

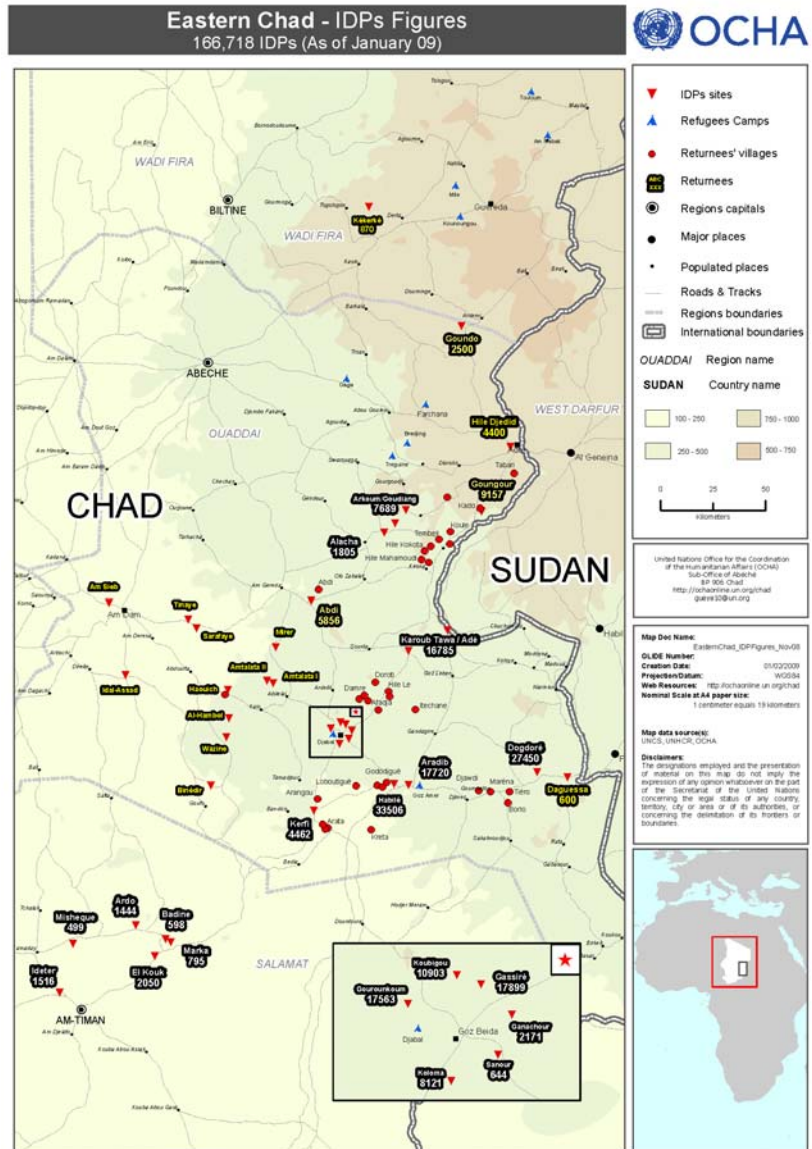
## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HUMANITARIAN/RESIDENT COORDINATOR ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS FOR 2008

<b>Country</b>	<b>CHAD</b>
<b>Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator</b>	<b>Kingsley Amaning</b>
<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>01 January 2008 TO 31 December 2008</b>

### I. Executive Summary

The humanitarian crisis in Chad is generated by the security situation in Darfur, persistent insecurity in the Central African Republic (CAR), and constant internal instability due to rebel activity and inter-ethnic tensions. Since 2003, some 260,000 Sudanese refugees are sheltered in the east, and since February 2008, 58,000 Central African refugees in the south, whilst internal conflicts have caused the internal displacement of 180,000 Chadians in the east. Since 2006, humanitarian needs have increased and the delivery of assistance has been impeded by a deteriorating security situation.

Recurrent instability characterises the situation in Chad. In February 2008, armed opposition groups launched an attack on N'Djamena in an attempt to topple the regime of President Idriss Deby. After most international humanitarian staff working in the capital and in the east of the country relocated outside of Chad, aid operations resumed in March when most of them returned; the delivery of life-saving assistance was never completely interrupted in the east and in the south of Chad. Peace accords between the Government and armed opposition groups have been negotiated over the years but there is still no peace. Tension with Sudan remains very high, each government accusing the other of arming rebels to topple its leadership. CAOGs again made an aborted attempt on the Goz Beida area (Dar Sila region) in June, whilst they crossed the town, a rocket destroyed the UNHCR stocks of non-food items (NFIs) for refugees and IDPs. No aid workers were harmed.



Insecurity is also recurrent at the southern Chadian border with the northern border of the Central African Republic (CAR). Due to political tensions and armed attacks in the northern part of CAR, approximately 14,000 refugees arrived in Chad in June 2005. They joined the 30,000 CAR refugees, present in Chad since 2003, and already resettled by UNHCR in two refugee sites. The security situation in northern CAR continued to deteriorate further, generating new influxes of refugees in Chad adding to the 46,000 CAR refugees protected and assisted by UNHCR in close collaboration with CNAR, WFP and other humanitarian agencies in four sites (Yaroungou, Amboko, Gondje, Dosseye). As from mid-December 2007 about 12,000 refugees, mostly women and children, crossed the border to escape attacks by rebels and bandits on their villages.

Added to the above, banditry has been the main factor of insecurity towards the aid community in the east. In 2008, there were 150 security incidents against humanitarian organisations in the East, ranging from carjacking to house and compound attacks, attacks on staff, threats, and harassment by individuals or authorities, detention or robbery incidents. The NGOs have born the larger part of those incidents. Although insecurity meant that humanitarian actors had less access to beneficiaries in many areas, despite occasions when operations had to be interrupted, humanitarian action has benefited over 500,000 people in 2008. Increased violence, difficulties in accessing people in need, and the regular depletion of natural resources like water and firewood, are significant factors which risk making the populations more vulnerable.

In a bid to deal with the insecurity in the east of the country, on 25 September 2007, UN SC resolution 1778 authorised the deployment of a European military force in eastern Chad and northern CAR and a UN mission, in the same areas, MINURCAT. The UN mission has taken over the role of European Union Force in Chad and CAR (EUFOR CHAD/CAR) on 15 March 2009. Some 5,200 troops will be deployed as per the Security Council Resolution.

Against this background, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Chad had in 2008 received a **\$4,353,540** allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund under the “rapid response window” for life saving activities in support to 12,000 CAR refugees in Chad; an allocation of **\$1,154,007** was granted for replacement of UNHCR NFIs destroyed during the June CAOG attack in Goz Beida. Thirdly, through the “Underfunded Emergency window”, the ERC granted **\$6,766,433** to compensate for insufficient funding in various sectors (mine action, protection, health, agriculture, water/sanitation, multi-sector and education) for refugees, IDPs and host populations in the east of the country.

The funding received from the CERF over 2008 amounts to \$12,273,980. It represents 4.78 percent of the global CAP funding, that stood end December 2008, at 81 percent of the revised requirements, i.e. \$256,431,401 (with revised requirements at MYR of \$317,920,558).

It is interesting to see that per sector, the CERF funding over the year, represents:

	CERF Funding (USD)	Percent of CAP funding
Agriculture	649,917	20.45%
Health & nutrition	1,248,813	8.47%
Multi sector (with nfis)	4,244,512	4.8%
Mine Action	502,877	43.0% (only funding in CAP)
Protection	818,188	26.47%
Education	600,270	14.66%
Food	1,891,256	1.62%
Coordination/spt services	1,000,026	8.51%

However, the most valuable input that CERF funding made for the beneficiaries was the possibility to protect and assist newly arrived CAR refugees, who had been taken in charge by the UN agencies through their own funds, as soon as the refugees arrived in southern Chad,

with funds that were allocated to the old CAR refugee caseload and the Sudanese refugees in the east of the country.

<b>Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received during the reporting year</b>	<b>REQUIRED:</b> <b>RECEIVED:</b>	\$ 287,661,130 \$ 255,723,628		
<b>Total amount requested from CERF</b>	<b>FUNDS (IN TOTAL REQUESTED):</b>	\$ 14,198,493		
<b>Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window</b>	<b>RAPID RESPONSE:</b> <b>UNDERFUNDED:</b>	\$ 5,507,547 \$ 6,766,433		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	\$ 12,273,980		
<b>Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency / IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners</b>	<b>UN AGENCIES/IOM:</b> <b>NGOS:</b> <b>GOVERNMENT:</b> <b>OTHER:</b>	\$ 12,273,980		
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	\$ 12,273,980		
<b>Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding (disaggregated by sex/age if possible)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>under 5 years of age</b>	<b>Female (If available)</b>	<b>Male (If available)</b>
	CAR refugees: 12,000 NFIs & other project beneficiaries: 179,484 IDPs and 243,116 Sudanese refugees	Disaggregation not available		
<b>Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding</b>	Southwestern part of Chad (CAR refugees) in Maro area. Eastern region of Chad – Wadi Fira, Assoungha, Dar Sila regions			

## II. Background

Due to political tensions and armed attacks in the northern part of the Central African Republic, approximately 14,000 refugees arrived in Chad in June 2005. Some 30,000 CAR refugees had been in Chad since 2003, resettled by UNHCR in two refugee sites at Amboko and Yaroungou.

The security situation in the north of the Central African Republic continued to deteriorate further, generating new influxes of refugees in Chad adding to the above 46,000 CAR refugees protected and assisted by UNHCR in close collaboration with CNAR, WFP and other humanitarian agencies in four sites (Yaroungou, Amboko, Gondje, Dosseye). As from mid-December 2007 about 12,000 refugees, mostly women and children, crossed the border to escape attacks by rebels and bandits on their villages. This new arrival of refugees is the consequence of insecurity related to rival military forces and zaraguina bandits, who rustle cattle and abduct children for ransom.

The arrival of thousands of refugees in Maya has affected its usual population of 3,000 and put

an enormous strain on resources and hosts families in the border village. Maya is at the border with CAR. UNHCR set up a temporary transit site to Dembo located 25 km far from the border, where the first emergency assistance was provided to the refugees, using the already insufficient CAR refugee budget. It became obvious that there was an urgent need to relocate the refugees to a relatively safer area, away from the border so as to ensure their protection and the delivery of life saving assistance.

On UNHCR's request, the Chadian authorities identified a site close to Maro, where the refugees should be relocated before the rainy season, otherwise access to the refugees would not be possible at Dembo due to flooding. The refugee Agency worked with community leaders and local authorities to organise transfer to Maro, one hundred kilometers away (one full day transport by truck) from Dembo. This situation prompted UNHCR to apply for funds.

The assessment conducted by UNHCR, CNAR, AFC, COOPI, Menthor Initiative and LWF revealed that the new arrivals were in dire need of food and non-food assistance, shelter, water and sanitation and emergency health assistance, security being the most critical need as most of the refugees feared attacks from the perpetrators who often move freely along the bordering areas. In two months time, there were reports of seven deaths among refugees; three of them were children under five years (one died of malnutrition and two were suspected of having contracted measles). Crude mortality rate was 0.22 deaths/1000 persons/month and the <5 mortality rate 0.52 deaths/1000pers/month. The joint assessment mission reported no major nutritional problems. However, a rapid nutritional screening conducted by MSF France on 575 children in January 2008 showed 7.1 percent moderate malnutrition and 1.6 percent acute malnutrition. There was no potable water at Maya; refugees and hosting community used water out of the river and springs. There were no NGOs in the area; health services were provided at Dembo health centre by two health personnel for a local population of 20,000 people. Referral health services were provided at the Moissala district hospital (a seven hour walk from Dembo). The new refugee caseload was depending entirely on external assistance; the continued insecurity, coupled with the impossibility to assist and protect refugees in this area, compelled the organizations to relocate them to a safer place.

### **III. Implementation and results**

#### CERF ALLOCATIONS - RAPID RESPONSE GRANTS

##### **1. Coordination, implementation and prioritisation of projects**

To identify priority sectors, establish responsibilities and select projects, the UN Country Team held two meetings in N'Djamena and organized consultations with NGOs at the field level. Discussions were initiated with the CERF Secretariat in New York on the Chad CERF submission for the Central African refugees' crisis. Priority sectors were protection and assistance to refugees, food aid, health and nutrition, education. Efforts had been deployed to mobilize funds from other donors so as to cover sectors that were not submitted for CERF funding.

##### **2. Project activities and results**

UNHCR, "Protection and humanitarian assistance to CAR Refugees in southern Chad", \$1,490,510

UNHCR coordinated the overall humanitarian operation, involving WFP and UNICEF. International NGOs were fully engaged in the implementation process. CNAR (Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés – Government body assisting refugees) signed an agreement with UNHCR for the registration of refugees, camp security, birth/death certificate delivery in close collaboration with UNHCR protection officers and in coordination with local authorities. African Concern was responsible for the site management and food distribution services at Dembo transit site. LWF was in charge of camp management, community services, NFIs and food

distribution services at Maro definite site. GTZ was responsible for the logistics and transportation through vehicle maintenance, fuel and fleet management. COOPI was in charge of the health sector at Maro site. UNHCR provided the necessary administrative and operational support to partners in the field to facilitate the implementation of life saving activities to refugees.

The objectives of the CERF-funded assistance were:

- To relocate all refugees to the new site in safety and dignity;
- To provide all refugees with essential items to meet their basic needs;
- To provide all refugees with adequate services, with special attention to women and children;
- To monitor the site situation on a daily basis and make interventions with the authorities when necessary.

Outcomes and actual results:

Transportation—The transportation of 5,347 new refugees FROM Dembo transit centre to the Moula site (250 km) was accomplished under conditions of safety and human dignity and all necessary food and NFI deliveries were dispatched to the site.

Essential needs—With the CERF funding, UNHCR internationally procured and distributed NFIs as listed in the Annex below.

Refugee protection and services—With the implementing partners African Concern, CARE, LWF, and GTZ, UNHCR established a refugee site at Moula with fully functional services within the sectors of shelter, water/sanitation, health, community services, education, agriculture/livestock. UNHCR also provided protection-related assistance (registration, birth certificates, camp security, SGBV monitoring and prevention) to the refugees.

#### WFP, Food aid, \$1,891,256

The CERF funds were allocated to WFP to procure and distribute 1,387 MT of food against the 1,919 required. It enabled an immediate general food distribution for the newly arrived refugees covering a period of nine months. Partners were able to start the implementation of a supplementary feeding programme for the vulnerable groups over a nine month period. The remaining three months of the year were then covered with other resources.

According to a nutritional survey conducted by ACF in July and August 2008, the nutritional status of the refugees was stabilised at 5.4 percent (GAM) which is way behind the emergency rate of 10 percent. This confirms that the provision of rapid response funds was efficient and necessary to stabilise the situation of the vulnerable groups and to avoid a humanitarian crisis.

#### UNICEF, Health and nutrition, \$363,479

The procurement of therapeutic food, essential drugs and vaccines and impregnated mosquito nets contributed to better health and nutrition services delivered to CAR refugees. Within the HIV/AIDS prevention activities (\$192,600), training of trainers for teaching HIV/AIDS prevention and life skills, of youth peer educators, of volunteers and health workers was the main success; those people worked on social mobilisation regarding HIV/AIDS; 80 HIV/AIDS orphans from host communities have been registered for school and received school materials. A CD 4 counter for Maigna clinic was ordered and 150 people living with HIV/AIDS from Maro and Danamadji were referred to Maigna clinic. All those activities started to initiate a change in behaviour of the youth in the camp but also of the rest of the camp population.

#### UNICEF, Education, \$302,275

A protective learning environment has been created through provision of nine class rooms built to benefit to 60 percent of the school children (total 2,000) enrolled at Moula and Maro primary schools with equipment like tables and benches procured and delivered to seven classes of Moula primary school. School materials, including school-in-a-box kits, procured and provided to 6,500 children including 4,500 of nearby host community schools.

### UNICEF, Protection, \$113,420

The main goal was to assist in establish child friendly spaces, with all services for the 5,000 children in the newly created camp, to have child well being committees operation to assist in identifying vulnerable children. Dealing with SGBV survivors was also one of the main goals of the project; 59 survivors were identified and supported with relief assistance and psychological support. Finally, the provision of birth registration certificate to 1,000 children assisted in the full rights.

### UNHCR, "Replacement of UNHCR NFIs after CAOG attack on Goz Beida", \$1,154,007

After the February 2008 attack on the capital, most of the government troops were moved to the east of the country with the aim of dissuading and preventing armed opposition groups to cross the border with Sudan and again cross the country or to attack towns on the way to the capital. Several columns of tens of vehicles, heavily armed and loaded with personnel had been spotted in the east of the country for some weeks, when on 14 June 2008, Chadian opposition forces attacked Goz Beida and became engaged in heavy fighting with government troops. Armed opposition group vehicles and personnel entered Goz Beida town, visited agency and aid organization compounds looting some of them, without harming aid staff. Vehicles were also looted, taken out of the town and later recovered in a river bed. During the battle, rockets hit the area of town where the UNHCR warehouses are located and three of them caught fire, destroying all the NFIs stored there. To replace these NFIs, UNHCR requested and received a further CERF rapid response grant of \$1,154,007.

The rainy season starts in May/early June in that part of Chad. UNHCR was in the process of preparing for the NFIs distribution to the IDP sites and the refugee camp in the Dar Sila region, when fighting in Goz Beida broke out. The CERF grant was disbursed on 12 August 2008. Procurement was made when the rainy season ended by September. The received grant supported the procurement of NFIs (please see annex 1).

Due to the volatile security condition in Darfur and its consequences on eastern Chad, and the recurrence of intercommunity dispute in Chad, maintaining a contingency stock of NFIs is crucial to UNHCR's response capacity should an emergency occur. With the funds provided by CERF, UNHCR replenished its emergency stock burned down in Goz Beida. Some of that emergency stock was subsequently used to assist a recent movement of 1,527 IDPs in Birak (Dar Tama) in November 2008.

### **3. Partnerships**

When agencies prepared the projects they worked with their usual partners for the implementation of the projects. Partners that were identified were already partners to those agencies in the same area, the southern part of Chad, and working for refugees. This facilitated the understanding when projects had to be implemented and agencies knew how partners would perform.

### **4. Gender-mainstreaming**

Most of the new refugees who arrived from CAR were women and children, as they were the first victims of the attacks or abuse; they fled and men stayed in the village or in the bush either to protect the land and the assets or take arms and fight. In all sectors where CERF funds were used, agencies and partners made sure that female heads of households were the ones targeted for food or non-food distributions; projects in health and HIV/AIDS prevention targeted women – usually with their children – and women who might be at risk of SGBV.

## *CERF ALLOCATION - UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY GRANT*

By the end of July 2008, Chad had been selected by the ERC to receive an allocation from the underfunded emergencies window of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to fund humanitarian projects for a total amount approximating \$6,800,000.

### **1. Coordination and implementation arrangements**

#### Decision on sectors and vetting of projects at the level of the UNCT and Humanitarian Coordinator

At the mid-year review of the CAP 2008, the aid community in Chad had identified that the security situation would unfortunately continue to be volatile and instable; that there would be no significant return of IDPs to their home areas; that Sudanese and CAR refugees would not return either to their home countries within a long period; the only hope was that the MINURCAT civil mission, still not fully deployed at mid year and the fully deployed European Force could work on the protection of civilians as well as to ensure the safety of humanitarian staff and operations.

In that context, 13 projects were presented for funding totalling \$6,789,144. The projects were from seven sectors (agriculture, education, health, mine action, nutrition, protection, water and sanitation), multi-sector activities for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, as well as coordination and support services.

Decisions on priority sectors for funding have been based on the funding levels at mid July. The Humanitarian Coordinator and the UNCT were indeed particularly concerned by the very low amount of funding received for education projects (12 percent of requirements), and by the relatively low amounts of funding received for projects in the domains of agriculture (34 percent), health (30 percent), protection (28 percent), and water and sanitation (33 percent), as well as the total lack of funding received for projects in the mine action sector. These concerns have been the primary factor in requesting allocation of significant amounts to these sectors, while not proposing any allocation to the better-funded food aid sector (67 percent).

The Humanitarian Coordinator also proposed to allocate some funds to the relatively well-funded multi-sector activities for IDPs and refugees for two reasons. Firstly, although that sector appeared to have been funded up to 54 percent of its requirement, current developments, notably anticipated refugee inflows were likely to hike up needs and operational costs particularly due to insecurity after the rainy season, and insignificant refugee returns. Secondly, such a proposal was made because the assistance provided through the related projects was so vital and urgent, that funding shortfalls could have had fatal consequences for beneficiaries before the end of 2008.

Concerning the allocation process, various cluster meetings were organised, in the field and in N'Djamena, with the involvement of NGOs, which figure prominently as implementing partners in the projects concerned. Once the range of possible amounts for allocations to projects within each sector was known, clusters recommended projects to be prioritised because of their urgency and/or because of their low funding levels. Proposals were made on which projects should be proposed for funding by the cluster leads on behalf of each cluster. Based on consultations with the implementing agencies, the proposals were endorsed. It was felt that a grant from CERF was the only way to achieve sufficient funding for the projects concerned, within a timeframe that would enable these projects to achieve their most essential and life-saving objectives.

It should be mentioned that the 13 fund allocations were disbursed between the 17 October and 12 December 2008; this is the reason why most of the agencies have only started the implementation of their projects by end 2008.



## 2. Project activities and results

UNHCR, multi-sector, "protection and assistance to IDPs in eastern Chad" (08-HCR-034 B) \$829,061

UNHCR, "protection and assistance to refugees in eastern Chad" (08-HCR-34A) \$770,934

In the Mid-Year Review of UNHCR's Chad operations conducted in July 2008, some unmet needs in the assistance to and protection of Sudanese refugees and Chadian internally displaced persons (IDPs) in eastern Chad were identified. As insufficiency of funding would have had a negative impact on the situation of beneficiaries and increase gaps in assistance, UNHCR projects were considered for the CERF underfunded allocation for 2008.

For the refugee population, these unmet needs were in the sectors of:

- Education: Procurement of primary education material for refugee children;
- Water and Sanitation: Improvement of water systems in refugee camps;
- NFI: Procurement and targeted distribution of complementary non-food items (NFIs) to refugees identified as being persons with special needs.

For the IDP population, the most urgent unmet needs were identified as follows:

- Protection: Strengthen inter-community dialogue programmes; conduct IDP profiling in all sites as well as in major return areas; conduct village assessments in areas of origin; promote advocacy for the capacity building of the judiciary system.
- Shelter and NFI: Procurement and targeted distribution of NFIs to persons identified as having special needs; distribution of NFIs for targeted assistance to IDPs returning home as well as to host communities in the areas of return.
- Telecommunications Equipment: Ensure that humanitarian staff will have sufficient and proper equipment to prepare for and respond to rapidly evolving security emergencies.

To help cover these unmet needs, UNHCR was granted \$1,599,995 from the CERF underfunded emergencies window. The grant was divided into two parts: \$770,934 for the refugee programme and \$829,061 for the IDP programme. The grant was received on 20 November 2008, after which date the below described procurement of items and activities were financed.

### Sudanese refugees

The outcomes expected at the end of the CERF grant period involved improved living conditions of beneficiaries in eastern Chad. Indicators included:

- An improvement in the ratio of educational materials/student, in practical terms meaning distribution of school books to a larger number of school children;
- An improvement in the accessibility of refugees to clean water;
- The NFI requirements of refugees with special needs are met.

The actual results of the grant intervention were as follows:

- Education: Due to the tense situation between Chad and Sudan, Sudanese books to strengthen the curriculum in the primary schools in the refugee camps could not be delivered through UNHAS/WFP flights. Therefore, the books had to be transported via a third country using commercial transport. Approximately \$20,000 from the funds provided by CERF enabled UNHCR to support the costs of shipping the books from Sudan (Khartoum) to Abeche (Chad) and to the various refugee camps. The books were distributed to 360 refugee children participating in the Pilot Education Programme in six camps: Djabal, Goz Amir, Touloum, Am Nabak and Farchana.
- Water and Sanitation: UNHCR's and Oxfam GB's collaboration under CERF funding helped resolve the water emergency that had arisen in the Mile and Kounoungou camps after the transfer of 6,000 refugees from Birak to those camps. With the CERF grant, Oxfam GB could repair and improve the water supply systems in the camps.



- NFIs for persons with special needs. The CERF grant secured the procurement and transport of plastic sheeting for the benefit of persons with special needs including the elderly, handicapped people, single mothers, orphans and unaccompanied minors as well as people suffering from chronic illnesses and households that have had their homes destroyed by fire.

#### Internally displaced persons

The outcomes expected at the end of the CERF grant period involved improved living conditions for beneficiaries in eastern Chad. Indicators included, among others:

- The volume of IDP profilings and village assessments;
- The success of inter-community dialogue and similar programmes;
- The number of persons with special needs receiving NFIs;
- The establishment of community participation mechanisms.

The actual results of the CERF funded interventions were:

- Protection: The CERF grant supported the continuation of the Village Assessment Project which started in 2007. The results of this activity provided a wealth of information related to villages of origin. More than 200 villages were visited in 2008. The CERF grant also facilitated the successful profiling exercise of 166,000 IDPs undertaken in the 14 major sites including needs assessment in terms of protection and assistance, especially for those with special needs. Inter-community reconciliation and dialogue was actively supported by facilitating meetings and bringing different communities together, whilst reinforcing the Chadian authority's capacity to protect their displaced citizens and coordinating with a distribution of assistance by local, regional and national entities.
- Shelter and NFIs: The CERF grant secured the procurement and transport of plastic sheeting for the benefit of persons with special needs including the elderly, handicapped people, single mothers, orphans and unaccompanied minors as well as people suffering from chronic illnesses and households that have had their homes destroyed by fire.
- Site Management and Site Coordination: The CERF grant supported the development of self-management of the IDP sites through e.g. the establishment of committees entrusted with the collection of technical data as well as with ensuring the harmonization and standardization of assistance.
- Telecommunications Equipment: In an area plagued by banditry and military confrontation, the need to set up a reliable communication network to enable the humanitarian community to keep contact permanently is paramount. Thus telecommunications equipment is an essential element of life-saving technical support and is part of assistance given by UNHCR to operational partners and the Government. In addition, UNHCR is the leader of the telecommunications cluster for the eastern Chad IDP operation. An international purchasing order was submitted for communication equipment to strengthen, upgrade and maintain the telecommunications system. The money allocated to this sector enabled the operation to install telecoms equipment in 18 vehicles replacing those damaged during the attack on Goz Beida (June 2008). In addition, new implementing partners such as Solidarites and CSSI were fully equipped with communication means (VHF/HF and Thuraya) in line with the MOSS, and a UNHCR Telecoms Assistant undertook a three-month mission to Chad to assist with the upgrading and installation of the telecommunications equipment procured.

#### WFP, coordination and support services, logistics, "fleet augmentation and logistics coordination", \$1,000,026

The funds were disbursed in December 2008; WFP recruited the mechanic who would be responsible for the mobile workshop and a central maintenance facility; the set up is on-going. WFP started the process of acquisition of 30 trucks that will be used by humanitarian agencies and NGOs for distribution of humanitarian cargo to refugees, IDPs and host

population in eastern Chad. Some 10 trucks will be dedicated to inter-agency matters, on a cost recovery basis and cargo prioritization will be coordinated through the “logistics” cluster.

UNDP, mine action, “Humanitarian de-mining, technical survey, marking explosive ordnance disposal”, \$502,877

The CERF funding is the only funding received for this project, which is the only Mine Action project in the CAP 2008. The funds were received by UNDP in December 2008, and the preparation and the deployment phase will be in January and February 2009. Activities will be reported for 2009.

UNICEF, water and sanitation, “Water Supply, sanitation and hygiene education for population affected by eastern Chad crisis”, \$973,700

The funds were used to continue supporting activities through partners in sites like Adé, where 2,000 IDPs and the host community have access on a daily basis to 11.9 liters of safe water per persons and can use adequate sanitation (23 persons per latrine). Hygiene facilities have been put in place: there has been no major outbreak of diseases. With partners, the water pumping system and sanitation conditions have been consolidated. More activities are being completed in early 2009.

With the support of ACF and other partners, 26,000 IDPs and 2,000 host community in Dogdore Area have access to safe drinking water at 20 litres per person per day and to adequate sanitation (18 persons per latrine). When for security reasons, ACF had to pull out of the camp for more than 2 months, the system was working and IDPs in a way were self sufficient in the operation of the system. No major disease outbreak was reported. Without this CERF input, those two areas would have failed in dealing with water needs and sanitation conditions.

UNICEF, education sector, “Education in support of IDPs in eastern Chad”, \$297,995

Funds were received late October and there has been no result so far but all activities under the project (construction, procurement of school material and field monitoring activities) are planned to take place during the period running from March to June 2009, before the rainy season.

UNICEF, health sector, “Immunization and Health Promotion of the Children in IDPs sites and the host communities in eastern Chad”, \$200,001

Funds were received late October and all activities planned will be executed between March and June 2009.

UNICEF, protection allocation, \$354,448

- Strengthening the local community protection mechanisms through the support of 8 Child Friendly spaces (CFSs) in 6 IDP sites (i.e. Sanour, Koubigou, Gouroukoum, Gassire, Koloma and Ganachour);
- 289 (86 men, 130 women, 73 adolescents) members of CFSs have been trained by CCF on child protection and on sexual gender based violence;
- Sensitisation of 1,285 IDPs on the negative impact of child recruitment by armed groups/Forces and on sexual violence;
- Monitoring of 170 children released from armed groups/forces by the NGO JRS (Jesuit Relief Services) in Dar Tama and Abéché;
- Strengthening education through provision of schools materials to 25 schools.

WHO, health sector, “Access to primary health care for displaced persons and the local population in areas with no coverage in eastern Chad”, \$347,982

WHO, health sector, “Reduction of undernourished child mortality at the Abéché hospital

paediatric unit”, \$189,144

For the above WHO projects 08-WHO-054 and 08-WHO-055, the LoU was signed by WHO on 10 October 2008. But the funds were only available by 01 December 2008. It did not allow starting as planned the implementation of both projects and the report is on December 2008 activities. The identification of the community health workers who have to be trained in detecting active cases of malnutrition started; the procurement of essential drugs to contribute to the reduction of undernourished child mortality and the ordering of intensive care equipment for the Abéché paediatric unit could also start. An evaluation of the Hadjer Hadid health centre was performed to start its rehabilitation; essentials drugs and medical equipment have been procured and ordered respectively.

The CERF funds enabled activities that had not received any funding so far and this contributed to support primary health cares in a necessary location where nothing was available to the IDPs and local population. On the other project, the funds enabled to start working on malnutrition in the Abéché hospital.

UNFPA, health sector, “Prevention of and response to GBV among refugees and INDP in eastern Chad”, (08-FPA-031), \$350,320

UNFPA, health sector, “Availability of reproductive health services to the refugees, IDPs and the host population in the east and the south of Chad”, (08-FPA-030), \$300,028

On 28 October 2008, UNFPA Chad received an allocation from the underfunded window for a total amount of \$650,348 to support a Gender Based Violence (GBV) project and a Reproductive Health (RH) project for Sudanese and Central African Refugees and IDPs. At the end of the year, 26 percent of this fund had already been disbursed or committed to implementing partners. The results of the activities carried out in these months (November and December 2008) were the strengthening of the coordination mechanisms in GBV through the GBV sub-cluster and GBV task force, the extension of GBV prevention and response in ten IDPs sites, the involvement of religious leaders in the fight against Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and other traditional harmful practices. In the Reproductive Health area, Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) services were introduced in Gaga’s camp health centre with an acceptance rate of 67 percent, a rapid assessment was conducted in two refugee camps and five IDPs sites and the process of setting up a mobile clinic has started. Within the four remaining months for these grants, the quality of the assistance to affected populations in the area of GBV and reproductive health will seriously be improved.

FAO, agriculture sector, “Agricultural inputs supply to households vulnerable to food insecurity in Dar Sila, Salamat, Kobe and Nya Pende”, \$649,917

The project aimed at distributing vegetable seeds to 20,200 households (refugees, IDPs and host families) in the above areas. Those kits include vegetable seeds (tomatoes, lettuce, onions, egg plant, etc.), one hoe and a sprinkler to sow over three areas. Each household should produce yearly 500 kg of vegetables, with a monetary value of \$1,000.

Funds were received in October and seeds distributed in December 2008. Only the first activities, i.e. identifying the beneficiaries and distributing the seeds had been implemented at the time of submitting this report. The CERF funding has been a very good complement to the existing funding tools, as it enabled complementing and ensuring actions that had already been undertaken in the cluster and in the CAP. This is the combination of all tools that gave an efficient and rapid reaction to the situation of those vulnerable families. The under-funding of the agriculture cluster was a serious issue for those vulnerable families and the support from the CERF has been tremendous as it provides means of living to a large number of families, i.e. half of those initially identified.

### **3. Partnerships**

When agencies prepared the projects, they worked with their usual partners for the implementation of the projects. Partners that were identified were already partners to those agencies in the same area, east and south of Chad, and working for refugees and or IDPs. This facilitated the understanding that projects had to be implemented quickly and agencies knew how partners would perform.

### **4. Gender-mainstreaming**

Most of the refugees from the Sudan, Darfur region, and CAR are women and children, as they were the first victims of the attacks or abuses; they fled and men stayed in the villages or in the bush either to protect the land and the assets or take arms and fight. In all sectors where CERF funds were used, agencies and partners made sure that female heads of households were the ones targeted for food or non-food distributions; projects in health and HIV/AIDS prevention target women – usually with their children – and women who might be at risk of SGBV. IDPs in Chad are also most of the time children and women and the same as above applies.

#### IV. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Food	<b>08-WFP-046 "Assistance to Central African refugees in southern Chad"</b>	1,891,256	12,000 newly arrived Central African refugees mostly woman and children	<b>African Concern, LWF, COOPI and CARE</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide general food distribution to the newly arrived Central African refugees</li> <li>▪ Provide supplementary feeding to the malnourished newly arrived Central African refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ These funds permitted WFP to urgently respond to the food needs of 12,000 newly arrived CAR refugees who were mainly women and children. These needs were based on an assessment conducted by UNHCR, CNAR, AFC, COOPI and LWF that revealed that the new arrivals were in dire need of food, non-food assistance, shelter, water and sanitation, and emergency health assistance.</li> <li>▪ The CERF funds permitted WFP to procure and distribute 1,387 MT of food against the 1,919 required, this permitted immediate general food distribution to the 12,000 newly arrived refugees covering a period of nine months and the implementation of a supplementary feeding programmes for the vulnerable groups for nine months, the remaining three months and more were then covered with other resources.</li> <li>▪ According to a nutritional survey conducted by ACF in July and August 2008, the nutritional status of the refugees was stabilised at 5.4 percent (GAM) which is significantly behind the emergency rate of 10 percent. This confirms that the rapid response funds were efficient and necessary to stabilise the situation of the vulnerable groups and to avoid a humanitarian crisis.</li> </ul>

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Water and sanitation	<b>08-CEF-064-B</b> <b>"Water, Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education for population affected by eastern crisis"</b>	973,700	100,000 IDPs Children: 50,000 Women: 30,000	ACF France (78,238), Solidarités (41,468) , OXFAM GB		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduction of prevalence of water-related diseases, under WHO alert indicators</li> <li>▪ Access to safe water (15 litres/person/day) and sanitation for 100,000 crisis affected Chadian</li> <li>▪ Improved safe hygiene behaviour for 100,000 eastern crisis affected Chadian</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2, 000 IDPs in ADE site and host community have access on a daily basis to safe water with 11.9 litres per day per persons and use adequate sanitation (23 persons per latrine) and hygiene facilities to prevent diseases. With the support of the Solidarite Partner, water pumping systems and sanitation have been consolidated. The following activities have been achieved: 1) Construction of 3 boreholes and rehabilitation of two wells; 2) A stock contingency for about 600 families has been established.</li> <li>▪ With the support of ACF and other partners, 26,000 IDPs and 2000 host communities in Dogdore Area have access to safe drinking water at 20 litres per person per day and to adequate sanitation (18 persons per latrine).</li> <li>▪ Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is provided in the sites around Gozbeda with support of Oxfam GB (Gassire, Koubigou, Kourougou, Koloma)</li> </ul>
Health	<b>08-WHO-054</b> <b>"Reduction of undernourishe d child mortality at the Abéché hospital paediatric unit"</b>	189,144	Children under 5: 22 311 (F: 11 577 and M: 10 734)	WHO (189,144)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce mortality rate among severely malnourished children with medical complications to below 6 percent;</li> <li>▪ At least 80 percent of severely and moderately malnourished children to be detected and treated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identification of 20 community health workers to be trained in detecting active cases of malnutrition.</li> <li>▪ Procurement of essential drugs to contribute to the reduction of undernourished child mortality to Abéché paediatric unit.</li> <li>▪ Training staff in treatment of severely malnourished children.</li> <li>▪ Ordering intensive care equipment for Abeche paediatric unit.</li> </ul>

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
	<b>08-WHO-055</b> <b>“Access to primary health care for displaced persons and the local population in areas with no coverage in eastern Chad”</b>	347,982	52,000 IDPs 67,696 refugees 150,000 local population	WHO (347,982)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoidance of stockouts of essential medicines at health facilities at 10 IDP sites;</li> <li>▪ Annual attendance rate by displaced persons <math>\geq</math> 0.6 consultations/person;</li> <li>▪ Capacity of Hadjer Adid health clinic to treat emergency cases referred from peripheral health facilities in camps and IDP sites;</li> <li>▪ Operational system for referral of serious cases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluation mission to Hadjer Hadid health centre for its rehabilitation.</li> <li>▪ Procurement of essential drugs to Hadjer Hadid health centre.</li> <li>▪ Ordering medical equipment and essential drugs for Hadjer Hadid health centre and IDPs sites of Am Dam.</li> </ul>
	<b>08-CEF-036-B</b> <b>“HIV/AIDS Prevention for Central African Refugees and Host Populations in Southern”</b>	192,600	12,000 new refugees	AILS (141,848), Centre culturel de Kyabe		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 100 teachers and 100 youth peers educators trained;</li> <li>▪ VCT (voluntary counselling and testing), and PMTCT (Prevention mother to child transmission) introduced in three health centres;</li> <li>▪ Laboratory equipment , HIV tests for 3 health centres and one hospital;</li> <li>▪ 1000 person tested for HIV;</li> <li>▪ 100 infected persons will be referred to Moundou Hospital for ART prescription;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training of 20 trainers on teachers on methodology for teaching HIV AIDS prevention and life skills;</li> <li>▪ Training of 175 youth peers educators on communication for behaviour change and life skills;</li> <li>▪ Training of 10 volunteers on homecare for HIV AIDS infected persons;</li> <li>▪ Training of 94 health workers on counselling and testing, and on PMTCT;</li> <li>▪ Organization of social mobilisation campaign by trained peers educators, and the radio of Sahr;</li> <li>▪ 80 orphans from host communities have been registered to school and received school materials;</li> </ul>



Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health workers trained in voluntary testing and counselling, PMTCT and care to Person living with HIV/ AIDS (PLWA);</li> <li>▪ The association of persons living with HIV/AIDS supported;</li> <li>▪ Positive change in knowledge, attitudes and behaviours among young people between 10-25 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CD 4 counter for Maigna clinic ordered;</li> <li>▪ 150 people living with HIV from Maro and Danamadji are referred to Maigna clinic.</li> </ul>
	<b>08-CEF-064-C “Immunization and Health Promotion of the Children in IDPs sites and the host communities”</b>	200,001	Under five children: 174,600; Under one Children: 34,920; Women in childbearing age: 200,790; Pregnancy: 39,285			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 90 percent of under one year old children are completely immunized;</li> <li>▪ 90 percent of under five year old children have received vitamin A supplements during the last six months;</li> <li>▪ 90 percent of pregnant women have received TT2;</li> <li>▪ 80 percent of under one year old children and pregnant women have received impregnated mosquito nets;</li> <li>▪ 100 percent of patients have received correct</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All activities under this project will be executed between March to June 2009.</li> </ul>

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
	<b>08-FPA-030</b> <b>“Availability of reproductive health, services to the refugees , IDPs and host populations in the East and the South of Chad”</b>	300,028	240,000 refugees with 55,500 women of childbearing age, 12,000 pregnant women and 10,800 neoantes  140,000 IDPs 32,200 women of childbearing age and 8,500 pregnant women and 7,650 neonates  485,000 host population including 111,550 women of childbearing age, 24,250 pregnant women and 21,825 neoantes	IMC (\$60,000)		treatment against malaria.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity are stabilized at their pre-conflict level.</li> <li>▪ HIV transmission rate is reduced among IDPs and surrounding populations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The process of implementing the Reproductive Health mobile clinic is ongoing: the team is already hired and the logistics for the intervention are available.</li> <li>▪ The RH rapid assessment is done in some IDP sites and refugees camps.</li> <li>▪ Generic planning tool for RH is available and can be used by different stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Provision of free female and male condoms is done in the sites and refugees camps.</li> <li>▪ After two months, it is difficult to appreciate the impact of the intervention, except in the HIV area where PMTCT has been integrated in Gaga camp, with an acceptance rate of 67 percent. Some 6 percent of the beneficiaries are Chadian women.</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<b>08-CEF-064-A</b> <b>“Education in support of IDPs in Eastern Chad”</b>	297,995	30,000 primary school aged children	UNHCR, WFP, International and national NGOs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure access to quality primary education for at least 30,000 IDP and host community children of primary school age.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No result at this period but all the activities under the project (construction, procurement of school material and field monitoring activities) are planned to take place during the period running from March to June 2009.</li> </ul>
	<b>08-CEF-036-C</b> <b>“Integrated Assistance to Schools for</b>	302,275	3,000 newly arrived school aged Central African refugee	Ministry of Education, UNHCR, WFP, international		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3,000 children are enabled to access quality education in Moula refugee site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A protective learning environment created through provision of nine classrooms built to benefit to 60 percent of the school children (total 2,000) enrolled at Moula and</li> </ul>

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	<i>Central African Refugees and Host Populations in Southern Chad</i>		children	NGOs(African Concern and Care		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A protective learning environment is created through provision of at least 30 semi permanent classrooms.</li> <li>At least 30 teachers trained and able to successfully integrate child-centred teaching techniques and thus provide quality education.</li> </ul>	<p>Maro primary schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>256 tables and benches procured and delivered to seven classes of Moula primary school.</li> <li>School materials, including school-in-a-box kits, procured and provided to 6,500 children including 4,500 of nearby host community schools.</li> </ul>
Protection	<i>08-CEF-064-D "Protective environment for children in IDP sites and host communities affected by armed conflict in Eastern Chad" (PBA 389)</i>	354,448	Direct Beneficiaries: 30,255; Indirect Beneficiaries: 45,120	CCF (135,160), JRS (58,212)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child rights violations are identified, systematically documented and addressed; referral and follow up mechanisms put in place in IDP sites and host communities according to common standard operation procedures (SOPs).</li> <li>Children affected by displacement (including those in host communities) are enabled to access and participate in quality education and their school rate has increased.</li> <li>Child well being committees and child friendly spaces are established and operational both in IDP sites and host</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening of local community protection mechanisms through the establishing of 15 new Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) and six Child Well-Being committees in six IDP sites (Sanour, Koubigou, Gouroukoum, Gassire, Koloma and Ganachour). This work was done together with Christian Children Fund (CCF). Some 6,668 children of host communities benefited directly from these spaces.</li> <li>289 (86 men, 130 women, 73 adolescents) members of CFSs have been trained by CCF on child protection and on sexual gender based violence.</li> <li>Sensitization of 1,285 people on the recruitment of children in armed groups/forces and on sexual violence.</li> <li>Monitoring of 170 children released from armed groups/forces by JRS in Dar Tama and Abéché.</li> <li>Strengthening education through provision</li> </ul>

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						<p>communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 250 children associated with armed groups and forces are released and taken care of in transit centres or foster families and reintegrated in their communities and families;</li> <li>▪ 100 percent of reported gender based violence are referred for medical care, follow up and legal action.</li> </ul>	<p>of schools materials to 25 schools.</p>
	<p><b>08-CEF-036-D “Creation of protective environment for children in the refugee camps and host communities in Southern Chad” (PBA 186)</b></p>	<p>113,420</p>	<p>10,000 refugees, of which 5,500 are children</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, AFRICARE</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Refugee children and nearby host communities enjoy their most crucial rights, and adolescents at risk benefit from life skills and alternative livelihood trainings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distribution and use of pedagogical tools for the 10 Child friendly spaces and two rehabilitation centres in the refugee camps of Amboko and Gondjé.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of canteens in each of the 10 CFS and two rehabilitation centres with a monthly donation of: 252 bags of grain, 200 bags of flour and sugar, 48 cartons of milk for 501 children through the canteens.</li> <li>▪ 12 child well being committees operational and providing support and assistance to identified vulnerable children.</li> <li>▪ 12 women’s committees functional and meeting children regularly to deal with child protection issues.</li> <li>▪ Refresher training for 89 security personnel of refugee camps.</li> <li>▪ Training on SGBV and capacity building of social workers dealing with survivors – Empowerment of SGBV survivors.</li> </ul>

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Refresher courses for 48 social workers and women leaders on social mobilization for children.</li> <li>▪ 59 SGBV survivors identified assisted and supported with NFI's.</li> <li>▪ Organization of a community based campaign against SGBV and wide distribution of IEC materials.</li> <li>▪ 40 parents and local authorities trained on child protection and basic management of projects.</li> <li>▪ 1,000 children under 7 years of age provided with a birth registration certificate.</li> </ul>
	<b>08-HCR-034-B "Protection and Assistance to IDPs in eastern Chad"</b>	829,061	IDPs in eastern Chad			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved living conditions of beneficiaries in eastern Chad. Indicators included, among others:</li> <li>▪ The volume of IDP profilings and village assessments;</li> <li>▪ The success of inter-community dialogue and similar programmes;</li> <li>▪ The number of persons with special needs receiving NFIs;</li> <li>▪ The establishment of community participation mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protection: The CERF grant supported the continuation of the Village Assessment Project which started in 2007. The results of this activity provided a wealth of information related to villages of origin. More than 200 villages were visited in 2008. During the assessment, not only the returnees but also the local population/local authorities and institutions were interviewed. The involvement of the entire community is indispensable to identify the action required to contribute to create an environment conducive to a sustainable return.</li> <li>▪ The CERF grant also facilitated the successful profiling exercise of 166,000 IDPs undertaken in the 14 major sites including needs assessment in terms of protection and assistance, especially for those with special needs. The profiling</li> </ul>

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							<p>report is being exploited by the humanitarian community to address the needs and design appropriate programs. A common database was established. Profiling in returning areas is scheduled to be continued in 2009. Inter-community reconciliation and dialogue was actively supported by facilitating meetings and bringing different communities together, whilst reinforcing the Chadian authority's capacity to protect their displaced citizens and coordinating with a distribution of assistance by local, regional and national entities. UNHCR and partners supported peace and reconciliation missions to the field (Goz Beida, Kerfi, Lobotigue, Hadjer Hadid).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shelter and NFIs: Persons with special needs received non-food items. The NFI assistance funded through CERF was crucial in meeting the needs of persons with special needs which include the elderly, handicapped people, single mothers, orphans and unaccompanied minors as well as people suffering from chronic illnesses and households that have had their homes destroyed by fire.</li> </ul>
	<b>08-FPA-031</b> <b>"Prevention and response to gender based violence among refugees and IDPs in eastern Chad"</b>	350,320	380,000 people including:  240,000 with 55,500 women of childbearing age  140,000 IDPs 32,200 women of childbearing	CCF (\$30,000) Direct execution (UNFPA)  HIAS (\$76,423)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GBV and FGM sensitization programme in three refugee camps (AmNabak, Touloum et Iridimi)</li> <li>Awareness raised on GBV and Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), early marriages and all harmful practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religious leaders, men, and young men were involved in efforts of abolishment of FGM/C in coordination with women associations.</li> <li>Strengthening capacity of religious leaders, marabouts and women circumcisers to understand GBV and FGM/C: 190 leaders trained in GBV (root causes, consequences, perpetrators and strategies to mitigate violence against</li> </ul>

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			age			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GBV committees established and functional in the three camps.</li> <li>▪ Inter-agency, multi-sectoral GBV coordination strengthened at national, regional, and local levels</li> <li>▪ Addressing GBV in 5 refugee camps (Gaga, Djabal, Goz Amir, Tregine, Bredjin) and 10 IDP sites ( Arkoum, Koloma, Gouroukoun Koubigou) with a total of 56,500 population.</li> <li>▪ Psychosocial support to GBV survivors/victims in five camps and 10 sites.</li> </ul>	<p>women and girls). The leaders were composed of 60 social workers, 10 ex-circumcisers and 120 marabouts &amp; leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Working with the media has been imperative for advocating the abandonment of FGM/C and for awareness-raising among practising communities: IEC materials (posters with messages on GBV, FGM/C) developed. T-shirts were distributed to leaders. Bicycles and megaphones were given to marabouts to go around and sensitize the communities.</li> <li>▪ Community radio broadcaster on FGM/C and GBV: 4 broadcasts on FGM/C and GBV every week. 16 campaigns on GBV were organised.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of audible committees (people capable of being heard) in each camp with adequate equipment, including radios and batteries given to all leaders.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of focal points in each IDP site and refugees camps.</li> <li>▪ Results: GBV and FGM/C were reduced. Women circumcisers start doing it them in hiding.</li> <li>▪ GBV sub-cluster fully functioning at the regional level; GBV task force functioning at the regional level in eastern Chad.</li> <li>▪ A regional GBV plan of action available.</li> </ul>



Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GBV mapping updated.</li> <li>▪ Situation analysis done and report available.</li> <li>▪ Awareness raised in the five camps and 10 sites.</li> <li>▪ Staff from HIAS was trained and ready to support victims.</li> <li>▪ 456 focal points and community workers were trained in GBV.</li> <li>▪ Centre social de Abéché will start soon giving psycho-social services.</li> <li>▪ Results: 25 cases were reported and received psychosocial services.</li> </ul>
<b>LOGSTICS (Coordination and Support services)</b>	<b>08-WFP-108 "Fleet augmentation and logistics coordination"</b>	1,000,026		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Percentage of actual deliveries vs. requirements (100 percent)</li> <li>▪ Number of delivery points reached</li> <li>▪ Number of agencies and organisations participating in the cluster meeting</li> <li>▪ Number of agencies and organisations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Required quantities of humanitarian goods are delivered in time to the beneficiaries before the rainy season</li> <li>▪ 25 UN agencies and NGOs are using the inter-agency transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The funds were disbursed in December 2008, WFP recruited the mechanic who would be responsible for the mobile workshop and a central maintenance facility, the set up in now undergoing.</li> <li>▪ WFP started the process of acquisition of the 30 trucks that will be used by humanitarian agencies and NGOs for distribution of humanitarian cargos to refugees, IDPs and host population in eastern Chad; About 10 trucks will be dedicated to inter-agency matters, on a cost recovery basis and cargo prioritization will be coordinated through the logistics cluster.</li> </ul>

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
					utilising the fleet		
<b>Mine Action</b>	<b>08-UDP-021 "Humanitarian demining, technical survey, marking, explosive disposal"</b>	502,877	Chadian population and IDPs, Sudanese refugees living in Eastern Chad	Mines Advisory Group	UXO contaminated zones in the East: Abéché, Iriba, Guereda, Tine; Bakaore, Troa; Kouba Olanga, Borgo, Salal.  Indi  cators : # zones checked # km² controlled # km² cleared # UXO destroyed #data collected (IMSMA forms) on humanitarian and socio-economic impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accident risk is reduced and life conditions are improved;</li> <li>▪ Planning and implementation of humanitarian projects are facilitated and security is improved in the targeted areas;</li> <li>▪ Improved quality and reliability of the information available for demining authorities and donors for future operations planning and budgeting;</li> <li>▪ Updated accurate information are available for IMSMA database;</li> <li>▪ The capacity of CND management team for demining and clearance operations planning is strengthened;</li> <li>▪ Improved capacity of the EOD teams.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Consolidated results of the survey and clearance operations will be available from the end of March for the 1<sup>st</sup> zone.</i></p> <p>In January 09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renewal of MAG contract</li> <li>▪ Deployment plan developed and approved by HCND</li> <li>▪ Mines Advisory Group accreditation is renewed by HCND.</li> </ul> <p>In February 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teams refreshing course completed.</li> <li>▪ Teams deployment to the 1st zone of intervention.</li> </ul> <p>In March 09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survey and clearance of the 1<sup>st</sup> zone (Adré).</li> </ul>
<b>Multi Sector</b>	<b>08-HCR-019 "Protection and assistance"</b>	1,490,510	CAR refugees in Southern Chad	GTZ, COOPI, CNAR, African Concern, LWF, CARE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ .All refugees are relocated in the new site safely and with dignity;</li> <li>▪ All refugees are provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The transportation of 5,347 new refugees from Dembo transit centre to the Moola site (250 km) was accomplished under conditions of safety and human dignity and all necessary food and NFI deliveries were</li> </ul>

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
						<p>with essential items to meet their basic needs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All refugees are provided with adequate services, with special attention to women and children;</li> <li>▪ Monitoring the site situation; interventions with the authorities if necessary.</li> </ul>	<p>dispatched to the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ International procurement of NFIs and distribution to CAR new caseloads (ref. Annex.).</li> <li>▪ With the implementing partners African Concern, CARE, LWF, and GTZ, UNHCR established a refugee site at Moula with fully functional services within the sectors of shelter, water/sanitation, health, community services, education and agriculture/livestock.</li> <li>▪ UNHCR also provided protection related assistance (registration, birth certificates, camp security, SGBV monitoring and prevention) to the refugees.</li> </ul>
	<b>08-HCR-034-A</b> <b>“Protection and assistance to refugees in eastern Chad”</b>	770,934	Sudanese Refugees in Eastern camps of Goz Amir, Djabal, Touloum, Iridimi, Kounoungou, Mile, Amnabak, Farchana, Gaga, Bredjing, Treguine			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved living conditions of beneficiaries in eastern Chad. Indicators included:</li> <li>▪ An improvement in the ratio educational materials/student, in practical terms meaning distribution of school books to a larger number of school children;</li> <li>▪ An improvement in the accessibility of refugees to clean water;</li> <li>▪ The NFI requirements of refugees with special needs are met..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Education: Due to the tense situation between Chad and Sudan, Sudanese books to strengthen the curriculum in the primary schools in the refugee camps could not be delivered through UNHAS/WFP flights. Therefore, the books had to be transported via a third country using commercial transport. Some \$20,000 from the funds provided by CERF enabled UNHCR to support the costs of shipping the books from Sudan (Khartoum) to Abeche (Chad) and to the various refugee camps. The books were distributed to 360 refugee children participating in the Pilot Education Programme in six camps: Djabal, Goz Amir, Touloum, Am Nabak and Farchana.</li> <li>▪ Water and Sanitation: Initially planned for Bredjing and Treguine camps, UNHCR’s and Oxfam GB’s collaboration under</li> </ul>

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Health and nutrition							<p>CERF funding was shifted to resolve the situation that had arisen after the Birak refugee influx (Jan-Feb 2008). Oxfam GB supported SECADEV to repair and improve the water supply systems in Mile and Kounoungou camps in order to meet the needs of 6,000 refugees who had been transferred from Birak to these camps. In addition, Oxfam GB assessed the water/sanitation situation in Iridim, Touloum, Farchana and Gaga camps and trained staff of UNHCR Implementing Partners on systems maintenance and water management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFIs for persons with special needs. Persons with special needs in all 12 refugee camps received non-food items. More than 60,000 persons with special needs benefited from NFI assistance funded through the CERF grant. Persons with special needs include the elderly, handicapped people, single mothers, orphans and unaccompanied minors as well as people suffering from chronic illnesses and households that have had their homes destroyed by fire.</li> </ul>
	<b>08-CEF-036-A</b> <b>“Health and Nutrition interventions for CAR refugees in southern Chad”</b>	363,479	12,000 new CAR refugees; 5,500 children aged under 18 years; 2,300 children under 5 years; 500 pregnant and lactating women	Health district of Danamadji		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 100 percent of children are immunized.</li> <li>All cases of severe acute malnutrition are identified and treated.</li> <li>All pregnant women and children under 5 have received impregnated mosquito nets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of therapeutic foods, essential drugs and vaccines, and impregnated mosquito nets contributed to better health and nutrition services delivery for CAR refugees.</li> </ul>

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All cases of diarrhea, ARI and malaria are detected and treated appropriately.</li> </ul>	
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b><i>08-FAO-045 “Agricultural inputs supply (seeds, tools/equipmen ts) to households vulnerable for food insecurity in Dar Sila, Salamat, Kobe and Nya- Pende”</i></b>	649,917	20,200 vulnerable households from IDPs, refugees and host populations of Ouaddai and Wadi Fira regions	Africare (18,118.80), Care (5,940.60), PRODABO (2,227.72), OXFAM UK 2,227.72), SECADEV (1,485.16)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20,200 households provided with farming inputs reach harvest for around \$1000 value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds received in October and inputs (seeds and tools) distributed in December 2008.</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter and NFIs</b>	<b><i>08-HCR-025 “Emergency replacement of NFIs destroyed and/or stolen in eastern Chad”</i></b>	1,154,007	179,484 IDPs and 243,116 refugees			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide beneficiaries with badly needed blankets, mats, and plastic sheeting, essential to save their life – especially as the rainy season has just started</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the funds provided by CERF, UNHCR supported the procurement of NFIs (see detail of items Annexed) and replenished its emergency stock burned down in Goz Beida. Some of that emergency stock was subsequently used to assist 1,527 IDPs in Birak (Dar Tama) in November 2008.</li> </ul>

## V. Success Stories

### Hygiene education in Gassire – From contamination to protection

During the rainy season, which lasts in Chad from July to September, respiratory diseases and diarrhoea are amongst the biggest threats to children. During the month of August 2008, more than 1,300 new patients were admitted in health centres in the area of Goz Beida. Six of the patients died from the disease.

Poor hygiene and lack of access to sanitation, together with inadequate availability of water for hygiene purposes and unsafe drinking water, contribute to 88 per cent of all deaths from diarrhoea. Children pay the highest price; Diarrhoea is the world's second leading cause of under-five child mortality, accounting for 5,000 deaths a day.▽

Gassire is an internally displaced site that is home to over 14,500 Chadians who had been forced to leave their villages due to inter-ethnic violence and cross-border attacks from neighbouring Darfur. Over 70 children per week get ill from diarrhoea and more than 40 are affected from respiratory diseases, according to the statistics of the local health centre that UNICEF supports via its NGO-partner COOPI in terms of medication, equipment and consumables.

Halime is eight years old and lives in Gassire. "Now that the school holidays have started I help my mother at home. Every day I go to fetch water from the water-point which is a ten minute walk from our hut. At school we were told that it is very important to wash our hands and buckets *before* fetching water in order to prevent our families from getting sick."

In Halima's class, as in many other classes, UNICEF's NGO-partner Oxfam Great Britain has trained pupils as child animators, to teach their peers about body hygiene and environmental health. "Every time when our class-animator tells me something new I tell my mother. At the beginning she would only nod, but now she tries out what I tell her – sometimes."

"Children are key actors in the promotion of improved hygiene behaviour in communities. It is often them who have to carry the water for the family, thus if their hands are dirty or if they use dirty containers they can contaminate their whole family. They have an open mind and are enthusiastic to try new things. Thus once they have understood the usefulness of improved hygiene practices, they adopt them easily and are eager to share their knowledge at home;" explains Jola, water specialist of Oxfam GB in Goz Beida.

"Next school term I want to become a hygiene animator too. Then I can even better use the knowledge that I have now. I will persuade all my friends that it is very important to wash your hands after using the latrines, to use a clean bucket when you go to fetch water and so on." Halima says joyfully before leaving for a renewed round of water-fetching with her sister.

UNICEF's NGO-partner Oxfam GB uses three complementary components to promote hygiene in villages and internally displaced sites around Goz Beida:

Community animators visit the households and sensitize the families on body hygiene, bucket cleaning and other basic but vital principles. In addition, these women and men provide information to Oxfam GB concerning the hygiene situation in the villages emphasizing which locations need increased attention.

Examination of water quality is done on a regular basis by water specialists who visit the villages that are most at risk. On the first day of their visit, they test water points, water tanks

and the quality of water used at household level, in the search for coliform bacteria. The following day, when the test results are ready, they come back to show and discuss the results with the concerned families. The visual proof of the potential danger is often so convincing that the mothers start immediately to apply the provided advice.

Soap distribution is organized every month, in parallel to the ongoing hygiene sensitization campaigns. The aim is to ensure that the population understands the importance of hand washing and bucket cleansing, whilst providing them with the necessary material to apply this knowledge.

Participation of each individual is a key factor in the promotion of good sanitary conditions. UNICEF's approach and its implementation partners emphasize the responsibility of each family member in the promotion and application of basic hygiene rules. One can contaminate OR protect the others.



Photo C. Walter, UNICEF 2008





Gouroukoun site, Photo C. Walter, UNICEF 2008

## ANNEX 1a

### **RAPID RESPONSE WINDOW – Protection and humanitarian assistance to Central African Republic Refugees in southern Chad Project 08-HCR-019**

With the CERF funding, UNHCR internationally procured and distributed the following NFIs:

<b>Item description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
TENTS	2,400	336,000
KITCHEN SETS TYPE B	3,000	48,000
MOSQUITO NETS	3,000	15,000
SOAP BARS 70 PERCENT FATTY ACID	12,000	23,088
CLOTH FOR SANITARY NAPKINS	2,800	5,600
SYNTHETIC SLEEPING MATS	12,000	24,000
JERRY CANS	6,000	12,000
BUCKETS	6,000	30,000
HIGH THERMAL FLEECE BLANKETS	12,000	48,000

## ANNEX 1b

### **RAPID RESPONSE WINDOW – UNHCR Emergency replacement of NFIs destroyed and/or stolen in eastern Chad. Project 08-HCR-025.**

With the CERF funding, UNHCR internationally procured and consequently distributed the following NFIs:

<b>Item description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
MOSQUITO NETS	31,250	130,000
KITCHEN SETS TYPE B	6,252	73,335
MOSQUITO NETS	64,000	324,480
SOAP BARS 70 PERCENT FATTY ACID	200,000	211,000
CLOTH FOR SANITARY NAPKINS	300,000	202,476
PREFABRICATED WAREHOUSES	4	77,265
SYNTHETIC SLEEPING MATS	100,000	117,000
PLASTIC TARPAULINS IN ROLLS (4M X 50M)	500	44,145
PLASTIC TARPAULINS REINFORCED	50,000	478,500
HIGH THERMAL FLEECE BLANKETS	200,000	298,000

## ANNEX 2

### UNDERFUNDED WINDOW – Protection and Assistance to IDPs in eastern Chad. Project 08-HCR-034-B

#### Telecommunications equipment procured in 2008

The CERF grant supported the procurement of the following items to ensure the security of humanitarian staff:

Equipment	Units	Unit Price USD	Total price USD
TRX, VHF HAND NOKB GP340	48	299.17	14,360.16
STANDARD BATTERY FOR GP340	100	34.10	3,410
ACC,HAND VHF ANT HELIFLEX FOR GP340 AND GP300	25	6.51	162.75
BATTERY CHARGER VICTRON PALLAS 15A	10	242.50	2,425
KATHREIN VHF MOBILE ANTENNA STAINLESS STEEL	20	64.20	1,284
STATIONERY SEALED LEAD ACID BATTERY 12V/100Ah	10	211.25	2,112.50
VHF MOBILE GM360	8	315	2,520
TRX, VHF HAND FULLKB GP380	10	368.47	3,684.70
BATTERY CHARGER VICTRON TITAN TG 48V/50A	1	2,250	2,250
SINEWAVE INVERTER48V / 2kVA TC22/48	1	2,012.50	2,012.50
TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS AND FORWARDING SERVICES	1	9,460	9,460
Codan NGT SRx HF transceiver with handset, speaker, connecting cable and manual Codan p/n 02-10572 (note: DC cable not included)	6	2,036.84	12,221.04
Codan vehicle installation kit for NGT SRx (cradle, DC cable, fuse holder, fuse, screws) Codan p/n 15-00180	5	175.91	879.55
HF MOBILE ANTENNA CODAN 9350	4	1,186.11	4,744.44
TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS AND FORWARDING SERVICES	1	880.38	880.38
SAT,VSAT EMC NEW SITE Install Schedule-09 MATERIAL LIST_new site_2007.xls Including: EMC ANT KIT, EMC RACK KIT, EMC UPS KIT, EMC SATELLITE KIT, EMC POWER DISTRIBUTION KIT, EMC REMOTE MANAGMENT KIT, EMC LAN SWITCH DATA CABLE KIT, EMC ROUTER + INST KIT	2	22,000	44,000
HF ANTENNA KIT	4	3,218.74	12,874.96
TRX, VHF HAND NOKB GP340	12	299.17	3,590.04
STANDARD BATTERY FOR GP340	240	34.10	8,184
ACC,HAND VHF ANT HELIFLEX FOR GP340 AND GP300	100	6.51	651
BATTERY CHARGER VICTRON PALLAS 15A	20	242.50	4,850
KATHREIN VHF MOBILE ANTENNA STAINLESS STEEL	30	64.20	1,926
STATIONERY SEALED LEAD ACID BATTERY 12V/100Ah	15	211.25	3,168.75
VHF MOBILE GM360	20	315	6,300
TRX, VHF HAND FULLKB GP380	10	368.47	3,684.70
BATTERY CHARGER VICTRON TITAN TG 48V/50A	2	2,250	4,500
SINEWAVE INVERTER48V / 2kVA TC22/48	2	2,012.50	4,025
TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS AND FORWARDING SERVICES	1	10,960	10,960
Codan NGT SRx HF transceiver with handset, speaker, connecting cable and manual -Codan p/n 02-10572 (note: DC cable not included)	13	2,036.84	26,478.92
Codan vehicle installation kit for NGT SRx (cradle, DC cable, fuse holder, fuse, screws) Codan p/n 15-00180	10	175.91	1,759.10
HF MOBILE ANTENNA CODAN 9350	13	1,186.11	15,419.43
TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS AND FORWARDING SERVICES	1	2,239.23	2,239.23

## ANNEX 3

### FAO - Agriculture

Tableau 1 : Ménages bénéficiaires par région et par spéculation (tableau prévisionnel)

Régions du Ouaddaï et de Biltine	Nombre de bénéficiaires	ONGs Partenaires
Départements d'Iriba et de Ouara	4,000	Care
	5,200	Africare Humanitaire
	1,500	PRODABO (Projet de Développement Agricole de Biltine et Ouaddaï)
Kerfi	1,500	OXFAM GB
Assoungba	7,000	Africare Développement
Guéréda	600	SECADEV (Secours Catholique pour le Développement)
Adré	400	SECADEV
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,200</b>	

Les ONG partenaires et les fonds qui leur ont été alloués sont détaillées dans le tableau ci-dessous. L'ONG OXFAM GB n'a rien reçu actuellement car elle a finalement annulé sa participation à l'opération suite à un changement de staff.

ONGs Partenaires	Nombre de bénéficiaires	montant du contrat de partenariat	déjà financé
Care	4,000	\$5,940,60	\$1,782.18
Africare Humanitaire	12,200	\$18,118,80	\$5,435.64
PRODABO	1,500	\$2,227.72	\$668.32
OXFAM GB	1,500	\$2,227.72	\$0.00
SECADEV	1,000	\$1,485.16	\$742.58
total	<b>20,200</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$8,628.72</b>