

had 2007



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Chad 2007



Aurelien Buffier/Chad/2006

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary; and
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- Stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans; and
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

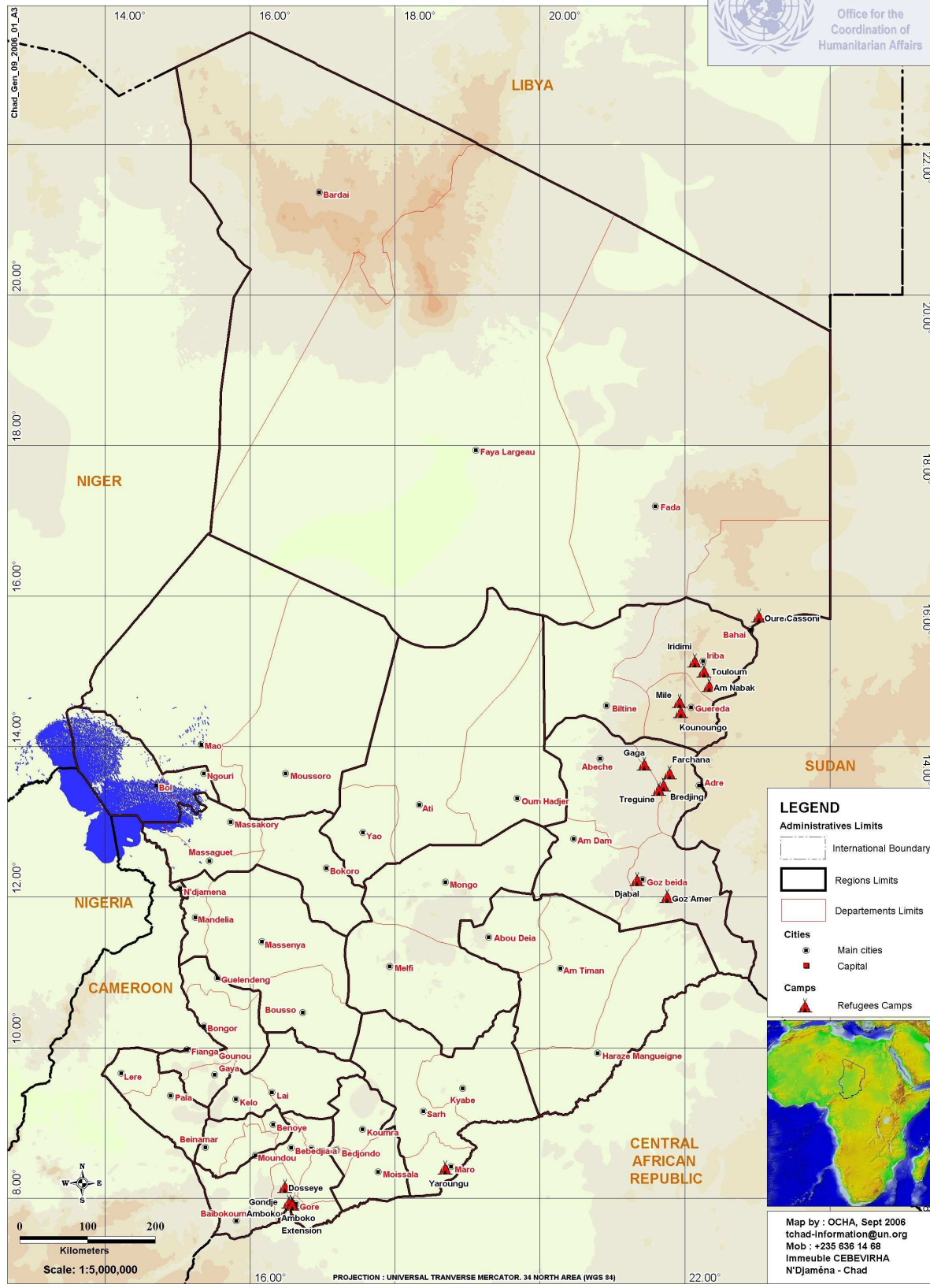
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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED “PROJECTS”

GENERAL PRESENTATION CHAD 2006



SOURCES : UNHCR, DCW THE NAMES SHOWN AND THE DESIGNATIONS USED ON THIS MAP DO NOT IMPLY OFFICIAL ENDORSMENT OR ACCEPTANCE BY THE UNITED NATIONS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The scale of the humanitarian situation in eastern Chad continues to be immense as a result of the volatile and unpredictable nature of the crisis, brought about by continued multiple threats from within and outside the country. Internally, the country has experienced a deterioration of the socio-political environment over the past years and national authorities continue to face challenges in tackling the increasing security concerns. On the international side, developments in the neighbouring countries of Sudan (Darfur) and the Central African Republic (CAR) have also impacted negatively on Chad.

Continued insecurity plagues the region with increased incidents of rebel and banditry attacks on humanitarian aid workers coupled with reports of human rights abuses such as sexual and gender-based violence, mainly targeted at women and children.

The country is host to a large refugee population comprising 234,000 Sudanese refugees as of January 2006 that fled the Darfur war since 2003, and 45,000 refugees that fled insecurity from northern CAR and crossed over into southern Chad. Furthermore, the escalation of violence in eastern Chad has resulted in the displacement of 53,000 Chadians. Likewise, it is expected that the number of CAR refugees will rise to 60,000 given the deteriorating situation in northern CAR.

In 2007, given the increased level of insecurity in Darfur and eastern CAR, the return of refugees is hardly expected. Instead, influxes of new refugees are expected in the East and South as well as the continued and increased displacement of Chadians. The competition for resources among all these groups living on the same small territory is likely to further exacerbate tension between them.

Despite funding shortfalls and the prevailing insecurity, humanitarian operations during the year have focused on providing basic assistance to newly arriving refugees and internally displaced persons as well as to older refugee caseloads. The provision of assistance has led to the reduction of morbidity, mortality and malnutrition rates, with an average Global Acute Malnutrition rate of less than 5%. However, despite the ongoing humanitarian assistance, the situation remains bleak with major challenges foreseen while carrying out humanitarian response. The recent escalation of violence and the deteriorating and fluid security situation threaten to close humanitarian space thereby jeopardising humanitarian operations, particularly in the East. The worsening of the humanitarian crisis underscores the need for sustained and increased humanitarian assistance for the affected populations.

In this regard, the overall strategy developed for humanitarian response will mainly focus on responding to immediate emergency needs as well as working towards a transitional approach to create a mode of self-reliance, sustainability and local capacity building. The priority humanitarian actions for the next 12 months therefore consist of:

- Provision of coordinated life-saving assistance in emergency situations to refugees and internally displaced persons in order to support improved livelihoods and adequate security;
- Enhancing support and increasing access to basic social services to refugees, internally displaced persons and host populations;
- Integrating humanitarian activities into longer-term development assistance to promote self-reliance and integration of host communities;
- Reinforcing security for humanitarian actors.

The humanitarian situation remains critical and in order to allow for the full implementation of identified strategies and projects, the Consolidated Appeals 2007 is appealing for US\$170.7 million¹.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS,fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2007

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 15 November 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	3,509,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7,121,661
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,935,000
EDUCATION	6,371,850
FOOD	62,185,162
HEALTH	5,628,050
MULTI-SECTOR	75,558,191
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,881,750
SECURITY	387,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	231,250
WATER AND SANITATION	5,855,531
Grand Total	170,664,445

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2007

Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation

as of 15 November 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACTED	3,553,750
FAO	2,299,000
IN	95,000
INTERSOS	490,000
OCHA	2,120,433
OHCHR	250,000
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	387,000
UNFPA	888,700
UNHCR	75,558,191
UNICEF	15,196,810
WFP	67,091,390
WHO	2,734,171
Grand Total	170,664,445

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. 2006 IN REVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Chad has worsened since the beginning of 2006, due to the escalation of political tensions and the deterioration of the security environment within Chad as well as neighbouring Sudan and the CAR.

Targeting of civilian populations by Janjaweed militia in Darfur and in eastern Chad, clashes between Chadian security forces, Chadian rebels and the Janjaweed militia coupled with regular reports of killings of civilians, rampant banditry activities, hijackings of vehicles and attacks targeted against humanitarian workers have continued and increased throughout 2006. The deteriorating security environment has resulted in limited and sporadic access thereby hampering humanitarian operations in affected areas.

The degree of instability within the country reached its peak with the attack on N'Djamena on 13 April by an armed political group known as the United Front for Democracy and Change (FUCD). This event highlighted the fragility of the political situation in the country that has been triggered by internal political discontent over President Deby's regime. Tension also continued to mount over Chad's accusation of Sudan of arming and financing rebels in the East, which resulted in the temporary suspension of diplomatic relations between Sudan and Chad. The two countries resumed diplomatic ties in August. Robust political dialogue to resolve the internal political strife as well as to ensure the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement signed in February between Sudan and Chad is required in order to bring an end to the crisis in the country.

2.1 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN CAP 2006

The main strategic priorities in 2006 identified by humanitarian partners for the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) 2006 were: to provide and maintain assistance and protection to refugees; to foster peaceful coexistence between camps and surrounding communities; and to provide assistance and protection to internally displaced persons (IDPs). Positive progress has been noted in the different sectors, however, additional and continued response is required to address the increasing scale of beneficiary needs on the ground.

CAP 2006 Strategic Priorities

i) Provide and maintain assistance and protection to refugees in camps

East Chad – In 2006, aid agencies were able to stabilise the humanitarian conditions of the 234,000 Sudanese refugees, spread over a 600 km border. However, security concerns and a general lack of natural resources (water, firewood) at the present sites may result in the relocation of some camps further in-land and is at present being considered. In addition, no significant return of refugees is foreseen unless the situation in Darfur improves substantially. Despite the recent deterioration of the situation in eastern Chad, refugees continue to be provided with essential services. Unlike the South, the dry lands of much of eastern Chad are not conducive to provide sustainable solutions for refugees through subsistence agriculture. The scarcity of firewood is the biggest challenge. In the South of the eastern area, deadwood collection is not considered to be a problem, however, in the north consumption of deadwood exceeds the present natural resources and therefore increased pressure on land and other resources.

South Chad – An estimated 45,000 refugees from the CAR are settled in southern camps of Gore and Danamadji. Sporadic influxes continue, triggered by increasing insecurity in northern CAR. Food assistance faces severe challenges, due to funding constraints for the World Food Programme (WFP). The organisation is working towards carrying out self-reliance activities for the refugees and support to local development processes in the southern hosting areas. The recent initiative within the framework of the European Union (EU) programme, which aims at "linking relief and rehabilitation to development", corresponds to this strategy. The programme will be implemented in close collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], Africa Care [AFRICARE], *Cooperazione Internazionale* [COOPI]) and will cost an estimated \$5 million. The projects will focus on two main elements: self-reliance activities for refugees and support to host communities in the area where refugees are residing. The main self-reliance activities for refugees relate to the agricultural sector and small commerce. The Gondje camp has favourable conditions for some agricultural activities in terms of availability of land. However, it should be noted that the current availability of land allows for an

allocation of 0.7ha per family, while in order to reach food self-reliance, two hectares per family is what is required.

The new site of Dosseye, which is currently being prepared for reception of refugees from Amboko extension, allows for agricultural activities to be carried out by the refugees; the same situation applies to Gondje.

ii) Foster peaceful coexistence between camps and surrounding communities through implementing balanced projects

East Chad - UNHCR and other partner agencies began the process of implementing projects to benefit local populations around refugee camps in 2005. The projects address needs expressed by local communities in the sectors of education, health/nutrition, water, environment, infrastructure, cattle breeding, economic rehabilitation (income generating activities) and food security in the Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira and *Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti* regions.

In the education area, the package of activities consists of: (a) building/rehabilitation of classrooms; (b) training of teachers; (c) provision of school equipment and material; (d) establishment of school canteens. To date, 25 schools are targeted in eastern Chad.

As part of the bi-lateral cooperation programme between Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Government of Chad (GoC), several projects around the camps of Assounga area have been implemented to benefit local populations. The objective is to improve the living conditions of host communities through economic rehabilitation activities such as the construction of community cereal storage in Farchana and Ardebe. Further assessments have been conducted in ten villages with the aim to implement improved cultivation techniques, however, this activity has been stopped due to the worsening security conditions. JICA is planning to redirect its community development projects, which are implemented in partnership with the Planning, Agriculture, Water and Environment Ministries, towards the Guera and Batha regions. In Abeche, a project including training and re-forestation activities in primary schools, as well as sensitisation campaigns targeting parents associations and teachers, is being implemented.

Programme de Développement Rural Décentralisé de Biltine et du Ouaddaï (PRODABO) is a bilateral development programme funded by the German government, and implemented in the Ouaddaï and Biltine regions. Since November 2005, with the arrival of Sudanese refugees in these areas, the programme has implemented various projects for the host populations around refugee camps with a total budget of \$1,017,349.

South Chad - In the area of Gore, development projects for host communities in sectors of farming, income-generating activities related to agriculture, animal breeding and health are being have been set up. CARE, the Office of Research and Liaison for Care and Development (BELACD), *Médecins Sans Frontières–France* (MSF-F), and AFRICARE operate in areas around the Yarangou/Danamadji refugee camps. A great number of local development associations are undertaking community development activities such as: farming; tree planting; income generating activities; animal breeding; and agriculture. Initiated under the European Development Fund several humanitarian agencies, operational in the South, have started a project linking relief to recovery and development. Preliminary steps are being finalised. Its objectives are to reinforce the existing local structures and activities in order to facilitate the integration of CAR refugees while benefiting host populations.

iii) Provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons

The humanitarian community and Chadian authorities have agreed on a strategy to address the IDP situation. This includes: the need to prevent new displacements; support national structures in their response to immediate essential needs such as health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education; farming activities; support all actions allowing IDPs to return and reintegrate in safety and with dignity and practice activities such as farming and other income-generating activities. Regarding this component of the strategy, assistance and early recovery projects need to target areas of return as well as areas of displacement. An approach modelled on the cluster leadership approach was established with responsibility for the coordination of protection and assistance for IDPs delegated to the UNHCR Deputy Representative (Operations) based in Abeche. UNHCR, as agreed at the global level, is the lead agency for three clusters: protection; site management and coordination; and shelter.

Other sector lead agencies include: WHO for health; UNICEF for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene; and WFP for logistics, and food security.²

The implementation of this strategy is in line with the views of the Chadian authorities, UN agencies and NGOs who all intend to avoid the creation of IDP camps that could act as a pull factor, encouraging still non-displaced Chadians to move towards areas where humanitarian assistance, however limited, is being provided. Security, protection, environment, water and firewood, and the lack of financial resources remain the main issues to address. In light of the volatile security conditions at the eastern Sudan-Chad border, a contingency plan has been developed for potential further displacement.

2.2 LESSONS LEARNED

Based on the achievements and challenges detailed above, the following lessons and considerations have been taken into account in the CHAP for 2007.

Common Needs Analysis and Information Sharing

Accurate and comprehensive information and data are crucial in order to identify needs and gaps in the assistance, and plan a relevant humanitarian response. For instance, lack of reliable data on host populations or on existing initiatives and projects has been identified as an obstacle that needs to be addressed. Humanitarian partners have agreed on the need to collect data and share information according to a standardised methodology.

Data Collection – Standard methodology of data collection enables useful comparisons across the affected areas and sectors. Sector Working Groups could generate a standard data tool for this purpose.

Information Sharing – Information sharing is currently undertaken on an ad-hoc basis. Systematic and consistent information flow between agencies, in addition to mapping on Who does What Where, will enable humanitarian partners to improve coordination in their response, and avoid duplications between actors. A repository for documents such as an inter-agency website will also assist in accessing information on humanitarian coordination activities.

In this regard, the Needs Analysis Framework methodology was presented at the CAP workshop in Abeche. The objective of the framework is to improve the quality and relevance of humanitarian assistance through shared analysis among humanitarian partners of various needs assessment surveys.

More focus also needs to be placed on transition phases i.e. from emergency to relief/development as well as the integration of refugees and IDPs with host communities. As noted in the 2006 CA Mid-Year Review, there is a need to reduce tension between displaced populations and host communities by reinforcing local capacity, enhancing and increasing access to basic social services, and integrating humanitarian action into longer-term development assistance.

2.3 FUNDING CONSTRAINTS

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of 15 November 2006, donor response to the emergency needs of the vulnerable populations in eastern and southern Chad has steadily improved, though more needs to be done to ensure a balanced funding across sectors.

The revised 2006 CA for Chad was 76% funded by mid-November, however, most of the funding received has been for food (100% funded) and multi-sector assistance to refugees (78% funded), leaving other sectors severely under funded: Agriculture - 14%; Economic Recovery and Infrastructure – 0%; Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law - 0%; Security - 0%; Health - 18%; Water and Sanitation - 28%.

² Among the components of the Red Cross Movement, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is not taking part in the cluster approach. Nevertheless, coordination between the ICRC and the UN will continue to the extent necessary to achieve efficient operational complementarity and a strengthened response for the people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

The low level of funding for humanitarian operations in Chad has necessitated the CA 2006 humanitarian partners to look for other sources of funding.. As a result, the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), on behalf of the Country Team, mobilised \$10 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) managed by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator. Some \$6 million were mobilised as under the “Rapid Response” window to address the needs of new influxes, while \$4 million were mobilised under the “Under-Funded Crises” window of the fund.

Gross imbalances in funding severely hampered the humanitarian community in the implementation of its comprehensive humanitarian response strategy, which was further complicated by new developments in the political and security situation in country. The rising tensions in the East and the potential for a further deterioration of the situation, however, clearly underscore the need for sustained and increased humanitarian assistance for the affected populations. The current funding constraints make this difficult to achieve. In 2006, UN agencies experienced severe funding shortfalls, which necessitated them, in close cooperation with their implementing partners, to further prioritise activities in order to be able to continue to provide the most urgent, life-saving assistance to the beneficiaries.

Funding for NGOs within the CA remains low. Only 33% of the \$21,820,854 appealed for by NGOs under the CA 2006 was committed/or funded. However, a number of NGOs did receive funding outside the CAP framework, which according to FTS as of 15 November 2006 amounted to \$26 million.

3. THE 2007 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

3.1.A The Context

Economic

Chad is rated 173 out of 177 according to UNDP's 2005 Human Development Report and thereby considered one of the poorest countries in the world, where an estimated 80% of its population lives on less than \$1 a day. The country's population is estimated at 9.1 million with a Gross Domestic Product per capita of \$1,210. The annual growth rate is placed at 2.8% with an estimated life expectancy at birth of 43.6 years. Oil acts as a lifeline for the country following the primary agricultural economy. The country became an oil-producing country in 2003. However, oil revenues have not as yet translated to improved living conditions for the local population despite the optimistic outlook on the country's economy. A memorandum of understanding signed between the World Bank and Chad in July 2006, under which the Government of Chad (GoC) committed 70% of its budget spending to priority poverty reduction programmes, is expected to provide long-term growth for the country.

Security and access

Increased insecurity has characterised the situation in eastern Chad. Incidents that include car hijacking and violent robberies have become a major concern for humanitarian workers who are also targeted. More than 90 incidents have been recorded in the last year, with most of them reported in Guereda, Iriba and Bahai in the East. A UNICEF staff member was shot and injured during a vehicle hijacking in Abeche on 5 May. Humanitarian premises and staff have been attacked by armed men and over 45 vehicles have been hijacked. Furthermore, there is fear that the end of the rainy season could pave way for better access across the region leading to increased attacks.

In light of the deteriorating security situation, the HC engaged with Government officials to discuss security measures for humanitarian personnel in order to minimise security risks for humanitarian operations including ensuring the provision of increased security around refugee camps. In Abeche, UN agencies adhere to the six p.m. curfew. As a consequence of the precarious security conditions, a number of activities led by humanitarian agencies to assist refugees and IDPs have been disrupted several times. UNHCR has recently signed an Amendment to the initial Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the GoC in order to increase security measures for humanitarian personnel and premises. According to the terms of this agreement, the number of gendarmes to be deployed in the areas of Bahai, Guereda, Iriba, Farchana, Goz Beida/Koukou Angarana is 75, aiming to improve the overall security conditions of humanitarian workers, host populations and camps.

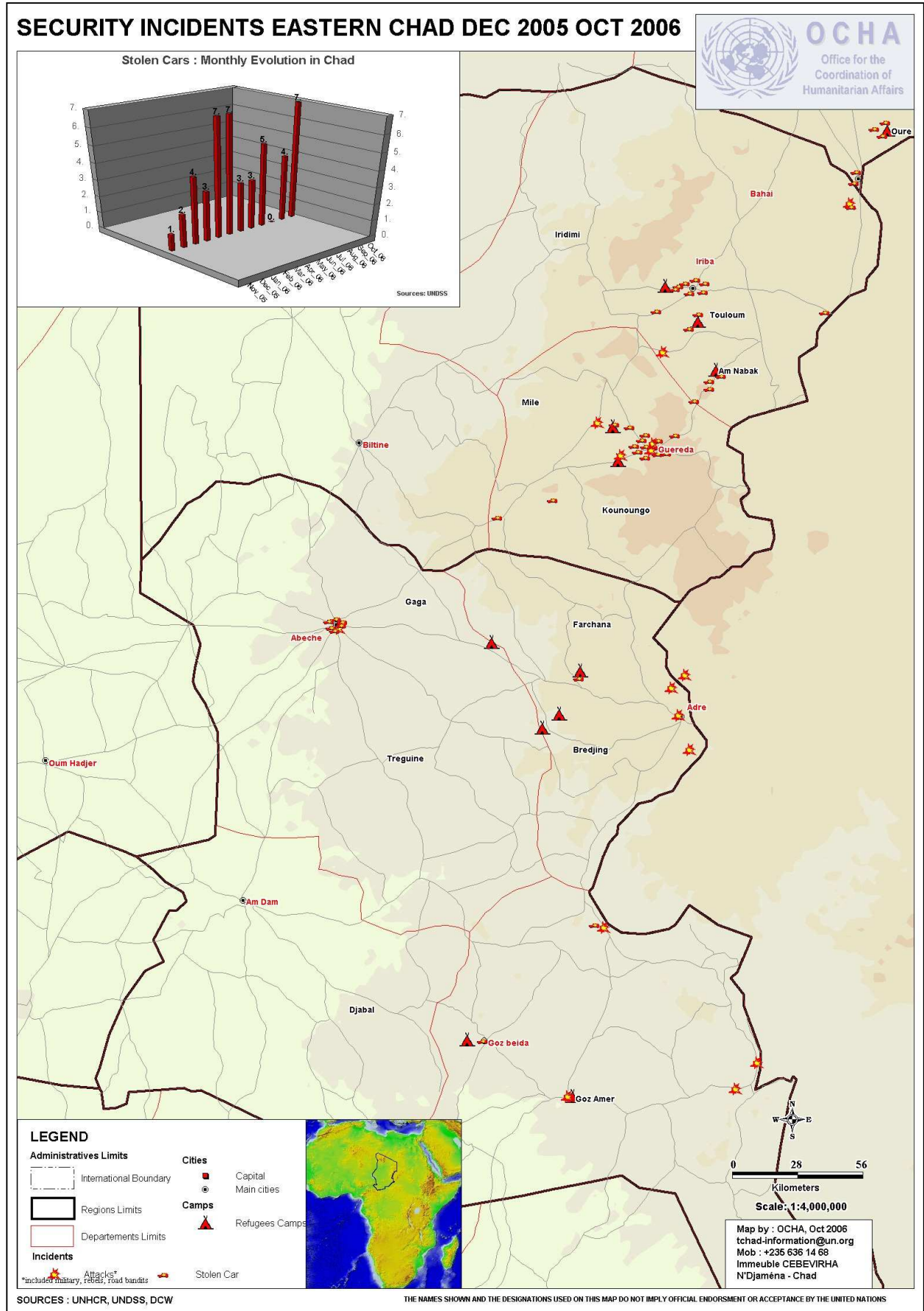
High-level UN delegations that include the visit of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, Jan Egeland to eastern Chad in early May, followed by a UN Security Council mission in June, have highlighted the need for urgent political action to deal with the deteriorating security situation. It is anticipated that the Security Council Resolution 1706 of August 2006 on the expansion of the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan to include its deployment in Darfur, once effected on the ground, will eventually have a positive impact on eastern Chad. The deployment of troops will be mandated to, among others, undertake the close monitoring of cross border activities of armed groups along the borders of Chad and the CAR as well the provision of protection to both civilians and humanitarian personnel under threat.

In addition, the 2007 CAP Workshop also highlighted the need to consider security within a regional dimension, taking into account both Sudan, the CAR and several other new elements, including: (i) inter-communal conflicts in Faya; (ii) rebels infiltration in the Adre region; (iii) the remaining combatants in the Biltine region; (iv) and the Arab militia Janjaweed in the Goz Beida/Moudoyouna region.

Conclusions

Despite the attacks that took place in 2006 in the border area, humanitarian operations continue. Some areas close to the border are insecure due to military activities. Agencies and NGOs are currently updating contingency plans for provision of assistance with reduced international staff if required. The security situation requires continuous monitoring in view of the humanitarian presence based in Abeche, in the IDP camps and around IDP locations. Continuous advocacy towards the GoC and the new Protocol included in the MoU between UNHCR and the GoC are steps towards achieving protection and security in the camps.

The below map shows the security incidents in eastern Chad in 2006.



SOURCES : UNHCR, UNDSS, DCW

THE NAMES SHOWN AND THE DESIGNATIONS USED ON THIS MAP DO NOT IMPLY OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OR ACCEPTANCE BY THE UNITED NATIONS

Political

The growing conflict in Darfur has triggered an increase in tension between Chad and Sudan. Both countries have accused each other of supporting one another's rebel groups to the point where Chad declared a "state of belligerence" with Sudan following the 18 December attack on Adre. In order to address the rising tension, both countries signed the Tripoli Declaration on 8 February where it was agreed that both countries would cease interfering in each other's internal affairs. However, following the April attack in N'Djamena, Chad cut its diplomatic ties with Sudan and withdrew its role as a mediator for the Darfur crisis. The two countries however re-established diplomatic relations on the occasion of President Deby's presidential inauguration in August. Nonetheless, differences regarding the deployment of a UN Peacekeeping force in Darfur, the lack of implementation of the Tripoli Agreement and the Darfur Peace Agreement are evident and could lead to renewed tension and conflict. There is an increasing concern that the conflict in Darfur will spread further into eastern Chad thereby causing greater instability in both regions.

Internally, President Deby has faced major challenges including several mutinies involving defections of high-ranking officials to various opposition groups and armed offensives as a result of the growing political discontent in the country. The political and security situation in Chad deteriorated following the 18 December 2005 attack on Adre in eastern Chad and an attempted coup in March. On 13 April a major rebel offensive in several Chadian provinces - including the capital city N'Djamena - continued to underscore the growing political tensions in the country as a result of armed opposition to President Deby's regime. Although the Chadian military managed to repel this last attack and regain control of major cities within hours, the situation has remained extremely tense. In addition, the relocation of armed forces from the border areas to strategic towns has created a security vacuum in vast parts of eastern Chad.

Despite the political turbulence, presidential elections were held on 3 May with a strong boycott from opposition parties. The president won a third term in office. Political differences in the country have spurred the presence of rebel groups, of which there are currently over 20. The two main groups, Platform of Change, National Unity and Democracy (SCUD) and the *Rassemblement pour la Démocratie et la Liberté* (RDL), together with seven other anti-government groups form the FUCD. It is very difficult to determine the exact number of combatants, although there are indications that the groups are well-funded and receive logistical support.

Humanitarian factors that compound the humanitarian situation in refugee camps include the on-going cross-border rebel attacks and the subsequent fluid security situation in Abeche, Bahai, Iriba and Guereda. Other concerns include the lack of humanitarian protection, which is further exacerbated by continued human rights abuses, lack of sustained humanitarian access imbalance in the presence of humanitarian actors across conflict-affected areas and inadequate government capacity to respond to the humanitarian crisis.

The 13 April attack on N'Djamena resulted in the evacuation of all non-essential UN staff and dependants to Yaounde and all missions to Chad were deferred. Security phase three was declared in N'Djamena, Batham, Guera, Mongo and Kanem until September when it was agreed to downgrade the city to phase two.

3.1.B The Humanitarian Consequences

Insecurity and limited access

Several cross-border attacks mainly attributed to Janjaweed militia have been reported since 2005. Reports indicate that the attacks only commenced once the Chadian authorities had vacated the border area. The civilian population caught in the conflict and who are normally self-reliant, are facing difficulties in coping with their daily activities due to the prevailing security situation. They are therefore forced to rely on external assistance for their survival.

Continued insecurity in eastern Chad has resulted in the displacement of 63,000 Chadian IDPs, 80% of whom are women and children, while increased insecurity in northern CAR has resulted in the displacement of an additional 15,000 CAR refugees, bringing the total number of CAR refugees to 45,000. The continued presence of 234,000 Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, due to continued insecurity in Sudan's Darfur region and the displacement of Chadians has triggered unrest between the refugee/IDP and host populations.

Refugee caseload

Sudanese refugees are hosted in 12 camps along Chad's eastern border with Sudan, while an additional 10,000 refugees are living with host communities. Due to the reduced influx of refugees from Darfur during the past year, humanitarian agencies have been able to stabilise the humanitarian conditions in the East. The relocation of some camps (Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak) further in-land is currently under consideration due to security concerns and a general lack of natural resources such as water and firewood. New potential sites have been identified in the Biltine area.

The new influx of CAR refugees in the South has raised serious humanitarian challenges compounded by the logistical difficulties in accessing the affected population, as well as by the chronic lack of implementing partners and resources in the area. As a result of the new influx, the opening of a third camp has been agreed upon. This camp is expected to host 20,000 refugees, including the 5,000 from the extension of Amboko camp. Due to the rainy season, the relocation could be delayed till November 2006.

IDP caseload

Most of the estimated 63,000 IDPs in the East remain in insecure border areas where humanitarian access is limited. Some of the displaced population numbering approximately 10-15,000 moved located and several UN agencies and NGOs are present.

The Chadian government and humanitarian organisations have agreed to avoid setting up 'camps' for the IDPs, so as not to create a pull-factor. Most of the internally displaced are therefore living with host families and are being assisted mainly through community-based programmes. Where settlements cannot be avoided, the policy is to select sites close to host villages to which humanitarian organisations have access and where they can have adequate water, land for cultivation and protection.

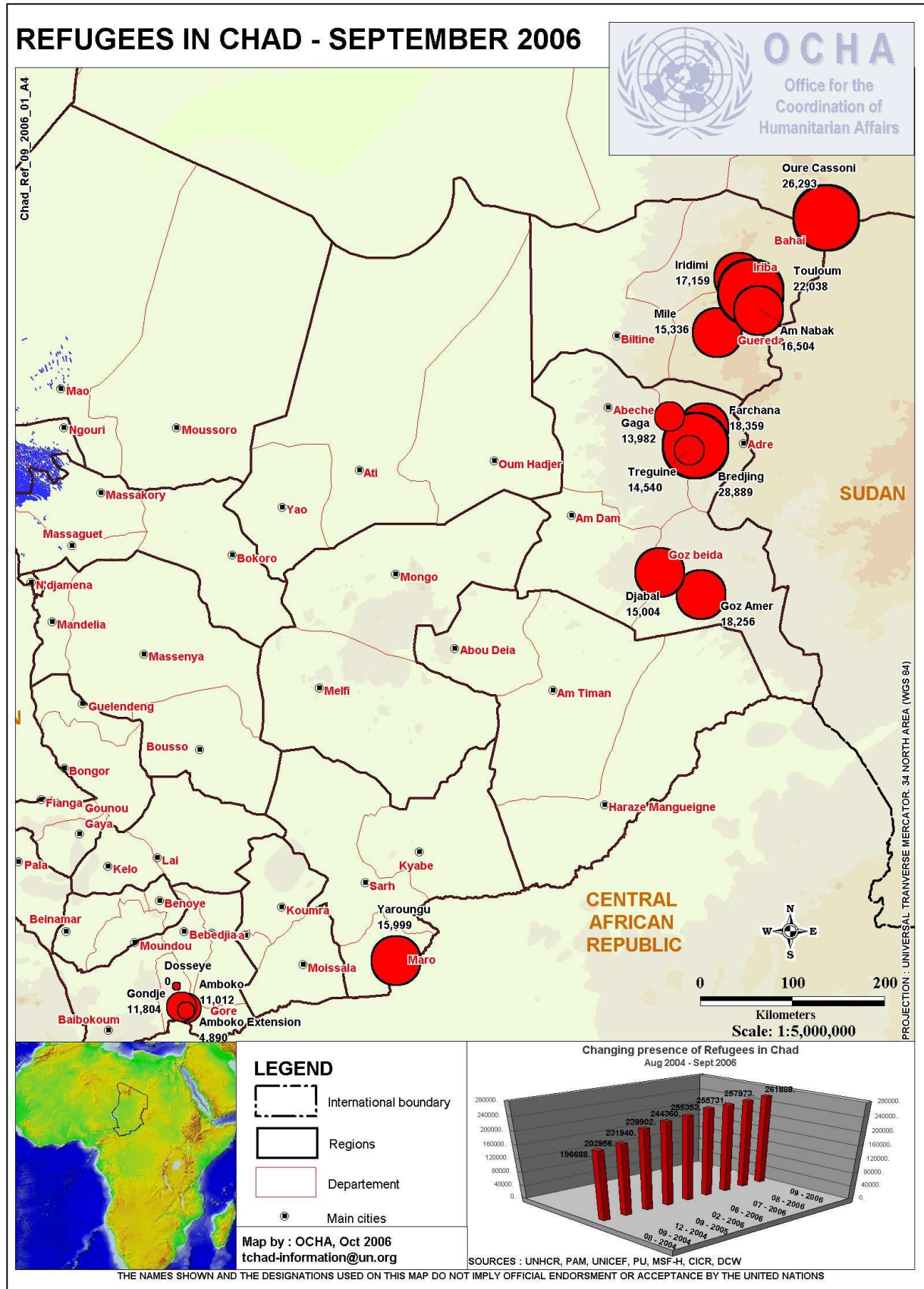
Lack of sustained humanitarian assistance/limited access

Of particular concern to the humanitarian community at the moment is the southern part of the border area (especially south of Wadi Azum), which is now cut off due to the rains. Over 10,000 Chadians are known to have fled into Sudan from this area in the last two months as a result of attacks by armed groups, while others were internally displaced. Chadian government troops left this area in April and no humanitarian organisations are present to monitor the situation in the area. Currently IDPs are located in the following four zones: zone one - Adre, Borota, Allacha, Goungour; zone two - Ade, Koloye; zone three - Daguessa, Dogdore, Tour, Tiero, Marena; zone four - Goz Beida, Koukou-Angarana.

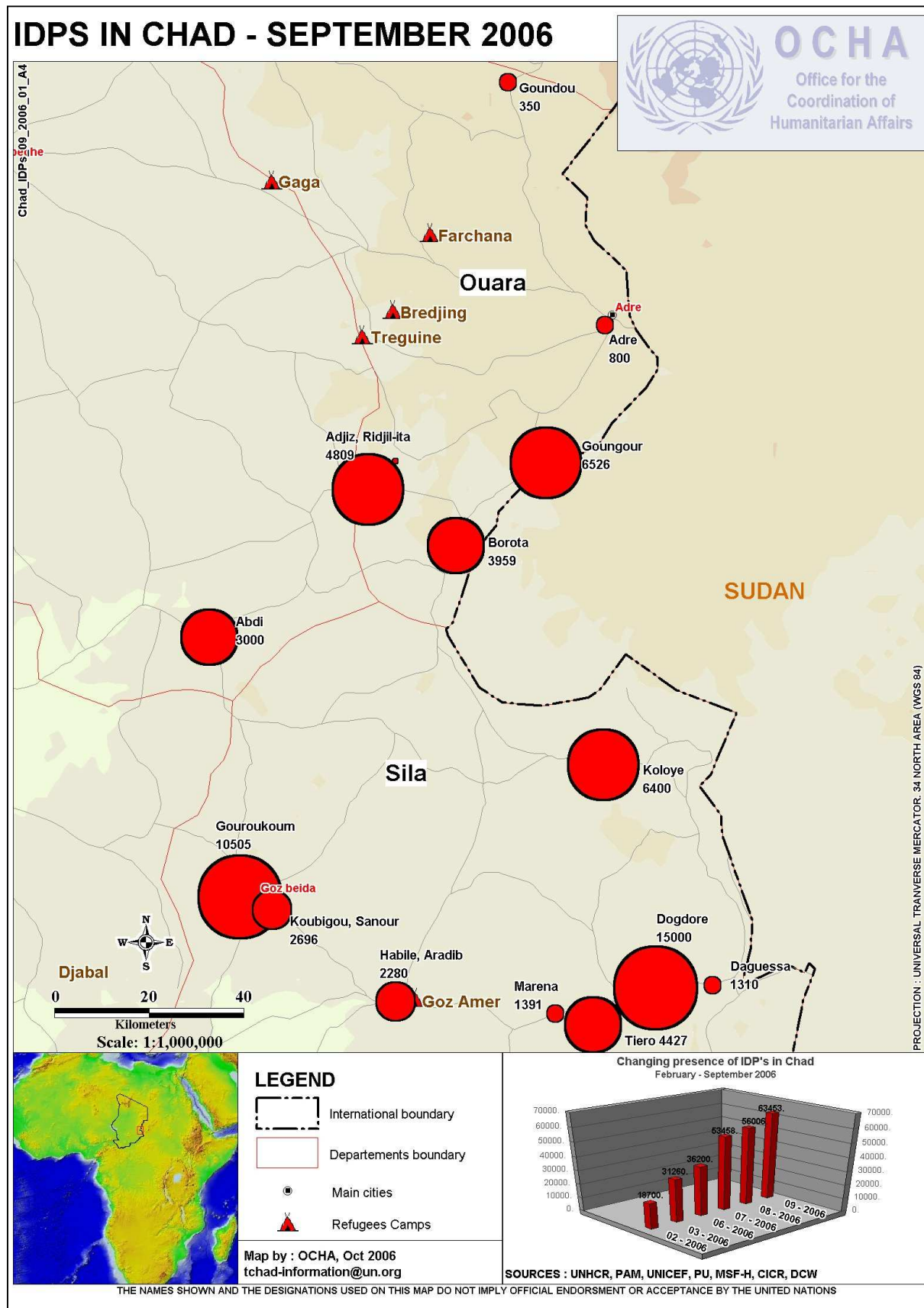
Host populations

The humanitarian community is increasingly committed to allocate additional resources to assist an estimated 700,000 host community population that are experiencing a depletion of their resources as a result of the presence of refugees and IDPs. Efforts are being made to ensure that humanitarian activities are aligned with longer-term development and capacity building initiatives aiming at reducing the friction between the refugee/IDP population and the host communities. In conjunction with multilateral donors, a project linking relief to rehabilitation and development is at its first step for the preparation of a common proposal in the southern area. The purpose of the project is to facilitate CAR refugees' integration into the local communities. Lack of available data on the exact number of host populations as well as financial resources have been major obstacles to improving the way of addressing their needs.

The below map shows the location and evolution of refugees in Chad in 2006.



The below map shows the location and evolution of IDPs in Chad in 2006.



3.2 SCENARIOS

The planning scenarios outlined in the CHAP 2007 reflect the current situation and the way the humanitarian community foresees events in the coming year.

Most Likely Scenario

Core Assumptions

Despite the restoration of diplomatic ties between Chad and Sudan, eastern Chad will experience persistent insecurity as well as brief but intense military engagements with serious consequences for the civilian population. In view of this, no return of refugees is foreseen before the end of 2007 and instead a limited influx of refugees is expected in late 2006. Increase in tensions between the refugee population and local communities, due to competition over scarce natural resources is expected. Risk of famine is likely in the event of drought in the area.

Due to insecurity, number of IDPs increases and humanitarian workers will experience limited access to affected populations. Inter-communal tensions rise and worsen in the East.

A new and limited influx of refugees is foreseen in the South, due to the situation of violence and banditry activities in northern CAR.

Triggers that may influence the above scenario include: deployment of the Chadian army to resist rebel infiltration leading to a deterioration of the security situation.

Best Case Scenario

Core Assumptions

In the East - Peace agreements are signed between Chadian Government and the different armed rebellion groups. Sudan agrees on the deployment of UN troops in Darfur. Sustainable peace returns to the areas of eastern Chad and both sides of the borders are secure. However, immediate return of refugees to Darfur is not feasible during 2007. Integration within the host community is successful.

In the South – The security situation in northern CAR improves, allowing the return of CAR refugees. Humanitarian agencies have unhindered access to affected areas and can provide adequate assistance to refugees.

Triggers that may influence the above scenario include: the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and deployment of UN peacekeeping force in Darfur, resulting in stabilised security conditions.

Worst Case Scenario

Core Assumptions

The Government of Sudan rejects the deployment of UN troops. The political situation worsens in Sudan, with humanitarian consequences along the eastern border of Chad, resulting in increased influxes of Sudanese refugees in this area. Insecurity leads to further widespread internal displacements. Violence and banditry incidents increase in northern CAR, leading to new influxes of refugees into southern Chad. Humanitarian operations are suspended due to increased insecurity that threatens humanitarian workers. Access to affected populations is restricted, resulting in deplorable living conditions for refugees, IDPs and host communities. Scarce natural resources worsen existing tensions between refugees and host communities. Inter-communal clashes increase. Outbreak of famine exacerbates the vulnerability of affected populations.

Triggers that may influence the above scenario include: widespread conflict in eastern Chad resulting in worsening security conditions in Chad, but also in Darfur and the CAR.

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The humanitarian situation in the affected areas of eastern and southern Chad remains dire and could further deteriorate if targeted assistance is not provided. There are in addition, incidents of re-displacement of IDPs thereby further exacerbating the living conditions of the 63,000 IDPs. In 2007, refugees will continue to be assisted for the third year consecutively. In 2007 it will remain of the utmost importance for humanitarian operations to remain flexible in their response in order to respond quickly to the changing situation. Assistance to host communities should be included into the overall humanitarian response. Agencies should therefore be able to intervene with both life-saving assistance in emergency situations, and with a more transitional approach including strengthening national capacity. To be effective, the humanitarian operation must be focused, integrated, well coordinated and rights-based.

The overall goal of the CAP 2007 operation is: to provide live-saving assistance, particularly to the vulnerable groups in emergency situation; to promote self-reliance for the refugees, IDPs and host population; to reinforce security for humanitarian actors and integrate humanitarian activities into longer-term development assistance. Taking into account the precarious security situation and deteriorating humanitarian conditions in eastern and southern Chad, partners agreed to the following strategic priorities for 2007:

1. Provide coordinated life-saving assistance in emergency situations to refugees and IDPs in order to improve their livelihoods and their security.
2. Support and increase access to basic social services for refugees, IDPs and host populations.
3. Integrate humanitarian action into longer-term development assistance to promote self-reliance and integration into host communities.
4. Reinforce security for humanitarian actors.

Detailed sector response plans have been developed in line with the identified strategic priorities. The plans demonstrate how each of the strategic priorities will be achieved in 2007.

3.4 SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

3.4.A Agriculture, Food Security and Income-Generating Activities

Priority needs and response strategy

The overall outlook of the agriculture situation in Chad at present is not alarming. According to the first survey results of the crop year in progress, the prospects for harvests are good in the Sudanese zone (southern Chad). However, the following elements may have an adverse impact on food security:

- Floods recorded in September 2006 could result in a production decrease in some areas of the South;
- Late onset of the rainy season in the Sahelian area delayed sowings and there is likely to be a decline in production;
- Another major factor that could disrupt the agricultural production and the food security situation is the growing insecurity due to the deterioration of the security situation in the East. A new influx of IDPs and refugees could have a further negative impact on food security.

An estimated 500,000 people could be affected by food insecurity as a result of the consequences of the risks mentioned above. An amount of 70,000 metric tonnes of cereals may be required in order to respond to the food deficit.

In the East - This zone hosts more than 234,000 refugees of Darfur living in 12 camps within the administrative areas of BET, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira. The number of refugees largely exceeds that of the local population (displaced populations and host population) located in the area. Although chronic food insecurity already existed in these areas prior to the arrival of the refugees, the presence of large

numbers of refugees has put an additional strain on the fragile environment. In the Sahelian zone, the delay of the rains has led to cereal price increases in anticipation of overall lower production in 2006/2007. Higher food prices will contribute to the increased food insecurity of vulnerable households.

In the South - In this zone, WFP, UNHCR, FAO and other partners will assist the IDPs and refugees in an effort to support self-sufficiency and self-promotion through the participatory approach and the integration of the different groups in the socio-economic life.

In spite of the presence of the refugees, the food security situation in this zone is better in comparison to the situation in the East. The number of refugees is estimated at 45,000 people hosted in three camps. The arrival of the new refugees as a result of insecurity in northern CAR is of concern. However, the mechanisms set up by the humanitarian agencies do not predict a food crisis in the zone, however, the food and nutritional situation of the children is alarming in certain areas of the Sudanese zone with visible signs of malnutrition such as oedema and swollen bellies. In the South, efforts are made to integrate the various groups through inter-agency collaboration supporting agriculture and income-generating activities. In 2007, it will be important to reinforce these efforts in collaboration with local authorities and government agencies in order to foster local development.

The population of Chad is generally poor, but the Chadians living in these areas (both East and South) and who are accommodating refugees, are living in chronic poverty and face problems of availability, access to and use of resources. Following a multi-sector analysis, it was revealed that in order to integrate the activities of the humanitarian and development agencies, efforts must be made to assist all the actors (displaced populations, host populations, IDPs and refugees) towards self-sufficiency through the agricultural production and income-generating activities and reinforcing collaboration between humanitarians and public authorities in order to obtain the sustainable development of the beneficiaries.

The existing contingency plan will take into account possible new refugees of Darfur or the South. Activities will also be undertaken to address IDP concerns.

FAO in collaboration with other partners (WFP, UNHCR, local authorities, NGOs) will give priority to the improvement of food security to refugees, displaced and host populations through the promotion of small animal breeding, agricultural production, cattle and crop protection, delivery of inputs and farm equipments as well as the creation of the income-generating activities.

Income-generating activities and those related to the agricultural production will support the economic reintegration of beneficiaries by increasing their income, the improvement of their nutritional level and through the creation of jobs.

Objectives

- Increase the number of households benefiting from agricultural assistance;
- Preservation of agricultural production bases around camps.

Indicators

- Improved rate of agricultural productivity in areas of humanitarian action;
- Number of households with improved livelihoods.

3.4.B Coordination and Support Services

Priority needs and response strategy

In 2007, humanitarian activities will continue to focus on assistance to refugees, IDPs and local populations impacted by the crisis, including the relocation of some refugee camps from insecure border areas and the construction of new ones. The lack of reliable data on host populations and of information on existing initiatives and projects are some of the major obstacles that need to be addressed.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will support the efforts of the humanitarian community through implementing the Humanitarian Reform and strengthening the coordination structures. Following the Emergency Relief Coordinator's (ERC) last visit to Chad, OCHA has decided to open two sub-offices in the East and in the South of the country and to reinforce its head office in

N'Djamena. This new structure should help ensure better in-country humanitarian coordination, improved analysis and information management.

Support to coordination efforts will continue through the reinforcement of the HC Secretariat and hosting of regular meetings between the various humanitarian agencies (UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movements (RCRCM), donors, NGOs, international organisations, Government). OCHA will share key information, maps and reports on the humanitarian situation and sector activities, and open a Humanitarian Documentation Centre in order to make these data available to all.

Finally, OCHA will work with UNHCR, the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs and other partners to obtain a more secure and enabling environment for civilians and humanitarian actors, through the promotion of the implementation of the Security Council Resolution #1706.

In the East and South – There is an increasing demand from UN agencies and NGOs, particularly in eastern Chad, to see OCHA consolidate its presence and to assist in supporting the HC and humanitarian community to:

- Monitor the evolving security situation in the eastern and southern part of Chad and its consequences on the humanitarian operations;
- Monitor the current trend of displaced villages from the border area with Sudan towards the eastern villages for populations seeking refuge;
- Monitor the increasing vulnerability of host populations affected by these movements; and therefore the need for enhanced assistance and protection to host communities;
- Increase advocacy at the local level for the adherence of humanitarian principles, which requires sustained and regular contact with local authorities;
- Establish a more structured and sustained contact with NGOs.

Objectives

- Strengthen in-country coordination by ensuring an effective functioning of the Humanitarian Coordination Secretariat and Sector Working Groups (or clusters). OCHA will also ensure that the CAP 2007 focuses on strategies and priorities defined by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Country Team (IASC CT) on the basis of a Needs Analysis Framework;
- Improve tools and services available to aid organisations by providing strong information management support to humanitarian actors, including guidance for the development of common standards and policies;
- Improved and publicly profiled analysis of global and country humanitarian trends and issues through the provision and dissemination of regular bulletins, briefing materials, etc. on the humanitarian situation;
- Improved coordination and monitoring of IDP issues, by ensuring the development of a comprehensive strategy to address IDPs' needs and link it to the overall country humanitarian strategy;
- Facilitate the work of the humanitarian community in Chad by providing air transport service (WFP / United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)) to the remote locations of refugees and IDPs.

Indicators

- Number and percentage of NGOs' projects included in the CA 2007;
- Number and percentage of IASC CT members having agreed to use standardised information management methodologies;
- Fortnightly situation reports and maps on key issues (i.e. security incidents, movement populations; access) produced and distributed;
- Number and percentage of IASC CT members having agreed to implement the CHAP proposed to address the needs of the affected population.

3.4.C Education

Priority needs and response strategy

Education in the refugee camps of East and South Chad – Being the lead agency in education, UNICEF is coordinating efforts in these areas in collaboration with UN agencies (mainly UNHCR and WFP), the Government and NGO partners to implement the education programme in refugee camps.

The strategy put in place in order to implement this programme in 2007 includes: advocacy for universal coverage; mobilise and sensitise parents to increase demand for education especially for girls; service delivery through the construction of semi permanent classes, water and sanitation facilities; teacher and Parent Teacher's Associations (PTAs) training; working in partnership with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs with strong expertise in education; and profiting on coordination meetings to follow up on inter-sector activities and update data and indicators.

In the East in particular, the partners will continue to assist in putting in place learning opportunities, such as physical infrastructure, school materials, and textbooks. The programme will also support in – service trainings for the teachers adopting a multi-sector approach, using the school structures to link issues on child protection, health and nutrition and water and sanitation in all the 12 camps in the East. The same partnerships are proposed for the South.

Objectives

- Create a child-friendly school community environment (including pre-school) through the upgrading of infrastructure and distribution of school and didactic material;
- Enrol 100% of the pre-school children and ensure they are cared for in child friendly spaces;
- Enrol 100% of school age children and ensure they receive quality basic education consistent with their language of origin;
- Ensure that teachers, supervisors, facilitators and parents benefit from training sessions intended to improve their skills and capacity to deliver and follow up quality teaching;
- Ensure the quality of implementation of the activities through constant coordination activities and on-the-site evaluation.

Indicators

- Enrolment/attendance rates from primary cool/pre-school children (by sex);
- Number of teachers trained;
- Positive evaluation of activities.

Education in the host communities and for displaced children

The primary school gross enrolment ratio at country level is 87%, with only 69% level rated for girls. The gross enrolment rate is much lower in the eastern provinces of Chad, and school infrastructure is in a deplorable state. To reverse this situation and to improve the overall teaching and learning conditions in the host community schools of eastern Chad, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP agreed to assist 40 primary schools, using the Essential Learning Package (ELP) approach consisting of ten key elements for learning that are proven to convince children into schools and retain them for longer periods. The objective of the programme in the CAP is to expand coverage, extend the ELP approach to host communities of southern Chad and displaced children in the East.

Objectives

- Improve the overall teaching and learning conditions in the targeted schools;
- Ensure that all targeted schools benefit from simple and adequate sanitary facilities, notably safe water, washbasins, and gender-specific toilet blocks;
- Support the implementation of a health, nutrition and environmental education in schools and contribute to develop healthy behaviour (hand washing, individual and collective hygiene, etc.) among the schools and surrounding population;
- Strengthen the capacities of school principals, teachers, parents and teachers associations in relation to health, water and environmental sanitation issues as factors favouring enrolment and retention in school.

Indicators

- Number of upgraded school infrastructure for improved teaching and learning conditions;
- Number of trained school teachers (by sex);
- Percentage of behavioural change in collective hygiene;
- Enrolment/attendance rates of school/pre-school children (by sex).

Beneficiaries

- Sudanese refugee children: almost 25,000 pre-school children and 61,000 school children;
- Central African refugee children: 10,000;
- Host community children: 35,000 of whom 10,000 displaced children from eastern Chad.

3.4.D Environment and Natural Resources Management

Priority needs and response strategy

The eastern Chad region is located in the arid and semi arid area of the country where most energy such as wood is obtained. With the arrival of the refugees and their livestock, more pressure has been exerted on water, land, vegetation and other natural resources. The choice of sites in both the East and South has also had a negative effect on the environment due to de-forestation activities. With a requirement of between 100-300 g of wood/ day per person for the refugees, forests have been cleared and little effort has been made to re-plant trees. The need for energy resources remains high thereby requiring immediate measures to seek solutions to minimise the negative impact on the already fragile environment and to mitigate tensions between displaced persons and host communities that stem from the scarcity of resources.

Activities, anchored on the UNHCR Environment Guidelines on Forest Management, Domestic Energy, Livestock-keeping and Animal Husbandry in Refugee and Returnee Situations, will continue in 2007 to inform and sensitise all actors (refugees, IDPs, and host populations) of the importance of preserving the environment and natural resources and how best to protect them.

In order to prevent further damage and also evaluate accurately the situation, there is need for a monitoring system of the vegetation. Furthermore, due to the importance of livestock in the area, an observatory has to be put in place to preserve pastoral installations. Refugees as well as local population should be encouraged to plant trees.

Other sources of energy such as kerosene, solar energy, energy saving stoves, improved stoves will assist in protecting the environment and the excessive use of wood. Public service officers in the areas must be included in the programme so that they can ensure the sustainability of the programme.

A search for new potential refugee sites is ongoing. New refugee sites should at least fulfil three criteria: accessibility; adequate water availability; and ethnic compatibility.

Objectives

- To train in forest and natural resources management;
- To create tree nursery and restoration of pasture and forest;
- To replace 50% of wood stoves in refugee camps with stoves using kerosene or solar energy;
- To acquire useful information and data on nature and quality of wood resources and utilisation;
- To monitor tool for pastoral installations.

Indicators

- Less occupation (decreased by 10%) in restricted areas by IDPs and refugees;
- 10% to 15% of refugees and host populations practicing forestry and garden activities;
- 200 persons are trained in tree nursery;
- 20 nurseries with 50,000 plants including fruit trees are created;
- At least 40% of refugees and local populations are trained and use stoves and/or other sources of energy than wood.

3.4.E Food

Priority needs and response strategy

In the East - The Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad continue to rely on external food assistance. Food assistance is currently being provided to approximately 216,000 refugees in twelve camps through general food distributions and supplementary and Mother and Child Health (MCH) programmes. Sudanese refugees living in the border areas outside the refugee camps do not receive food aid. In 2007, WFP and its partners will assist approximately 220,000 Sudanese refugees with general food distributions and a further 22,000 pregnant and lactating women and 21,000 children under five through MCH, supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes. These programmes are designed to save lives and maintain the nutritional and health improvements that have been achieved amongst the most vulnerable refugees since 2005.

Food assistance is also extended to the local population through Food For Work (FFW) programmes and allows non-refugees living around the camps to access supplementary feeding and MCH programmes. In 2007, food aid assistance will be provided to approximately 150,000 refugee-crisis affected local populations through FFW initiatives designed to protect and support livelihoods, protect fragile natural resources and minimise the potential for tension and conflict between refugees and local populations.

The situation of internally displaced Chadians also requires provision of food assistance in order to maintain minimum nutritional and dietary standards and protect livelihoods. Given the potential negative impact of the influxes of IDPs into chronically poor host communities, WFP's food aid strategy is to encourage IDP integration into these host communities by targeting both groups. In 2007, food aid assistance will be provided to approximately 63,000 IDPs and affected host populations, through FFW and Food For Assets (FFA) programmes, such as seed protection and the creation and rehabilitation of small-scale village infrastructure to protect and sustain agricultural livelihoods.

Lack of implementation of the response plan will inevitably lead to malnutrition among children, and increased mortality especially among infants and pregnant and lactating women. It may also lead to the increased degradation of the natural environment surrounding the refugee camps, the loss of agricultural production potential among IDPs and increased tension and conflict among refugees, IDPs and local populations.

In the South - Approximately 45,000 refugees from the CAR settled in three camps in southern Chad continue to rely on external food assistance that is provided through general food rations, blanket supplementary feeding and MCH programmes. The food security situation among the CAR refugees, however, is significantly better than in eastern Chad, despite some pocket areas with indications of significant malnutrition among children under five. Consequently, food assistance will be reduced as refugees develop self-reliance.

In 2007, CAR refugees will be assisted with daily rations through general food distribution activities. The ration size will be tailored to the refugees' needs, and depend on the level of self sufficiency achieved. In addition, vulnerable groups, including children under five, pregnant women and nursing mothers are being assisted through supplementary feeding programmes.

Objectives

- To save the lives of refugees of 216,000 Sudanese and 45,000 CAR refugees;
- To maintain and/or improve the nutrition and health status of children under five and pregnant and lactating women in twelve eastern and three southern refugee camps;
- To protect the livelihoods of local populations adversely affected by the presence of refugees and/or IDPs through FFW and FFA initiatives.

Indicators

- Stabilised and/or improved prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM lower than 5%) among refugees in camps;
- Stabilised and/or improved crude mortality rates (less than 1/10,000/day) among refugees in camps;
- Recovery rate (target > 70%), mortality rate (target < 3%), and defaulter rate (<15%) of children in supplementary feeding centres

3.4.F Health

Priority needs and response strategy

Eastern Chad is host to Sudanese refugees since 2003. Thanks to different humanitarian assistance programmes, health structures have been installed in 12 camps for more than 200,000 refugees. Early health care provided by different medical NGOs in the camps had enabled the improved health and nutritional status of the refugees. Although the indicators have been improving, most of the current known morbidity and mortality rates are the consequence of direct or indirect traditional practices/beliefs that perpetuate ignorance and the reluctance to receive information on Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) prevention (HIV remains a taboo to date); low rate of exclusive breast feeding, which can be considered as inexistent. (The 6-29 months malnutrition rate is higher than for 30-59 months.)³ Therefore there is a need to improve the knowledge of refugees' communities regarding nutritional surveillance and practices, given the potential reduction of food assistance foreseen in the future. In addition, the rate of adherence to family planning is rather weak (around 2% of women of reproductive age) which further exacerbates the risk of malnutrition as a result of short gestation periods (according to COOPI, around 50% of births follow each other in between two years). Other practices such as FGM and sexual violence are as well frequent, but are however underreported. The high prevalence of obstetrical fistula is also a common concern, especially in the East.

In addition, the current presence of a large number of IDPs in different sites has not facilitated self-reliance mechanisms in the short-term period. To access primary health care, some IDP sites have benefited from permanent health assistance provided by medical NGOs. However, most of them suffer from lack of continued health care provision as a result of insecurity at the border and in some other sites that do not have a presence of medical support partners.

Regarding the epidemiology surveillance, the existence of many people in the same areas in the East such as IDPs' sites and refugees camps have increased the potential outbreak of epidemics. The area benefits from an epidemic surveillance programme through the early warning system installed by WHO in 2005. There is a need to reinforce the examination/investigation capacity by providing support to the reference lab hospital in Abeche, and by setting up a regional contingency stock for the mostly routine epidemics.

In the South, CAR refugees benefit from humanitarian assistance in health, but UN agencies' presence is weak and that assistance level and coordination activities need to be reinforced. Attempts to coordinate activities in the South through UN agencies offices from East have not been successful. In addition, the lack of a proper epidemiology and nutritional surveillance system prevents further relevant assistance to large vulnerable groups on a wider scale. Mortality rate is around 10% in paediatrics services while infantile malaria mortality remains very high.

Objectives

- Increase IDPs' access to primary health care in the East and reinforce the health sector coordination system in the South;
- Reinforce the investigation and response capacity to epidemics in the East;
- Prevent the spread of Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in refugee and local populations in the East;
- Reinforce the community based nutritional surveillance system and promote good nutrition practices within refugees communities in the East;
- Install epidemiology and nutritional surveillance system and coordination of activities in the South.

Indicators

- Medical structures attendance rate for IDPs (0,6-1/person/year);
- Average confirmation period for epidemics and response (less than two weeks);
- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in eastern Chad and malnutrition rate in the East and South is reduced;
- Early warning system operational in the South of Chad;
- WHO sub office for health and nutrition coordination, UNHCR and UNICEF offices in the South are operational.

³ Finding of an inter agency nutritional survey in refugees camps, June 2006.

3.4.G Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law

Priority needs and response strategy

Context –

Protection

As lead agency for protection of refugees and IDPs, UNHCR, in close cooperation with UN agencies, implementing partners and NGOs, will seek to improve the coordination between the different agencies in the field to ensure the efficient protection of Chad's refugees, IDPs and asylum seekers thereby avoiding duplication. Joint assessment missions and monitoring exercises have led to the inclusion of the following items on the 2007 protection agenda:

- Emphasis will be placed on direct engagement with refugees and IDPs to establish Refugee Committees and Women's Committees in the camps to ensure the fair and adequate representation of camp populations;
- Individual registration of refugees will continue in 2007, as it constitutes the core of international refugee protection principles;
- Efforts will be made to enable family reunification;
- In the face of rising insecurity and increased militarisation in the camps, UNHCR and its partners will continue to financially support the presence of 300 Chadian *gendarmes* to ensure the physical safety of camp residents (IDPs, refugees, and others) in eastern Chad;
- An important part of the protection strategy and response consists of addressing the situation of particularly vulnerable groups e.g. separated and unaccompanied children, single-headed households and survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV);
- Particular attention will be given to the many instances of rape and violence against women and young girls; kidnapping of girls for forced marriages; premature and or forced marriage of young girls; domestic violence in the camps, especially during the nights; lack of access to external health care; ill-treatment of prisoners and lack of access to justice. The direct and visible consequences of the violations include young girls' suicides or suicide attempts and infanticides of children born as a result of rape;
- Awareness campaigns geared towards the prevention Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) will be carried out in the camps;
- Refugees will be informed on their rights and obligations under International Human Rights and International Refugee Law.

Human Rights

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are since 2005 implementing a joint project to reinforce Chadian national capacities in the human rights sector. A mission looking at this project visited eastern Chad in June for the evaluation and monitoring of human rights issues in the field. The mission revealed that the majority of refugees are women and children and women and children are more at risk of violation of their human rights than others.

Sensitisation campaigns against premature marriages, conjugal or domestic violence, rapes and other violations that can occur in camps have allowed to an improvement of the situation. Nevertheless, as those women are traumatised by atrocities that had forced them to flee from their country, and are facing hard conditions of camp life, they require psychological care and legal assistance, which are not immediately available. In addition, community organisations and judiciary and administrative authorities, which have to assist these victims, do not unfortunately have the appropriate resources required. It is therefore necessary to provide assistance to associations and training to local authorities in order to facilitate efficient action.

While the identification of individuals who have been subject to violence will continue, the strategy will also focus on establishing a response system composed of various partners.

Objectives

- Preserving the civilian and humanitarian character of camps especially through addressing recruitment activities;
- Maintaining protection and assistance standards;
- Involving a partner/partners specialised in the field of prevention and response to SGBV in the refugee operations;

- Reinforcing the multi-disciplinary approach linking protection and social services in the identification and response to cases of SGBV (including medical, psychological and legal assistance);
- Strengthening of community-based women and child protection mechanisms;
- Supporting the committees composed of members from the host – and the refugee populations aimed at addressing issues of common concern including when needed conflict resolution activities;
- Training of local agents in counselling techniques to enable them to carry out psychological care;
- Strengthening law enforcement in the displacement zones through training of local authorities in international human rights and humanitarian law and through training of judiciary staff;
- Sensitisation campaigns on refugees' rights and obligations;
- Promote the adoption of Chadian refugee legislation.

Indicators

- Regular, at least bi-monthly awareness sessions are held in the refugee camps on maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee camps;
- Community-based women and child protection mechanisms are functioning in five camps;
- 75% survivors of SGBV are taken care of psychologically and legally, and judicial action is effectively exercised;
- Centre for psychological assistance is functioning in Abeche;
- 15 local agents are trained in counselling and operate in the field;
- 100 local authorities and protection agents and security are trained in human rights and in humanitarian international law;
- Joint preparation between authorities and UNHCR on draft refugee legislation.

3.4.H Shelter and Infrastructure

Priority needs and response strategy

For the year 2007, assistance in distribution of tents and basic infrastructure will be carried out to ensure decent living conditions for refugees in the camp. Efforts have been made to promote self-reliance activities such as income generating activities for refugees in camps in the South. However, these activities are not constant due to lack of finances, equipment and training. In 2007, partners in collaboration with the government will focus to provide equipment, training and improving the basic infrastructures.

Infrastructure in the camps - All infrastructures in the camps need continuous maintenance and repair, especially during the rainy season. The strong wind and storm often damage the structures. The activities are in line with the strategy of providing temporary/semi durable solutions.

New Site - The two camps of Oure Cassoni (30,000 refugees) and Am Nabak (16,000 refugees) are considered temporary camps, as a result of lack of adequate natural resources for water and proximity to the border. Therefore, the families need to be relocated to other sites where access to basic services is better. Chadian authorities have approved the relocation and Ourba site has been selected as a potential site replacing Am Nabak. UNHCR water and site planning experts conducted a technical mission to survey the water capacity of the site. Missions were hampered by the reaction of local population resisting the presence of refugees in their area despite sensitisation programmes conducted with local and traditional authorities and community representatives.

An additional camp, Dossaye, will soon be opened in the South to receive refugees who are now hosted in the Amboko extension camp. Currently CAR refugees are hosted in the Yaroungu, Amboko and Gondje camps.

Shelter Strategy - Political instability in Darfur has forced refugees to continue to be hosted in the camps. It should be noted that replacement of tents is neither cost-effective nor sustainable in the long run. Therefore, the strategy for promotion of shelter construction is under review and development since the end of 2005 to ensure better physical protection for the refugees. In the camps of Farchana area (Breeding, Treguine, Gaga and Farchana), the shelter strategy has been discussed with a participatory approach with concerned committees (refugee representatives, UNHCR partners, *Centre National d'Appui à la Recherche* [CNAR]). Design and type of materials (mud, straw) have been studied within the committee consultations. The shelter prototype has been finalised.

PIR (Quick Impact Projects) - The Quick Impacts Projects for the local population have been developed mainly for the construction of basic infrastructure (schools, health centres, slaughter houses, etc) in line with identified priorities for the most vulnerable areas surrounding the refugee camps. The projects have been designed to avoid possible bias in terms of assistance between the refugee and local population. 20 schools have been constructed in different geographical areas (Assougha, Wara, Sila, Kobe, Dar Tama departments). Construction of seven health centres, two slaughterhouses, five storage buildings, seven wells. All technical documents have been studied jointly with local authorities according to national standards.

Contingency Plan - Contingency stocks of Non-Food Item (NFI) for 2,000 persons including tents and plastic sheeting were distributed to each UNHCR field office as well as the sub office in Abeche and stocked in the warehouse before the starting of the rainy season in July. An updated contingency plan is required.

Objectives

- Ensure safe and protected environment with access to adequate basic services, facilities and NFIs;
- Ensure all refugee families benefit from more durable and adequate shelter compatible with their culture;
- Ensure adequate infrastructure and services according to the international standard and according to the needs of the refugee population;
- Ensure minimum assistance for infrastructure to provide adequate conditions of life for the Chadian population;
- Coordinate the activities of infrastructure and construction.

Indicators

- Availability of sufficient NFI stocks for immediate assistance (as well as contingency needs);
- 154,000 (70%) of refugees with adequate shelter;
- 220,000 receiving basic non-food items according to agreed distribution.

3.4.1 Security

Priority needs and response strategy

Context

In the East- The Darfur crisis in Sudan has increased the number of armed groups in the border areas and overstretched Chadian security resources constituting a further threat to the country's peace and stability. Proliferation of handguns, increased crimes, traditional violent practices, emergence of rebel movements and rebel activities; violent abuses by security forces and proliferation of mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in the north of the country have contributed to the deteriorating security conditions. Numerous major incidents have demonstrated the precarious security conditions in eastern Chad and in areas where humanitarian operations are being conducted. These were related to:

- General traditional crime;
- Conflicts between refugees;
- Mounting antagonism between refugees and the host population;
- Inter-community and ethnic conflicts;
- Emerging tensions between local populations and humanitarian actors;
- Insecurity associated with the Sudanese crisis as Janjaweed militia launch cross border raids;
- Forced return of Chadian rebel groups following the peace agreement between Chad and Sudan;
- Infiltration and settlement of Chadian rebel on the national territory;
- Armed clashes between government troops and rebel groups.

In the South- Insecurity prevailing in the north of the CAR has resulted in the influx of refugees into southern Chad and has forced staff to operate in remote areas, where central government and local authorities' control of the area is often tenuous. Different testimonies collected among refugees from the new caseload, local authorities and Chadian security forces indicated that the incidents constraining populations to displace were caused by CAR rebel groups. Armed groups identified as rebels systematically pillage villages, while the more traditional bandit groups (also known as "*coupeurs de route*") continue with their attacks on the roads. Poor road conditions exacerbate risks in

the area, in a region characterised by hostilities and a generally inadequate infrastructure. As such, logistical support to the South turns to be a critical issue.

Objectives

- Undertake regular surveillance and provide regular briefings to staff members on the security conditions;
- Provide necessary equipment, training and infrastructure to ensure proper Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) and Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards (MORSS) implementation;
- Deployment of additional security forces and gendarmes;
- Escort for humanitarian convoys;
- Ensure security for airfields.

Indicators

- Relevant security measures put in place and ensure all operations and equipment are MOSS and MORSS compliant

3.4.J Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES)

Current context in WES sector of refugees

In the 12 refugee camps for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, the Sphere standards for WES have essentially been achieved. For 2007, the focus will be on maintenance and rehabilitation of WES infrastructure, the continued promotion of hygiene practices, and camp garbage collection, through approaches that will increasingly involve the refugees. Humanitarian actors will also work to identify and prepare new sites to relocate camps away from the border area, and to ensure adequate preparation in the event of additional arrivals.

In the South, 45,000 refugees from the CAR are supported through approaches that in 2007 will further promote integration between refugees and the resident Chadian population, and strengthen water services that are available to all users. Sanitation and hygiene promotion are priority actions to address the increased health risks caused by the rise in population density. Strategies put in place to achieve the above in 2007 include: sensitisation and mobilisation of refugees to ensure participation in the use and maintenance of WES infrastructures and services; use low cost technologies where possible (such as manual drilling) to meet the needs; and support WES sector coordination through engagement of Chadian Government, UN agencies, and NGOs.

Objectives

- Ensure safe water and basic sanitation for refugee camps according to SPHERE standards;
- Minimise water and sanitation related diseases among refugees.

Indicators

- Litres of water per person per day; number of persons per latrine;
- Reduced outbreaks of disease related to water and sanitation.

Current context in WES sector of host communities and displaced persons - Only 2% of the population of eastern Chad has access to water and sanitation facilities. Displaced persons have placed a severe strain on the fragile coping mechanisms of host communities. To support the internally displaced Chadians in eastern Chad, humanitarian actors will maintain the policy of assistance to host communities who are supporting the displaced; while at the same time standing ready to assist Chadians to return to their home communities when security allows. Sanitation and hygiene promotion are priority actions to address the increased health risks caused by the rise in population density. Strategies put in place to achieve the above in 2007 include: use low cost technologies where possible to meet the needs; develop or build capacity in providing low cost technology in water supply by improving the skills of small-scale enterprises and local artisans; sensitise and mobilise IDPs and host communities to ensure participation in the use and maintenance of WES infrastructures and services; and support WES sector coordination through engagement of Chadian Government, UN agencies, and NGOs.

Objectives

- Ensure safe water and basic sanitation facilities for IDPs and the host communities;
- Minimise water and sanitation related diseases among IDPs and their hosts.

Indicators

- Adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation facilities for IDPs and host communities;
- Reduced occurrence of water and sanitation related diseases among IDPs and host population.

Partnerships - The successful partnerships in the response to the needs of the refugee populations have been secured through collaborative efforts between UN agencies and NGOs; the Chadian Government has been actively engaged vis-à-vis the IDPs and host communities.

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

Under the leadership of the HC, during 2007, the CT will monitor the CHAP through a quarterly review of the context and the identified strategic priorities. Sectoral working groups will meet regularly to review the context and its humanitarian consequences. In an effort to show the evolution of humanitarian programmes in 2007 and to reflect transparently on the progress made by agencies, the following chart will be a monitoring mechanism tool for partners. Revisions will be introduced to the CAP to reflect changes in the context that call for a readjustment of the priorities of the humanitarian response strategy.

Monitoring Matrix

Monitoring Activities/Tools/Evaluation	Period	Actor	Outcome
Economic – UNDP, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Bretton Woods reports Access and security – number of camps accessible and security of operational area Political – reports of the Regional Coordinator (RC), EU and donor embassies Monthly partners review of the security and political situation in the country	Quarterly	All (UN agencies & NGOs), Government representatives, donors	Improved analysis on humanitarian situation and operations on the ground
Co-ordination meetings in N'djamena, Abeche, Danamadji and Gore	Weekly	All (UN agencies & NGOs), Government representatives, donors	Weekly follow-up / review of the situation
Sectoral working group meetings in N'Djamena And Abeche	As per sectoral needs	All (UN agencies, NGOs), Government representatives, donors	Regular sectoral assessments / reviews
Joint assessment mission	October (annually)	Relevant UN agencies, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Territorial Administration	Mission report and recommendations
Meetings of heads of UN agencies	Weekly	Heads of UN agencies	Meeting report and policy decision
Workshop to review progress on the CAP 2007	May 2006	UN agencies, NGOs, Government donors	Mid-Year Review of the CAP / CHAP
Development of a humanitarian 3W-database; website	Ongoing	OCHA	Access to real-time humanitarian information

5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

In an effort to ensure that the CA is as inclusive as possible, all UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs participating in coordination structures were invited to submit projects. Each sector-working group has vetted the sector specific projects on the basis of the following criteria:

- The project must be consistent with the strategic and sectoral priorities and must contribute towards the attainment of the overall goal;
- The project must present a clear target in the specified operational areas and should not duplicate activities implemented by other organisations;
- The implementing agency must have a recognised capacity to implement the project;
- Appealing agencies must be part of existing coordination structures;
- The project implementation must be feasible within a one-year period;
- Projects must not exacerbate local tensions.

To ensure a synoptic view and to offer a tool for project prioritisation, a chart summarising the relation of the project with the strategic priorities for 2007 is presented in the next section.

6. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PER SECTOR

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Strategic Priorities	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Performance Indicators	Associate Programmes and Actors
Ensure food security and create income generating activities	<p>Reinforce the collaboration between humanitarian community, public services, local associations;</p> <p>Improve household income;</p> <p>Improve health and nutrition status;</p> <p>Improve farming production;</p> <p>Increase agriculture and animal breeding production;</p> <p>Environment.</p> <p>Implementation of integrated projects: create and reinforce infrastructures (barrages, embankments, hedges, boreholes)</p> <p>Ensure self-reliance: create and reinforce income generating activities (micro credit, dressmaking, knitting, woodwork)</p>	<p>Number of persons benefiting from income generating activities;</p> <p>Number of integrated projects;</p> <p>Rate of food insecurity related vulnerability;</p> <p>Price of main market goods;</p> <p>Malnutrition rate;</p> <p>Number of storage infrastructures.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Ministry in charge of animal breeding Ministry of Environment and Fishery (MoEF) Ministry of Water (MoW) Ministry of Planning, Economy and Finance (MoPEF) UN agencies Local and international</p> <p>Bi- lateral cooperation projects Others (World Bank, <i>Banque africaine de Développement</i> (BAD), Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), EDF) National project for food security ISAO (NGO) PRODABO (Germany) PSAOP EDRO (JICA) PROADEL (World Bank)</p>

CHAD

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Strategic Priorities	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Performance Indicators	Associated Actors / Projects
Consolidate humanitarian reform	1. Efficient processing of Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) requests at country level; 2. Fully deployed and functioning clusters/sectoral working groups; 3. Greater engagement and coordination with national and international actors; 4. Improved tools and services.	Average number of days between request received by HC and request submitted to ERC for approval Activities required for establishing clusters or coordination framework Monthly IASC meetings, follow up to NGO concerns; number and percentage of meetings attend by NGOs Strong information management policy and practices including of common methodology and standards: percentage of products meetings information management agreed standards disseminated to IASC	OCHA, HC OCHA, HC, IASC, cluster leads HC, OCHA, IASC, donors, NGOs OCHA, HC, CT, donors
Strengthen the leadership role in humanitarian advocacy and policy	1. Improved and publicly profiled analysis of global and country humanitarian trends and issues 2. Greater adherence to principled funding by donors 3. Improved coordination and monitoring of IDP issues	Bulletins, briefing material and press release on humanitarian situation widely disseminated: number of briefing and outreach events Donors fully aware of funding needs in Chad Number of donors participating in the CAP and others funding mechanisms Develop a comprehensive IASC strategy to address IDP needs that is fully coherent with the overall humanitarian strategy; percentage of IDP needs addressed	OCHA, HC HC, donors, IASC, OCHA, Government authorities HC, IASC, NGOs, OCHA, OCHA, HC, CT Government authorities

CHAD

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Beneficiaries Groups	Strategic Priorities	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Performance Indicators	Associate Programmes / Actors
Refugees	Reach self-reliance	<p>Objective 1: Provide energy with respect to environment</p> <p>Objective 2: Re-forestation</p>	<p>100% of refugees in northern camps receive 100g of wood/day/person; 100% of refugees from other camps receive 100g to 300g of wood/day/person according to type of used stove;</p> <p>100% of refugees have improved stoves and are aware of its use and maintenance;</p> <p>50% of households out of five and more sized families have a SAVE 80 stove;</p> <p>100% of refugees are sensitised on importance of trees</p> <p>100% of refugees compounds have at least one tree well kept;</p> <p>200,000 forestry plants are produced and sold by refugees.</p>	<p>Camp managers, NGO, public services, UNHCR, local authorities</p> <p>NGO, UNHCR, WFP, public services, administrative and traditional authorities</p>
Host populations / displaced populations	Reach self-reliance	<p>Host populations and displaced persons participate in re-forestation operations and in the rational use of tree</p> <p>Objective 3: Host populations, displaced persons and refugees are actively involved in the preservation of water resources</p>	<p>100% villages impacted by the presence of refugees et IDPs are sensitised on tree functions and on forestry legislation;</p> <p>100% of 200,000 trees produced by refugees are planted and kept by host and displaced through FFW programmes;</p> <p>100% green tree cuttings are undertaken upon authorisation from public technical services and 100% of offenders are sanctioned by the same services;</p> <p>100% of affected villages hosting refugees are trained to build, use and maintain stoves</p> <p>Relevant Chadian technical services train populations on planting techniques, assist in fields and follow up of the operations;</p> <p>100% of affected villages are sensitised on responses to water issues;</p> <p>Host and displaced populations participate in construction of barrages through FFW programmes (14 implementations).</p>	<p>NGO, UNHCR, WFP, public technical services, techniques, traditional authorities</p> <p>NGO, UNHCR, WFP, public technical services techniques, traditional authorities</p>

CHAD

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Beneficiaries groups	Strategic Priorities	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Performance Indicators	Associated Projects/Actors
Refugees, host communities, displaced populations	Reproductive health	Reduce mother and child morbidity rate by 2008 through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources capacity building / vocational training; • CAP surveys, social and behaviour; • Improve / promote community participation (Family Planning, FGM, breast feeding); • Improve the system of reference; • Reinforce the availability of vaccines; • The presence of sub offices in the East UN Population Fund (UNFPA). 		UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR
	Epidemiology surveillance	Increase the epidemics investigation capacity (diagnostic in less than two weeks); Increase the capacity of response to epidemics (response in less than two weeks) By: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regional contingency stock; • Reinforcement of Abeche reference lab; • Human resources (training, expertise, lab). 		WHO
	Control of endemic pathologies	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS and improve care for HIV affected persons by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of expertise at regional level / in camps (human resources); • CAP survey; • Reinforcement of community participation. Information Education Communication (IEC); • Set up of a regional office and national programme against AIDS in the East of Chad; • Supply Blood Bank with inputs; Malaria: reduce the incidence of morbidity and mortality related to malaria by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight against vector (prevention for target groups); • Installation of new protocol (availability of ACT). 		WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF, National Programme against AIDS (PNLS)
	Mental health	Increase accessibility to mental health services by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources capacity reinforcement (training, care); • Insert mental health in minimum activities package (MAP: proper cure for psychiatric diseases, prevention / alcoholism, community, etc.). 		WHO, UNHCR

CHAD

Beneficiaries groups	Strategic Priorities	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Performance Indicators	Associated Projects/Actors
	Nutrition	Reduce morbidity and mortality related to malnutrition by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of good nutritional practices; • Exclusive breast feeding; • Insert nutritional surveillance system in the <i>Paquet Minimum d'Activités</i> (PMA) / <i>Paquet complémentaire d'Activités</i> (PCA), including mental health; • CAP surveys/community participation; • Deficiency in micro nutrients (set up of surveillance and fight against micro nutrients deficiency system); • Capacity building in severe malnutrition care. 		WHO, UNHCR WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR
	Nutrition (cont'd)	Improve the health coordination system in the East and the South by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reinforcement of UN agencies in the South (open UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA sub offices); • The presence of sub offices in the East (UNFPA, OCHA). 		UNICEF WHO UNFPA UNFPA OCHA
	IDPs	Improve the accessibility to early care services by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reinforcement of health structures with medicines, human resources; • The reinforcement of prevention programmes (immunisation). 		WHO UNICEF NGO

SHELTER AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategic Priorities	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Performance Indicators	Associated Projects/ Actors
<p>Accommodate all the refugees in the East in a decent and secure way</p> <p>To date, only 30% of the refugees are accommodated in decent shelters, the remaining 70% still live in tents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide decent shelters according to shelter strategy: 15,4000 persons (70% of 220,000 refugees living currently living in tents) re-accommodated in decent shelters; • Ensure camps are safe by relocating refugees from Am Nabak (16,000) and Oure Cassoni (30,000) in two new camps. • 72 ha for 16,000 refugees • 135 ha for 30,000 refugees; • All refugees have social and community structures (concerns the 46,000 refugees in the two new camps): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – two health centres; – nine health points; – nine schools; – six offices to facilitate the coordination of activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of refugees live in decent conditions; • All camps are accessible any time; • All camps are located in a secure area (more than 50 km from the border); • Every refugee household has a shelter or a tent according to standards: 3.5m² per person; • Vulnerable people have a decent shelter. 	<p>CARE; <i>Secours Catholique pour le Développement</i> (SECADEV), Acted; HCR; CNAR, WFP, UNICEF</p> <p>UNHCR, WFP, National Refugee Commission (CNAR); OXFAM, <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> (MSF)</p> <p>UNICEF; Public Works (PU), CARITAS Chad SECADEV, Délégué aux infrastructures</p> <p>New sites are selected jointly with different partners and local authorities</p>
<p>Provide assistance to local population to meet needs identified as priority and agreed by the coordination cell. A total of 70,000 persons in three regions</p>	<p>Implement all the approved basic infrastructures projects targeting local populations 30 schools; three health centres; two maternities; seven warehouses; Provision of seeds and farming tools</p>		<p>HCR, WFP, UNICEF; MSF; CARE, International Rescue Committee (IRC), ADESIC, PU, SECADEV, <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (ACF), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)</p>
<p>Preparedness in case of new influx of refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency plans to accommodate a potential new influx of refugees • Preparedness to give access to basic services 	<p>In case o refugees influx, immediate provision with sites to accommodate 50,000 refugees (225ha)</p>	<p>HCR</p>

CHAD

SECURITY AND PROTECTION

Beneficiary Groups	Strategic Priorities	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Performance Indicators	Associated Programmes/Actors
Refugees	Ensure that refugee rights are kept, according to national standards and international conventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct sensitisation campaigns on rights and obligations in eastern and southern camps through radio, brochures, traditional leaders involvement, visibility material in camps; 2. Provide local authorities with transport equipments, and support to civilian staff (CNAR, security and administrative authorities) by advocacy towards government and donors, supply in logistics, increase staff training; 3. Adopt Chadian refugee law and to accelerate the processes of its adoption at the government and parliament level; 4. Training of judiciary staff and ensure that legal procedures are followed: training programmes, application of training received. 	<p>Refugees have a better knowledge of their rights and obligations.</p> <p>Number of campaigns completed and camps reached in 2007</p> <p>Capacity of authorities is reinforced</p> <p>Public institutions function effectively</p> <p>Implementation of additional MoU</p> <p>Logistics provided</p> <p>Existence of legal rule, efficient</p> <p>Number of persons trained/addressed cases</p>	<p>Related projects Government HCR</p> <p>Related projects</p>
Host populations	Ensure security for displaced persons	1. Reinforce the implementation of rapid impact projects around eastern camps: identify projects, advocate	<p>Relationship between refugees and host populations improved</p> <p>Number of implemented projects</p> <p>Importance engaged funds</p>	<p>Government HCR Related projects</p>
Humanitarian workers	Ensure security for humanitarian staff and their belongings	Deployment of security forces: advocacy towards government and donors, deployment of additional gendarmes, escort of humanitarian convoys in hazardous areas (Bahai, Farchana, Goz Beida), secure airfields.		<p>Government HCR WFP</p>

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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AGRICULTURE			
CHD-07/A01	ACTED	Support for the production activities to reinforce the autonomy of the refugees and the hosts populations	460,000
CHD-07/A02	ACTED	Support for the production activities to reinforce the autonomy of the refugees and the hosts populations	750,000
CHD-07/A03	FAO	Assistance and supply of market garden produce seeds and agricultural tools to refugees, IDPs and host populations in Chad	968,000
CHD-07/A04	FAO	Assistance to refugees, IDPs and host populations through protection of the environment	544,500
CHD-07/A05	FAO	Assistance to refugees, IDPs and host populations through the promotion of livestock and protection of existing herds	786,500
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			3,509,000

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
CHD-07/CSS01	OCHA	Support Humanitarian Coordination in Chad	2,120,433
CHD-07/CSS02	IN	Bahai-Guéréda Radio Outreach	95,000
CHD-07/CSS03	WFP	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad for the humanitarian community in Support of PRRO - Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugee-Affected Local Populations	4,906,228
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			7,121,661

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
CHD-07/ER/01	ACTED	Access to energy for refugees with respect to natural, social and economic environment	1,935,000
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			1,935,000

EDUCATION			
CHD-07/E01	UNICEF	Education for refugees and host communities in Eastern Chad	4,654,500
CHD-07/E02	UNICEF	Education in support of IDPs in Eastern Chad	1,053,950
CHD-07/E03	UNICEF	Integrated Assistance to Schools for Central African Refugees and Host Populations in Southern Chad	663,400
Subtotal for EDUCATION			6,371,850

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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List of Projects - By Sector

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
FOOD			
CHD-07/F01	WFP	Assistance to Central African Refugees in Southern Chad (PRRO 10510.0)	386,377
CHD-07/F02	WFP	Assistance to Sudanese Refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugee-Affected Local Populations in Eastern Chad (EMOP 10559.0)	61,798,785
Subtotal for FOOD			62,185,162
HEALTH			
CHD-07/H01	ACTED	Identification and cure of severe and moderate malnutrition in Oure Cassoni camp and Baha'i area	177,500
CHD-07/H02	UNFPA	Availability of Health of Reproduction services to the refugees, IDP's and the host communities in the East and the South of Chad.	888,700
CHD-07/H03	UNICEF	Fight against preventable diseases, Nutritional surveys and support in refugee camps and host communities in Eastern Chad	1,096,750
CHD-07/H04	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition services for IDP populations in East Chad	395,151
CHD-07/H05	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition services for Central African Refugee and host communities in Southern Chad	335,778
CHD-07/H06	WHO	Health and nutrition coordination in Eastern Chad	529,650
CHD-07/H07	WHO	Disease outbreak and nutritional surveillance and investigation and response in Eastern Chad	847,440
CHD-07/H08	WHO	Accessibility to early health care for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Eastern Chad	477,862
CHD-07/H09	WHO	Setting up of nutritional and epidemiology surveillance system in Southern Chad and support to health sector coordination	879,219
Subtotal for HEALTH			5,628,050
MULTI-SECTOR			
CHD-07/MS01	UNHCR	Protection and assistance to IDPs in Eastern Chad	6,211,494
CHD-07/MS02	UNHCR	Protection and assistance to refugees from Central African Republic in southern Chad	5,665,689
CHD-07/MS03	UNHCR	Protection and multi sector assistance to Sudanese refugees in Eastern Chad camps	63,681,008
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			75,558,191

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
CHD-07/P/HR/RL01	OHCHR	Human Rights/ Legal Assistance to Women Victims of Abuse	250,000
CHD-07/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Protection in refugee camps and host communities, Eastern Chad	834,600
CHD-07/P/HR/RL03	UNICEF	Protection and well-being of children in IDP camps, Dar Sila and Assongha Departments, Eastern Chad	395,900
CHD-07/P/HR/RL04	UNICEF	Protection in refugee camps and host communities, Southern Chad	401,250
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			1,881,750
SECURITY			
CHD-07/S01	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	Reinforcement of safety measures for the benefit of humanitarian operations in Chad	387,000
Subtotal for SECURITY			387,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
CHD-07/S/NF01	ACTED	Distribution of NFI to the refugees of Oure Cassoni and the host population of the surroundings of Bahaï	231,250
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			231,250
WATER AND SANITATION			
CHD-07/WS01	INTERSOS	Support to host communities and internally displaced persons in Goz Beida and Koukou Angarana	490,000
CHD-07/WS02	UNICEF	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education for Refugees and Host Population in Eastern Chad	2,530,550
CHD-07/WS03	UNICEF	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education for Internally Displaced Chadian in Eastern Chad	1,851,100
CHD-07/WS04	UNICEF	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education for Refugees and Host Population in Southern Chad	983,881
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			5,855,531
Grand Total			170,664,445

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX I.

REFUGEES RELIEF OPERATIONS AMONG DIFFERENT PARTNERS

REFUGEE RELIEF OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CHAD - DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONS AMONG DIFFERENT PARTNERS					
DEPARTEMENTS CHEF LIEU	GRANDE SIDO MARO	NYA PENDE	GORE		
Refugees Camps	Yaroungou	Amboko	Extension	Gondje	Dosseye
Population registered as of 30 August 06	15,857	10,894	4,890	11,804	
Camps Manager	African Concern	Africare	Africare	Care	Care
PROTECTION AND SECURITY					
Security	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR
Registration	CNAR/UNHCR	CNAR/UNHCR	CNAR/UNHCR	CNAR/UNHCR	CNAR/UNHCR
Protection	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR
Reception and info	African Concern	Africare	Africare	Care	Care
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Installations and constructions	African Concern	Africare	Care/Africare	Care	Care
Water supply systems constructions	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	MSF-H	Care
Shelter, fixing of tents	African Concern	Africare	Care/Africare	Care	Care
FOOD SECURITY					
Community Services	African Concern	Africare	Africare	Africare	Africare
Income generation	African Concern	Africare	Africare	Africare	Africare
Agriculture	African Concern	Africare	Africare	Africare	Africare
Environment	African Concern	Africare	Africare	Africare	Africare
Livestock	African Concern	Africare	Africare	Africare	Africare
FOOD AND NON FOOD SUPPLY					
General food supply	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP
Food and non food supply	African Concern	Care	Care	Care	Care
WAT/SAN					
Water supply systems management	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	MSF-H	Care
Construction of latrines	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	Care	Care
Sanitation	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	Care	Care
HEALTH					
Primary health care, HIV/AIDS	COOPI	COOPI	MSF-H	MSF-H	To be confirmed
References medicals	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	
Nutrition	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI/MSF-H	
Reference hospital	COOPI - Hospital local	MSF-F	MSF-F	MSF-F	
EDUCATION					
Primary/secondary Education	African Concern	Care	Care	Care	Care
LOGISTIC					
Logistics / general distribution	GTZ	GTZ	GTZ	GTZ	GTZ

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REFUGEE RELIEF OPERATIONS IN EASTERN CHAD - DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONS AMONG DIFERENT PARTNERS												
ZONES	Ouaddai Region						Wadi Fira Region				BET Region	
Prefectures	Dar Sila		Assoungha			Ouara	Dar Tama		Gode		Bahai	
Refugee camps	GOZ AMER	DJABAL	FARCHANA	BREDJING	TREGUINE	GAGA	KOUNOUNG O	MILE	AM NABAK	TOULOUM	IRIDIMI	OURE CASSONI
Population registered as of 30 August 06	18,272	14,533	18,392	27,671	14,421	14,002	11,821	15,362	16,504	22,038	17,159	26,293
Camp Management NGO	INTERSOS	INTERSOS	SECADEV	IFRC/CRT	IFRC/CRT	AFRICARE	SECADEV	CARE	CARE	CARE	CARE	IRC
Installations and constructions	INTERSOS	INTERSOS	SECADEV	IFRC/CRT/ EEMET	IFRC/CRT	AFRICARE	SECADEV	CARE	CARE	CARE	CARE	IRC
Water supply systems constructions	INTERSOS/ OXFAM	INTERSOS/ OXFAM	SECADEV/ OXFAM	OXFAM	OXFAM	AFRICARE	SECADEV	CARE	OXFAM	CARE	CARE	IRC
Shelter, fixing of tents	INTERSOS	INTERSOS	SECADEV	IFRC/CRT/ EEMET	IFRC/CRT	AFRICARE	SECADEV	CARE	CARE	CARE	CARE	IRC
Construction of latrines	INTERSOS /OXFAM	INTERSOS /OXFAM	SECADEV/ OXFAM	IFRC-CRT	IFRC-CRT	OXFAM/ AFRICARE	OXFAM/ SECADEV	CARE	OXFAM	CARE	CARE	IRC
			OXFAM						HELP			
ACTIVITIES												
Registration	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR	CNAR
Reception and information	INTERSOS	INTERSOS	SECADEV	CRT	CRT	AFRICARE	SECADEV	CRT	CARE	CARE	CARE	IRC
Community services	INTERSOS	INTERSOS	CORD	IFRC-CRT/ HIAS	IFRC-CRT/ HIAS	CORD	SECADEV	CARE	CARE	CARE	CARE	IRC
Income generation	INTERSOS	INTERSOS	CORD/ SECADEV	IFRC/CRT	PU	AFRICARE/ CORD	SECADEV	CARE	CARE	CARE	CARE	IRC
Psychosocial activities	INTERSOS	INTERSOS	MSF-H	HIAS	HIAS	HIAS	IMC	IMC	CARE	CCF	CCF	SOS KINDERD ORF
Protection of children, adolescents	HCR	HCR	HCR	CORD	CORD	CORD			-			IRC
Education	UNICEF/RET	UNICEF/RET	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF
	INTERSOS	INTERSOS	SECADEV/ GTZ	CORD	CORD	CORD	SECADEV	CARE	CARE	CARE	CARE	IRC

CHAD

REFUGEE RELIEF OPERATIONS IN EASTERN CHAD - DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONS AMONG DIFERENT PARTNERS												
ZONES	Ouaddai Region						Wadi Fira Region				BET Region	
Prefectures	Dar Sila		Assounga			Ouara	Dar Tama		Gode		Bahai	
Refugee camps	GOZ AMER	DJABAL	FARCHANA	BREDJING	TREGUINE	GAGA	KOUNOUNG O	MILE	AM NABAK	TOULOUM	IRIDIMI	OURE CASSONI
General food supply	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP	WFP
Water supply systems management	INTERSOS /OXFAM	INTERSOS /OXFAM	OXFAM SECADEV	OXFAM IFRC-CRT	OXFAM IFRC-CRT	OXFAM/ AFRICARE	OXFAM/ SECADEV	CARE	OXFAM HELP	CARE	CARE	IRC
Sanitation/promotion of hygiene	INTERSOS /OXFAM	INTERSOS /OXFAM	SECADEV	IFRC-CRT	IFRC-CRT EEMET	OXFAM	SECADEV	CARE	OXFAM HELP	CARE	CARE	IRC
Primary health care, HIV/AIDS	COOPI	COOPI	MSF-H	MSF-H	IFRC-CRT	CORD	IMC	IMC	IMC	MSF-L	MSF-L	IRC/ATAHS
Nutrition	COOPI	COOPI	MSF-H	MSF-H	IFRC-CRT	CORD	IMC	IMC	IMC	MSF-L	MSF-L	ACF
Food Basket monitoring	PU	PU	PU	PU	PU	PU	ACF	ACF	ACF	ACF	ACF	ACF
Reference hospitals	Hospital of Goz Beida - COOPI	Hospital of Goz Beida - COOPI	Hospital of Adré - MSF-France	Hospital of Adré - MSF-France	Hospital of Adré - MSF-France	Hospital of Adré - MSF-France	Hospital of Guereda - IMC	Hospital of Guereda - IMC	Hospital of Guereda - IMC	Hospital of Iriba - MSF Lux.	Hospital of Iriba - MSF Lux.	Hospital of Bahai - IRC
Environment - NGO Responsible	INTERSOS	INTERSOS	SECADEV	AGS Japan /SECADEV /BCI	AGS Japan/ PU	AFRICARE	SECADEV	CARE	CARE	CARE	CARE	ACTED
Environment - supporting activities	AGS/BCI	AGS/BCI	DEE	CORD/BCI	DEE	DEE/PU	DEE	DEE	DEE/ADESK	DEE/ADESK	ADESK/DEE	BCI
Protection	HCR	HCR	HCR	HCR	HCR	HCR	HCR	HCR	HCR	HCR	HCR	HCR/IRC
Veterinary Services			-	PU	-	AFRICARE	SECADEV	CARE	-	-	-	-
Mass Information	-	-	-	-	-	INTERNEWS	INTERNEWS	INTERNEWS	INTERNEWS	INTERNEWS	INTERNEWS	
Logistics / general distribution	GTZ/INTERSOS	GTZ/INTERSOS	GTZ/SECADEV IFRC-CRT	IFRC-CRT	IFRC-CRT	GTZ/AFRICARE	GTZ/SECADEV / CARE	GTZ/SECADEV / CARE	CARE/GTZ	CARE/GTZ	CARE/GTZ	ACTED/GTZ

ANNEX II.

CAP 2006 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The table below details key accomplishments of humanitarian actors working in the different sectors addressing beneficiary (refugees, IDPs, host populations) needs under the CAP 2006.

Sector	Key accomplishments under CAP 2006
Coordination and Support Services	Sector working groups are operational in Abeche, with regular dialogue and coordination meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat support to the Humanitarian Coordination Scheme in place in N'Djamena; • Sector working groups in place in N'Djamena; • Monthly meeting with UN agencies, RCRCM and NGO in N'Djamena; • Bimonthly meetings with donors in N'Djamena; • Monthly meetings with government in N'Djamena; • CAP Mid-Year Review 2006; • CERF funds approved and disbursed.
Education	Refugees East: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for increased school attendance, with focus on girls' enrolment; • Set-up and maintenance of physical structures appropriate for teaching and learning, and ensure the provision of sufficient teaching and learning materials in refugee camps; • Training and monitoring of teachers in refugee camps and host communities, including training in gender sensitive approaches to teaching, HIV / AIDS prevention and child development; • Within the framework of the integrated package for 40 schools in host communities, provision of water points and latrines, as well as school materials, furniture and training for children and teachers in host communities; Refugees South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the construction of water points in schools in the new refugee camp, to serve the schools and the populations around them; • Support the construction of separate school latrines for girls and boys in the new camp; • Provide school furniture and teaching materials to the targeted schools for all Central African refugee children in southern Chad; • Provide support for fencing the schools and planting trees and gardens in the new camp; • Train teachers and Parent – Teacher Associations in all camps; • Provide treatment for intestinal worms and nutritional supplements in all camps in southern Chad.

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Sector	Key accomplishments under CAP 2006
Environment	<p>Forestry Local populations and refugees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce plants for the vegetable canopy recovery and environment rehabilitation <p>Environment Refugees Provision of domestic energy saving to households</p> <p>Reduce the consumption of firewood and provide domestic energy from appropriate sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of deadwood collection and distribution (0,46/day /person in Bahai); • Purchase and distribution of kerosene to refugees of Oure Cassoni: three liter/day/person; • Distribution of kerosene stoves to refugees of Oure Cassoni camp: 8,100 stoves already distributed; • Purchase and distribution of stoves to refugees: 636 in Gaga, 265 in Am Nabak, 729 in Touloum, 650 in Milé, 650 in Kounoungou, 1,690 in Bredjing, 890 in Farchana, 811 in Tréguine camps; • Construct and make accessible solar energy for cooking: 3,600 Cookit in Iridimi. <p>Refugees and local populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and use of clay improved stoves: 9,400 in Bahai, 3,073 in Gaga, 10,000 in Goz Amir, 7,000 in Djabal, 1,650 F.A in Iridimi, 5,420 in Am Nabak, 1,532 F.A in Touloum, 3,500 in Milé, 700 in Kounoungou, 3,000 in Farchana, 13,000 in Bredjing; • Construct and distribute metal improved stoves to vulnerable refugees: 1,000 households in Gaga, 2,293 households in Goz Amir, 2,164 in Djabal.
Food Security	<p>Refugees - Having very limited coping mechanisms, the refugees remain heavily reliant on WFP food assistance. WFP provides food assistance to the refugees through general food rations, while also treating the most vulnerable beneficiaries – children under five and pregnant women – through supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.</p> <p>The findings of recent nutritional surveys indicate a notable decrease in malnutrition rates among the refugees, thanks to continued WFP food assistance. WFP is currently providing food rations to approximately 216,000 Sudanese refugees registered in twelve refugee camps in eastern Chad.</p> <p>IDP and host population - A WFP led emergency security assessment Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) mission was recently conducted with various partners to assess the immediate food needs of the IDPs and provide necessary assistance.</p> <p>WFP is implementing seed protection programmes for some 44,000 IDPs and host family beneficiaries. WFP is also planning to assist host communities -who have become vulnerable due to sharing of scarce resources- with food for work activities.</p> <p>Nutritional status of these IDPs was within acceptable levels with global acute malnutrition at 7% and severe acute malnutrition of less than 2%.</p> <p>Host populations - WFP school feeding assistance targets primary school children in food-insecure zones, where malnutrition and food deficits limit the capacity to learn. In 2006, some 47,000 students received a daily hot meal in 264 WFP assisted canteens in eastern Chad. Among these, 5,960 girls received both school meals and take-home rations.</p> <p>Findings of WFP monitoring visits to the schools indicate that both food deliveries and the functioning of canteens have improved since January 2006, thanks to WFP's continuous sensitisation efforts and training programmes for teachers, parents and community managements committees. WFP, in partnership with other organisations is building and rehabilitating small-scale village infrastructures through such activities as water and soil conservation, sand-bank construction, and the creation of watering points. In 2006, WFP plans to reach 115,000 food-for- work beneficiaries in eastern had. More than 800 Metric Tonnes (MTs) of food have already been distributed to about 1,700 households.</p>

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Sector	Key accomplishments under CAP 2006
Health	<p>UNICEF and its partners are working to provide access to adequate health services and essential medicines, and water and sanitation facilities. Malaria is the number one cause of death among children under five in eastern Chad, where only 10% of the population have access to health centres, and the rate of malnutrition among children under five is as high as 49%. UNICEF is working in the region of Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira to provide health and nutrition to Sudanese refugees from Darfur, the local Chadian population and internally displaced Chadians.</p> <p>Sudanese refugees: UNICEF and its implementing partners have obtained the following results: Health: Provision of vaccinations and disposable medical equipment such as syringes, hazard waste boxes and gloves; vaccination campaigns against measles and polio, routine vaccinations against tuberculosis, diphtheria, yellow fever, meningitis and hepatitis; training of health workers for vaccinations; encouraging use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets; Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) for detection and quick response to epidemics. Provision of insecticide-treated mosquito nets; provision of image boxes for awareness of peer educators, health workers and beneficiaries. Nutrition: Training of community teachers and nutritional workers in de-worming techniques, providing equipment, supplies, medicines and nutritional supplements to therapeutic centres and health centres; De-worming of 43,000 children: de-worming of school aged children; training of 144 community teachers in de-worming techniques; vitamin A supplementation of children and post-partum women; supplementation of iron and folic acid to pregnant women; supplementation of zinc for children, nutritional training for nutrition workers and for mothers at nutritional centres; nutritional surveys; outfitting and providing supplies to 12 therapeutic feeding centres and 12 nutritional centres; and support for nutritional surveys. HIV/AIDS: Training of peer educators on HIV/AIDS prevention methods through theatre; outfitting of 12 HIV/AIDS counselling centres with film and video equipment, electrical generators and electric fittings; training of refugees leaders on HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention and methods; creation in May 2006 of a steering committee for HIV/AIDS strategies.</p> <p>Local Chadian population Health: Provision of vaccinations and disposable medical equipment such as syringes, hazard waste boxes and gloves. Nutrition: De-worming of 43,000 children HIV/AIDS: training of peer educators UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP, in conjunction with the Chadian Ministry of Education are implementing an integrated education “package” to build an effective learning environment for local population in eastern Chad.</p> <p>Internally displaced persons Vaccinate children from six months to 15 years of age; Provide vitamin A and de-worming medicines; Expand the capacity of existing therapeutic feeding centres and health centres; Distribute insecticide-treated mosquito nets to children and pregnant women; Monitor the nutritional status of children and women WHO has implemented an EWARS in eastern Chad in order to detect epidemics and subsequent rapid response? It is functioning in 76 health centres covering local populations and refugees’ health centres.</p>
Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close monitoring of security issues; • Advocacy against armed recruitment in the camps; • UNHCR camp security measures to protect refugees; • Evacuation of non essential staff and humanitarian actors (April 14); • UNHCR <i>Amendment</i> to add 75 policemen to protect areas around the camps.

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Sector	Key accomplishments under CAP 2006
Water and Sanitation	<p>Only 34% of Chad's population has access to safe drinking water and less than 1% families in rural areas use latrines. In response, UNICEF is working in the areas of Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira and BET to provide water and environmental sanitation to Sudanese refugees from Darfur, the local Chadian population, and internally displaced Chadian.</p> <p>Sudanese refugees UNICEF and its implementing partner IRC provide water and environmental sanitation to more than 30,000 refugees in Oure Cassoni camp. This translates to 15 litres of water per person per day, family latrines, school latrines with hand washing facilities and hygiene promotion programmes. In Iridimi, Touloum, Am Nabak, Bredjing and Treguine camps, UNICEF and its implementing partners CARE and OXFAM provide environmental sanitation to more than 90,000 refugees in the form of family latrines, school latrines with hand washing facilities, and hygiene promotion programmes.</p> <p>Local Chadian population With implementing partner CARE, UNICEF has drilled 15 boreholes with pumps; with OXFAM, 31 boreholes with hand pumps; and with InterSOS, 20 wells with hand pumps. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and implementing partner CAR, UNICEF has also developed hygiene promotion programmes for fighting against Hepatitis E. UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education are implementing an integrated education "package" to build an effective learning environment for local population in eastern Chad. The package consists attractive classrooms; water point; latrines; canteens; health services; curriculum development/revision; training of teachers and parents-teachers associations; school equipments; school environment.</p> <p>Internally displaced persons Since March 2006, as many as 50,000 IDPs have fled their homes in eastern Chad due to violence and unrest along the border with Sudan. UNICEF has been working closely with other UN agencies, humanitarian organisation and the Chadian Government to provide assistance to IDPs and host communities in four IDPs-affected zones by supporting willing communities in relatively safe locations to receive IDPs who have been forced to relocate, instead of creating separate IDP camps. The water and environmental sanitation strategy for IDPs in eastern Chad currently being implemented by UNICEF and other humanitarian organisations including InterSOS, MSF-F, MSF-H and Première Urgence is to: Establish new safe water sources; Build community latrines for IDPs and host communities; Establish water point management committees in each host community; Promote hygiene education and support IDPs with improved water sources and sanitation facilities when security allows them to return to their villages of origin</p>

ANNEX III.

PRESENCE OF REFUGEES IN CHAD, SEPTEMBER 2004 – AUGUST 2006

	Sep-04	Dec-04	Sep-05	Dec-05	Feb-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06
LOCATION								
Amboko	13,826	13,826	24,600	23,587	20,009	19,235	10,894	11,012
Yaroungu	15,857	15,857	15,500	15,857	15,857	15,857	15,857	15,857
Kounoungou	11,960	12,661	11,413	11,628	11,778	11,817	11,814	11,821
Farchana	12,501	19,684	16,282	17,249	17,439	18,144	18,348	18,392
Goz Amer	19,026	19,068	17,134	17,701	17,845	17,991	18,123	18,272
Bredjing	40,272	30,775	26,935	26,769	27,725	27,285	27,419	27,671
Mile	13,753	14,982	13,063	13,419	13,430	15,349	15,333	15,362
Iridimi	15,092	16,566	15,019	14,974	15,068	17,279	17,331	17,159
Djabal	15,111	17,208	14,181	14,381	14,475	14,683	14,716	14,772
Touloum	15,602	17,662	19,809	20,058	20,125	21,976	22,037	22,038
Oure Cassoni	18,713	23,540	29,605	29,610	29,610	24,953	24,954	26,293
Am Nabak	11,243	16,183	16,508	16,498	16,532	16,504	16,536	16,504
Treguine	Nc	13,928	14,149	14,001	14,161	14,436	14,472	14,421
Gaga	Nc	Nc	4,204	5,978	9,026	14,068	13,445	14,002
Gondje	Nc	Nc	Nc	Nc	8,610	2,154	11,804	11,804
Dosseye	Nc	Nc	Nc	Nc	Nc	Nc	Nc	Nc
Amboko Extension	Nc	Nc	1,500	2,650	3,663	4,000	4,890	4,890
Total CAR refugees	29,683	29,683	41,600	42,094	48,139	41,246	43,445	43,563
Total Sudanese refugees	173,273	202,257	198,302	202,266	207,214	214,485	214,528	216,707
Total Refugees	202,956	231,940	239,902	244,360	255,353	255,731	257,973	260,270

Sources: UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, PU, MSF-H, ICRC

ANNEX IV.

ORGANISATIONS, ACTIVITIES AND AREAS OF OPERATION

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITIES	AREA/CAMPS
ACF <i>Action Contre la Faim</i>	Food Basket monitoring	Camps of Wadi Fira and BET
ACMT <i>Actions Civilo-Militaires au Tchad</i> <i>(French CIMIC)</i>	Infrastructures	Abeche
ACTED <i>Agence pour la Coopération</i> <i>Technique et le Développement</i>	Food Distribution Environment Water	Abeche, Bahaï
AFRICAN CONCERN	Camp Management Environment Income generation Food security	Yaroungou and East
AFRICARE Africa Care	Camp Management Environment Income generation Food security	Gaga Ouaddaï Host and refugees South Camps
AGS Japon <i>Action for Greening Sahel Japon</i>	Environment	Farchana, Hadjer Hadid Host population
AHA <i>Africa Humanitarian Action</i>	Water supply Logistic Construction	Hadjer Hadid
AIRSERV	Humanitarian flights	East and South
ASB <i>German Medical Aid</i> <i>Organisation</i>	Infrastructures education Distribution	East camps Host population
Bakan Assalam	Health Education	East
BCI <i>Bureau Consultant International</i>	Environment research	Wadi Fira and BET camps
CARE INTERNATIONAL	Camps manager Community Services Environment WatSan Income generation Psycho-social activities Infrastructures	Wadi Fira Camps Gondje, Dosseye Host population
CICR <i>Comité International de la Croix</i> <i>Rouge</i>	Protection Family reunification Water and Sanitation Health Economic Security	East: camps Host population IDP
CIRAD <i>Centre International de</i> <i>Recherche Agricole et de</i> <i>Développement</i>	Environment research Environment support activities	East camps
CNAR <i>Commission Nationale pour</i> <i>l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des</i> <i>Réfugiés</i>	Registration Protection	All camps

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ORGANISATION	ACTIVITIES	Area / Camps
COOPI <i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i>	Health Nutrition	Goz Amer, Djabal Camps Host population Amboko, extension, Yaroungou and Gondje Camps
CORD Christian Outreach - Relief and Development	Income generation Social development Child protection Education	Farchana, Bredjing Treguine, Gaga
CRE <i>Croix Rouge Espagnole</i>		
CRF <i>Croix Rouge Française</i>	WatSan (under FICR)	Bredjing, Treguine
CRS Catholic Relief Services	SECADEV support	East
CRT <i>Croix Rouge du Tchad</i>	Camp Management Environment Income generation Food security	Bredjing, Treguine
EEMET/PEDC <i>Entente des Eglises Evangéliques au Tchad</i>	Environment Water Food security Infrastructures Sanitation	Hadjer Hadid, Adre rural Treguine and Bredjing Camps
FEWSNET	Pluviometric and crops indicators	East and South
FISCR <i>Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge et du Croissant Rouge</i>	Croix Rouge du Tchad support	East
GTZ PO BMZ/UNHCR	Logistic	East South
HAS Humanitarian Air Service	Humanitarian flights	East South
HELP	WatSan	Am Nabak
HIAS Hebrew Immigration Aid Service	Psycho-social activities	Bredjing, Treguine
IMC International Medical Corps	Health Nutrition	Kounoungo, Mile, Am nabak
InterSOS	Camps infrastructure WATSAN Education income generation Psycho-social activities Environment	Goz Amer, Djabal IDP's Host population
IRC International Rescue Committee	Health WATSAN Education SGBV Community Services	N'Djamena, Abéché, Bahai
JICA <i>Coopération Japonaise</i>	Economical Rehabilitation Food security Development project Environment Education	Assoungha camps Guéra and Batha regions Host population
JRS Jesuite Refugees Service	SECADEV support in Education	Farchana, Touloum

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INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES	Area / Camps
Mentor Initiative	Health	East and South
MSF France <i>Médecins Sans Frontières - France</i>	Health Nutrition	Adre hospital Gore hospital
MSF/Hollande <i>Médecins Sans Frontières - Holland</i>	Health Nutrition Water Psycho-social activities	Farchana, Gaga, Bredjing
MSF Luxembourg <i>Médecins Sans Frontières – Luxembourg</i>	Health Nutrition	Touloum, Iridimi
MSF Belgique <i>Médecins Sans Frontières – Belgique</i>	Health	
NCA Norwegian Christian Aid	Camps infrastructures Psycho-social activities	Mile, Touloum, Iridimi Bahai
OXFAM INTERMON	Food security environment micro credit Development Vaccination livestock	Ouaddaï et Wadi Fira Around camps
OXFAM UK	WatSan Health	Koukou, Goz beida, Hadjer Adid Host population
PREMIERE URGENCE	Income generation Food Basket monitoring	Ouaddaï Camps Host population
PRODABO <i>Programme de Développement Rural Décentralisé de Biltine et du Ouaddaï</i>	Local development	Ouaddaï/Biltine Ouré cassoni Host population
RET Refugee Education Trust	Recreational and Life skills training for out of school youth in camps & neighborhood	Abeche, Breguine, Treguine, Djabal, Goz Amir
SECADEV <i>Secours Catholique pour le Développement</i>	Education WatSan Camp management	Farchana, Kounoungo
THE JOHANNITER	Donor	East and South
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Protection Multi sector Registration Environment	East and South Camps
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	Education Protection WatSan Nutrition Health	East and South Camps
WFP World Food Programme	Food security Agriculture	East and South Camps
FAO Food and Agricultural Organization	Agriculture Environment	East and South Camps
WHO World Health Organization	Health	East and South Camps



**CHAD APPEAL TOTAL for 2007:
 CHF 10,722,788 (\$ 8,542,455 or EUR 6,729,680)**

Note: This figure is subject to change as the appeal is currently under revision. Please refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/MAATD001.pdf> for details on the 2006-2007 Appeal where the updated narrative and budget will appear shortly.

National society context and priorities

The Republic of Chad, with a population of 9.1 million, had endured three decades of civil unrest. In 1998, a new rebellion broke out in northern Chad, and to date it sporadically flares up despite two peace agreements signed in 2002 and 2003 between the government and the rebels.

The socio-political situation in the sub-region has remained critical since 2003 as the conflict in neighbouring Sudan between government forces and militia. The conflict has driven about 200,000 Sudanese refugees into eastern Chad. In addition, Chad is hosting over 30,000 Central African Refugees in the South, with new arrivals being registered almost daily. Although having to manage its own issues and development, The Republic of Chad continues to respect its international agreements regarding the reception and hosting of refugees from neighbouring countries and remains an important country of operations for international and national aid organisations.

The majority of Chadian population, both in towns and countryside, continue to face difficult challenges in re-establishing their livelihoods and ensuring their basic needs are met. Health, water and sanitation concerns remain significant challenges to people's welfare and development. Living conditions in some regions (including eastern Chad) have worsened as a result of a poor harvest in 2004 and exhaustion of natural resources since the arrival of Sudanese refugees.

Considerable progress has been made in the past two years towards rehabilitation and reconstruction. In many areas, however, particularly in the North, East and South, where population movements and war-related traumas are common, people still suffer from lack of tolerance, discrimination and inadequate access to basic services.

Priority programmes for Federation assistance in 2007

The Red Cross of Chad (RCC) wishes to consolidate the successes already obtained through the Sudanese refugee operation in the social and health sectors, mobilise funds and advocate for the improvement of the living conditions of millions of highly vulnerable families.

Following an analysis of the difficult socio-economic and political context of the country, and owing to lack of funding for the previous appeal, the RCC has decided to readjust the priorities set out in its three-year development plan for as follows:

- Operational capacity building;
- Community-based health care;
- Disaster and conflict preparedness and response;
- Promotion of the Movement's Principles and Humanitarian Values.

Health and care: The RCC is equally a privileged partner of the Ministry of Health and UN agencies such as WHO and UNICEF. They recognise the important role that volunteers of the national society can play in improving the living conditions of the vulnerable population through increasing awareness and ongoing mobilisation of local communities.

For 2007, the priorities of the RCC, with Federation support, will remain the provision of adequate basic curative and preventative health care to the 45,000 Sudanese refugees and to the local host populations, HIV/AIDS preventive programmes and basic health capacity building.

The STI/HIV/AIDS activities of the national society will be intensified and extended to 18 regional branches. This will help the national society to increase knowledge and awareness amongst targeted communities (refugees and local populations), and reduce stigma and discrimination by providing constant quality support and free treatment for PLWHIV. The media and national artists will be associated to the Red Cross campaigns to ensure community social mobilisation at regional and country levels. The strategy also envisages setting up a relevant coordination mechanism for providing the RCC with opportunities to network with other partner agencies.

Disaster management: The disaster management programme of the RCC will focus on capacity building and disaster monitoring and response. The projects and activities proposed by the national society in this field aim at contributing to identify areas of great risk in the community and to develop means of reducing the consequences of future disasters on the vulnerable people. To achieve this, the national society cannot work in isolation; rather, it will have to build human, material and financial capacity for its branches and also to advocate at national level for the development of a National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) in cooperation with the government, partner agencies and other stakeholders. While advocating for the NDMP, the national society will provide relevant training for the volunteers in accordance with the field realities of each regional/local branch. It will update the disaster management teams' directory and equip each team with relevant logistics and communication tools for emergency response needs. Efforts will also be directed towards developing capacity to respond to potential socio-political internal violence situations.

Disaster Response and Preparedness: The national society will re-launch the disaster response and preparedness programme in the branches located in the vicinity of the operational territories. It will provide first-aid training or retraining, and supply first-aid kits and other equipment.

Organisational Development: The national society was given an opportunity to evaluate its real needs in terms of capacity building and internal organisational development. Some of the identified priorities are: developing its resources while ensuring full transparency and accountability, good governance and management every level of the national society as well as the need of structured approach to programming and implementation. The RCC equally understands the necessity of developing income generating projects, upgrading existing infrastructures and building new ones (in Abéché and N'Djamena) to diversify its financial sources and enable it to move closer towards self-sustainability.

Promotion of Humanitarian Values and the Fundamental Principles: The Humanitarian Values programme under this Strategy is targeting categories of vulnerable people who are discriminated against and denied their rights for socio-political or cultural reasons in Chad. These include children, women, ethnic minorities, refugees and communities displaced by conflicts and disasters.

This will mainly be carried out by developing projects to build effective communication and advocacy capacities for the RCC to support and enhance the dissemination of the Fundamental Principles of the RCRCM, in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Volunteerism will be promoted alongside the role of RCC. Better information sharing and promotion of national society's programmes and projects will be sought. To that effect, the media and other socio-professional categories such as artists will be used as relays for disseminating relevant Red Cross messages to the general public. Other areas of focus of the programme 2007 will consist of advocating before the government and the parliament on the need to promulgate a law on the use of the Red Cross emblem.

Finally, the information, communication and advocacy campaigns will attempt at raising awareness and respect for International Humanitarian Law in conflict situations.

Coordination and management: The Federation delegation will ensure continuity of support to the RCC for the refugee operations in the East and South, with a strong focus on capacity building at national, regional and local levels. The final expectation is to create links and opportunities at the community level through which the national society will be able to develop further options in support to the local populations.

The current Strategic Plan will pave the way for the development of a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) with the support of the Federation delegation. The CAS will create a framework within which the Federation, ICRC, PNS, UN agencies and the government of Chad can support the capacity building of the national society to meet humanitarian needs of vulnerable communities in the country.

ANNEX VI.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2006 APPEAL

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2006

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACTED	1,587,600	1,587,600	355,030	22%	1,232,570	-
CARE INT	6,300,000	6,300,000	3,106,410	49%	3,193,590	-
CORD	4,800,000	4,800,000	287,208	6%	4,512,792	-
FAO	6,649,230	5,545,730	769,333	14%	4,776,397	385,604
IRC	2,020,986	2,020,986	1,960,557	97%	60,429	-
IRD	3,000,000	3,000,000	499,617	17%	2,500,383	-
OCHA	1,186,297	1,499,483	709,833	47%	789,650	256,410
PU	3,447,753	3,447,753	1,034,320	30%	2,413,433	-
SECADEV	664,515	664,515	-	0%	664,515	-
UN Agencies	-	-	-	0%	-	-
UNAIDS	680,000	680,000	-	0%	680,000	-
UNDP	2,202,500	3,656,505	-	0%	3,656,505	-
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	338,069	338,069	-	0%	338,069	-
UNFPA	1,250,000	1,250,000	665,779	53%	584,221	-
UNHCR	74,337,462	81,266,495	64,168,542	79%	17,097,953	826,864
UNICEF	13,516,565	15,825,565	12,255,842	77%	3,569,723	-
WFP	44,089,916	59,940,588	61,404,566	100%	(1,463,978)	1,444,724
WHO	998,906	1,545,067	569,810	37%	975,257	-
GRAND TOTAL	167,069,799	193,368,356	147,786,847	76%	45,581,509	2,913,602

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2006
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	10,313,745	9,210,245	1,268,950	14%	7,941,295	385,604
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5,941,120	7,605,381	6,322,539	83%	1,282,842	256,410
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,517,981	3,095,586	-	0%	3,095,586	-
EDUCATION	7,671,600	8,174,949	3,219,829	39%	4,955,120	-
FOOD	40,129,295	54,628,892	55,791,860	102%	(1,162,968)	1,444,724
HEALTH	8,708,406	10,085,268	1,788,788	18%	8,296,480	-
MULTI-SECTOR	84,534,118	90,525,882	70,293,269	78%	20,232,613	826,864
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	3,562,240	4,232,555	-	0%	4,232,555	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	7,824,770	0%	(7,824,770)	-
SECURITY	338,069	1,275,338	-	0%	1,275,338	-
WATER AND SANITATION	3,353,225	4,534,260	1,276,842	28%	3,257,418	-
GRAND TOTAL	167,069,799	193,368,356	147,786,847	76%	45,581,509	2,913,602

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

CHAD

Table III: Chad 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

AGRICULTURE

CHD-06/A01: Livestock protection and promotion of small animal breeding	FAO	2,451,000	423,500	500,000	118%	(76,500)	-
CHD-06/A02: Emergency supply of agricultural inputs for Sudanese refugees and the host population and the integration of women and young people in productive agricultural activities	FAO	3,322,800	3,322,800	269,333	8%	3,053,467	385,604
CHD-06/A03: Coordination of emergency and rehabilitation of agricultural activities	FAO	314,175	314,175	-	0%	314,175	-
CHD-06/A04: Urgent supply of essential agricultural inputs for CAR refugees and host families	FAO	561,255	561,255	-	0%	561,255	-
CHD-06/A05: Emergency Agricultural Initiative for the villages in Eastern Chad	IRD	3,000,000	3,000,000	499,617	17%	2,500,383	-
CHD-06/A06: Modernization of livestock techniques for host population	SECADEV	358,685	358,685	-	0%	358,685	-
CHD-06/A07: Support and recovery of local agriculture	SECADEV	305,830	305,830	-	0%	305,830	-
CHD-06/A08: Urgent supply of market garden produce seeds and agricultural tools to Sudanese refugees and host populations	FAO	-	588,500	-	0%	588,500	-
CHD-06/A09: Supply of market garden produce seeds and agricultural tools to Central African refugees and host populations	FAO	-	335,500	-	0%	335,500	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		10,313,745	9,210,245	1,268,950	14%	7,941,295	385,604

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

CHD-06/CSS01: Support Humanitarian Coordination in Chad	OCHA	813,668	1,126,854	709,833	63%	417,021	256,410
CHD-06/CSS02: Humanitarian Documentation Centre for the support of the humanitarian coordination in Chad	OCHA	372,629	372,629	-	0%	372,629	-
CHD-06/CSS03: WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10327 - Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in the North-East of Chad	WFP	4,754,823	6,105,898	5,612,706	92%	493,192	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		5,941,120	7,605,381	6,322,539	83%	1,282,842	256,410

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

CHAD

Table III: Chad 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

CHD-06/ER/I01: Improving Household Income in Eastern Chad	UNDP	1,952,500	1,952,500	-	0%	1,952,500	-
CHD-06/ER/I02: Income generating activities and distribution of professional kits for the refugee population of Treguine and Bredjing camps, including Chadian populations living next to the camps	PU	565,481	565,481	-	0%	565,481	-
CHD-06/ER/I03: Mitigating the impact of the presence of refugees and IDPs on the living conditions of the communities on East and South of Chad	UNDP	-	577,605	-	0%	577,605	-
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		2,517,981	3,095,586	-	0%	3,095,586	-

EDUCATION

CHD-06/E01: Education for refugees and host communities in Eastern Chad	UNICEF	5,600,000	5,423,562	2,866,729	53%	2,556,833	-
CHD-06/E02: Facilitation of education services for Sudanese refugees and local communities in Eastern Chad	CORD	1,450,000	1,450,000	-	0%	1,450,000	-
CHD-06/E03: Integrated assistance to schools for CAR refugees and host populations in southern Chad	UNICEF	621,600	667,412	353,100	53%	314,312	-
CHD-06/E04: Education in support of IDPs in Eastern Chad	UNICEF	-	633,975	-	0%	633,975	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		7,671,600	8,174,949	3,219,829	39%	4,955,120	-

FOOD

CHD-06/F01: Assistance to Sudanese Refugees and Host Communities in Eastern Chad.	WFP	33,289,805	47,789,402	54,793,550	115%	(7,004,148)	1,444,724
CHD-06/F02: Assistance to Central African Republic Refugees in the south of Chad	WFP	6,045,288	6,045,288	998,310	17%	5,046,978	-
CHD-06/F03: Food Basket Monitoring (FBM) - Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys and valorization of WFP's rations	PU	794,202	794,202	-	0%	794,202	-
Subtotal for FOOD		40,129,295	54,628,892	55,791,860	102%	(1,162,968)	1,444,724

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

CHAD

Table III: Chad 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
HEALTH							
CHD-06/H01: Reinforcement of preparedness and response to epidemics in the North East part of Chad	WHO	280,650	283,675	-	0%	283,675	-
CHD-06/H02: Fight against preventable diseases	UNICEF	1,489,600	1,496,662	605,901	40%	890,761	-
CHD-06/H03: Prevention of HIV / AIDS in adolescents and childbearing age women in the refugee camps and host communities in eastern Chad	UNICEF	224,000	287,562	-	0%	287,562	-
CHD-06/H04: Nutritional survey and set up of a Nutritional Surveillance System in CAR refugee camps and host populations in the South of Chad	WHO	438,416	442,552	-	0%	442,552	-
CHD-06/H05: Nutritional surveys and support in refugee camps and host communities in eastern Chad	UNICEF	830,300	846,102	-	0%	846,102	-
CHD-06/H06: Set up of mental health care and psychosocial support for Sudanese refugees	WHO	279,840	282,480	-	0%	282,480	-
CHD-06/H07: Provision of Reproductive Health (RH) services to Sudanese refugees and host population in Eastern Chad	UNFPA	1,250,000	1,250,000	665,779	53%	584,221	-
CHD-06/H08: Prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission and reduction of the impact of HIV/AIDS in the east and south of Chad	UNAIDS	680,000	680,000	-	0%	680,000	-
CHD-06/H09: Integrating community based support for Darfur refugees in Chad	CARE INT	950,000	950,000	-	0%	950,000	-
CHD-06/H10: Health and nutrition support to Sudanese refugees in Eastern Chad and surrounding host communities	CORD	2,000,000	2,000,000	287,208	14%	1,712,792	-
CHD-06/H11: Health and Nutrition services for CAR refugee Children in Southern Chad	UNICEF	285,600	346,412	229,900	66%	116,512	-
CHD-06/H12: Fight against preventable diseases in IDP populations	UNICEF	-	683,463	-	0%	683,463	-
CHD-06/H13: Coordinated Health Actions and Disease Surveillance During Crises in East and South Chad	WHO	-	536,360	-	0%	536,360	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		8,708,406	10,085,268	1,788,788	18%	8,296,480	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

CHAD

Table III: Chad 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

MULTI-SECTOR							
CHD-06/MS01: Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	UNHCR	69,372,122	69,372,122	56,123,392	81%	13,248,730	826,864
CHD-06/MS02: Protection and assistance to refugees from Central African Republic in southern Chad	UNHCR	4,965,340	8,090,340	6,726,273	83%	1,364,067	-
CHD-06/MS03: Assistance to refugees in the Oure Cassoni refugee camp and reduction of the refugees' presence impact on environment	ACTED	1,587,600	1,587,600	355,030	22%	1,232,570	-
CHD-06/MS04: Humanitarian Emergency Assistance for Sudanese Refugee populations in East Chad	CARE INT	4,500,000	4,500,000	2,774,820	62%	1,725,180	-
CHD-06/MS05: Multi-Sector Assistance for the Populations of the Bahai region	IRC	631,375	631,375	-	0%	631,375	-
CHD-06/MS06: Multi-sector assistance for Sudanese refugees in Oure Cassoni camp, Northeastern Chad	IRC	1,389,611	1,389,611	1,960,557	141%	(570,946)	-
CHD-06/MS07: Sustainability of the integration of refugee populations living within the host communities in the Abdi area (South Ouaddai)	PU	1,311,915	1,311,915	1,034,320	79%	277,595	-
CHD-06/MS08: Optimization of natural resources through firewood collection, and introduction and implementation of cooking fireplaces for camp populations	PU	776,155	776,155	-	0%	776,155	-
CHD-06/MS09: Protection and assistance to IDPs in Eastern Chad	UNHCR	-	2,866,764	1,318,877	46%	1,547,887	-
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		84,534,118	90,525,882	70,293,269	78%	20,232,613	826,864

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
CHD-06/P/HR/RL01: Creating a protective environment for children in refugee camps and host communities in eastern Chad	UNICEF	1,962,240	1,948,202	-	0%	1,948,202	-
CHD-06/P/HR/RL02: Promotion of alternative mechanisms for resolution and prevention of conflicts	UNDP	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
CHD-06/P/HR/RL03: Protection of Sudanese refugees in Eastern Chad	CORD	1,350,000	1,350,000	-	0%	1,350,000	-
CHD-06/P/HR/RL04: Child protection for IDP children and host communities in eastern Chad	UNICEF	-	284,353	-	0%	284,353	-
CHD-06/P/HR/RL05: Human Rights/ Legal Assistance to Women Victims of Abuses	UNDP	-	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		3,562,240	4,232,555	-	0%	4,232,555	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

CHAD

Table III: Chad 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED

CHD-06/Unearmarked: Unearmarked funding; awaiting allocation to specific agencies and projects	UN Agencies	-	-	-	0%	-	-
CHD-06/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNICEF	-	-	7,254,960	0%	(7,254,960)	-
CHD-06/WHO: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	WHO	-	-	569,810	0%	(569,810)	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	7,824,770	0%	(7,824,770)	-

SECURITY

CHD-06/S01: Reinforcement of security for humanitarian staff and beneficiaries	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	338,069	338,069	-	0%	338,069	-
CHD-06/S02: Establishment of an Enhanced Security for humanitarian activities in Eastern Chad	UNHCR	-	937,269	-	0%	937,269	-
Subtotal for SECURITY		338,069	1,275,338	-	0%	1,275,338	-

WATER AND SANITATION

CHD-06/WS01: Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education in Eastern Chad	UNICEF	2,503,225	2,444,147	945,252	39%	1,498,895	-
CHD-06/WS02: Water and sanitation activities for refugee populations of Darfur and host communities in East Chad	CARE INT	850,000	850,000	331,590	39%	518,410	-
CHD-06/WS03: Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education in Eastern Chad	UNICEF	-	763,713	-	0%	763,713	-
CHD-06/WS04: Mitigating the impact of the presence of refugees and IDPs on living conditions of communities in Eastern and Southern Chad	UNDP	-	476,400	-	0%	476,400	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		3,353,225	4,534,260	1,276,842	28%	3,257,418	-

Grand Total		167,069,799	193,368,356	147,786,847	76%	45,581,509	2,913,602
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

CHAD

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR

UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad [OPERATIONAL RESERVE ALLOCATION]	3,389,835	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR			3,389,835	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP

WFP	CHD-06/CSS03	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10327 - Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in the North-East of Chad (Multilateral Funds)	428,000	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	2,035,057	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid	6,028,377	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP			8,491,434	-

Canada

UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad (QS-M012257)	701,754	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad and refugees from CAR in southern Chad	810,811	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (SM060233)	884,960	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid	438,596	-
Subtotal for Canada			2,836,121	-

Carry-over (donors not specified)

UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	2,689,491	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid	23,612,292	-
Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)			26,301,783	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				

Central Emergency Response Fund

FAO	CHD-06/A02	CERF allocation to project	269,333	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	CERF allocation to project	1,546,400	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS02	CERF allocation to project	212,868	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS02	CERF allocation to project	1,940,732	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/E01	CERF allocation to project	574,011	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/E03	CERF allocation to project	353,100	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/H02	CERF allocation to project	605,901	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/H11	CERF allocation to project	229,900	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/WS01	CERF allocation to project	690,150	-
WFP	CHD-06/CSS03	CERF allocation to project	1,200,000	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	CERF allocation to project	800,360	-
WFP	CHD-06/F02	CERF allocation to project	998,310	-
Subtotal for Central Emergency Response Fund			9,421,065	-

Denmark

UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad; Protection and assistance to refugees from Central African Republic in southern Chad (17.C.1/4)	1,683,502	-
Subtotal for Denmark			1,683,502	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office

ACTED	CHD-06/MS03	Distribution générale de vivres et de non vivres auprès des réfugiés et développement d'activités de protection et de mise en valeur de l'environnement dans le camp de réfugiés soudanais d'Our Cassoni et dans la Préfecture de Baha [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01001]	355,030	-
CARE INT	CHD-06/MS04	Food aid [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01004]	591,716	-
CORD	CHD-06/H10	Health and nutrition support to Sudanese refugees in Eastern Chad and surrounding host communities [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01002]	287,208	-
PU	CHD-06/MS07	Sustainability of the integration of refugee populations living within the host communities in the Abdi area (South Ouadda) [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01005]	1,034,320	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	5,739,796	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS02	Assistance to refugees in southern Chad	590,332	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/E01	Education for refugees and host communities in Eastern Chad [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01012]	787,078	-
WFP	CHD-06/CSS03	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10327 - Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in the North-East of Chad (ECHO/TCD/EDF/2006/02001)	1,275,510	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01010]	2,551,020	-
WHO	CHD-06/WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	569,810	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			13,781,820	-

France

CARE INT	CHD-06/MS04	Clôture Projet CARE 2005 - assistance aux populations locales en périphérie des Camps	115,681	-
CARE INT	CHD-06/MS04	Assistance aux populations locales en périphérie des camps de L'Est / Actions de promotion et de sécurisation agricoles	526,992	-
CARE INT	CHD-06/MS04	Food assistance to refugees from Darfur	591,716	-
FAO	CHD-06/A02	Appui a la mise en oeuvre du PNSA	-	385,604
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	1,813,785	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid	256,410	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid (10327.1)	1,451,028	-
Subtotal for France			4,755,612	385,604

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Germany				
CARE INT	CHD-06/WS02	Drilling of 5 water holes and equipment with manual pumps in order to provide drinking water	94,303	-
CARE INT	CHD-06/WS02	Distribution of NFIs and provision of water	237,287	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Humanitarian assistance and international protection activities in Eastern Chad (GF07-321.50 TCD 09/06)	3,115,113	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS02	Protection and assistance to refugees from Central African Republic in southern Chad (GF07-321.50 TCD 05/06)	302,297	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS09	Protection and assistance to IDPs in eastern Chad	318,877	-
Subtotal for Germany			4,067,877	-
Ireland				
OCHA	CHD-06/CSS01	Support Humanitarian Coordination in Chad (UNOCHA 06 09)	-	256,410
OCHA	CHD-06/CSS01	Support Humanitarian Coordination in Chad (UNOCHA 06 01/02/03/04)	302,297	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Refugee repatriation and reintegration	-	384,615
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad (UNHCR 06 01/02//03/04)	592,417	-
Subtotal for Ireland			894,714	641,025
Italy				
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	To assist affected population	-	253,807
Subtotal for Italy			-	253,807
Japan				
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Emergency assistance for Sudanese refugees in Chad	3,000,000	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS02	Protection and assistance to refugees from Central African Republic in southern Chad	1,680,044	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid	1,293,104	-
Subtotal for Japan			5,973,148	-
Luxembourg				
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	302,297	-
Subtotal for Luxembourg			302,297	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Netherlands

UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	1,205,000	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Emergency aid activities in Chad - 13724 (DMV0071768)	2,410,000	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project	327,011	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project	576,989	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid	1,205,000	-
Subtotal for Netherlands			5,724,000	-

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund

UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	75,000	-
Subtotal for Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund			75,000	-

Other income

UNHCR	CHD-06/MS02	Protection and assistance to refugees from Central African Republic in southern Chad	2,000,000	-
Subtotal for Other income			2,000,000	-

Private (individual donations)

UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	1,528,259	-
Subtotal for Private (individual donations)			1,528,259	-

Spain

UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	-	188,442
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	324,500	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid	-	1,444,724
Subtotal for Spain			324,500	1,633,166

Sweden

OCHA	CHD-06/CSS01	Support Humanitarian Coordination in Chad	407,536	-
UNFPA	CHD-06/H07	Provision of Reproductive Health (RH) services to Sudanese refugees and host population in Eastern Chad	665,779	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	1,507,538	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/E01	Education activities	1,505,640	-
Subtotal for Sweden			4,086,493	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Switzerland				
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	1,200,625	-
WFP	CHD-06/CSS03	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10327 - Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in the North-East of Chad	403,226	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid	403,226	-
Subtotal for Switzerland			2,007,077	-
UNICEF National Committee/France				
UNICEF	CHD-06/WS01	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education in Eastern Chad	255,102	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/France			255,102	-
United Kingdom				
WFP	CHD-06/CSS03	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10327 - Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in the North-East of Chad	1,305,970	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom			1,305,970	-
United States of America				
CARE INT	CHD-06/MS04	Capacity building, education, protection and psychological and social services (Eastern Chad)	948,715	-
FAO	CHD-06/A01	Livestock protection and promotion of small animal breeding	500,000	-
IRC	CHD-06/MS06	Camp management, education, gender-based violence prevention, health, protection, watsan	1,960,557	-
IRD	CHD-06/A05	Livelihoods, watsan	499,617	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Protection and assistance to refugees from Sudan in eastern Chad	1,724,000	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS01	Refugee protection and multi-sectoral assistance	20,763,269	-
UNHCR	CHD-06/MS09	Protection and assistance to IDPs in eastern Chad	1,000,000	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific project/sector	400,000	-
UNICEF	CHD-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (SM060205)	4,066,000	-
WFP	CHD-06/CSS03	WFP Humanitarian Air Services in Chad in Support of EMOP 10327 - Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in the North-East of Chad	1,000,000	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid (Eastern Chad)	3,274,780	-
WFP	CHD-06/F01	Food aid	11,444,300	-
Subtotal for United States of America			47,581,238	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Chad 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				

US Fund for UNICEF

UNICEF	CHD-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (SM069906)	1,000,000	-
Subtotal for US Fund for UNICEF			1,000,000	-

Grand Total			147,786,847	2,913,602
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table V: Chad 2006
Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	47,581,238	32.2 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	26,301,783	17.8 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	13,781,820	9.3 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	11,881,269	8.0 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	9,421,065	6.4 %	-
Japan	5,973,148	4.0 %	-
Netherlands	5,724,000	3.9 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	4,783,361	3.2 %	-
France	4,755,612	3.2 %	385,604
Sweden	4,086,493	2.8 %	-
Germany	4,067,877	2.8 %	-
Canada	2,836,121	1.9 %	-
Switzerland	2,007,077	1.4 %	-
Denmark	1,683,502	1.1 %	-
United Kingdom	1,305,970	0.9 %	-
Ireland	894,714	0.6 %	641,025
Spain	324,500	0.2 %	1,633,166
Luxembourg	302,297	0.2 %	-
OPEC Fund	75,000	0.1 %	-
Italy	0	0.0 %	253,807
Grand Total	147,786,847	100.0 %	2,913,602

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Chad 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 15 November 2006
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
COOPI	Health, water and sanitation	705,325	-
Help	Water, sanitation and public health promotion for Sudanese refugees in the Camp of Am Nabak [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01003]	524,191	-
ICRC	Food and water [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01007]	887,574	-
IFRC	Multisectoral assistance [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01008]	1,183,432	-
OXFAM UK	Public Health Programme for Sudanese refugees and Host communities, Eastern Chad [ECHO/TCD/BUD/2006/01014]	922,786	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian assistance to the victims of the Darfur conflict[ECHO/SDN/BUD/2006/02000]	-	25,510,204
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		4,223,308	25,510,204
France			
Bilateral	Support to the national system of food security of the Chadian government with help of FAO	1,028,278	-
WFP	Financement Annuel de L'enquête du PAM (Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis) CFSVA	-	170,308
Subtotal for France		1,028,278	170,308
Germany			
GTZ	Refugee Aid in Abch, Gor and Danamadji (Combination-Project with the UNHCR for completely 2.970.000 Euro)[BMZ-No.: 2006.1804.1]	879,739	-
GTZ	Secure the inhabitants around the refugee camps	1,020,408	-
Help	Drinking water provision for 13,000 refugees over a 6 months period	358,200	-
HELP	Support of the water infrastructure and medical possibilities	237,965	-
HELP	Water supply	503,298	-
ICRC	Assistance activities in Chad	621,118	-
JOIN	Provision of 10,000 refugees with essential NFIs	108,852	-
JOIN	Providing NFIs	383,236	-
Subtotal for Germany		4,112,816	-
Italy			
INTERSOS	Humanitarian flight	107,969	-
INTERSOS	Humanitarian flights	218,509	-
Subtotal for Italy		326,478	-
Luxembourg			
CARITAS	Assistance to population affected by the conflict in the southern part of Sudan	128,535	-
Subtotal for Luxembourg		128,535	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Chad 2006
 List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Norway			
Norway RC	ICRC Emergency Aid (TCD 1060056)	442,834	-
Norway RC	ICRC Emergency Assistance-Medical(TCH 1060184)	118,279	-
UNHCR	In-kind - protective equipment + rubhalls (TCD 1060232)	81,927	-
UNHCR	In-kind protective eqp + rubhalls (TCD 1060232)	171,383	-
UNICEF	In kind - BP5 biscuits for refugees in Chad	665,800	-
Subtotal for Norway		1,480,223	-
Spain			
	Humanitarian assistance	376,884	-
Spanish RC	Humanitarian assistance	435,930	-
Subtotal for Spain		812,814	-
Sweden			
ICRC	Humanitarian assistance through ICRC	622,058	-
PMU-I	Refugee catastrophe due to disturbance in western Sudan, Darfur region	125,646	-
Subtotal for Sweden		747,704	-
Switzerland			
MAP	Chad programme support	30,000	-
UNHCR	Secondments of experts for Darfur refugees in Chad	272,727	-
Subtotal for Switzerland		302,727	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

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Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Chad 2006
 List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel <small>Values in US\$</small>	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
United States of America			
Africare	Income generation, nutrition, watsa (Eastern Chad)	500,535	-
ASI	Humanitarian flights in support of NGOs and UN	2,759,958	-
CCF	Child protection, gender-based violence prevention, and non-formal education	483,582	-
CRS	Capacity building, income generation, protection and watsan	497,900	-
HIAS	Psychosocial services	652,776	-
ICRC	Protection and assistance for displaced Chadians and refugees (Eastern Chad)	1,700,000	-
IFRC	Watsan, camp management, nutrition and education	1,800,000	-
IMC	Health and psychological services	1,800,000	-
Internews	Humanitarian information service for refugee protection and education	385,074	-
Internews	Humanitarian radio service (Eastern Chad)	610,947	-
MENTOR	Health	656,913	-
RET	Education	799,970	-
Subtotal for United States of America		12,647,655	-
Grand Total		25,810,538	25,680,512

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

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Table VII: Chad 2006
 Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)(carry over not included)
 as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	60,228,893	34.7 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	26,301,783	15.2 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	18,005,128	10.4 %	25,510,204
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	11,881,269	6.8 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	9,421,065	5.4 %	-
Germany	8,180,693	4.7 %	-
Japan	5,973,148	3.4 %	-
France	5,783,890	3.3 %	555,912
Netherlands	5,724,000	3.3 %	-
Sweden	4,834,197	2.8 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	4,783,361	2.8 %	-
Canada	2,836,121	1.6 %	-
Switzerland	2,309,804	1.3 %	-
Denmark	1,683,502	1.0 %	-
Norway	1,480,223	0.9 %	-
United Kingdom	1,305,970	0.8 %	-
Spain	1,137,314	0.7 %	1,633,166
Ireland	894,714	0.5 %	641,025
Luxembourg	430,832	0.2 %	-
Italy	326,478	0.2 %	253,807
OPEC Fund	75,000	0.0 %	-
Grand Total	173,597,385	100.0 %	28,594,114

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

**ANNEX VII.
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ACMT	<i>Actions Civilo-militaires au Tchad</i> (French CIMIC)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AFRICARE	African Care
AGS Japon	Action for Greening Sahel Japon
AHA	Africa Humanitarian Action
ASB	<i>Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V</i> (German NGO)
BAD	<i>Banque Africaine de Développement</i>
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BCI	Better Cotton Initiative
BELACD	Office of Research and Liaison for Care and Development
BET	<i>Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti</i>
CAR	Central African Republic
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CAS	Cooperation Agreement Strategy
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CICR	<i>Comité International de la Croix Rouge</i>
CNAR	<i>Centre National d'Appui à la Recherche</i>
CNR	National Refugee Commission
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i> (Italian NGO)
CORD	Christian Outreach-Relief and Development
CIRAD	<i>Centre International de Recherche Agricole et de Développement</i>
CRE	<i>Croix Rouge Espagnole</i>
CRF	French Red Cross
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CT	Country Team
DPKO	Department of Peace-Keeping Operations
EDF	Environmental Defense Fund
EEMET/PEDC	<i>Entente des Eglises / Evangéliques au Tchad</i>
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
ELP	Essential Learning Package
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
EU	European Union
EWARS	Early Warning and Response System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFW	Food For Work
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FISCAR	<i>Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge et du Croissant Rouge</i>
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
FUCD	United Front for Democracy and Change
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GoC	Government of Chad
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HAS	Humanitarian Air Service
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCR	Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (UN High Commissioner for Refugees)
HIAS	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFI	International Financing Institution
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

CHAD

IMC	International Medical Corps
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JRS	Jesuite Refugee Service
MAP	Minimum Activities Package
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Fisheries
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPEF	Ministry of Planning, Economy and Finance
MORSS	Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoW	Ministry of Water
MSF	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i>
MSF-B	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières – Belgique</i>
MSF-F	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières - France</i>
MSF-H	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières – Holland</i>
MT	Metric Tonnes
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCA	<i>Paquet complémentaire d'Activités</i>
PIR	Quick Impact Project
PLWHIV	People Living With Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
PMA	<i>Paquet Minimum d'Activités</i>
PRODABO	<i>Programme de Développement Rural Décentralisé de Biltine et du Ouaddaï</i>
PROADEL	<i>Projet d'Appui au Développement Local</i>
PNLS	National Programme against AIDS
PSAOP	<i>Projet d'Appui aux Services Agricoles et aux Organisations de Producteurs</i>
PSI	Population Services International
PTA	Parent Teacher's Association
PU	<i>Première Urgence</i> (NGO)
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCC	Red Cross of Chad
RCRCM	Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
RDL	<i>Rassemblement pour la Démocratie et la Liberté</i>
RET	Refugee Education Trust
RoC	Republic of Chad
RoL	Rule of Law
SCUD	Platform of Change, National Unity and Democracy
SECADEV	<i>Secours Catholique pour le Développement</i>
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPHERE	Project on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UXOs	Unexploded Ordnance
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int Comments reaching us before 28 February 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. What did you think of the review of 2006?
How could it be improved?

2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?

4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?

6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?

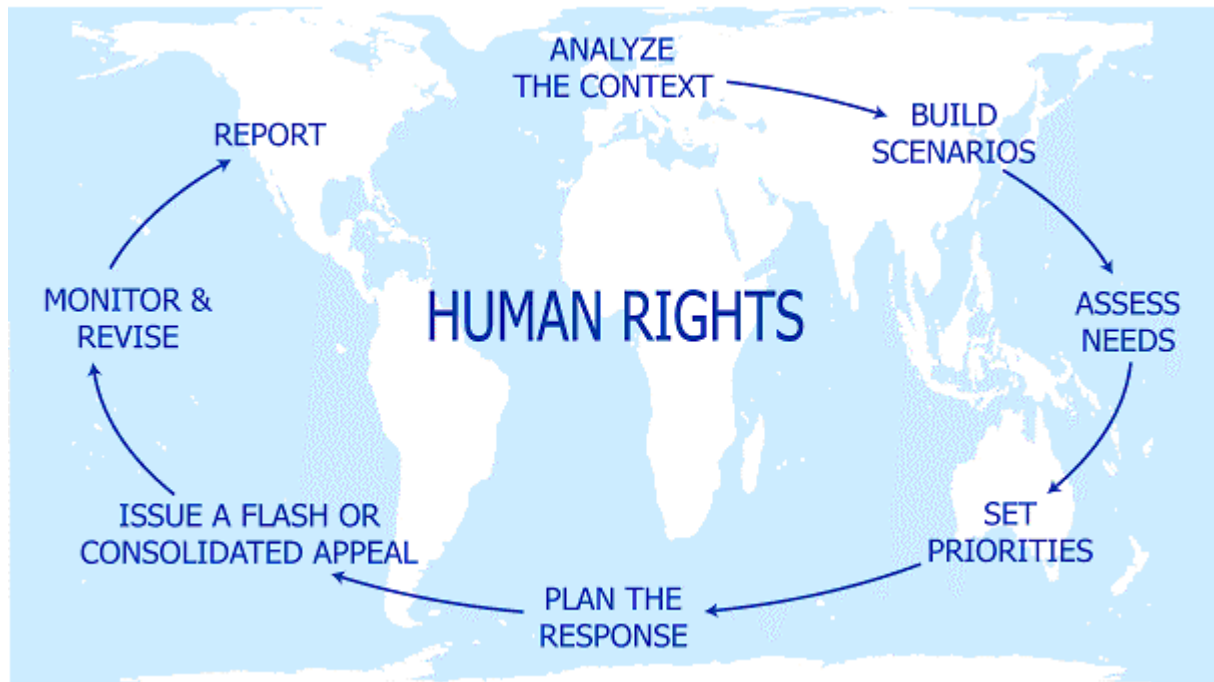
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
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