

# CHAD

The ICRC has worked in Chad since 1978. It seeks to protect and assist people suffering the consequences of armed conflict in the region, follows up on the treatment and living conditions of detainees, and restores links between separated family members, including refugees from neighbouring countries. It also pursues longstanding programmes to promote IHL among the authorities, armed forces and civil society. It supports the Red Cross of Chad.



## BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,503
Assistance	5,751
Prevention	1,529
Cooperation with National Societies	702
General	80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,565</b>
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	645

## PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	15
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	90

## MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ In the Lac region, vulnerable IDPs and residents hosting them increase their food production with ICRC-supplied seed and tools – and food rations to get them through the lean season – or the vaccination and deworming of their livestock.
- ▶ IDPs, refugees and returnees separated from their families owing to armed conflict or other situations of violence reconnect with their relatives through the Movement's family-links services.
- ▶ Detainees in selected prisons have enough food, and access to health care and clean water, through direct assistance from the ICRC or through its support for the authorities, such as the sharing of best practices in prison management.
- ▶ IHL focal points, guided by the ICRC, strengthen their ability to disseminate IHL among military personnel. Regular contact with armed and security forces broadens respect for IHL and relevant international standards.
- ▶ The Red Cross of Chad bolsters its capacity to respond safely to emergencies, aided by financial, material and technical support, and training, from the ICRC.

## ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

### CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

#### Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Essential household items	Beneficiaries	14,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	186,000

#### Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	39,500
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## CONTEXT

The conflict in the Lake Chad region continues. Chadian troops and those of its neighbours – Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria – remain engaged in military operations against the armed group that calls itself Islamic State’s West Africa Province, also known as Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati wal-Jihad or Boko Haram (see *African Union*). Humanitarian needs persist as the spillover of insecurity into Chadian territory continues to displace people; this spillover also exacerbates the underlying economic difficulties in the Lake Chad region and the Sahel.

Instability in the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR), and in Sudan’s Darfur region, leaves the situation of returnees and refugees in various parts of Chad unchanged. Resources, limited to begin with, are overstretched; and already-weakened infrastructure and services are under considerable strain.

Chad’s capital, N’Djamena, continues to host the headquarters of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), which responds to the conflict in the Lake Chad region; it is also the base for Barkhane, a French military operation against armed groups in the Sahel. Chad has peacekeeping troops in Mali. The joint Chadian-Sudanese force and the tripartite CAR-Chadian-Sudanese force are stationed along the countries’ common borders.

Political tensions, occasional communal violence, banditry, and episodic unrest over economic frustrations persist.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will maintain its dialogue with all the pertinent actors, reminding them to respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence, including detainees and people displaced or otherwise affected by the conflict in the Lake Chad region.

The ICRC will visit detainees, in accordance with its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. It will follow up security detainees individually, and encourage the authorities to notify the detainees’ families and the ICRC of the arrest, transfer and/or release of such persons. Following visits, the ICRC will communicate its findings and recommendations confidentially to the detaining authorities. The authorities will be encouraged – via round-tables, workshops and other events – to respect judicial guarantees and improve prison management. The ICRC will assist the authorities’ efforts to ensure detainees’ well-being – by providing direct support, training prison health staff, and other means.

The ICRC will continue to help restore contact among members of families separated by armed conflict or other violence – including detainees, refugees and returnees from the CAR and Sudan, and people displaced by the situation in the Lake Chad region. Particular attention will be given to unaccompanied minors and separated children; where appropriate, they will be reunited with their families.

In the Lac region, the ICRC will provide essential household items, food and livelihood support for IDPs and residents of host communities to help them cope with their situation. Through infrastructural support, the ICRC will help ensure their access to clean water and sanitary living conditions.

Regular contact with armed and security forces, especially those involved in arrests, interrogations and ongoing combat operations, will be maintained in order to strengthen respect for IHL and internationally recognized standards for law enforcement, and support for the Movement and the ICRC. The organization will encourage the armed and security forces to incorporate IHL and international human rights law in their doctrine, training and operations; to this end, it will conduct briefings and training sessions on these topics, including for IHL focal points and military officers, and sponsor high-ranking officers’ participation in IHL workshops.

Through dialogue and workshops, the ICRC will encourage Chadian authorities to incorporate and/or implement IHL instruments, such as the African Union Convention on IDPs. It will also provide support for enacting a law protecting the red cross emblem and for adopting a revised penal code. The ICRC will increase contact with key members of civil society, including traditional/religious leaders, members of the media and academics, with the aim of stimulating interest in IHL and dialogue on it.

The ICRC will provide financial, material and training support for the Red Cross of Chad to strengthen its ability to safely assist people in need, including those affected by the conflict in the Lake Chad region, refugees and returnees from the CAR, and Sudanese refugees.

The ICRC will continue to coordinate with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors to maximize the impact of its activities and avoid the duplication of effort, especially in the Lake Chad region.

## HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

### CIVILIANS

People displaced by the conflict in the Lake Chad region, as well as residents of host communities, have difficulty in meeting their basic needs and in pursuing their livelihoods. Refugees and returnees from the CAR and Sudan remain in Chad. People separated from their families have only limited means for contacting their relatives.

#### Objective

Civilians affected by armed conflict and other violence are able to meet their basic needs. People separated from their families are able to restore and maintain contact with relatives; they are reunited, where appropriate.

#### Plan of action and indicators

##### PROTECTION

- ▶ maintain dialogue with the pertinent parties on humanitarian concerns and on allegations of abuse collected by the ICRC, and remind them of the respect and protection due to people under IHL and domestic and international law (see *Actors of influence*); promote the protection of civilians during armed conflict and other violence
- ▶ involve conflict-affected communities in the Lac region in assessing their needs; through economic initiatives (see below), help the most vulnerable among them to strengthen their resilience

**Restoring family links**

- ▶ collect tracing requests and follow up cases of missing people
- ▶ provide the Red Cross of Chad with financial and technical support, and training, to build its capacity to restore family links independently; in particular, train focal points and volunteers, during joint field missions, and sponsor their participation in a regional workshop

**With the National Society:**

- ▶ enable people dispersed by armed conflict and other violence – especially unaccompanied and separated children – to restore/maintain contact with relatives through family-links services, such as phone calls and RCMs
- ▶ where appropriate, reunite unaccompanied and separated children, and other vulnerable people, with their families; conduct follow-up visits and advocate their social reintegration

**ASSISTANCE**

- ▶ help the National Society increase its capacity to assist conflict-affected people through material, technical and training support

**With the National Society:****Economic security**

- ▶ to enable IDPs and residents affected by the conflict in the Lake Chad region to increase their food production:
  - provide seed and tools to some 6,000 households (36,000 people in all); supply them with food rations to help them get through the lean season and to prevent the consumption of seed meant for planting
  - help vaccinate and deworm the livestock of some 25,000 pastoral households (150,000 people)
- ▶ implement community-based projects in the Lac region, to be carried out by people most affected by the conflict, so that they can build up their resilience while also helping to address their communities' needs
- ▶ be prepared to distribute household essentials and hygiene items for IDPs, refugees and returnees (up to 2,500 households/14,400 people), to help them cope with the immediate consequences of armed conflict, other situations of violence and/or natural disasters

**Water and habitat**

- ▶ in the Lac region, construct infrastructure to improve the living conditions of IDPs and residents, and to mitigate risks of disease outbreaks; more specifically:
  - construct water pumps and wells, to enable some 31,000 people to maintain their access to clean water
  - install latrines to improve sanitation for over 30,000 of them
- ▶ supplement the activities mentioned above by providing hygiene items, conducting hygiene-promotion sessions and encouraging the formation of maintenance/repair teams to ensure the functioning of the infrastructure
- ▶ in Baga Sola, help set up a committee to take charge of waste collection and water treatment, to benefit around 8,500 people; during meetings, encourage local authorities and the community to improve their sewage system

**PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Overcrowding and dilapidated prison infrastructure create difficult living conditions. Penitentiary authorities lack both training and sufficient funds; detainees are often not given enough food to meet their dietary needs. Malnutrition remains an issue in some places of detention. Detainees have inadequate access to basic health care.

The specific needs of some detainees, such as women and minors, are not always met; detainees are not always able to restore/maintain contact with relatives.

**Objective**

Detainees, including people held in places of temporary detention, are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards. They are able to reconnect with relatives.

**Plan of action and indicators****PROTECTION**

- ▶ visit detainees, including those arrested on security-related charges, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; pay particular attention to security detainees and to people with specific needs, such as women, minors and foreigners, and ensure that they are protected from abuse, including sexual violence; afterwards, communicate findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities
- ▶ encourage the authorities to inform the families concerned and pertinent ministries/consular representatives of detainees' arrest, transfer and/or release, and inform, too, the ICRC, so that security detainees can be followed up individually
- ▶ through round-tables, workshops and training sessions, encourage national authorities, prison staff and other pertinent actors – and help them – to:
  - improve the management of places of detentions: for example, by sharing information/best practices with them
  - ensure respect for judicial guarantees; in this regard, and when applicable, refer detainees to organizations offering legal aid
  - improve prison management and inmates' treatment and living conditions – including access to health care and to food of sufficient quality and quantity (see below)
  - mobilize national and international actors for help in addressing detention-related issues, such as overcrowding

**Restoring family links**

- ▶ help ensure that detainees can maintain contact with their relatives through the Movement's family-links services; provide support for 50 former detainees to return home after their release

**ASSISTANCE****Health**

- ▶ engage the authorities concerned, notably the health and justice ministries, in dialogue on strengthening prison health systems, to ensure that detainees have access to good-quality services

- ▶ to monitor and to ensure their health, visit detainees in six prisons regularly – and people held in other facilities as well, on an ad hoc basis – and provide them, directly or through the authorities, with assistance; more specifically:
  - supply prison dispensaries with medicines; renovate infirmaries in up to five of these prisons
  - provide prison health staff with technical and other support, and training, so that they can provide more effective care for sick detainees; for example, help prison authorities formulate and print out a questionnaire for use in TB screening processes
  - cover the costs of diagnostic tests for up to 70 ailing and economically vulnerable detainees
  - be prepared to help treat detainees during epidemics or other emergencies

#### Economic security

- ▶ monitor malnutrition-related issues in six prisons – for instance, by checking detainees' body mass index regularly – and encourage the authorities to address these matters; in particular:
  - donate supplies to help ensure that detainees receive sufficient amounts of suitable daily food rations
  - in five of these prisons, provide therapeutic or supplementary food for around 1,500 moderately and 350 severely malnourished inmates to help them recover their health
  - train cooks and grocers, among others, with a view to improving management of the food chain; train also prison health staff and volunteers among detainees to develop their ability to handle cases of malnutrition

#### Water and habitat

- ▶ to help improve detainees' living conditions and minimize their exposure to health risks:
  - upgrade water, sanitation and other facilities (see above) in six prisons, to benefit some 4,000 detainees; also, provide these detainees with hygiene items
  - train and equip maintenance and hygiene committees; carry out hygiene-promotion sessions in six prisons

## ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Various security forces are involved in arresting and detaining people; the General Directorate of Security Services for National Institutions (hereafter 'the presidential guard') also deals with internal tensions. Troops are deployed in border areas and abroad, for instance, in Mali.

Military and police training institutions run some courses on IHL and international human rights law; however, troops are not always aware of their obligations under these norms.

Chad is party to various IHL instruments, such as the African Union Convention on IDPs; it has not yet incorporated the provisions of that treaty in domestic legislation. IHL is not systematically included in university curricula; nevertheless, academic interest in the subject is growing.

Members of civil society play an important role in strengthening respect for IHL and cultivating support for the Movement.

### Objective

National authorities and the armed and security forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules

protecting people during armed conflict and other violence; they incorporate these norms in their decision-making. Traditional/religious leaders, the media and academics help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all parties concerned and in the wider public. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement.

## Plan of action and indicators

### PREVENTION

- ▶ strengthen respect for IHL, internationally recognized standards for law enforcement and the ICRC's mandate and activities; to that end:
  - maintain regular dialogue with: the armed and security forces, especially those involved in arrests, interrogations and ongoing combat operations – including the *gendarmerie*, the National and Nomadic Guard of Chad, the presidential guard and the police; peacekeeping troops waiting to be deployed abroad; border forces; and international forces in Chad, including French forces
  - guide the authorities in bringing detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards (see *People deprived of their freedom*)
- ▶ encourage the armed and security forces to incorporate IHL and other applicable norms of international or domestic law in their doctrine, training and operations; to that end:
  - strengthen the capacities of military officers and IHL focal points through refresher and train-the-trainer courses; conduct IHL training for the presidential guard; maintain regular contact with foreign forces in Chad, including Barkhane and the MNJTF
  - sponsor high-ranking officers' participation in IHL workshops, in Chad and elsewhere
  - provide technical expertise for drafting the armed and security forces' educational materials and developing related curricula; distribute Arabic and French translations of reference materials
  - organize briefings for Chadian troops bound for peacekeeping operations – in Chad, the region, or elsewhere – or for border-security missions
- ▶ encourage government officials, through dialogue and workshops, to incorporate IHL instruments in domestic legislation and/or implement them – notably the African Union Convention on IDPs, but also the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Arms Trade Treaty – and to adopt a revised penal code; lend them technical support for enacting legislation that protects the red cross emblem
- ▶ promote the inclusion of IHL in university curricula by organizing pertinent events – a moot court competition, a conference and a workshop – for lecturers and students from eight schools; donate reference materials to the libraries of two universities
- ▶ with the National Society, increase contact with influential members of civil society and the general public – especially those in the Lac region – to broaden awareness of IHL and support for the Movement, and to facilitate humanitarian access; in particular:
  - organize dissemination sessions for beneficiaries of the ICRC and for traditional/religious leaders

- encourage the media to report on humanitarian issues accurately; to that end, conduct briefings and other events, issue news releases and distribute informational materials

**RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT**

The Red Cross of Chad helps respond to needs arising from armed conflict and other violence in Chad and neighbouring countries.

It continues to manage sites for refugees and returnees from the CAR, and to help at sites hosting Sudanese refugees. It assists displaced communities affected by the conflict in the Lake Chad region.

**Objective**

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities safely and effectively. Movement partners coordinate their activities.

**Plan of action and indicators**

**COOPERATION**

- ▶ provide the National Society – particularly its branches in N’Djamena, the Lac region and southern Chad – with

financial, material and technical support, and training, to strengthen its capacities in communication, restoration of family links, management and emergency response; in particular:

- encourage the application of the Safer Access Framework
- coach staff/volunteers during field missions in the south and in the Lake Chad region
- support, with Movement partners, the drafting of a contingency plan to meet needs arising from emergencies
- ▶ continue to support the National Society’s community projects and road-safety programme
- ▶ support the National Society’s development by helping it to review its strategic plan, statutes and regulations, and to strengthen its governance and managerial capacities; through dissemination sessions, help staff/volunteers add to their understanding of humanitarian principles and to learn more about the Movement
- ▶ coordinate activities with Movement partners and prevent duplication of effort