

CHAD



EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,474
Assistance	6,585
Prevention	1,710
Cooperation with National Societies	1,142
General	-

► **12,910**

of which: Overheads 788

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	80%
---------------------------	------------

PERSONNEL

Expatriates	28
National staff (daily workers not included)	129

KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- monitored the general conditions and treatment of 4,244 detainees in 19 detention facilities, including, for the first time, inmates of Koro Toro high-security prison in northern Chad
- allowed Chadian migrant workers fleeing unrest in Libya to contact relatives, also documenting alleged IHL violations
- increased the quality of care for people requiring emergency surgery, including those injured by weapons and explosive remnants of war, through ongoing support at Abéché Regional Hospital
- restored the mobility and dignity of 4,538 patients with disabilities, many of whom were victims of past fighting, via prosthetic/orthotic and physiotherapy support projects
- briefed over 4,500 military and security personnel on IHL/international human rights law in training centres, command posts or the field
- provided livelihood assistance to almost 29,400 people affected by past conflicts in eastern and southern Chad

The ICRC has operated in Chad since 1978. With armed conflict in Chad subsiding, the ICRC has scaled back its emergency activities to focus mainly on providing surgical care in the east and treatment to amputees countrywide. The ICRC continues to visit detainees and restores links between separated family members, mainly refugees from neighbouring countries. The ICRC also pursues long-standing programmes to promote IHL among the authorities, armed forces and civil society and supports the Red Cross of Chad.

CONTEXT

During presidential and parliamentary elections, incumbent president Idriss Déby and his ruling party, the Mouvement Patriotique du Salut, were re-elected.

Tens of thousands of Chadian migrant workers in Libya, fleeing violence and instability, continued to return home and place strain on Chad's infrastructure and resources. Epidemics, most particularly of cholera and meningitis, also stretched the capacities of the public sector. Meanwhile, Chad continued to host refugees from both Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR).

The joint Chadian-Sudanese military force established in 2010 continued to operate along Chad's eastern border with Sudan. The region remained free of armed conflict, although cases of banditry continued to be reported.

The government released the majority of Chad's security detainees, along with a number of common-law inmates, in a government amnesty marking the 50th anniversary of Chad's independence.

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Reflecting changing priorities on the ground, the ICRC adapted its activities to meet emerging humanitarian needs in northern Chad, while maintaining a presence in eastern and southern areas still dealing with the consequences of armed conflict but no longer directly affected by fighting.

The ICRC monitored the situation of and assisted Chadian civilians affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. With the support of the ICRC and the Red Cross of Chad, several tens of thousands of Chadian migrant workers returning home to escape unrest and subsequent armed conflict in Libya contacted their families upon arrival. The ICRC also confidentially documented some reports of IHL violations, passing on details to the delegation in Libya for follow-up. Refugees in eastern and southern camps continued to use the family-links service. The needs of unaccompanied or separated children, including those formerly associated with armed groups, remained a priority. Some 43 minors who had been living in transit and orientation camps rejoined their families with the help of the ICRC.

Communities in areas of southern and eastern Chad formerly affected by armed conflict continued to rebuild or reinforce their livelihoods with the help of small-scale ICRC assistance projects.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		1,805	89	
RCMs distributed		1,601	36	
Phone calls facilitated between family members		5,916		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations				
People reunited with their families		44		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		92	11	27
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		113		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	8		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		96	15	36
UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers			Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		15	3	9
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		43		40
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		15	6	
Documents				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		6		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
ICRC visits			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		4,244		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		241		2
Detainees newly registered		229		2
Number of visits carried out		44		
Number of places of detention visited		19		
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected		40		
RCMs distributed		21		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		174		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		307		

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	15	24%	60%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	5,637		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	29,396	92%	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,500		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	845		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	3,294		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	217		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,820		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	1		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	1	
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	181		
Admissions	Patients	1,256	258	294
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients	85	3
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	Patients	9	2
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	1,171	
Operations performed		1,106		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	4,538	826	1,902
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	161	25	14
Prostheses delivered	Units	412	60	36
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	313	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	172	21	123
Orthoses delivered	Units	467	64	318
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	46	
Crutches delivered	Units	985		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	93		

Returnees received grants to set up businesses, oxen or goats to help replenish livestock, or seed and tools to grow their own food. Community animal health workers learnt or refreshed their skills in caring for livestock.

ICRC delegates visited 4,244 detainees in 19 detention facilities, 241 of whom were monitored individually. In May and November, the ICRC visited security detainees in the Koro Toro high-security detention facility in northern Chad. At two other facilities, severely malnourished security detainees continued to undergo ICRC nutritional feeding until their release in January as part of the government's amnesty programme. Across Chad, newly released security detainees falling within the ICRC's purview received, as needed, food, clothing, help in covering short-term lodging expenses or the cost of journeys home and attestations of detention. After running a workshop on health and sanitation in detention with prison authorities and other relevant parties, the ICRC worked with them to assess conditions in a number of detention facilities, discussing how to bring them into line with internationally recognized standards. In situations requiring immediate intervention, the ICRC provided direct support to improve water and sanitation conditions, repairing existing facilities and/or constructing new ones as required.

The ICRC continued to help Abéché Regional Hospital, as the only referral health facility for some 2 million people, enhance its capacities. In addition to maintaining its mobile surgical team there, the ICRC improved the quality of patient care by paying the salaries of two local physiotherapists. It improved infrastructure where needed and provided medical supplies, equipment and staff training. Beginning a three-year project with the Health Ministry, an ICRC training nurse worked with the Abéché Health College directorate to improve the institute's curricula and equipment and the quality of the training. The ICRC also maintained support for Chad's two physical rehabilitation centres while seeking to persuade the Chadian authorities to increase their investment in such services.

The ICRC continued to encourage the government to adopt two draft bills – one on sanctions against IHL abuses and the other on protection of the red cross emblem. Meanwhile, dialogue with authorities, weapon bearers and key civil society groups aimed to boost knowledge and acceptance of IHL, the ICRC and its neutral, impartial and independent stance. More than 4,500 military and security personnel in training centres, command posts or the field participated in IHL briefings and workshops.

With ICRC support, the Chadian Red Cross strengthened its capacities and built up its infrastructure. Movement partners met regularly to coordinate their activities in the country.

CIVILIANS

The ICRC monitored, as far as possible, the situation of Chadian civilians affected by former armed conflict or other situations of violence. Authorities and weapon bearers were reminded, as necessary, of their obligations under IHL to protect and respect civilians. The issue of recruitment of minors into fighting forces was discussed with the relevant parties.

Some Chadian migrants returning from Libya met delegates in private to present allegations of IHL violations in Libya, for follow-up by the Libyan delegation.

Vulnerable civilians rebuild livelihoods and receive essential items

In southern Chad, formerly displaced communities returning to villages in Kounoh and Korbol were largely able to restore their economic independence with assistance from the National Society/ICRC that benefited 550 households (2,750 people). Households headed by men received oxen and carts for ploughing fields and transporting their harvest. Households run by women received goats, providing them with milk and meat to consume or sell. Collectives managed by women developed income-generating projects. Some bought fresh fish locally, smoked them and sold them on to shopkeepers in towns.

In eastern Chad, the ICRC completed assistance projects suspended in 2010 owing to security and access issues, complementing these with training and capacity-building initiatives. Over 40 community animal health workers acquired or refreshed basic veterinary skills in courses run by local authorities and the ICRC. Workers also received veterinary surgical kits, while 40,000 vaccine doses were supplied to veterinary authorities for distribution. Consequently, 2,664 households (13,320 people) enjoyed healthier livestock.

Some 2,686 rural households (13,326 people) grew crops again with ICRC-provided seed and tools. Thus, in six villages in Assoungaha, families saw significant increases in the surface area cultivated, despite the late arrival of rains. Communities with small vegetable plots outside Abéché benefited from ICRC-supported courses in composting techniques.

Vulnerable members of the Abéché and N'Djamena communities, including people with serious illnesses/disabilities and orphaned children, benefited from essential household items, in some cases provided via local civil society organizations.

Relatives keep in touch

Separated family members restored or maintained contact with relatives, with the help of the National Society and the ICRC. Thousands of Chadians repatriated from Libya and arriving in Faya Largeau phoned or otherwise contacted relatives. In camps in the east and south of Chad, refugees (mostly from Sudan and the CAR) also benefited from family-links services.

Addressing the needs of unaccompanied and/or separated children remained a priority. In total, 43 children, 40 of whom had formerly been associated with fighting forces, were reunited with their families by the National Society/ICRC.

Sixteen National Society volunteers enhanced their skills in providing family-links services during ICRC-conducted training sessions. As ICRC-appointed volunteers from the refugee community stepped up their family-links activities in camps, the ICRC funded the construction of traditional huts (*tukuls*) to accommodate them. Training in human remains management for National Society personnel was cancelled owing to the relatively calm situation in Chad.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

A total of 4,244 detainees in 19 places of detention, including 241 monitored individually, received visits from ICRC delegates. Visits were carried out according to the ICRC's standard procedures. In all places of detention visited, delegates monitored inmates' treatment and general living conditions. Security detainees, including those held in northern Chad's Koro Toro high-security prison (visited in May for the first time and again

in November), were followed up individually. After all visits, the authorities and the ICRC discussed the findings in confidence. Where necessary, the ICRC recommended solutions for compliance with international standards. Meanwhile, the ICRC continued to seek access to all detainees falling within its mandate.

The ICRC notified the authorities of any minors formerly associated with an armed group being held in detention, with a view to arranging their integration into the national demobilization programme. When requested by foreign detainees, the ICRC notified their consulates or UNHCR of their detention.

Additionally, the ICRC facilitated contact between detainees and their families via the exchange of RCMs and the transmission of some 174 short oral greetings (*salamats*).

Malnourished and newly released detainees assisted

Severely malnourished security detainees in two detention facilities continued to receive ICRC-supplied food supplements in the form of high-calorie biscuits and a peanut-based nutritional paste until their release at the end of January as part of the prisoner amnesty programme. As necessary, security detainees freed from various facilities under the amnesty had their transport and lodging costs covered and/or were given clothing and food for their journey home. Detainees who had been receiving treatment for cholera received follow-up care with ICRC support, while amputees were transferred to the ICRC-supported CARK (Centre d'Appareillage et de Rééducation à Kabalaye) physical rehabilitation centre in N'Djamena (see *Wounded and sick*). Some 300 of the detainees who had been released also received, upon request, attestations of detention.

Water and sanitation conditions assessed and improved

In January, representatives of the prison authorities and other relevant bodies from across Chad participated in an ICRC-organized workshop in N'Djamena on health, water and hygiene conditions in detention. During subsequent ICRC visits to some places of detention, the prison authorities, with ICRC delegates, assessed water and sanitation infrastructure. The ICRC discussed with the authorities any work required to align detainees' living conditions with international standards. Where immediate intervention was required, together with the prison authorities, the ICRC undertook some water and sanitation work, helping 1,820 detainees through projects such as well-drilling, repairs to sanitation facilities and rehabilitation of wastewater disposal systems.

To further reduce health risks and ease daily living conditions, 3,294 detainees received essential household items such as blankets, mats, mosquito nets, soap and detergent. In September, three volunteers from the Red Cross of Chad were trained by the ICRC to teach inmates about hygiene and sanitation. These volunteers then participated in a presentation on cholera prevention for detainees in one high-risk facility.

WOUNDED AND SICK

Trauma and other patients receive treatment

Emergency surgical cases from across eastern Chad received treatment from the seven-person ICRC mobile surgical team at Abéché Regional Hospital, the sole referral facility for around 2 million people. The hospital received medical supplies and equipment from the ICRC. The steady reduction in the number of weapon-wounded people brought about by the end of armed conflict in eastern Chad allowed the ICRC team to treat more surgical emergencies unrelated to armed conflict.

The hospitalization and treatment of 181 patients was paid for by the ICRC. A total of 85 of these patients were weapon-wounded, including 9 patients admitted with injuries inflicted by mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW), 2 of whom were children. Destitute patients were treated free of charge at the hospital. Recovering patients enjoyed an enhanced level of care following the appointment of two assistant physiotherapists trained and paid by the ICRC. They conducted almost 2,500 physiotherapy sessions. Some 100 medical staff attended sessions discussing the benefits of physiotherapy for patients.

During the cholera epidemic (see *Context*), the regional health authorities in Abéché received seven tents for the hospital's treatment centre, plus oral rehydration salts and chlorine.

Hospital facilities and training enhanced

Patients at Abéché Regional Hospital benefited from a better environment and more effective services following the installation of a new generator to ensure an independent electricity supply for operating theatres, improvements to the water supply, construction of new ramps to provide easier access for emergency room patients, and the building of an incinerator block for waste disposal.

Medical staff at the hospital attended ICRC-organized training sessions teaching key competencies such as emergency surgery skills. At the Abéché Health College, seven teachers prepared courses and organized practical sessions under the permanent guidance of an ICRC teaching nurse deployed there since 2010 as part of a three-year joint training project run with the Chadian Health Ministry. Some 176 students thus benefited from enhanced theoretical and practical training thanks to the support provided to the centre. The college also received training DVDs, printed materials, books, and numerous medical and non-medical items for practical studies.

Patients with weapon and mine/ERW injuries receive long-term care

More than 4,500 patients with disabilities, mainly resulting from past mine or weapon-related incidents, received treatment at Chad's two physical rehabilitation centres – the CARK and the MNDP (Maison Notre Dame de la Paix) in Moundou. Patients in both centres were fitted with appliances made from ICRC-supplied components. In the CARK, the treatment costs of over 350 destitute patients were paid by the ICRC, which also covered transport costs for 88 patients and 26 caretakers transferred to the centre from the north and east of Chad. Approximately 412 prostheses were produced, 313 for mine/ERW victims.

In the MNDP, the installation of a new ventilation system made life more comfortable for patients. At the CARK, significant rehabilitation work in the second half of the year led to a more suitable environment for both technicians and patients. To increase the quality of services, seven ICRC-supported students continued a three-year course in Togo to obtain prosthetic/orthotic qualifications, while five qualified technicians honed their skills during a one-month course there.

Dialogue and coordination continued

The ICRC continued to urge the Chadian authorities to increase investment in the country's physical rehabilitation services and, in May, the State secretary of the Ministry of Public Health visited the CARK. Dialogue with NGOs specializing in assisting people with disabilities also contributed to strengthen support

for physical rehabilitation services. A radio broadcast boosted public awareness of physical rehabilitation work at the centres, while the International Day of People with Physical Disability, marked by the ICRC team in Moundou, raised the profile of people with special needs.

AUTHORITIES

Despite the high level of political activity in Chad, including preparations for parliamentary and presidential elections in February and April respectively, the government engaged in dialogue with the ICRC on the adoption of IHL-related legislation. In particular, the government sought IHL input for two draft bills – one protecting the red cross emblem (developed together with the National Society), and one to repress gross violations of IHL. The former was among issues discussed during a meeting between the Chadian president and Movement partners in May.

The African Union registered Chad's ratification of the Convention on IDPs, while discussions on the ratification of the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and other Related Materials were ongoing during meetings with the relevant authorities.

Regular contact with Chadian local authorities, the diplomatic community and humanitarian organizations aimed to enhance understanding of and support for IHL, the work of the Movement and the Fundamental Principles. In September/October for example, the ICRC conducted a mission in the south of Chad to maintain/renew contact with the authorities in the area.

ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Over 4,500 military and security personnel, from recruits to officers and instructors, enhanced their understanding of IHL, international human rights law and the work of the Movement during presentations, briefings and seminars at training schools and regional command centres, and for operational units. Briefings, often conducted with Chadian military instructors in order to further IHL integration, focused upon the protection of civilians and humanitarian workers seeking to reach people in need. Some sessions catered to command-level staff of bodies such as the Presidential Guard, *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité*, the police, the *gendarmerie*, and the *Garde Nationale et Nomade du Tchad*. Units of the mixed Chadian-Sudanese border force also attended IHL sessions.

A four-day IHL seminar in N'Djamena, attended by officers from various military forces was covered on Chadian television and radio. Troops in the field learnt more about IHL and the Movement via broadcasts on the armed forces' radio.

Given the relatively calm political situation and the absence of any violent dissidence on Chadian territory, no briefings for armed groups were held in 2011.

CIVIL SOCIETY

Influential figures within Chadian society, including religious and traditional leaders, artists and musicians, learnt more about IHL and the work of the Movement during ICRC briefings.

Radio remained a key medium through which to relay messages about the work of the ICRC and changing priorities on the ground, especially in those regions where the ICRC's presence had been scaled back in 2010. Representatives of radio stations in

N'Djamena participated in an IHL seminar aimed at facilitating/improving their reporting on related issues. Radio and TV broadcast journalists regularly informed the public about the range of assistance projects supported by the organization, based on ICRC-supplied information.

In April, the participation of 30 staff, predominantly law professors, from the *Université Roi Fayçal* in N'Djamena in a briefing on IHL and the Movement strengthened ICRC contacts with academia.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Chadian Red Cross continued to receive ICRC funds, materials, training and technical back-up to boost governance and management skills, promote the adoption of a law protecting the emblem (see *Authorities*) and restore family links (see *Civilians*). For example, National Society volunteers in Faya Largeau, where Chadians were arriving upon their return from Libya, received ICRC training to reinforce their capacities to provide family-links services. Volunteers also continued a campaign to cull deadly scorpions there.

With ICRC support, construction work continued on several new National Society branch offices in order to boost its response capacities nationwide. Similarly, branches received first-aid kits from the ICRC to enable them to respond to any election-related needs.

To maximize the impact of aid efforts, Movement partners active in Chad took part in regular coordination meetings and jointly contributed to the cholera epidemic response. The signing in November of a partnership framework agreement between the National Society and the ICRC clarified cooperation activities until the end of 2014.

As the National Society's president was nominated as head of the National Electoral Committee, he stood aside from his National Society post, ensuring compliance with the Movement's statutes and the principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence.