

Chad

2004



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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Executive Summary

As a result of the ongoing conflict in Darfur, thousands of Sudanese have fled their country to seek refuge in neighbouring Chad. The exact number of refugees, who are scattered along a 600 km stretch of border, is difficult to determine. This appeal will, therefore, use a working figure of 110,000 people.¹

The rebels are rebutting the unilateral statement from the Government of Sudan that the hostilities have ended. Recent situation reports provided by the field and various assessment missions show that the looting and burning of villages still continue, resulting in continuous movement across the border. The military activities in Darfur also enhance attacks on refugees who seek safe harbour just over the border in Chad. Occasionally Janjaweed (militia on horseback or camel) cross the border to attack the refugees in the spontaneous refugee settlements. Therefore, relocation of as many refugees as possible away from the border is a key protection concern.

An additional problem facing the refugees and their host communities in Chad is linked to the planting season. As the planting season is drawing near, it is necessary that the land is prepared and that seeds are planted. If the refugees are not able to return in time to plant crops either in Sudan or in Chad, or if they are faced with an insecure situation, no seeds will be planted and no crops will be harvested. This will lead to an increase in the hunger gap. Apart from the necessity to move fast from the border before the rainy season starts which leaves a large number of roads in Chad inaccessible.

The humanitarian community aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide immediate assistance to 110,000 people in eastern Chad;
- Reinforce the capacities and coping mechanisms of the refugees and their host community members, to make them less dependent on humanitarian aid;
- Alert the international community to the deteriorating humanitarian situation of the refugees as a result of the continuing crisis in Darfur;
- Introduce a coordinated approach to address the humanitarian needs of the affected population.

The Appeal requests **US\$ 30.1 million** for 2004 to implement fourteen projects submitted by seven UN agencies and one Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), working in cooperation with local communities, national authorities, eight international and national NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies² (IFRC) and the Chadian Red Cross.

This appeal may be revised on the basis of more detailed assessments and in light of future developments related to the evolution of the humanitarian situation in the Darfur region.

It is important to realise that this is the first time the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Chad goes through the exercise of creating a consolidated appeal (CA). Apart from this, the collection of data for creating an appeal has been difficult due to the terrain and the insecure situation.

¹ This is a planning figure. A more precise breakdown of the 110,000 people is being determined.

² IFRC involvement is indicated in the Annex.

Table I: Emergency Programme for 2004 and Funding Requirements

Agency	Sector	2004 Funding Requirements in US\$		
		Total	Available	Needed
UNHCR	Assist 110,000 people, provide humanitarian assistance, and ensure international protection.	20,782,289	11,274,384	9,507,905
WFP	<u>EMOP 10327.0</u> to assist Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad.	19,423,970	12,129,113	7,294,857
	<u>SO: Humanitarian Air Services</u> in Chad in support of EMOP	1,805,950	446,736	1,359,214
Sub-total WFP				8,654,071
UNICEF	<u>Health and Nutrition:</u> Emergency health care and nutritional support in refugee areas and host communities in Adre, Goz Beida, Iriba and Guereda.	846,808	0	846,808
	<u>Health:</u> Control and prevention of measles outbreak and Vitamin A supplementation for 86,400 children under 15 in Adre, Goz Beida, Iriba and Guereda (phase I), and countrywide (phase II).	3,938,933	0	3,938,933
	<u>Water and Sanitation:</u> Rehabilitation of existing infrastructures (60 hand pumps and wells) to provide water to refugees and host community members; provision of 25,000 water storage containers and soap; de-worming and construction of school latrines, in Ouadai and Wadi-Fira (former Biltine).	840,909	0	840,909
	<u>Child Protection:</u> Protection and prevention of abuses against children and women (36,000 beneficiaries).	425,614	0	425,614
	<u>HIV/AIDS:</u> Awareness and prevention targeting 33,000 youth (aged 10-24) and 25,300 women in refugee camps and host communities.	193,182	0	193,182
	<u>Education in crisis situations:</u> School education targeting 33,000 children aged 6-14 years, 5,000 aged 3-5 years and 5,000 aged 15-18 years (refugees and host communities).	531,818	0	531,818
Sub-total UNICEF				6,777,264
FAO	<u>Agriculture:</u> Support agricultural production and food security to benefit 110,000 people.	3,023,235	456,000	2,567,235
WHO	<u>Health:</u> Technical support and coordination for humanitarian crisis.	1,302,000	0	1,302,000
COOPI	<u>Agriculture:</u> Improvement of agricultural production, support to income generating projects of refugees and host communities, and campaign against desertification.	521,000	0	521,160
UNAIDS	Prevent <u>HIV spread</u> and strengthen local capacity to cope with the impact of HIV/AIDS.	480,000	0	480,000
UNFPA	<u>Reproductive health:</u> Provision of reproductive health commodities for safe motherhood, management of post-sexual violence, and prevention of sexually transmissible infections and HIV/AIDS, for refugees for six months.	250,000	0	250,000
Grand Total				30,059,635

**Table II: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Chad 2004**

Summary of Requirements
By Appealing Organisation
as of 01 April 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
COOPI	521,160
FAO	2,567,235
UNAIDS	480,000
UNFPA	250,000
UNHCR	9,507,905
UNICEF	6,777,264
WFP	8,654,071
WHO	1,302,000
Grand Total	30,059,635

**Table II: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Chad 2004**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 1 April 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original requirements
AGRICULTURE	3,088,395
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,359,214
EDUCATION	531,818
FOOD	7,294,857
HEALTH	7,010,923
MULTI-SECTOR	9,507,905
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	425,614
WATER AND SANITATION	840,909
Grand Total	30,059,635

1. Introduction

1.1 Changes in the Humanitarian Situation

The Darfur Crisis and Chad Mediation

Conflict in the Darfur region became visible by the end of the year 2002, with reports of systematic arbitrary executions of civilians, rape, and torture, looting and burning of entire villages and infrastructure, especially after the signature of a cease-fire agreement for the Nuba Mountains in January 2002, and for Southern Sudan – in October of the same year.

By the time the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) announced its creation in February 2003³, the international community was providing assistance to roughly 500,000 people affected by conflict and drought in North, West and South Darfur. However, access to these populations progressively deteriorated in April 2003 with the denial of travel permits to all areas outside the cities. Food aid transported in commercial convoys was looted and set on fire. Attacks carried out by militias hired by both sides (Janjaweed and others), combined with aerial bombardments, burned significant parts of the Darfur region to ashes, killed an unknown number of civilians, displaced an estimated 600,000 people, and additionally affected one third of the Darfur population (approx. one million). Negotiations by the Chadian President Deby and international humanitarian community of cross-border access through Chad were not successful.

Efforts to put an end to the devastating conflict between the GoS and the SLM/A by political means started in September 2003 in Abeche under mediation of the Government of Chad (GoC). A temporary cease-fire agreement was signed on 3 September and extended twice for one month only. The agreement was not implemented and fighting continued throughout the Darfur region. The Abeche peace talks eventually stalled in early December, and conflict escalated for the second time in January 2004 in all Darfur states.

Following the recovery of some of the SLM/A strongholds (Tine, Kornoi, Um Baru, Kulbus) in February 2004, and the dispersion of rebel forces throughout the region, the GoS announced the end of all military activities, a unilateral cease-fire and amnesty for all those who surrendered within one month, and phased access to all three states for relief assistance.

The UN and NGOs are preparing for a humanitarian assistance campaign in Darfur. The Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs for the Sudan visited Khartoum, Darfur and N'Djamena in January, February and March, to review the response capacity of the humanitarian community, reinforce the United Nation's request for unimpeded access, and to encourage the resumption of peace negotiations. The international community continues to put pressure on both parties to return to negotiations, as the Darfur conflict could also jeopardise the ongoing peace talks with SPLM under Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) mediation.

Darfur Refugees in Chad

The refugee crisis in Chad remained silent until September/October 2003, when the humanitarian community drew attention to the presence of refugees and the problems they are facing. The refugees started arriving in July/August 2003. Their numbers were estimated at 65,000 in October/November, and were steadily increasing until the beginning of this year. Thirty thousand refugees arrived in eastern Chad in December 2003, and some 15,000 in January 2004. This brings the total number of refugees in eastern Chad to an estimated 110,000.

Among the refugees that arrived, about 75% according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), are women and children. Assessments carried out by UNICEF in the field show that women have been subject to sexual violence. UNICEF also reports that children are deprived of their right to education, and are in need of protection from abuse and exploitation. When obtaining greater visibility of the Sudanese refugees in Chad, it is of utmost importance that great attention is being paid to this vulnerable group.

Human Immuno-deficiency Virus /Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) infected Sudanese refugees in Chad face the danger of being discriminated. HIV- positive refugees can easily get blamed for the problems that exist in the border region like the existence of a hunger gap or the outbreak of diseases.

³ The SLM/A and the lately created Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) demand representation of Darfur interests in the Khartoum government as well as wealth and power sharing.

To provide immediate assistance, five appeals were launched between September 2003 and January 2004 as follows⁴:

Table III: UN Appeals Launched Since September 2003

Agency	Period Covered	Beneficiaries	Funds Requested US\$
UNHCR	September 2003 -December 2004	110,000	27,100,000
UNICEF	January – March 2004	90,000	884,000
WFP	January – December 2004	90,000	19,423,970
UN	January – March 2004	90,000	4,500,000
Total requested			51,907,970

High level missions to N'Djamena in January, February and March including key donor countries and the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs for the Sudan and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have, in the meantime, raised the profile of the refugee situation. This has been reinforced through an appeal launched by the Government of Chad in February 2004, requesting urgent international assistance to Darfur refugees.

The objective of humanitarian activities in Chad is to provide immediate assistance to a total of 110,000 people until the end of December 2004.

A significant achievement in accessing refugee locations is the arrival of two aircraft for UNHCR and World Food Programme (WFP) for 12 months, funded by two donors respectively. This will facilitate the movement of humanitarian personnel and ease access to refugee locations in view of bad road conditions and long distances between the refugee camps. The aircrafts will be used to assist refugees from Darfur and the Central African Republic. The WFP aircraft will operate free of charge, and UNHCR is on a cost recovery basis.

In addition, a donor government in cooperation with IFRC and the Chadian Red Cross has provided 14 trucks and two Land Cruisers with spare parts to support UNHCR and WFP operations in Abeche. The French Red Cross has provided through IFRC a telecommunications system to be installed in the vehicles (base station and mobile radios). Three Norwegian experts arrived in February for fleet maintenance and training purposes.

1.2 Lessons Learned

Three main lessons can be drawn from assistance provided to Sudanese refugees in Chad since December 2003:

Coordination: the UN to ensure Government leadership in the overall coordination of international assistance should provide technical assistance. To this end, a Technical Coordination Unit (TCU) should be established within the relevant ministry at national and provincial levels made up of representatives of relevant ministries and the international aid community including donors, UN agencies, NGOs, ICRC, IFRC and the Chadian Red Cross. The TCU should meet on a regular basis, propose and lead inter-agency needs assessments and surveys, alert to any evolving humanitarian crisis or natural disasters, and intervene with other ministries to lift bureaucratic impediments to the implementation of assistance programmes. Within the camps, UNHCR is responsible for inter-agency coordination and management of the camps.

Public Information Strategy: A common information service shared by UN/NGO/Donors/GoC should be established within the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (UN Information Centre - UNIC) to keep the aid community informed on activities, plans, issues of common concern, priorities and response strategies, progress made and recommendations for action. These tasks should be carried out in cooperation with agency information focal points, the TCU, early warning mechanisms and other relevant partners and services in place. Information generated by this service should be consolidated and made available on-line on a regular basis.

⁴ See funding status of each appeal on Table 3. In Sudan a Greater Darfur Special Initiative (GDSI) was also launched in September 2003, requesting US\$ 23 million to assist approx. 600,000 IDPs and 65,000 refugees in Chad. The GDSI is relatively well funded, but lack of access prevents the implementation of planned activities in the Darfur region.

Early Warning: The Government of Chad has generously given refuge to an estimated 33,000 refugees from the Central African Republic and to the refugees from the Sudan. Both groups are likely to stay for some time and will continue to be in need of assistance: Sudanese refugees may continue to arrive. In addition, Chad is prone to natural disasters such as floods in the south, and drought in the north. The country could face any of these and/or other emergencies in the very near future. A national emergency and disaster preparedness mechanism should, therefore, be established to effectively respond to the onset of any sudden emergency, in cooperation with the international community.

2. Humanitarian Situation

2.1. Problem Analysis

The border crossing between Chad and the Sudan is very fluid and in some cases only separated by shallow *wadis*. The same ethnic groups live on both sides of the border, which facilitates cross-border movement, including for commercial purposes. The refugees are scattered along a 600 km border with the Sudan, in one of the most remote areas not far from the Libyan desert that are difficult to access, thinly populated and lacking sufficient water, adequate road infrastructures and social services.

Protection

Main entry points for refugees have been Bahai, Tine and Birak in the north, Adre and Ade in the centre and Tissi in the South. In the northern areas, refugees have been affected by conflict between different ethnic groups in traditional SLM/A areas⁵. Those living around Adre are more exposed to attacks by the Janjaweed who undertake regular incursions into Chad while pursuing escapees and armed groups, or in order to loot cattle. Refugees and Chadian civilians are frequently killed or injured during such raids. This pattern may change soon. However, refugees living close to the border will continue to be directly or indirectly affected by any type of conflict that takes place along the border with Darfur.

The refugees are received at the border by the Chadian Red Cross, registered by CNAR and medically screened by MSF-B and MSF-H. The relocation of refugees 50-70 km away from the border is being done since early January 2004, under the overall coordination of UNHCR as the lead agency for refugees. However, it is considerably delayed in view of the difficulty to find water in sufficient quantities for residents, refugees and their cattle.

There are now five camps: Farchana, Touloum, Kounoungo, Goz Amer and the transit centre in Iridimi. In total, they have the capacity to absorb 39,000 refugees. This number is inferior to the originally planned figure due to the lack of water in the region. Preparations for the relocation of the remaining refugees in other camps are ongoing.

For protection reasons, and to guarantee a thorough screening of the refugee population, it was decided that a full package of assistance would be provided to the refugees only after registration and relocation. However, relocation is delayed for several reasons, and will not be finalised before April. The humanitarian community has, therefore, agreed to provide assistance to the refugees where they are, making sure that relief aid is provided to identified refugees and vulnerable local community only, and that assistance does not put their lives at risk.

Another problem though is the fact that more than half of the refugees are women heads of households, a situation that makes families more vulnerable and requires urgent and additional assistance and protection.

UNHCR and UNICEF have created projects that will develop strategies for physical protection of refugees such as: birth registration; prevention of forced recruitment of minors and of sexual violence and exploitation; and mine risk education. UNFPA will assist victims of sexual violence including rape and similar abuses.

According to assessments carried out by the National Committee on Landmines in cooperation with UNHCR in January 2004, some areas in Ouaddai region, mainly Assongha, Adre and Sila in Goz Beida,

⁵ During the aerial bombing of Tine on 29 January 2004, some refugees were injured and two Chadians killed. Between December 2003 and January 2004 MSF treated a total of 100 wounded refugees, mainly gunshots, in Tine and Birak/Kulbus area. Of these, 40 were severely injured.

are effected by unexploded ordnance as a result of recent attacks and bombing. Some 51 communities are at risk.

Registration

In spite of continued access constraints, the screening, registration and verification of reported refugee figures is an absolute and urgent priority, as it will allow better planning and screening of refugee population in relation to host communities and nomads. Besides, most roads will become impassable during the rainy season, thus limiting the movement of humanitarian personnel and goods. In order to provide immediate assistance, registration should be followed by a thorough inter-agency assessment of the most critical needs.

Coping mechanisms

The bulk of refugees arrived during the cold season. Harsh weather conditions in north-eastern Chad including wind and sand storms also affected their health. The main disease after malaria is acute respiratory infections (ARI). Malnutrition levels are relatively low because many refugees crossed the border with their cattle and arrived in Chad during the harvest season. Relatives and the local community helped them survive for several months, sharing with them their meagre resources and reserves. However, the refugees have put a major burden on the fragile coping mechanisms of the host communities and further depleted their resources. They continue to arrive, but at a time when the hunger gap has started and no assistance can be expected from local communities. The majority of the refugees are women heads of households. Their situation is expected to considerably deteriorate during the hunger gap season.

Food

Chad is a least-developed and low-income food-deficit country ranked 165th of 175 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report for 2003, with a gross national income of US\$ 220 in 2002. Eighty per cent of the population is depending on agro-pastoral activities for their livelihood. This land-locked country is highly vulnerable to cereal shortages and food crises resulting from recurrent drought and natural disasters, further exacerbated by the lack of road infrastructure. Under normal conditions, cereal production only covers 75% of the national food requirements.

The Sahelian zone (central and eastern Chad) is particularly affected by chronic food production deficits and the recent arrival of thousand of Sudanese refugees in the eastern Sahel area has put additional pressure on limited resources, leaving the local population highly vulnerable to external shocks.

Limited access to food and inadequate food practices combined to place malnutrition among the main problems faced by local populations. Twelve per cent of children under-five suffer from acute malnutrition whilst 28% suffer from chronic malnutrition; under-five mortality rate is 200 per 1,000. Poverty and food insecurity in turn limit access to basic education, with a net enrolment ratio at the primary level of 58% in 2002 and adult literacy rates reaching 54%.

Agriculture

The refugees from Sudan are mainly from the rural areas and have settled along the border in an area characterised by a Sahelian climate to the south and Sahelo-Saharan climate towards the north (pronounced temperature ranges, uncertain and extremely low rainfall, and evaporation). Their presence in these areas will reduce access to fodder for livestock, increase competition in agricultural production, and negatively impact the environment.

Locust attacks and other agricultural pests have seriously reduced the outputs or compromised the yields. Soils are generally of a mediocre quality and suffer from erosion; vegetation is not very dense. It is easily degraded, and permanently available water sources are difficult to find.

Unfavourable climatic conditions such as frequent drought and pests have contributed to reduce natural vegetation. Taking into account the importance of agriculture and livestock breeding as a coping mechanism for the refugees, the activities advocated through the appeal will be closely linked to the reinforcement of food security and improved management of the natural resources in the affected areas.

Water

Although underground water in eastern Chad can be found already at a 4-8 metres depth, it is available in small quantities only. Water in the areas southwest of Goz Beida is abundant, but the region becomes completely inaccessible during the rainy season (due to floods).

Environment

Another challenge is how to integrate the refugees in thinly populated and semi-arid areas without destabilising these, taking into account that in some cases refugees already outnumber the local population. The scarcity of pastureland for the significant number of refugee cattle is another constraint that poses a serious threat to the environment and to the lives of the cattle. It is absolutely necessary to ensure that the refugees do not lose this coping mechanism, and to prevent desertification.

Health

As a result of inadequate health infrastructures and services as well as insufficient health personnel in Chad, infant mortality rates (IMR) are very high (105 per 1,000 births). ARI are the second most frequent disease after malaria, caused by harsh weather conditions.

HIV/AIDS

HIV prevalence in N'djamena doubled from 3.2% in 1999 to 6.2% in the year 2000. According to national statistics, HIV/AIDS left an estimated 72,000 orphans. In Sudan, approximately 500,000 cases have been identified. Reports of forced recruitment of minors, widespread rape and other forms of sexual violence against girls and boys, allows the assumption that HIV infection rates climbed in Darfur and along the border with Chad since February 2003, with the escalation of armed conflict and increased population movement within Darfur and into Chad.

3. Scenarios

Based on an analysis of the current humanitarian context in Chad and in Darfur, and on the objectives, problem analysis, lessons learned, gaps and constraints summarised in this document, the humanitarian community in Chad agreed to adopt the following common strategies, and to plan their activities based on a most likely scenario (maintenance of the *status quo*) as mentioned below:

Best case scenario

- A comprehensive Peace Agreement is signed between April and May 2004, and a Tripartite Agreement between the GoS and the SLM/A before June 2004.
- In spite of localised skirmishes, the security situation in the Darfur region improves considerably and allows for free movement and access to main roads and cities.
- Most refugees return in June, just in time to start the agricultural year. The rainy season is favourable, seeds are distributed and planted on time. The remaining refugees return by the end of the year, after the harvest in Chad.

Most likely scenario

- A comprehensive Peace Agreement is signed between the GoS and SPLM before mid-year. In Darfur, armed conflict continues throughout the region and at the border with Chad. Free movement is limited to main roads and cities the outlying areas continue to be inaccessible.
- Small groups of refugees continue to arrive and to be relocated far away from the border. As seeds and tools cannot be purchased and distributed on time to all beneficiaries, especially to new arrivals, some of them will continue to depend on food assistance for survival.
- Peace negotiations between the GoS and SLM/A resume by the end of 2004, and a cease-fire agreement is signed in 2005. Repatriation during 2004 is not likely.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

**Table IV: Chad Appeal 2004 Assistance Provided to Sudanese Refugees
(Table indicating who does what, where)**

Agency	Location	Beneficiaries (Refugees plus Host Communities)
WFP	Farchana	Farchana 18,500
	Kounoungo	Kounoungo 7,000
	Touloum	Touloum 7,000
	Goz-Amer1	Goz-Amer1 8,000
	Goz-Amer2	Goz-Amer2 4,000
	Mile1	Mile1 8,000
	Mile2	Mile2 8,000
	Iridimi Adjer Adjid	Iridimi 5,000 Adjer Adjid 8,000
UNHCR	Farchana	Farchana 6,000
	Kounoungo	Kounoungo 9,000
	Touloum	Touloum 6,000 – 7,000
	Goz-Amer1	Goz-Amer1 8,000
	Goz-Amer2	Goz-Amer2 4,000
	Mile	Mile 8,000 – 10,000
	Iridimi Adjer Adjid	Iridimi 6,000 Adjer Adjid 8,000
		Above figures indicate hosting capacity of the identified camps. Additional sites are to be identified to receive remaining refugee population in Eastern Chad.
UNICEF	Location	Beneficiaries
Child Protection and prevention of abuse against children and women	Camps and surrounding communities	36,000 children + women (refugees and surrounding communities)
UNICEF Health and Nutrition, Primary HC, Reproduction health	Camps, Adré, Goz-Beida, Iriba and Guereda	90,200 children and women (including 36,400 under-five children) and 8,200 pregnant women
UNICEF HIV/AIDS	Ouaddai and Ouaddi-Fira regions	58,000 young people and women on refugees camps and surrounding local communities 33,000 young people from 10 to 24 years old
UNICEF Health and Nutrition Measles immunisation + Vitamin A supplementation	Phase 1: Adré, Goz-Beida, Iriba and Guéréda Phase 2: Country wide	Phase 1: 86,400 children aged 6 months to 15 years for measles and 29,484 children aged 6-59 months for Vitamin A supplementation Phase 2: 3,954,714 children aged 9 months to 15 years.
UNICEF Water and Sanitation	Region of Ouaddi-Fira	110,000 refugees and most vulnerable host communities (77,000 children and women)
UNICEF Education	Adré, Goz-Beida, Iriba and Guéréda in Ouaddai and Ouaddi-Fira	43,000 children: • 5,000 pre-school aged • 33,000 of school aged • 5,000 adolescents
UNFPA	Farchana Kounoungo Touloum Goz-Amer1 Goz-Amer2 Mile1 Mile2 Iridimi Adjer Adjid including the refugee sites	Total refugee population • Child-bearing age women • Adolescents and men

CHAD – CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL – FOR DARFUR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Agency	Location	Beneficiaries (Refugees plus Host Communities)
WHO	Sanitary Districts of Regions of Ouaddaï and of Biltine under the following : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iriba • Guereda • Adré • Goz-Beïda 	110000
UNAIDS		
MSF-B	Abéché Birak Kounoungo Tiné Bahay Iriba Touloum North Central to Northern zones	Abéché Birak 7 - 8,000 Sud de Birak 5 à 10,000 Kounoungo 3,000 Tiné 5,000 and plus Autour du sud de Tiné 14,000 Bahay 15,000 Iriba Touloum 5,000 Bamina 7 to 9,000
MSF-H	Farchana Adré Adé	Farchana 7 - 11,000 Adré 85 - 100,000 Adé 27,000
Red Cross Chad	Farchana Kounoungo Touloum Goz-Amer1 Goz-Amer2 Mile1 Mile2 Iridimi Adjer Adjid and all the refugee sites	Farchana Kounoungo Touloum Goz-Amer1 Goz-Amer2 Mile1 Mile2 Iridimi Adjer Adjid and all the refugee sites
French Red Cross	15 villages between Adré and Adé	All the population between 1,000 to 5,000 per village
IFRC	Farchana Kounoungo Touloum Goz-Amer1 Goz-Amer2 Mile1 Mile2 Iridimi Adjer Adjid and all the refugee sites	Farchana Kounoungo Touloum Goz-Amer1 Goz-Amer2 Mile1 Mile2 Iridimi Adjer Adjid and all the refugee sites
CARE	Touloum	
	Iriba Mile Guereda Northern Zone of Kouloungo	
GTZ	Farchana Kounoungo Touloum Goz-Amer1 Goz-Amer2 Mile1 Mile2 Iridimi Adjer Adjid and all the refugee sites	Farchana Kounoungo Touloum Goz-Amer1 Goz-Amer2 Mile1 Mile2 Iridimi Adjer Adjid and all the refugee sites
COOPI	Goz-Beïda	Goz-Beïda 40,000
OXFAM		
SECADEV		

5. Response Plans

Protection

Cross border attacks by the Janjaweed from Sudan into Chad has created the need for protection for the people who have fled the conflict in Darfur. The refugees who live in settlements at the border run the risk of being attacked and looted. To protect these people they will be moved away from the border to refugee camps further into Chad.

Other protection items include the need to prevent the abuse of women and children. Monitoring mechanisms will be established and the silence that surrounds sexual abuses committed against women will be addressed. Awareness raising campaigns in refugee sites and surrounding areas of the risks of mines and other unexploded weapons should also increase the protection of the vulnerable populations.

Registration

110,000 people will be assisted until end of December 2004. The refugee caseload will be verified through a registration process to be carried out as a matter of priority.

In view of the delay in the registration and relocation processes, those refugees living in accessible and safer areas should be immediately assisted in such a way that the provision of aid does not constitute a threat to their life or personal security.

Coping Mechanisms

There is an urgent need to provide seeds and tools to refugees and vulnerable host communities within the next two months, before the onset of the rainy season in June. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) envisages supporting the planting of cereal and vegetable crops to cover the consumption of the refugees and their host communities for three months and to diversify the food basket and thus improve the nutritional status of the farmers and their families. Livestock breeding will also be promoted through the distribution of breeding units of cattle, goats and poultry. Cooperation Italienne (COOPI), an NGO, will enhance crop production in the area of Goz Beida by providing agricultural inputs and facilitating access to veterinary services.

Refugees will be accommodated in a number of small camps of no more than 5,000-6,000 people. Although more resource-intensive, this system allows for the provision of potable water in adequate quantity, helps preserve peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities, and reduces environmental damages.

Those that have been sharing with refugees the meagre resources at their disposal should receive assistance to sustain their livelihoods and prevent the loss of coping mechanisms. This is particularly relevant during the hunger gap period that started in February. Capacity building and income generating activities should be implemented for sustainability, complementarity, and for replacement of humanitarian assistance (exit strategy).

Programmes should be developed in cooperation with national authorities and existing longer-term programmes to enhance and monitor the health of refugee cattle (epidemics) as a coping mechanism that needs to be preserved.

Water and Sanitation

The alternatives of providing clean water in adequate quantity and quality are not many. For the first three months water trucking will be the (expensive) alternative, until a sustainable solution can be found. UNHCR and UNICEF will ensure access to safe water for drinking and domestic use through the rehabilitation of existing water points and the provision of water containers for safe storage. In order to face the critical shortage of underground water in the northeastern part of Chad, UNHCR will establish 10-12 more camps than the five originally planned. UNICEF, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and COOPI will construct latrines in schools, Farchana, Tulum and Kunungu.

To ensure the availability of sufficient safe drinking water and to prevent the propagation of water-borne diseases, the camp managers will receive hygiene education and training. Existing water infrastructures will be rehabilitated.

Environment

FAO and the COOPI will work on the reforestation of areas not suitable for agriculture with resistant and improved species, in order to fight desertification, restore pastureland and preserve the environment. Funds will also be required to produce alternatives to firewood in order to prevent complete desertification of refugee areas, in cooperation with the GoC.

Health

Access of refugees and vulnerable host communities to medical services is being facilitated by Médecins sans Frontières-Holland (MSF-H), based in Adre and Farchana by providing medicine, training and nutritional support to three health centres in Mahamata, Hilouta and Nakoulouta, and establishing mobile clinics in Guilane, Kolkol, Ndertta and Birkanji villages. Mahamata health centre provides assistance to eight other refugee locations including local population. No epidemics have been reported so far, malnutrition rates range between 2-4% moderate. Médecins sans Frontières-Belgium (MSF-B) based in Tine and Birak established health clinics in Iriba and Guerreda.

UNICEF distributed 22,000 blankets as a preventive measure against ARI during the cold season. The Agency will complement health activities carried out by MSF to support refugee children and women by providing 11 other health centres in refugee locations with essential medicine and basic equipment, distributing impregnated bed nets to pregnant women with children under-five, and therapeutic/supplementary feeding programmes.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in close cooperation with MSF and Cooperative for Relief and Assistance (CARE), will distribute kits containing contraceptives, items for safe delivery, prevention of HIV/AIDS and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), to benefit refugees and host communities.

HIV/AIDS

The Government of Chad is actively involved in finalising a plan of action for 2004. United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) will support these efforts by working with the national coordination body in partnership with religious leaders, armed forces and local communities especially in the areas of Ouaddai and Wadi-Fira/Biltine.

UNFPA will provide kits for HIV/AIDS preventions, UNICEF for counselling services and baseline data, and raise awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention. Local counsellors will be trained to facilitate the access to voluntary counselling. To strengthen the capacity to cope with the impact of HIV/AIDS, behavioural change will be communicated through peer education. Voluntary testing will be encouraged and social and medical services supported.

To raise HIV/AIDS awareness and to prevent HIV/AIDS, information about safe sexual behaviour will be provided to the refugees and host communities. Access to condoms and testing kits will be increased.

Food Aid and Non-Food-Items

Between December 2003 and January 2004 WFP distributed 400 Metric Tonnes (MTs) of food commodities. As soon as registration has been carried out, WFP will provide monthly food distributions to the refugees to improve their nutritional status during the hunger gap season. WFP will also support therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes for 3,000 people and provide Food-for-Work (FFW) for the rehabilitation of social infrastructures such as wells, drinking fountains, access roads and market gardens for local communities that are hosting or have hosted refugees. UNHCR distributed non-food items to 37,000 vulnerable refugees in 2003. In addition, UNHCR has airlifted non-food items for some 65,000 persons in February and March 2004.

Women headed households

UNICEF will implement a protection programme to prevent abuses against women and children and to reduce the incidence of sexual violence and the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs and also train female teachers. UNFPA will take care of reproductive health and safe delivery. Projects to support income generation for women will be implemented by WFP through the development of market gardens for 1,670 women, 820 men and 2,500 host communities. COOPI plans to run project management programmes for women in Goz Beida, and to train women in good nutrition. FAO will identify 108 micro-projects to train women and youth groups in micro-project management.

Income generation

UNDP has funded a special pilot programme in Bahai to support 1,500 vulnerable families (approx. 9,000 people) affected by the influx of refugees. The programme will be carried out by FAO in coordination with local authorities and communities. Activities include the identification of 108 micro-projects aimed at training vulnerable groups including women and youth in micro-project management (see above). African Care (AFRICARE) is also preparing to implement income-generating activities to support refugees and host communities.

Education

UNICEF will endeavour to reach at least 43,000 children of primary school age, train non-formal education animators, and provide basic learning materials as well as hygiene and mine risk education.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The impact of implemented programmes will be measured against the objectives, priorities, and strategies adopted in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP). Agencies will identify and report on progress made, constraints, gaps, possible duplications, outcome of assessments, lessons learned from the response, and propose way forward/corrective action. The results of the monitoring and evaluation exercise will be shared with all partners.

**Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Chad 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 1 April 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
CHD-04/A01	FAO	Emergency supply of agricultural and livestock inout to Sudanese refugees and host communities in eastern Chad	2,567,235
CHD-04/A02	COOPI	Support to agro-pastoral activities in Sila/Goz Beida	521,160
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			3,088,395
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
CHD-04/CSS01	WFP	WFP humanitarian air servises in Chad in support of EMOP 10327.0	1,359,214
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			1,359,214
EDUCATION			
CHD-04/E01	UNICEF	Education in emergency situations	531,818
Sub total for EDUCATION			531,818
FOOD			
CHD-04/F01	WFP	Emergency assistance to Sudanese refugees and most vulnerable host communities in north east Chad [EMOP 10327.00]	7,294,857
Sub total for FOOD			7,294,857

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Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 1 April 2004

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Page 2 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
CHD-04/H02	UNICEF	Control and prevention of measles outbreaks and Vitamin A supplementation	3,938,933
CHD-04/H01	UNICEF	Emergency health care and nutritional support in refugee areas	846,808
CHD-04/H04	UNICEF	HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention	193,182
CHD-04/H06	UNFPA	Provision of reproductive health services to Sudanese refugees and host population in north-east Chad	250,000
CHD-04/H05	UNAIDS	Strengthening local capacity to cope with the impact of HIV/AIDS in Ouaddai and Biltine (Wadi-Fira) regions	480,000
CHD-04/H03	WHO	Support for evaluating health situation to build capacity for medical treatment of Sudanese refugees in northeastern Chad	1,302,000
Sub total for HEALTH			7,010,923
MULTI-SECTOR			
CHD-04/MS01	UNHCR	Assistance to Sudanese refugees in Chad	9,507,905
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			9,507,905
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
CHD-04/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Protection and prevention of abuse against children and women	425,614
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			425,614
WATER AND SANITATION			
CHD-04/WS01	UNICEF	Water supply/sanitation and hygiene education	840,909
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			840,909
Grand Total			30,059,635

6. Sector Response Plans

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in Chad
Project Code	CHD-04/MS01
Theme	Assistance to Refugees
Objective	
Targeted Beneficiaries	110,000 people
Implementing Partners	Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNAR), THW, IMC, CARE, COOPI, Intersos, Africare, GTZ, MSF-B, MSF-H, Norwegian Church Aid, CRS, SECADEV, and the Chadian Red Cross
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 20,782,289
Funds available	US\$ 11,274,384
Funds Requested	US\$ 9,507,905

Objectives

- Assist 110,000 people, provide humanitarian assistance and ensure international protection.
- Relocate refugees from the North (Iriba, Tine and Bahai), Centre (Guereda, Birak, Abeche, Farchana, Adre) and South (Goz Beida, Ade, Tissi).
- Identify other sites for relocation and move the refugees before the rainy season (May), as the sandy roads will become impassable for trucks. Access to the northern region (Iriba) as well as to the south (Goz Beida) could become impossible.

Activities

Only recently has UNHCR been able to identify reliable water sources (Farchana, Kounoungou, Touloum, Millet and Goz Omer). In view of the urgent need to relocate refugees, four phases will be implemented simultaneously, requiring logistical capacity, mobility and flexibility. UNHCR is cooperating with the Chadian Government refugee counterpart (CNAR), and with humanitarian agencies (see Implementing Partners above) to ensure a coordinated response to the needs. Discussions have started with AFRICARE, INTERSOS and COOPI to work in the region below Adre. CARE International, AAH and MCI are potential partners. IFRC will support the relocation of refugees with 20 trucks.

The Office will organise training workshops for implementing partners on protection principles and the UNHCR mandate. Dry food rations will be purchased locally. Additional funds are required for the transport of food to the camps, and to purchase light vehicles for ten implementing partners. UNHCR will provide material for the construction of infrastructure and shelter including tents as well as seed and tools. Only limited education facilities can be implemented. Informal education will be provided in the camps.

Financial Summary			
	2003 Emergency Needs (4 months)	2004 Revised Needs (12 months)	Total Requirements in US\$
Beneficiary Figures	65,000	110,000	110,000
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	383,500	2,773,564	3,157,064
Community Services	30,000	818,549	848,549
Crop Production	-	137,033	137,033
Domestic Needs/Household Support	600,000	849,575	1,449,575
Education	50,000	133,226	183,226
Food	300,000	280,153	580,153
Health	300,000	737,440	1,037,440
Legal Assistance	100,000	743,223	843,223
Livestock / Animal Husbandry	-	114,194	114,194
Operational Support	400,000	3,149,178	3,549,178
Sanitation	100,000	282,742	382,742
Shelter / Infrastructure	1,600,000	1,461,709	3,061,709
Transport / Logistics	1,200,000	4,998,229	6,198,229
Water	250,000	1,000,646	1,250,646
Total Operations	5,313,500	17,479,461	22,792,961
Support Costs (7%)	371,945	1,223,562	1,595,507
Programme Support	600,000	2,079,266	2,679,266
Grand Total	6,285,445	20,782,289	27,067,734

FOOD AID

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Project Title	Emergency Assistance to Sudanese refugees and most vulnerable host communities in North East Chad (EMOP 10327)
Project Code	CHD-04/F01
Sector	Food
Theme	Nutrition
Objectives	Prevent loss of life and improve the nutritional status of the refugee population; Safeguard livelihoods and strengthen coping mechanisms; Facilitate return and reintegration of displaced persons.
Targeted Beneficiaries	112,500 people
Implementing Partners	UNHCR, MSF Belgium / Holland, GTZ, Secadev, Africare and others
Project Duration	January - December 2004 (12 months)
Total Project Budget	US\$ 19,423,970 (21,224 MTs)
Funds Requested	US\$ 7,294,857

Background

The Sudanese refugees in Chad are highly food insecure. Their food stocks are virtually non-existent, their livestock have dwindled due to pasture and water scarcity, and they have been surviving with the support of local communities and as casual labourers. In Sudan their coping mechanisms had eroded over the last few years due to recurrent droughts, low crop yields, erratic rainfall, pest infestation and lack of agricultural inputs.

Operational Objectives

The overall objective of WFP assistance is to save human lives. In this regard, the immediate outputs of this operation are:

- Nutritional support are provided to 100,000 people;
- Access to food is increased for 112,500 living in north-eastern Chad;
- Improved nutritional status of 3,000 moderately and severely malnourished refugees;
- 5,000 refugees and 2,500 people from the local population participated in food-supported asset creation and income generation activities;
- Social and rural infrastructures are created/rehabilitated and income-generating activities initiated;
- Repatriation to Sudan is supported if the situation permits

In the medium term, the outcomes of the project are:

- Improved living conditions and food security status of refugees and host populations;
- Reduced and/or stabilised prevalence of acute malnutrition among beneficiaries;
- Increased ability to manage shocks and meet food needs.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Direct operational Cost (food and transport)	15,670,660
Direct Support Costs	2,482,583
Indirect Support Costs	1,270,727
Total WFP Cost	19,423,970
Balance of Funds Required	7,294,857

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Project Title	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad (SO 10338.0)
Project Code	CHD-04/CSS01
Sector	Coordination and support services
Theme	Logistics, Security of humanitarian workers
Objective	Provide passenger air transport to humanitarian community
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area	Emergency beneficiaries of UN agencies, NGOs, Donors, and Chadian Counterparts throughout Chad
Implementing Partners	None
Project Duration	February – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,805,950
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,359,214

Background

Distances between the main areas of humanitarian activities and the humanitarian community bases are huge. In addition, road conditions are poor and overland travel is time consuming: it takes two full days to reach Abeche, the regional hub and an extra day to some of the project sites.

A UNHCR air transport service operated by AirServ is available to other UN and humanitarian organisations. However, in light of the growing number of refugees and the need to support them, a Humanitarian Air Service (HAS) has been set up by WFP in order to address the needs of the humanitarian community as a whole. The HAS complements the service provided by AirServ, caters for surges in demand and provides a limited cargo service to move supplies, material and equipment, along with staff. Priority will be given to UN and implementing partners staff members, donor countries/other donors' representatives, other NGOs and all other persons accredited by a UN agency. HAS will establish its main operating base in N'djamena and serving Abeche and the main campsites.

Operational Objectives

The overall objective of the WFP special operation is to provide safe and efficient air transport for the humanitarian community. In this regard, the immediate outputs of this operation are:

- Five days per week flight schedules are maintained with the flexibility to accommodate requests for special flights;
- A medical/security evacuation service is provided in areas where no other service is available;
- A light cargo capability is made available for the movement of equipment and commodities to areas which are completely inaccessible by overland means;
- A communication system is in place to monitor flight progress of WFP-operated aircraft.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Direct operational Cost and Direct Support Costs	1,687,804
Indirect Support Costs	118,146
Total WFP Cost	1,805,950
Balance of Funds Required	1,359,214

PROTECTION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Protection and Prevention of Abuse Against Children and Women
Project Code	CHD-04/P/HR/RL01
Sector	Child Protection
Themes	Child and women rights, Psycho-social support, Birth registration
Objectives	To protect child and women's rights, in the refugee areas and surrounding communities, by ensuring basic conditions for a protective and respectful environment.
Targeted Beneficiaries	36,000 children + women, refugees and host communities
Implementing Partners	Ministries of Interior, Social Action and Family, and Public Health; ICRC and the Chad Red Cross
Project Duration	March -December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 425,614
Funds Requested	US\$ 425,614

Project description

The key issues that will be addressed in this project are children's rights, both within the refugees and host communities, especially the rights of unaccompanied, traumatised and begging children, as well as children that are considered as possible recruits by the Sudanese rebellion and newborns that have the right to be registered. Additionally, the project will address protection issues related to landmines and other unexploded ordnances (UXOs). UNICEF will collaborate with the concerned ministries and other child protection agencies and organisations.

Key planned activities are:

- Assessment of the psychological impact of violent events;
- Development of monitoring mechanisms for children's right and a database on separate and unaccompanied children;
- Provision of appropriate information, techniques and training sessions for social workers;
- Child rights awareness and mobilisation activities;
- Mine awareness education;
- Birth registration campaigns.

Expected output:

- Psychological impact of conflicts on children and priority areas for response is understood;
- Database on separate and unaccompanied children and coordination with partner NGOs on tracing is developed;
- Affected populations are able to take measures to avoid the risks of mines and UXO;
- Rate of birth registration is increased.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Assessment of the psycho-social status of children	20,000
Database for separated and unaccompanied children and family tracing activities	50,000
Setting up a monitoring mechanism on violence, abuse and exploitation of children	20,000
Provision of sexual and reproductive health services	50,000
Training on child and women's rights, and on humanitarian law	50,000
Training on psycho-social support	25,000
Mine-risk education for refugees and host communities	59,540
Sensitisation against sexual and economic exploitation	10,000
Birth registration campaign for refugees and host communities	15,000
Monitoring and coordination by implementing agency	75,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs ¹	51,074
Total	425,614

¹ The recovery rate is calculated at 12%. The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Emergency Health Care and Nutritional Support in refugee areas
Project Code	CHD-04/H01
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Themes	Primary Health Care, Reproductive Health, and Nutrition Support
Objective	To reduce the risk of infectious diseases, improve the nutritional status and the quality of basic and obstetric health care services
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area	90,200 children and women, including 36,400 under-five children and 8,200 pregnant women, from refugee populations and host communities in health districts of Adré, Goz-Béida, Iriba and Guéréda
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Public Health, other UN agencies and NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 846,808
Funds Requested	US\$ 846,808

Project description

Child health is affected by cyclic natural disasters leading to occasional outbreaks of infectious diseases. In the affected area where climate is particularly harsh, deterioration in the nutritional status can be expected. The project addresses the rights of the affected populations (refugees/host communities) to quality health services. It aims at preventing and reducing child morbidity/mortality caused by infectious diseases and nutritional disorders. It will be implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), UN agencies (WHO on surveillance and immunisation, WFP on food security, and UNFPA on maternal health issues) and NGOs.

The key planned activities are:

- Procurement and distribution of blankets, feeding items, midwifery kits and emergency obstetric care equipment units, insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), Deltamethrin insecticide, drugs for malaria prevention in pregnancy and malaria case-management, oral re-hydration salts (ORS), micronutrient supplements, and anthropometrical equipment;
- Promotion of breastfeeding and adequate young child feeding practices;
- Social mobilisation, communication activities and training of Community Health Workers (CHW).

The expected outputs are a reduced risk of infectious diseases, reduced levels of malnutrition, improved quality of basic and obstetric health care services, and increased coordination and collaboration among partners.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Provision of micronutrient supplies (Iron, Vitamin A) and feeding items	8,337
Provision of anthropometrical equipment	4,958
Provision of 22,000 blankets	200,000
Provision of 35,000 ITNs, 1,500 litres of Deltamethrin	263,000
Provide kits of basic essential drugs	60,000
Transport equipment for health facilities (12 motorcycles and 1Pick up)	49,000
Provide midwifery kits and emergency obstetric care equipment	2,896
Social mobilisation activities, production and distribution of IEC materials	32,000
Training of health workers and health communities workers	25,000
Monitoring and supervision of activities (including a vehicle)	40,000
Programme support (1-year technical assistance, project management)	60,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs ¹	101,617
Total	846,808

¹ The recovery rate is calculated at 12%. The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Control and Prevention of Measles Outbreaks and Vitamin A Supplementation
Project Code	CHD-04/H02
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Themes	Measles supplementary immunisation activity and Vitamin A supplementation
Objective	Vaccinate against measles and provide vitamin A for children in 4 eastern districts, and organise a nationwide measles supplementary immunisation activity
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area	Phase 1: In Adré, Goz-Béida, Iriba and Guéréda: 86,400 children 6 months -15 years for measles and 29,484 children 6-59 months for vitamin A supplementation Phase 2: Country wide: 3,954,714 children 9 months -15 years
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Public Health, other UN agencies and NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 3,938,933
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,938,933

Project description

In refugee populations, the risk of measles outbreaks with high fatality rates among small children, aggravated by poor nutritional status and vitamin A deficiency, is high. In response to the arrival of Sudanese refugees, UNICEF organised a measles supplemental immunisation activity (SIA) with vitamin A supplementation in February - March.

Furthermore, the entire country is at risk due to low routine immunisation coverage rates. In view of reducing measles mortality in Chad, the organisation of a nationwide SIA is planned for December 2004. To achieve the project's goals, UNICEF will ensure close collaboration with all partners involved, especially with WHO regarding surveillance and immunisation.

The key planned activities are:

- Purchase and distribution of vaccines, vitamin A and needed supplies;
- Technical assistance, social mobilisation, communication and training activities; and
- Supervision, monitoring and evaluation activities.

The expected outputs are a reduced risk of measles morbidity and mortality.

Financial Summary	
Budget items	US\$
Procurement and distribution of measles vaccine and vitamin A	572,491
Procurement and distribution of AD syringes, safety boxes and scissors	482,226
Transportation and other operational costs	435,471
Training of health staff	64,067
1 round of measles SIA with Vitamin A supplementation in the East	152,000
1 national measles SIA	817,308
Pre-campaign advocacy and mobilisation of opinion and community leaders	197,736
Conduct two post-campaign review meetings and coverage assessments	98,868
Support safe injection practise, vaccine and waste management	456,094
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	110,000
Programme support and logistic support	80,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs ¹	472,672
Total	3,938,933

¹ The recovery rate is calculated at 12%. The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
Project Title	Technical Support and Coordination for health action in crisis
Project Code	CHD-04/H03
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Theme	Coordination
Objective	To enhance effectiveness of emergency health interventions for Sudanese refugees and host population
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area	Sudanese refugees, host population in refugee-affected areas
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Health
Project Duration	May - November 2004 (6 months)
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,302,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,302,000

Background and Justification

WHO carried out 'Rapid Health Assessments' in the two most affected health regions of eastern Chad in October 2003 and February 2004. While not yet finding evidence of a health emergency, these confirmed a 'degrading' situation where risk factors for epidemic are present and growing, namely: overcrowding in certain border areas and transit centres, declining nutritional status, low standards of environmental hygiene, low vaccination coverage among the refugee and local population, and limited quantity and quality of potable water. This means that outbreaks of communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases, notably measles, meningitis, pertussis, and diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera, can be expected as vulnerability increases through the latter part of 2004.

Coverage of basic health services is low (40% access) and inequitable. Coverage is even lower in the two refugee-affected health regions of Ouddai and Biltine, where there are no health professionals in 20 out of 44 Primary Health Centres (PHC), and those that function lack basic sterilisation, surgical and obstetric equipment.

Capacities of local health authorities are not set up to cope with the public health demands of a refugee influx on this scale. With the rapid scaling up of international health provision by external agencies, including NGOs, a coherent coordination function would render external inputs more effective, and thereby more sustainable over time.

Activities

Capacitate and facilitate the MoH functions of coordination and health management information-sharing at the regional level in health and nutrition; capacitate communicable disease surveillance systems; provide technical inputs for base-line nutritional and morbidity surveys, including for vaccination coverage among the refugee and host populations; provide technical and material support for the upgrading of local public health laboratories; support the maintenance of the MoH cold-chain, and provide technical support to MoH and UNICEF for regional vaccination campaigns; provide limited medical supplies for the district hospitals.

Expected Output / Outcome

More efficient and effective international health programmes by all stakeholders; prevention of excess mortality through timely and targeted epidemic response measures; establishment of morbidity base-lines for impact and vulnerability tracking; capacities of MoH are reinforced in a sustainable way for subsequent international health actions; vaccination coverage among the refugee population established.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Assessment	44,000
Support for emergency immunisation programme	175,000
Reinforcement of disease surveillance systems	417,000
Establishment of a WHO Sub-Office in Abéché for six months, including provision of external technical support missions	350,000
Provision of limited medical supplies	130,000
Programme support costs	74,000
Coordination, monitoring and reporting	112,000
Total	1,302,000

HIV/AIDS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	HIV/AIDS Awareness and Prevention
Project Code	CHD-04/H04
Sector	HIV/AIDS
Themes	STIs/ HIV-AIDS/ behavioural change/reinforcement of local capacities
Objective	To promote knowledge by adolescents and reinforce local capacities to reduce their vulnerability and enable them to avoid risky behaviour; to ensure access to condoms and treatment for STIs
Targeted Beneficiaries	58,300 young people and women (33,000 young people from 10 to 24 years old and 25,300 women) in the refugee camps and surrounding local communities in Ouaddai and Ouaddi-Fira regions in Chad
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, other UN agencies, Red Cross CHAD, NGOs
Project Duration	March - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 193,182
Funds Requested	US\$ 193,182

Project Description

HIV sero-prevalence in Chad is estimated to be between 8% and 10% according to national statistics (2002). In neighbouring Sudan, important levels of HIV/AIDS prevalence have been demonstrated in some risk groups. The arrival of refugees represents a threat to the spread of HIV/AIDS but is also an opportunity to improve communities' awareness and skills and encourage safe behaviours. The project seeks to promote the target beneficiaries' knowledge and skills to prevent HIV/AIDS infection by providing accurate information, to induct safe sexual behaviour and reduce their vulnerability.

The key planned activities are:

- Rapid assessment and gathering of baseline data on risk behaviour and attitudes;
- Training for peer educators among refugees and host communities, and for local counsellors;
- Establishing discussion and listening groups on HIV/AIDS in refugee camps, host communities, and schools;
- Producing sensitisation, information, training and other materials;
- Supervising, monitoring and evaluation activities; and
- Staff and operational support.

The project will work closely with the government of Chad and other partners such as UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR, UNAIDS, UNICEF child protection and education projects, Red Cross Chad and NGOs. The distribution of STI treatment and condoms will be ensured by other UN agencies.

The expected outputs: accurate information and skills on HIV/AIDS provided; prevention measures improved; condoms and treatment for STIs easily accessed; counselling services available; risk of transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS among refugees and host population reduced; and, discrimination against people infected/affected by HIV/AIDS reduced.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Rapid assessment on children's, youth and women vulnerabilities to HIV/AIDS	19,000
Elaboration, test, printing of materials and life skill manual and training of trainers	60,000
Training of health staff and social workers for counselling	17,000
Training of peer educators, sensitises, and counsellors	15,000
Technical assistant	30,000
Establishment and operationalisation of 10 listening and discussion centres	20,000
Monitoring and evaluation activities	9,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs ¹	23,182
Total	193,182

¹ The recovery rate is calculated at 12%. The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Title	Strengthening Local Capacity to Cope with the Impact of HIV/AIDS in Ouaddai and Biltine (Wadi-Fira) Regions
Project Code	CHD-04/H05
Sector	HIV/AIDS
Objective	Prevent HIV spread and strengthen local capacity to cope with the impact of HIV/AIDS
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local populations under 25 years of age; Armed and security forces; Refugees outside the camps; Attendees of health and social services; Traditional leaders and local authorities.
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public services (security, defence, health, social, education) • NGOs, community based and religious organisations • NACP (National AIDS Control Programme)
Project Duration	12 months
Total Project Budget	US\$ 480,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 480,000

The number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS in Chad was estimated at 150,000 (3.6%) in 2001. Of these, 14,000 died in 2001, leaving approximately 72,000 orphans. The Government of Chad, with the support of the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS is developing a one-year plan of action for 2004 focusing on five regions, of which four are refugee areas. UNAIDS plans to provide support to the CHAD National Coordinating body on HIV/AIDS, build partnership with non-traditional partners such as religious leaders and the business community, and initiate HIV/AIDS prevention activities with high-risk groups. The project will target populations of the Ouaddai and Biltine regions, armed and security forces, refugees living outside the camps, and attendees of health and social services. It will be implemented by the local branch of the NACP, local NGOs and community based and religious organisations in close collaboration with the projects implemented in refugee camps by UNICEF and UNFPA.

Strategies

Advocate for local leadership (political and administrative authorities, religious and traditional leaders; Empower community based and religious organisations; Improve communication for behavioural change through peer education; Promote and supply condoms; Encourage voluntary testing; Support to social and medical services; Improve local coordination.

Expected Outcome

Local coordinating services operational in Biltine and Ouaddai regions; Local NGOs and community-based organisations have implemented AIDS prevention in every village in refugees' areas; Increased awareness of beneficiaries on HIV/AIDS; Increased access to basic services: STIs, condom, blood safety; Regional work plan on HIV/AIDS developed and implemented; Increased basic services: voluntary testing, mother-child HIV prevention programme, opportunistic infections prevention and care; Counselling and treatment facilities made available in two regional hospitals; People living with AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children supported by the community.

Activities

Advocacy towards local leaders (military, political and administrative authorities, religious and traditional leaders); Assess situation in Ouaddai and Biltine regions; Prepare a work plan for identified local partners, which should include prevention programmes (media, youth, women, refugees, armed and security forces), condom promotion, care and counselling, blood safety and voluntary testing; Strengthen local capacity (training of NACP, NGOs, community based and religious organisations); Coordinate and monitor activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Personal cost (consultant, temporary personnel)	30,000
Provision for necessary supplies for health services, prevention campaign, training, and assessment	330,000
Logistics (2 motors, computers, moss equipment, office furniture)	80,000
Administrative and operational cost	40,000
Total	480,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
Project Title	Provision of Reproductive Health (RH) services to Sudanese refugees and host population in North-East Chad.
Project Code	CHD-04/H06
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Objectives	Improve RH status of refugees and host population through reducing maternal and infant deaths, reducing the incidence of STI/HIV, and of unwanted pregnancies.
Outcome	Utilisation of quality RH services by refugees and host population, particularly women, adolescents and victims of sexual violence.
Output	Minimum package of reproductive health services and commodities is available and accessible to the targeted refugee and host community population.
Targeted Beneficiaries	About 110,000 people in North-East Chad, in particular, pregnant women, sexually active individuals and victims of sexual violence.
Implementing Partners	MSF-B and CARE-Canada
Project Duration	March – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 250,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 250,000

Background/Justification

In refugee settings the risk of maternal and neonatal mortality due to complications during pregnancy and delivery is increased because of the lack of access to emergency obstetric care, the increased risk of malnutrition and epidemics, and the increased incidence of childbirth under unhygienic circumstances. Furthermore, the risk of sexual violence and STI and HIV transmission often increases during social instability and population movements. The lack of family planning methods increases risks associated with unwanted pregnancy. Some aspects of reproductive health must, therefore, be addressed in the early phase of an emergency to reduce reproductive morbidity and mortality, particularly among women. This is best achieved by implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package of RH Interventions in Crisis Situations (MISP). This inter-agency strategy assures that basic, limited reproductive health services are delivered to the population as soon as possible. The strategy includes distributing RH supplies, equipment and medications, providing services, and coordination and future planning activities.

UNFPA will work together with implementing partners MSF (Belgium) and CARE (Canada). The project will provide for a Reproductive Health Coordinator to work in collaboration with the Health Coordination team. RH supplies and medicines will be delivered in the form of RH kits. The RH coordinator will be responsible for identifying health centres and health staff that can implement the objectives of the MISP; distribute RH materials; and monitor and evaluate activities.

The main activities will focus on: (a) Preventing and managing the consequences of sexual violence by providing services for victims and involving the community in secure planning of the camp design; (b) Reducing HIV transmission through collaboration with other health sector partners to enforce respect for universal precautions, making safe blood transfusions available, and ensuring the availability of free condoms; and (c) Preventing excess neonatal and maternal morbidity and mortality by providing all pregnant women in the last trimester with clean birthing materials, ensuring clean and safe deliveries at health facilities, and initiating the establishment of a referral system for obstetric emergencies. Finally, the RH coordinator, in collaboration with all partners and beneficiaries, will plan for the provision of comprehensive RH services, linking them with ongoing UNFPA Country Programmes, in particular with the reproductive health sub-programmes, and integrating them into the PHC system as soon as the situation permits.

Financial Summary	
Budget items	US\$
Salary for RH Coordinator position	50,000
Provision of necessary RH supplies and infrastructure support for delivery of integrated comprehensive RH services (MISP)	130,000
Hardware (vehicle, computer, etc.)	40,000
Administrative and operational costs	30,000
Total	250,000

WATER AND SANITATION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Water Supply/Sanitation and Hygiene Education
Project Code	CHD-04/WS01
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Themes	Potable water, hygiene education, basic sanitation
Objective	To ensure availability of safe water and to prevent water-borne diseases
Targeted Beneficiaries	110,000 people in refugee and host communities in the Ouddai and Waddi-Fira regions
Implementing Partners	Ministries of Environment and Water, Health and Education; Chad Red Cross and NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 840,909
Funds Requested	US\$ 840,909

Project Description

In Eastern Chad, the few existing functional water infrastructures are insufficient to respond to the additional needs of thousands of refugees. Lack of water, poor sanitation and non-appropriate hygiene practices increase the risk of water-borne diseases. Special attention will be paid to the prevention of Guinea Worm infection, a disease eliminated in Chad, but still a major burden in Sudan.

The project will address the rights of refugees and host communities to safe water and hygiene and will work closely with the concerned ministries, other UN agencies and NGOs.

The key planned activities are:

- Rehabilitation and construction of water infrastructures, latrines and hand-washing facilities;
- Hygiene promotion and training for use and maintenance of latrines, water points;
- Procurement and distribution of basic family kits for 25.000 households;
- De-worming of 22,000 children; and
- Reinforcement of guinea worm surveillance and case containment interventions.

Expected output: decreased risk of water-borne diseases including Guinea Worm; increased personal hygiene practices; and, increased access to sanitation and water facilities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Rehabilitation and construction of water infrastructures	208,000
Training on latrines and water points maintenance and use	45,000
Hygiene education and promotion, guinea worm surveillance and case containment	200,000
Provision of basic family kits	67,000
Construction of low cost latrines	75,000
Water quality control at household and school levels	15,000
Construction of hand-washing disposition at school level	3,000
De-worming 22,000 children	25,000
Project coordination, supervision and monitoring	35,000
Programme support	67,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs ¹	100,909
Total	840,909

¹ The recovery rate is calculated at 12%. The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Education in Emergency Situation
Project Code	CHD-04/E01
Sector	Education
Themes	School enrolment, Early childhood development activities, Psycho-social support and peace education, Non-formal education activities
Objectives	To ensure learning opportunities for Sudanese refugee children and young people in eastern Chad by ensuring access to school, organising early childhood development and non-formal education activities and by assisting children and adolescents to overcome trauma and equipping them with life skills
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographical Area	43,000 children, from refugees and host communities in Ouddai and Waddi –Fira regions
Implementing Partners	Government (Ministry of Education), NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 531,818
Requested Budget	US\$ 531,818

Project Description

The project will ensure the right to education for all children and adolescents. UNICEF targets 43,000 children, with a particular focus on girls and the prevention of sexual abuse and economic exploitation. Interventions will focus on on-the-job training for primary schools teachers and animators, and on the provision of teaching and learning materials as well as recreational kits. In a first stage, UNICEF will provide basic materials to help existing qualified teachers to start educational activities. In a second stage, former students, especially girls, without pedagogical skills, will be identified among refugees and in host communities and trained to become teachers. In the meantime, UNICEF will ensure that schools are effective and child friendly spaces and that the education offered will be based on the native Sudanese curricula and textbooks. UNICEF will work closely with the Ministry of National Education of Chad, other UN agencies and NGOs.

The key planned activities are:

- Elaboration, translation and production of training materials;
- Training of teachers and animators; Production of training materials
- Provision of school kits and recreation kits, school manuals and other didactic materials and supplies for students and teachers;
- Assessment, monitoring and coordination activities.

The expected outputs are the enrolment and retention of 33,000 students in primary schools, provision of care and development activities for 5,000 young children. Furthermore, 5,000 adolescents will be equipped with basic knowledge and adolescents and school children with appropriate life skills

Financial Summary	
Budget items	US\$
Provision of “school in a box” kits	144,000
Teacher training on basic lessons as well as life skills	69,000
Training of supervisors and animators for early childhood development activities	10,000
Training of animators targeting adolescents.	6,500
Pedagogical and reading materials (elaboration, purchase, translation, production)	82,000
Provision of recreational kits	88,500
Assessment, monitoring and coordination activities	68,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs ¹	63,818
Total	531,818

¹ The recovery rate is calculated at 12%. The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
Project Title	Emergency Supply of Agricultural and Livestock Input to Sudanese Refugees and Host Communities in Eastern Chad
Project Code	CHD-04/A01
Sector	Agriculture and Food Security
Objectives	Improve food security through agricultural and livestock production
Target Population	110,000 people
Implementing Partners	Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and the Environment, UN agencies, NGOs and community based organisations
Project Duration	April 2004 – February 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 3,023,235
UNDP Contribution	US\$ 215,000
FAO Contribution	US\$ 241,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,567,235

Summary

This project aims to promote the agricultural and livestock production of the Sudanese refugees and their host communities in a manner that will increase food security while taking into account the fragility of the natural environment. It will focus on diversification of crops (including counter-seasonal crops) and of livestock systems to reduce the impact on the land and on productivity growth through fertiliser and veterinary input.

Activities to be carried out include: reforestation and rehabilitation of 320 ha of land not useable for agriculture; distribution of cereal and vegetable seeds, hand tools, cattle, goats and chickens; capacity building and skills reinforcement of farmers and pastoralists, public service providers and of NGOs.

The project is expected to allow for the planting of 18,500 ha of rain-fed cereal crops and 40 ha of market garden crops, leading to a production of 5,855 MTs of cereal and 2,620 MTs of leguminous crops, enough to cover the cereal needs of the beneficiary population for three months and diversify the food basket. In addition, 4,200 breeding units of cattle/goats and 1,300 units of poultry will be distributed, with the aim to generate a livestock population of 12,600 head and of 140,000 chickens over one year.

Financial Summary	
Budget items	US\$
	3,023,235
Agricultural, livestock and forestry rehabilitation inputs	2,312,953
Equipment	65,000
Training (local administrations, implementing partners, extension campaigns)	80,000
Project implementing cost: National personnel (1 coordinator, 3 national consultants, administrative support staff) and contracts with NGOs	228,272
Duty travel (field missions)	80,000
Operating cost (including storage, handling, transportation, distribution, monitoring)	60,500
Administrative cost (including technical backstopping)	196,510
UNDP contribution	215,000
FAO contribution	241,000
Total	2,567,235

Appealing Agency	COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (COOPI)
Project Title	Support to Agro-pastoral Activities in Sila/GoZ Beida
Project Code	CHD-04/A02
Sector	Agriculture, Income Generation and Environment
Objective	Increase agricultural production, income generating activities and food security.
Targeted Beneficiaries	40,000 refugees and 20,000 host communities in Sila (GoZ Beida), Ouaddai region
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture and local community
Project Duration	March – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 521,160
Funds Requested	US\$ 521,160

Background/Justification

Sila is located south of GoZ Beida in Ouaddai region, and hosts approximately 40,000 refugees. Contrary to the northern part of Ouaddai, Sila's mild climate, and good rainfall patterns and rich soil enables agricultural and livestock production. COOPI is the only NGO working in this area.

This project aims to improve agricultural and livestock production to reduce food scarcity and malnutrition, and to raise awareness of local communities on environmental concerns including on the consequences of desertification.

Activities

- Train farmers on the correct use of seeds and crop rotation.
- Distribute agricultural tools and veterinary inputs to those refugees who lost their cattle.
- Facilitate access to veterinary services (medicine and vaccination) and to improved seeds.
- Build four storage facilities with durable material.
- Train target groups, in particular women, on nutrition, crop management and small-scale enterprise.
- Sensitise local communities on the need to combat desertification.
- Reforestation of areas that are not suitable for agriculture.

Strategies

- Adopt a participative approach by involving beneficiaries in the implementation.
- Raise awareness on best practices in agriculture.
- Assist refugees living in and outside camps as well as host communities.

Expected Outcome

- 10 disseminators trained by an agronomist.
- Improved crop quality and quantity.
- Cattle monitored and vaccinated.
- Cereals storage functional.
- Beneficiaries have acquired better capabilities to manage crops and small income generating projects.
- Better awareness of ecological concerns.
- Reforestation activities implemented.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Human Resources: one agronomist, 10 disseminators, 1 finance clerk, 1 driver	80,000
Equipment: seeds, tools, small animals, veterinary products	150,000
Construction of 4 storage facilities	160,000
Logistics: Vehicle, 5 motorcycles, communications material and fuel	95,160
Administrative costs	36,000
Total	521,160

ANNEX I.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Responding to the humanitarian needs in Chad caused by ongoing conflict in neighbouring Sudan, the international federation launched emergency appeal no. 23/2003 on 2 December 2003, seeking CHF 2,303,000 (US\$ 1,779,508 or EUR 1,480,063) in cash, kind, or services to assist up to 65,000 beneficiaries for 6 months. The appeal was based on delivering assistance to at least two distinct caseloads (both with close ethnic and cultural ties to the host population in Chad): in the northeast, Zaghawa refugees, and further south, Masalit refugees. The appeal was also prepared at a time of reports indicating intensifying fighting in Darfur province, and a potential for additional cross border movements.

The Red Cross of Chad (RCC), a traditional partner of the UN in Chad, was approached to assist with food and non-food distributions, provide health support and education to parts of the caseload, and targeting assistance to some of the most vulnerable families, primarily those headed by women. The International Federation intended to provide support to the RCC.

The specific objectives of the Federation's Emergency Appeal are to:

- provide the RCC and, through the society, the UN system and other partners with an all weather transport capacity to deliver food and non-food items to beneficiaries in eastern Chad and, if possible, expand this capacity to the existing programmes in the south of the country (where the RCC was assisting some 60,000 refugees in a partnership arrangement with UNHCR).
- ensure effective communications in the operational area and between Abeche and N'djamena to facilitate the operation and enhance security for expatriate and local staff.
- provide targeted public health interventions focused on prevention and treatment of water and sanitation related disease, epidemic control, well coordinated with the Government, UN agencies and the NGOs present and active in the area.
- deliver targeted support to 1,200 most vulnerable families with the provision of appropriate seeds, hoes and other tools for the next planting season.

Since the launch of the emergency appeal, further refugee influxes into Chad occurred in December 2003, and January and February 2004. The Chadian Government, with UNHCR support, identified areas for four refugee camps, and the first one at farchana started receiving refugees in mid-January. The Chad Red Cross has continued to carry out sporadic distributions to the most vulnerable from among the refugees, but given the large area over which the caseload has been spread, systematic distributions have been limited so far.

Donors have responded favourably to the Federation's Appeal (68.2% covered as of 26 March 2004). The twenty M6 trucks planned in the appeal (the Transport Support Package or TSP) arrived in early February 2004, and delegates, together with support material (in particular in telecommunications) have been deployed.

ANNEX II.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFRICARE	African Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
ARV	Anti Retro Viral
CAMAIR	Cameroon Airlines
CAR	Central Africa Republic
CCCs	UNICEF's Core Corporate Commitments
CNAR	Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Reinsertion des Refugies/National Committee for Refugee Assistance
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CP	Country Programme
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DPT	Diarrhea, Diptheria, Tetanus
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
FCFA	Franc de la Communauté Financière d'Afrique
GDSI	Greater Darfur Special Initiative
GoC	Government of Chad
GoS	Government of Sudan
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation (Technische Zusammenarbeit)
HCND	National Commissariat For Land Mines
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
INTERSOS	NGO
ISC	Indirect Support Cost
LLTNS	Long Lasting Insecticide-Treated Bed Nets
LTSH	Landslide Transport, Storage and Handling
MICS	Multiple Indicator Clusters Survey
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MSF-B	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium
MSF-H	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Holland
MT	Metric Tonne
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODOC	Other Direct Operational Costs
OMS / WHO	Organisation Mondiale de La Santé / World Health Organisation
RH	Reproductive Health
SECADEV	Secours Catholique pour le Développement
SLM/A	Sudan Liberation Movement/Army
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TCU	Technical Coordination Unit
UGC	User Group Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordination
US	United States
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

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