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# CHAD

## Annual Report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**SP1MAATD001**

**30/May/2015**

**This report covers the  
period 01/January/2014  
to 31/December/2014.**

*water points constructed in Sarh and  
Maigama providing returnees with access  
to safe water.*



### Overview

Chad is a landlocked country located in Central Africa and is facing since several years many humanitarian, social, health, and economic challenges. These challenges are due in particular to the effects of climate change, natural disasters and ethnical conflicts. Political instability in neighbouring countries of Chad has led to an influx of returnees and refugees fleeing the fighting in their respective countries. Health epidemics such as Cholera, meningitis and polio are recurrent and annual flooding experienced in the country has resulted in human and material losses. Over 1,000,000 in the north east of the country are food insecure and hundreds of thousands of under age children are severely malnourished.

The Red Cross of Chad is as an auxiliary to the government in the humanitarian field and has nationwide presence which makes it the sole national organization able to respond promptly and provide humanitarian aid throughout the country. In 2014, the Red Cross of Chad (RCC) with the support of Movement and non-Movement partners responded to population movement as well as the management of Sudanese refugee camps through the provision of basic needs as well as initiated a community resilience project.

Chad is a large but sparsely populated land-locked country, with a population of 12,448,000 (according to the last census carried out in 2009), bordered by Sudan, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroun and the Central African Republic (CAR). Roughly 60 percent of the national territory is desert, 25 percent falls in the semi-arid Sahel belt, while the remaining 15 percent approaches sub-tropical conditions but is subject to flooding.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2013 Human Development Index places Chad 184 out of the 187 countries. The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is USD 1,258 per person. Life expectancy at birth is 49.9 years while the 2013 maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births is 150 deaths.

Chad relies on oil revenues (20 percent GDP), foreign assistance and foreign capital for most public and private sector investment projects. Oil exports started in 2004 and the peak production capacity of known oil fields has already been reached. Cotton and cattle provide the bulk of Chad's non-oil export earnings.

Officially, at least 80 percent of Chad's population relies on subsistence farming and raising livestock for its livelihood. Although difficult to quantify, remittances are also important source of income. Inflows of remittances to Chad's impoverished Sahel regions from Libya have dried up since the conflict there in 2011, and this continues to affect an already fragile livelihood base. Eight of nine regions of Chad's Sahel belt present Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates above emergency thresholds. This not only points out to a difficult food security situation but also to the complex nature of malnutrition in Chad, where land access and access to basic health care, clean water, hygiene and appropriate infant feeding practices are a major challenge.

The country's health and nutrition policy is based on the National Health Programme (NHP) which aims to make the health system more efficient, reinforce preventive measures and better meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups. In addition, the health ministry has adopted a road map to reducing maternal and infant mortality by 2015. These government initiatives are faced with challenges of staff shortages and currently stand at 1 physician for 29 420 patients, lack of modern equipment and drug shortages. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) recent reports indicate that overall rate of acute malnutrition in Chad ranges between 15.2 to 24.9 percent against the 15 percent WHO threshold for critical malnutrition crises. The country's education policy under the SNRP-II (Stratégie Nationale de Réduction de la Pauvreté II) is focused on raising the educational level of the entire population. The target for gross primary school enrolment has been substantially exceeded with net primary enrolment rates at 67 percent for girls and 77 percent for boys. Secondary school enrolment has also increased over the years and is estimated at about 13 percent annually.

The strengthening of relations between Chad and Sudan in early 2010 has led to a remarkable improvement in security in the eastern part of the country. The deployment of a joint Chadian-Sudanese border monitoring force has largely prevented cross-border incursions by rebel groups and armed banditry activities from either side. However, the majority of the 264,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad are reluctant to return home due to the continuing instability in Darfur. The political situation in Central African Republic (CAR) is volatile and some 64,000 CAR refugees are in the southern part of the country with no prospect of returning home in the near future. The continued ethnical tensions in Darfur, have led again to an influx of refugees and returnees.

Over the last 5 years, the Red Cross of Chad with the support of Movement, non-Movement partners and the Chad government has grown into a well-recognized national organization with the ability to reach and offer assistance to vulnerable communities throughout the country. With a presence of a strong network of volunteers in all the 23 regions, the National Society has gained confidence of the government.

## Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
DFID	Camp Management; Disaster risk reduction activities
DG Echo	
Finnish Red Cross	Prepositioning of NFI, Support Sudanese refugees operation
Japanese Red Cross	Health activities (MCH)
World Food Programme	

## Progress towards outcomes

### Business Line 2 – “To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”

The Red Cross of Chad is auxiliary to the Chad government and its role is well-recognized and works closely with relevant government ministries such as the Ministries of health, social, agriculture, foreign affairs as well the planning and cooperation. The National Society plays a critical role during responses to natural and manmade disasters. This has been made possible by material and financial support from the IFRC office in Chad since 2004, the ICRC which has been present in the country since the 1970s and the Partner National Societies.

Even though, the country is exposed to numerous natural disasters, humanitarian, social, and health challenges, the Red Cross of Chad focus its strategy on the most important ones which enable to mitigate vulnerability of affected communities. The NS has set its priority on recurrent and large scale disasters which have caused more casualties and vulnerabilities during the recent years. The recurrent disasters are notably floods, food insecurity, cholera epidemics, malaria and movement of populations.

The disaster management capacities of the RCC require strengthening through staff skills building and pre-positioning of strategic relief items due to the fact that the country is landlocked. The National Society has secured an agreement with the Netherlands RC on disaster preparedness. This three year project aimed at strengthening the NS disaster preparedness capacities through the training of NDRT (National Disaster Relief

Team), BRDT (Branch Disaster Relief Team) and CDRT (Community Disaster Relief Team). A small emergency stock for 1,000 families will be procured and pre-positioned in disaster prone areas targeted by the project. The NS DM department will be reinforced through the recruitment and training of more staff.

The disaster preparedness program elaborated by the NS and the Netherlands RC will considerably strengthen the NS regional capacities on disaster preparedness and management. However, gaps remain and the IFRC office through this operation will mobilize resources to fill these gaps. The IFRC will use the network of trained volunteers in DM, to set up an efficient alert system in disaster prone areas, pre-position emergency relief items for 5,000 families, give the lead to volunteers during the emergency response and provide efficient recovery support for affected communities.

The IFRC office will continue to support community resilience project initiated in 2012 to assist vulnerable refugees from Tréguine and Brédjng and support the new refugees in the camps of Abgadam (region of Sila) in water and sanitation services.

**Outcome I:** Strengthen the capacities of both the NS and communities with the view to reducing not only the intervention time, but also the effects of disaster on victims.

**Outcome II:** Alleviate the sufferings of persons vulnerable to disasters and save an increased number of lives through appropriate emergency relief operations.

**Outcome III:** Improve the living conditions of 55,000 refugees and 15,000 people in the surrounding villages.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Number of disaster response operations conducted by NS	40%	70%	95%
50% of targeted communities understand and apply at least the minimum early warning activities when disaster strike	10%	50%	0%
95% of BDRT volunteers are trained and deployed during emergencies in the country for 2013(Target 48 volunteers from the RCC local branches)	0%	95%	52%
Number of NFIs procured and pre-positioned at the national level during the year 2013(Target: NFIs for 3,000 families).	0%	60%	0%
60% of trained community volunteers conducted at least one disaster risk reduction activity in their respective areas in the year	0%	60%	0%
75% of vulnerable communities affected by disasters in the country have received adequate relief assistance during the year 2013.	30%	75%	86%
Number/categories of persons identified and deployed during disasters (Target: the 09 best NDMT are equipped with essential materials).	0%	100%	0%
Number emergency and recovery projects implemented in the country during the year 2013.	0%	60%	0%
75% of vulnerable persons (refugees and host communities) provided with in-kind and financial assistance to enable them start income generating activities during the year 3(Target: 5,000 vulnerable from both camps and the surrounding villages in Hadjar Hadid)	60%	75%	80%
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
Activities implemented during the reporting period were mainly related to response to emergency operations			

and the continuation of the community resilience project for refugees in the east of the country.

Through the financial contribution by the Finnish RC, the National Society supported vulnerable refugees with recovery activities, upgraded the water and sanitation system and supported running costs for country office as well as the National Society office.

Through the Food Insecurity operation, vulnerable families in the areas affected by recurrent food crisis have benefited from the distribution of agricultural tools, material and cash vouchers. This initiative has contributed towards boosting income-generating activities among local communities. In addition, floods affected persons received NFIs, water and sanitation as well as shelter support. This ensured that those affected received immediate assistance thus reducing their suffering.

National and Branch Disaster Response Training sessions, procurement and preposition of small emergency stock were made possible through a 3 year bilateral partnership with the Netherland Red Cross.

The overall variance between the target and actual measurement over the reporting period is mainly due to low funding of the Chad 2014 plans. Prior to planning, an effective resource mobilization process should be put in place to ensure the interest of donors and get sufficient funding to implement projects in the field.

### **Business Line 3: To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development**

**Outcome I:** Promote community health and First Aid in all the regions of Chad with the view to reducing the risks of epidemics and fight against communicable diseases

**Outcome II:** Strengthen the institutional capacities of the Red Cross of Chad to enable become and remain a well-functioning NS

**Outcome II:** Strengthen the self-assistance capacities of communities exposed to the risk of food insecurity and reduce their humanitarian aid dependency.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
60% reduction in morbidity rate in the intervention areas after the implementation of community health projects	30%	60%	50%
75% of volunteers are trained in CBHFA in 2013(Target 28 volunteers from RCC local branches)	40%	75%	0%
Number of awareness raising campaigns undertaken during the implementation period of the project in the target regions (Target: 5 mass sensitization campaigns in 5 cities).	10%	20%	15%
Number of blood donations campaigns organized in the target regions in 2013(Target: blood donations campaigns in 23 regions in collaboration with government health facilities).	10%	30%	15%
Number of water and sanitation projects implemented in the target regions during 2013(Target: two Watsan modules for the 28 BDMT and Watsan initiatives in disaster prone areas).	10%	30%	0%
Number of adequate tools and document (Strategic Plan, Volunteers database) provided for the National Society during 2013 (Target: revision of the Strategic and setting of the volunteer database).	10%	50	40%

Number of executives and leaders trained during the year 2013 (Target : Training of RCC governance bodies)	10%	40%	0%
Number of youth friendly programmes developed and implemented in 2013 (One environmental protection programme and one culture of peace and tolerance programme).	0%	20%	0%
75% of targeted families have applied food security adaptations mechanisms and developed income generating activities in the target areas after the implementation period	10%	75%	0%
Number of agro pastoral activities and Income Generating Activities implemented in the target zone during the year 2013 (Target: 04 agricultural projects in 04 regions).	0%	30%	0%
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>Variance of almost all indicators under this business line (only the ones related to emergency response) was 10% below target because funds to implement planned activities have not been secured during the reporting period. The few performance registered during the reporting were mainly related to emergency response or bilateral partnership between the National Society and other donors.</p> <p>To further reduce the vulnerability of families affected by recurrent food crisis during the last four years the National Society will focus on setting up two community resilience projects aimed at providing target beneficiaries with coping mechanisms and enabling them to recover from the current crisis.</p> <p>A detailed food security needs assessment will be carried out prior to the setting of these project to enable identify and determine the best ways to respond to recurrent food crisis through the initiation of better coping mechanisms.</p>			

#### **Business line 4: To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work**

**Outcome I:** Promote the culture of peace, tolerance, non-violence and the respect for gender differences within communities in Chad.

**Outcome II:** Strengthen the managerial capacities of the Red Cross of Chad to enable mobilize resources both locally and internationally to support humanitarian issues.

<b>Measurement</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>BL</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>	<b>Year to Date Actual</b>
Number of initiatives on the culture of peace, tolerance and respect of gender undertaken in the target areas during the year 2013.	0%	20%	0%
Number of projects promoting the culture of non-violence and peace implemented in the target areas during the year 2013 (Target: Female genital mutilation project in 02 regions).	20%	40%	0%
% of funding mobilized by the National Society at the local and international level in 2013	10%	60%	40%
NS has a functional Resource mobilization unit by year end (Target: one fundraising commission is set up).	0	1	0
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			

The implementation performance rate is below 10% under this business line, situation mainly due to lack of funding. However the NS continued to benefit from the annual subsidy from government and other local bilateral partnership.

#### **Business line 5: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability**

**Outcome I:** Improve cooperation and coordination systems within the Red Cross of Chad and with Movement and non-Movement partners.

**Outcome II:** Adopt a realistic, reliable and quality planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting policy

**Outcome II:** Strengthen the finance, administration and material management capacities and efficiency of the Red Cross of Chad.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Number of coordination and cooperation meetings attended by the NS at national and international level in 2013.	5	15	10
Number of thematic and statutory meeting organized in 2013 (Target: bi weekly Movement meetings and monthly coordination meetings).	10	24	20
Number of quality projects drafted, submitted and validated by donors in 2013	0	2	1
Number of participatory planning meetings organized in 2013 (Target: Strategic Planning and annual operational planning).	0	1	0
Number of M&E session carried out in 2013 (Target: at least one evaluation per project per year).	0	1	0
Number of reports submitted within the reporting timeframe in 2013 (Target: weekly reporting during emergencies and monthly reporting for project exceeding six months).	40%	70%	60%
Number of quality financial reports submitted by the RCC in 2013	40%	70	60%
The procedures manual of the Red Cross of Chad is available and in use.	0	1	1
Accounting and financial management software has been acquired and installed for use by the NS finance department in 2013	0	1	1
NS has a functional website	0	1	0
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
Coordination and cooperation mechanism as well as the planning and reporting process of the NS has seen a significant improvement during the reporting period. But a lot remain to be done to enable the NS acquire the characteristics of a well functional National Society.			

#### **Stakeholder participation and feedback**

The Red Cross Society of Chad with support from the IFRC office adopted a participatory approach of involving beneficiaries from programme design to the last of implementation. This approach was adopted

during the final phase of the community resilience project in the refugee camps where beneficiaries have played an important role in the design, monitoring and implementation process. Participatory assessment was ensured during response to emergencies around the country and involvement of beneficiaries through training and coaching enabled to have a positive impact in the field and ensure total adherence of targeted communities.

## Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High - Medium- Low	Recommended Action
Security situation in Chad remains volatile	Low	Security situation in Chad remains very calm during the reporting period. However tensions in neighbouring countries resulted in population movement with several thousand families of returnees and refugees sheltered in Chad.
Poor quality of baseline study, planning, monitoring, evaluation and lack of reliability in reporting	Medium	More training of NS technical staff in PMER. Set up a PMER department and appoint a PMER officer with fluent in English as well as in French. NS project managers should have a clear ToRs to ensure timely and financial reporting.

## Lessons learned and looking ahead

During the reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Chad made advancement in disaster response and played its important auxiliary role to public powers. The NS with support from its partners should further focus on up setting long term projects for vulnerable communities in the country. This will further strengthen its auxiliary role as well as position it as a leading implementation partner for aid agencies in the country.

Gains made during the last years must be preserved. Trained volunteers and staff must be well managed and motivated to ensure that they are retained for the benefit of the National Society. The logistics department of the National Society should be supported to ensure that assets and equipment including the vehicles are well maintained and functional to support and facilitate delivery of rapid humanitarian assistance to disaster affected populations countrywide.

The NS with support from the Federation office must adopt a local resource mobilization approach to benefit from the presence of multinational firms operating in the country as well as corporate companies.

## Financial situation

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

### 3. Programme support strategy

#### 3.1 Finance

The Sahel regional representation office in 2012 deployed a finance officer from Dakar to provide finance support to the Chad country office. The finance officer receives direct support and coaching from finance counterparts in the regional Office in Dakar. A fully funded finance delegate is needed to support the delegation in delivering timely and quality financial reports to donors.

#### 3.2 Human Resources and Administration

As of January 2014, all IFRC international personnel working in Chad office have ended their contract and left the country mainly due to inadequate funding for their positions. However, the office continued to function and provide support to the NS through local staff – PMER, administration and Finance officer with direct support from supervisors in the Sahel Regional Representation Office in Dakar. For the Chad country office to play its crucial role of coordinating and mobilizing humanitarian support for disaster affected persons optimally, through the NS, fully funded delegates to fill the vacant positions are urgently needed.

#### 3.3 Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The country office has a full time PMER officer providing support and coordinating PMER issues with RCC and work with PMER colleagues in Sahel Regional Representation Office in Dakar and in the Africa Zone office. For this PoA, the PMER will assure quality of the planning and reporting documents and support the country office in monitoring programme implementation. Further capacity building of national society personnel at national and branch levels and the IFRC country office is required through relevant PMER training sessions and proposal writings.

#### 3.4 Resource Mobilization

In the recent years, the IFRC country office has lost many of its donors and lacked support for the development programmes in the country. Further resource mobilization support is needed to reverse the current trend to support the NS plays its crucial role of providing humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities.

#### 3.4 Security

Despite the calm experienced in the east of the country since the last three years, the country is surrounded by four countries in conflict. The protracted conflict in Darfur, the fighting in Libya, the insurgency in Nigeria and the armed conflict in CAR put the country in a very difficult situation. The Chadian army has stepped up security measures in the border areas enabling to hinder any incursion in the country. During the last four years, humanitarian assistance was delivered to beneficiaries without any major security obstacle in the field and with the current security build up, the calm will be maintained for the next years to come.

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### How we work

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

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

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

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

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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