting a regular monitoring of progress.

## V. CERF IN ACTION

### **Health and Nutrition**

CERF funding enabled WHO to reinforce its role as a health cluster leader through its presence in the field. At training sessions for health agents at Hajer and Goz Beida in June 2007 thirty-six health agents from Goz Beida and Adre health districts were trained on the epidemical diseases early warning system program.



*Immunisation programmes : measles vaccination campaigning for under-15 year-olds*

### **Water and Sanitation (WASH)**

By facilitating provision of clean water, the CERF grant permitted to reduce the earlier disputes between the host populations, the IDPs and refugees as regards access to clean water resources. Distances for water collection, particularly for women collecting it, have been reduced and women are less exposed to potential attacks.

### **Humanitarian Air Service**

Humanitarian Air Service still faces a significant shortfall of 54 percent. Present funding pipeline break is expected on 31 August 2007. However the CERF has provided three months funding for the special operation. Without the air services, humanitarian workers would have little access to the locations of the refugees and the IDP. The \$1.4 million made it possible for WFP to continue providing this viable logistics service to support the UN operations in eastern and southern Chad.