

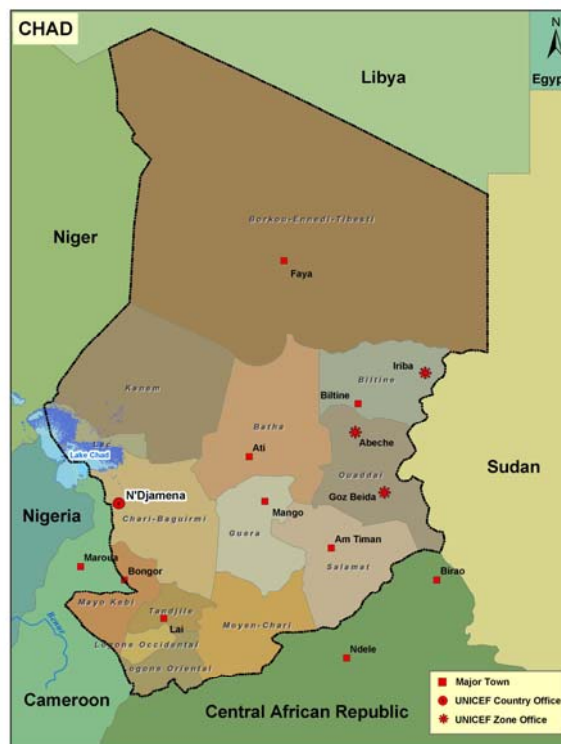
UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

CHAD

DONOR UPDATE

25 DECEMBER 2006

- 30,000 Chadians have been displaced by interethnic conflicts in eastern Chad over the last few weeks, bringing the total to over 90,000 IDPs. Larger population movements are likely in coming weeks due to the deteriorating security situation
- US\$ 4,400,000 is urgently required to address the needs of the internally displaced and US\$ 4,680,000 is required for Sudanese and Central African Republic refugees



1. ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The recent escalation of violence in eastern Chad has further exacerbated the situation of Chadian women and children. The conflict in Darfur and the breakdown of state presence due to the existence of multiple rebel groups continues to cause large population displacements. More than 215,000 Sudanese refugees, 85 per cent of whom are children and women, live in 12 camps in eastern Chad. The deteriorating security situation in eastern Chad has also resulted in the displacement of nearly 90,000 Chadians, 30,000 of whom were displaced during October and November 2006 alone. In addition, instability in northern Central African Republic (CAR) is becoming increasingly interrelated with the conflict in Darfur and the instability in eastern Chad, thus creating additional challenges in southern Chad, which is host to more than 45,000 refugees from CAR.

In this context, increased humanitarian assistance for refugees, the internally displaced, and host communities in eastern and southern Chad is vital. With widespread chronic malnutrition, diarrhea, respiratory diseases and malaria the main causes of death among under-five children in eastern Chad, the lack of access to health services and essential medicines must be addressed. Access to education is very limited due to shortages of classrooms and teaching and learning materials for school-aged children. There is also a need for protection and medical care of women who have suffered sexual and gender-based violence, as well as for protection of children from recruitment by armed groups. Access to water and sanitation facilities is also urgent, with only 3 per cent of the population in host communities having access to safe drinking water and less than 1 per cent of families in rural areas using latrines. This situation is further exacerbated by overcrowding caused by the arrival of internally displaced persons (IDPs), which can lead to disputes over limited resources between IDPs and host communities and to a high risk of epidemics from the use of contaminated water and inadequate sanitation facilities.

2. UNICEF RESPONSE: ACTIVITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTS

UNICEF has provided timely support to the displaced since April 2006, and is the lead UN agency for water and sanitation, health (with WHO) and child nutrition, education and child protection. The overarching strategy continues to be to support willing communities in relatively safe locations to assist those who have been forced to relocate. However, with a strong potential for additional population displacements in eastern Chad in December 2006-January 2007, UNICEF is working with other agencies to establish a mass response capacity—that includes the identification and development of locations with suitable water supplies—in temporary major locations, from which the displaced could later be relocated to smaller communities.

For their part, Sudanese refugees are now receiving assistance that meets international standards, such as 15 liters of water per person per day, food rations consisting of 2,100 kcal per person per day, access to health care and nutrition, and primary education for school-aged children. Maintenance of these international standards of assistance is one of the main objectives of UNICEF's humanitarian intervention and that of our partners. Other important objectives include protection of refugee children and women and increased support for host communities.

In southern Chad, the critical issue is to provide basic services to both refugee and host communities, addressing the low health, nutritional and educational status of CAR refugee children, as well as the lack of adequate access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities. The need for protection and medical care for women who have suffered sexual and gender-based violence is also a priority. The more limited profile of the crisis in CAR has resulted in a chronic under-funding of humanitarian interventions in southern Chad.

Since the refugee crisis in eastern Chad began in 2004, the harsh environment, very limited humanitarian access and limited resources have made operations a challenge. In 2006, and especially since September, there have been numerous and increasingly violent encounters between the Chadian Army and rebel groups. In the process, these groups have briefly occupied several towns in eastern Chad, culminating with the attack in late November on Abeche, the operational hub for humanitarian organizations in the area. These occupations were often followed by civil unrest and lootings and several partners have lost significant amounts of emergency supplies in these events, or have seen their offices seriously damaged and their operations disrupted. This degrading situation led to the declaration of security Phase 4 in eastern Chad, and to the evacuation of non-essential staff from the area. The security situation is thus proving to be yet another operational constraint, although UNICEF is already reinforcing the capacity of our remaining international and national staff to operate in this context.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

IDPs

Increased population density increases the danger to children and women posed by deadly diseases such as measles. Although routine measles vaccination coverage is high, supplementary immunization is vital, and vaccination activities financed and supplied by UNICEF and implemented through government and NGOs have been successful in ensuring coverage of close to 100 per cent of displaced children ages 9 months to 15 years against measles. These campaigns also include provision of Vitamin A (96 per cent of children 6 to 59 months) and de-worming drugs (100 per cent of children 12 to 59 months). Through partner COOPI, UNICEF has contributed to the prevention and treatment of the most common diseases such as malaria and acute respiratory infections by providing 16,284 impregnated bed nets, 26,000 blankets and 20 emergency health kits.

High-energy biscuits were distributed to nearly all of the earlier arrivals as a food supplement during the last hungry season, and were provided to newly-arrived IDPs in November, ensuring about 1,000 kcal per day per person for two days. UNICEF also supports therapeutic feeding centers in Goz Beida managed by COOPI. This support has helped to rehabilitate more than 600 IDP children affected by severe acute malnutrition.

UNICEF has established stocks of emergency medical and nutrition supplies in the town of Goz Beida that are used by Government and NGOs to support the displaced and to support emergency needs in health centers and the town hospital. The initial supplies are almost fully distributed and UNICEF has reordered supplies for 45,000 individuals, to be located in equal quantities in Goz Beida, Abeche, and N'Djamena for emergency use. In the unlikely event that these stocks will not be needed for emergency distribution, the items will be introduced into the health regions supported by UNICEF's ACSD programming in Chad. In anticipation of another large influx of new displaced families, UNICEF will support the district hospitals of Goz Beida and Am-dam for the management of acute malnutrition cases through the provision of anthropometric equipment, staff training on detection and management of malnutrition, and the establishment of stocks of therapeutic foods and drugs.

Sudanese Refugees

The health & nutrition activities in favor of Sudanese Refugees resulted in 96 per cent of refugee children aged 6 months-15 years being vaccinated against measles, in insecticide-treated mosquito nets being provided to under-five children and pregnant women and in the provision of equipment, supplies, medicines and nutritional supplements to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres. In addition, 96 per cent of children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation and 86 per cent of children aged 12 months-14 years were de-wormed. UNICEF also conducted nutritional surveys. Continued and additional funding support would prevent the interruption of these activities.

CAR Refugees

In southern Chad, activities targeting CAR refugees and host communities allowed children aged 6 months-15 years to be vaccinated against measles, the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to children and pregnant women as well as the provision of vitamin A supplementation to children aged 6-59 months. Additional funding would allow UNICEF to continue and expand those activities, including supporting supplementary and therapeutic feeding centers in refugee camps, in the district hospital and in health centers, in addition to the purchase emergency health kits, midwifery kits and drugs for health centers.

EDUCATION

IDPs

As the only UN agency supporting education actions for IDPs and as sectoral lead for emergency education, UNICEF has successfully expanded the education facilities and capacity in communities hosting IDPs. About 30% of the total displaced population are primary school-aged children. These children, whether they have not enrolled in the school year or have not finished the school year; need access to an education. Between April and November 2006, UNICEF has supported the construction of 120 new classrooms and provided equipment and learning materials for 10,000 students. UNICEF has trained 54 community teachers, and 5 PTAs (Parent-Teacher Associations) have been established. UNICEF is contracting private sector firms for construction of new classrooms with very good results, though insecurity has delayed construction in some cases. 145 school-in-a-box kits were pre-positioned, which can provide teaching and learning materials for about 12,000 additional students. NGOs have been supported to conduct a study to assess communities' education needs, supervise construction, train the community-based teachers, and mobilize the PTAs.

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The large number of new arrivals over the last two months means that the total school-aged IDP population is now about 30,000 children. This requires UNICEF's education interventions to be significantly scaled up, as the number of potential beneficiaries has nearly doubled since our last funding appeal. Nonetheless, the approach established in April-November will continue from December, with strategies to develop new facilities and train teachers to the benefit of host communities and the IDPs. This involves improving/upgrading the 120 classrooms currently being constructed and to develop facilities in 15 additional communities to support the resident population and the capacity to assist additional IDPs. More funding support would also allow for the provision of more teaching and learning materials and further interventions in favor of community involvement in school management.

Sudanese Refugees

As lead agency in education for refugees, UNICEF is working with NGO partners to implement the Sudanese education curriculum in the 12 refugee camps of eastern Chad for approximately 50,000 children in primary school and for 20,000 in pre-school. 96 per cent of school-aged refugee children aged 6-14 years (51 per cent girls) were enrolled in primary school and 60 per cent of children aged 3-6 years were enrolled in pre-school. This involves annually the training of 900 primary schoolteachers and 372 pre-school facilitators. In addition, classrooms need to be maintained and school materials provided. Infrastructure that accommodates pre-school aged children must be improved and recreational materials provided for these children. Additional funding would thus cover some of those needs and prevent the interruption of some of our education activities in favor of refugee children.

CAR Refugees

UNICEF distributed school materials to all CAR refugee children for the current school year and is finishing the construction of 30 semi-permanent classrooms, in addition to having conducted an assessment mission to prepare new interventions. Additional funding would allow UNICEF to construct additional classrooms, continue to provide school furniture, teaching and learning materials as well as train and build capacity of school principals, teachers and parent/teacher associations.

WATER AND SANITATION

IDPs

Since April, UNICEF has developed 38 new water sites, representing 80 per cent of all water points developed by all the agencies involved in communities hosting IDPs, and contracts have already been issued to private sector firms to create an additional 12 water points in coming weeks. Existing water points serve over 35,000 IDPs and local residents. UNICEF will seek to support the establishment of 30 new water sources using the hand drilling technology that was successfully introduced earlier this year, and to finance 10 mechanized boreholes drilled in locations near existing population centers where IDPs have already located themselves for safety, but where the hydro-geological conditions do not allow for hand drilling. To cover the needs of the newly displaced and host populations, UNICEF will also construct four new pumping systems and maintain the four existing systems successfully put in place at the onset of the crisis in April. The new arrivals will be supplied with basic water family kits and jerry cans for water transport and storage.

Both the displaced populations and the existing communities traditionally have very low rates of latrine usage. UNICEF has been highly successful in introducing latrines among the displaced through an approach that brings together government services, NGOs, and private sector contractors. 334 latrines have been constructed for 16,000 IDPs but soil conditions allow for only shallow latrines (2.2m depth) in some locations and these are already full and need to be replaced. With its a private sector partner, UNICEF is constructing new latrines for 4,000 IDPs. The high use rate for latrines has demonstrated community response to sanitation and hygiene interventions. Support will include expanded financing to NGO INTERSOS, which successfully implemented the first activities, but whose offices and facilities were completely destroyed during rioting following the rebel occupation of the town of Goz Beida in late November.

Sudanese Refugees

UNICEF provides almost 30,000 Sudanese refugees with 15 liters of water per person per day through our partner organization in Oure Cassoni camp. In Touloum, Iridimi and Oure Cassoni camps, almost 70,000 refugees received sanitation assistance in the form of family latrines and school latrines with hand washing facilities, and benefited from hygiene promotion programmes. UNICEF also provided water and environmental sanitation to Chadian communities living in a radius of 5 to 10 km around refugee camps. With its partners, UNICEF drilled 66 water points with hand pumps, and has

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developed hygiene promotion programmes for the prevention of Hepatitis E. Additional financing would prevent the interruption of water and sanitation activities until new resources become available, and even allow the expansion of some activities for host communities in an area where water and sanitation services are very scarce.

CAR Refugees

UNICEF's activities for CAR refugees and host communities in southern Chad aim to address the insufficient availability of water and sanitation services, in addition to inappropriate hygiene practices, a situation that is raising the risk of outbreaks of water-related diseases such as diarrheal diseases and Hepatitis E. Without new financing, UNICEF will not be able to meet even the minimum health, safe water and basic sanitation needs in refugee camps, let alone in host communities.

PROTECTION

IDPs

The proximity of the majority of IDP sites to the borders has led to serious security problems. Children have been abducted in attacks and forcibly engaged by Chadian or Sudanese armed groups in military activities. UNICEF is establishing a plan of action for the prevention of child recruitment, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers. Preparatory activities include analysis and data collection as well as consultations with key stakeholders and the collection of detailed information on the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict by the Chadian National Army, Sudanese armed groups and Chadian armed groups.

The risk of rape is high for girls and women in the IDP sites. UNICEF will initiate interventions for preventing and responding to sexual violence, providing assistance to more children and women in the IDP areas. Additional funding would allow support to international NGOs to improve the referral system, and to provide post-rape medical care and psychosocial support to GBV survivors. This would also allow the victims referred to Goz Beida hospital to be administered post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to reduce the risk of HIV transmission in addition to the provision of emergency contraception when needed. UNICEF would also support a medical and psychosocial outreach programme and the establishment of more child-friendly spaces (in coordination with education activities) in three major IDP locations. Psychosocial services would also be made available to children who have been severely affected by the events that led to their relocation.

Sudanese Refugees

UNICEF's protection activities in favour of Sudanese Refugees have resulted in the establishment of 72 child-centred spaces in eight camps and surrounding host communities to function as protection entry points and provide educational non-formal activities for war-affected children. Sensitization campaigns reaching over 125,000 parents, teachers and children were also conducted in order to strengthen responsibility of adults for children in their care. 65 child well-being committees were established to strengthen and develop local community protection mechanisms, while gendarmes were trained on children's rights and prevention/response to gender-based violence. Further financial support would allow for the continuation and expansion of those activities. It would also allow interventions to prevent and respond to child soldiering, to provide life skills training and relevant materials/equipments to adolescents and sensitize and train on sexual and gender-based violence and provide gender-sensitive programmes to support victims.

CAR Refugees

In Southern Chad, funding support would allow UNICEF safe playing environments for children, provide training on child rights and on reproductive health and distribute recreational and basic materials for children. Birth registration campaigns and support for sensitization and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence would also be provided.

3. APPEAL REQUIREMENTS AND RECEIPTS

As part of the 2006 Consolidated Appeals Process and other supplementary appeals, UNICEF requested US\$ 15,900,000 to be able to respond to the needs of Sudanese and CAR Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities in Chad, the majority of which being children and women. The response from the donor community has been encouraging, UNICEF having received US\$ 11,200,000 leaving 30% of estimated needs unfunded — principally in child protection, an essential area of support for children who have been forcibly displaced. However, with the situation in Darfur and eastern Chad becoming increasingly unstable, the need for UNICEF interventions, most notably for the rapidly growing number of displaced Chadians, is increasing, while the funding received for 2006 has already been committed.

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Additional resources are thus required to sustain existing activities, to cover the additional needs of over 40,000 IDPs who have been displaced since our last appeal in May, as well as to provide a funding bridge until the 2007 appeal is launched and funded. At the same time, the funding appeals for Sudanese and CAR Refugees have not been met in 2006 and additional resources for these beneficiaries could be immediately used for existing programs.

Table 1 - Funds Received Against Appeals

Appeal Sector	Requirements (US\$)	Funds Received (US\$)	Unmet Requirements (US\$)	% Unfunded
<i>IDPs and Host Communities</i>	<i>2 414 500</i>	<i>2 541 027</i>	<i>-126 527</i>	<i>-5%</i>
Health & Nutrition	627 000	593 837	33 163	5%
Education & Protection	1 078 000	1 105 281	-27 281	-3%
Water & Environmental Sanitation	709 500	841 909	-132 409	-19%
<i>Sudanese Refugees and Host Communities</i>	<i>12 609 125</i>	<i>7 837 274</i>	<i>4 771 851</i>	<i>38%</i>
Health & Nutrition	2 543 900	2 613 583	-69 683	-3%
Education	5 600 000	3 445 112	2 154 888	38%
Water & Environmental Sanitation	2 503 225	1 496 236	1 006 989	40%
Child Protection	1 962 000	282 343	1 679 657	86%
<i>CAR Refugees and Host Communities</i>	<i>907 200</i>	<i>796 995</i>	<i>110 205</i>	<i>12%</i>
Health & Nutrition	285 600	231 620	53 980	19%
Education	621 600	565 376	56 224	9%
Total	15 930 825	11 175 297	4 755 528	30%

Table 2 - Funds Received by Donor

Donor	Funds Received	Sector
USA / BPRM	4 065 916	Education, WES, Health & Nutrition
USAID	400 000	WES
USAID	165 000	Health & Nutrition
UNOCHA/CERF (IDPs)	1 870 062	Education, WES, Health & Nutrition
UNOCHA/CERF (CAR Refugees)	583 000	Education, Health & Nutrition
Sweden	1 505 640	Education, WES, Health & Nutrition
Netherlands	904 000	Education, WES, Health & Nutrition
Canada / CIDA	884 960	Education
Norway	796 718	Education, WES, Health & Nutrition
Total	11 175 297	

4. IMPACT OF UNDER-FUNDING AND CURRENT PRIORITIES

Activities to date have been highly successful in an extremely insecure and harsh environment. However, an additional US\$ 4,400,000 is urgently needed to meet the needs of the newly displaced and to ensure the timely availability of emergency health and nutrition, water supply and sanitation inputs to all IDPs. Should additional contributions fail to materialize soon, UNICEF may be forced to revise the size and scope of its planned activities, especially given we are facing large and increasing population movements.

In addition, priority requirements of another US\$ 3,435,000 for Sudanese refugees as well as US\$ 1,245,000 for CAR refugees could cover some of our 2006 appeal shortfall and some expanded projects benefiting those populations as well as host communities.

UNICEF expresses its gratitude to the donors who have thus far contributed to its emergency interventions and hopes that other donors will soon extend their support as well. The timely provision

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of resources will allow UNICEF to avoid any critical disruption in the provision of essential services and supplies across its five sectors of intervention, as well as to launch new important projects.

Table 3: Urgent priority requirements

URGENT PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 2006	
Project	Amount Required (US\$)
<i>IDPs and Host Communities</i>	<i>4 400 000</i>
Health & Nutrition	870 000
Education	1 850 000
Water & Environmental Sanitation	1 090 000
Protection	590 000
TOTAL URGENT PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS	4 400 000
<i>Sudanese Refugees and Host Communities</i>	<i>3 435 000</i>
Health & Nutrition	435 000
Education	1 300 000
Water & Environmental Sanitation	750 000
Protection	950 000
<i>CAR Refugees and Host Communities</i>	<i>1 245 000</i>
Health & Nutrition	235 000
Education	375 000
Water & Environmental Sanitation	425 000
Protection	210 000
TOTAL PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS	4 680 000

Details of the Chad emergency programme can be obtained from:

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