

UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

CHAD

IN 2007



CORE COUNTRY DATA

Significant disparities exist between regional and national averages.

Population under 18 (thousands)	5257
U5 mortality rate	208
Infant mortality rate	124
Maternal mortality ratio (1990-2005, reported)	1100
Primary school enrolment ratio (gross – World Bank)	78
Primary school enrolment ratio, 2000-2005, net (female)	46
% U1 fully immunized (DPT3)	20
% population using improved drinking water sources	42
Estimated no. of people (all ages) living with HIV, 2005 (thousands)	180
% U5 suffering moderate and severe underweight	37

Source: *The State of the World's Children 2007*

Summary of UNICEF financial needs for 2007

Sector	US\$
Eastern Chad – Sudanese refugees from Darfur and host communities	
Health and nutrition	1,148,000
Education	4,872,000
Water and environmental sanitation	2,648,000
Protection	873,600
Eastern Chad – Internally displaced persons and host communities	
Health and nutrition	804,700
Education	1,084,600
Water and environmental sanitation	1,934,000
Protection	414,400
Southern Chad – Central African refugees and host communities	
Health and nutrition	350,268
Education	694,400
Water and environmental sanitation	1,013,675
Protection	420,000
Total*	16,257,643

* The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

1. CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The most critical humanitarian challenge for Chad stems from continued population displacement in the East, resulting both from conflict in the Darfur region of neighbouring Sudan and from insecurity within Chad itself. The instability in the northern part of the Central African Republic is also increasingly interrelated with the conflict in Darfur and the instability in Eastern Chad, thus raising an additional challenge in Southern Chad.

More than 215,000 Sudanese refugees from Darfur now live in 12 camps in Eastern Chad as a result of the crisis that began in 2004. It is estimated that some 85 per cent of these refugees are children and women, many of whom are victims or witnesses of unspeakable atrocities. Sudanese refugees are now receiving assistance that meets international standards, such as 15 litres 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 for humanitarian intervention in 2007. Other important objectives include protection of refugee children and women, such as preventing the recruitment of children by rebel groups and protecting women from domestic and sexual violence. Secondary education is urgently needed to reduce adolescents' exposure to the threat of recruitment, and to enable them to develop skills for rebuilding their lives once they are able to return to Sudan. Another critical issue for children and women refugees is the proximity of two refugee camps to the Chad-Sudan border, and the impact that a deterioration of security might have on their well-being. For this reason, the government of Chad and UN agencies have agreed to relocate Oure Cassoni and Am Nabak camps.

Humanitarian intervention in Eastern Chad in 2007 must also respond to the assistance needs of nearly 65,000 internally displaced Chadians, as well as the local population affected by their displacement. In Eastern Chad, only 34 per cent of the population have access to safe drinking water and less than 1 per cent of families in rural areas use latrines. The sudden rise in population density with the arrival of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has caused overcrowding, 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. Lack of access to health services and essential medicines must also be addressed. Malaria is the number one cause of death among under-five children in Eastern Chad, where only 10 per cent of the population have access to health centres. Chronic malnutrition and almost universal failure to maintain exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life weaken children's capacity to fight off and recover from illness.

Access to education is also very limited; most schools are rudimentary shelters, with teachers who have little or no formal training and students who lack learning materials. The main objectives for providing assistance to IDPs and affected Chadian communities in 2007 are to provide safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities, essential health care and nutrition assistance, such as measles vaccinations, vitamin A supplementation, de-worming treatments, high-protein biscuits, and insecticide-treated mosquito nets, as well as primary school education for school-aged children.

In Southern Chad, over 45,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) are living in four refugee camps. The critical issue for 2007 is to provide basic services to both refugee and host communities, addressing the low health and nutritional status of CAR refugee children; the high incidence of acute respiratory infections, malaria and diarrhoeal diseases; the lack of adequate access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities; the need for protection and medical care of women who have suffered sexual and gender-based violence; and the shortage of classrooms and teaching and learning materials for school-aged children.

2. KEY ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006

In close collaboration with Chadian governmental authorities, international and national NGOs and other UN agencies, UNICEF continued to respond to the humanitarian needs of displaced populations and host communities in Eastern and Southern Chad. It has mainly focused on the priority areas of health, nutrition, education, water and environmental sanitation, and child protection.

Sudanese refugees and host communities

Health and nutrition: 96 per cent of refugee children aged 6 months-15 years were vaccinated against measles; health workers were trained for vaccinations; insecticide-treated mosquito nets were provided to under-five children and pregnant women; equipment, supplies, medicines and nutritional supplements were provided to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres (to date in 2006, 83.4 per cent of children admitted for severe acute malnutrition recovered); 96 per cent of children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation; 86 per cent of children aged 12 months-14 years were de-wormed. UNICEF also conducted nutritional surveys in four camps.

Education: 96 per cent of school-aged 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; 900 primary schoolteachers and 372 pre-school facilitators were trained; physical education classes were provided in four camps.

Water and environmental sanitation: In Ouro Cassoni camp, almost 30,000 refugees received 15 litres of water per person per day. In Touloum, Iridimi and Ouro Cassoni camps, almost 70,000 refugees received sanitation assistance in the form of family latrines and school latrines with handwashing 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 46 boreholes with handpumps and 20 wells with handpumps, and has developed hygiene promotion programmes for the prevention of hepatitis E.

Child protection: 72 child-centred spaces were established 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 that reached 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.

IDPs and host communities

Health and nutrition: With its partners, UNICEF monitored the nutritional status of children in IDP-affected communities and established a stock of high-energy biscuits; 92 per cent of children aged 6 months-15 years were vaccinated against measles and 92 per cent of those aged 0-59 months were vaccinated against polio; 80 per cent of children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation, and 20 per cent of those aged 12 months-14 years were de-wormed. In addition, 852 insecticide-treated mosquito nets and 3,000 blankets were distributed to families with pregnant women and under-five children.

Education: UNICEF conducted a census of school-aged children and trained 54 community-based teachers; 120 classrooms are currently under construction; 145 school-in-a-box kits were pre-positioned, each of which provides teaching and learning materials for 80 students. Parent-teacher associations were strengthened and encouraged to become fully involved in running their schools and financially supporting their teachers.

Water and environmental sanitation: UNICEF provided over 13,000 IDPs and people from host communities with safe drinking water by installing four water pumping stations and drilling 12 boreholes with handpumps; 38 additional boreholes with handpumps are being drilled in IDP-affected villages; 160 family latrines, each serving 20 persons, were constructed with UNICEF

support; four water point management committees were established to oversee the consumption of fuel and the use of equipment at the pumping stations and boreholes; family water kits and sanitation kits were distributed to over 5,000 IDPs. Each family water kit contains one bucket, two jerrycans, one packet of 50 chloride tablets, and seven bars of soap. IDPs and host communities benefited from hygiene education activities.

CAR refugees and host communities

Health and nutrition: Children aged 6 months-15 years were vaccinated against measles; insecticide-treated mosquito nets were distributed to children and pregnant women to reduce the incidence of malaria; children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation.

Education: UNICEF distributed school materials to all CAR refugee children for the current school year and is currently building 30 semi-permanent classrooms, in addition to having conducted an evaluation mission to prepare new interventions.

3. PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2007

Coordination and partnership

Coordination structures are well established for humanitarian actions by government, agencies, and NGOs. UNICEF coordinates education, child nutrition, and child protection; and coordinates water and environmental sanitation together with UNHCR, and health together with WHO.

Regular programme

The humanitarian actions are directly linked to the national development programme. The Sudanese refugees and Chadian IDPs are located in two of the five regions of concentration for the UNICEF development programme. Through this overlap of humanitarian and development locations, UNICEF supports the needs of the Chadians affected by the presence of the refugees and capacity-building for government officials to manage the totality of their development and humanitarian responsibilities.

Eastern Chad – Sudanese refugees from Darfur and host communities

Health and nutrition (US\$ 1,148,000)

UNICEF will improve the health of some 135,000 Sudanese refugee children, 80,000 refugee women of childbearing age and nearly 200,000 children and 115,000 women of childbearing age from host communities, by implementing the following key activities:

- Train health personnel and community workers on nutrition issues;
- Purchase and distribute vaccines and immunization materials, essential drugs, vitamin A, blankets, insecticide-treated nets, micronutrients, therapeutic foods, anthropometric materials and tools required for nutritional surveys;
- Organize catch-up immunization campaigns and outreach immunization activities;
- Undertake information, education and communication through mass sensitization campaigns directed to populations in Eastern Chad on community-based measures aimed at preventing and fighting malnutrition;
- Support therapeutic feeding centres in camps and host communities;
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities through nutritional surveys.

Education (US\$ 4,872,000)

To ensure that 61,000 primary school-aged refugee children, 25,000 pre-school-aged refugee children and 20,000 primary school-aged children from host communities have access to quality education, UNICEF will implement the following key activities:

- Increase school attendance, particularly the enrolment of girls in host communities, through social communication campaign;
- Improve and/or upgrade classrooms and provide sufficient teaching and learning materials in refugee camps;
- Provide water points, latrines, learning materials, furniture and teacher training in 40 schools in

host communities;

- Promote the use of the Sudanese Curriculum in refugee camps;
- Train and monitor teachers in refugee camps and host communities, including on gender-sensitive approaches;
- Monitor the quality of education and evaluate standards and progress in the sector.

Water and environmental sanitation (US\$ 2,648,800)

UNICEF will ensure availability of safe water and basic sanitation and prevent water-borne diseases for the 215,000 refugees and 30,000 members of host communities in Eastern Chad through the following key activities:

- Support operation/maintenance of existing water supply infrastructures;
- Rehabilitate/construct water infrastructures, latrines and handwashing facilities;
- Promote hygiene and train on proper use and maintenance of latrines and water points;
- Procure and distribute basic family water kits and hygiene kits for 15,000 households;
- Set up a surveillance system and promote vector control interventions.

Protection (US\$ 873,600)

UNICEF will contribute to protect and improve the well-being of 120,000 Sudanese refugee and host community children and of 50,000 women in Eastern Chad through the following key activities:

- Consolidate child-friendly spaces, provide refresher courses on child rights and reproductive health for members of the committees and distribute recreational and basic materials for children;
- Undertake birth registration campaign and support parental education;
- Support vocational training and income-generating projects;
- Train security personnel, NGO staff and community leaders on children's rights and on the prevention of and response to recruitment/association of children with fighting forces;
- Provide life skills training and relevant materials/equipments to adolescents;
- Support prevention of sexual and gender-based violence as well as sensitization campaign;
- Support sexual and gender-based violence referral systems to provide gender-sensitive psychosocial and medical care to victims.

Eastern Chad - Internally displaced persons and host communities

Health and nutrition (US\$ 804,700)

UNICEF will contribute to the improvement of the health and nutritional status of approximately 70,000 internally displaced and host community children, through the following key activities:

- Purchase and distribute 25,000 insecticide-treated nets and 25,000 blankets for vulnerable under-five children and pregnant women;
- Provide cold-chain and communication equipment for the eight health centres in the IDP areas;
- Provide support to therapeutic feeding centres in IDP areas through the provision of anthropometric equipment, food supplements and therapeutic foods, ReSoMal and oral rehydration salts;
- Establish home-based therapeutic feeding practices for severely malnourished children in host communities;
- Undertake mass and interpersonal communication campaign to reduce water feeding of children under six months of age from current 98 per cent prevalence to below 40 per cent;
- Purchase and distribute 10 emergency health kits and midwifery equipment;
- Purchase and distribute essential drugs, including de-worming tablets, antimalarial drugs etc.;
- Reinforce routine expanded programme on immunization (EPI) with all seven antigens;
- Train and supervise health staff (NGO and Government) serving in IDP areas;
- Set up a nutritional surveillance system and conduct a nutritional survey among IDPs every six months;
- Support information, education and communication campaigns for promoting healthy behaviours.

Education (US\$ 1,084,600)

UNICEF will ensure that 14,000 internally displaced and host community school-aged children in Eastern Chad have access to quality primary education through the following key activities:

- Organize campaigns to sensitize refugee and host communities on the benefits of community support of teachers and primary schools through parent/teacher associations;
- Improve and/or upgrade 120 classrooms in communities hosting IDPs;
- Train 120 teachers on gender-sensitive techniques and methodologies;
- Procure and distribute pedagogical material, books and school supplies, including UNICEF school kits;
- Monitor the quality of education and evaluate standards and progress at IDP sites.

Water and environmental sanitation (US\$ 1,934,000)

UNICEF will ensure the availability of safe water and basic sanitation and prevent water-borne diseases among 65,000 IDPs and 20,000 members of host communities in Eastern Chad through the following key activities:

- Support operation/maintenance of existing water supply infrastructures;
- Rehabilitate/construct water infrastructures, latrines and handwashing facilities;
- Promote hygiene and train on proper use and maintenance of latrines and water points;
- Procure and distribute basic family water kits and hygiene kits for 13,000 households;
- Set up a surveillance system and promote vector control interventions.

Protection (US\$ 414,400)

UNICEF will contribute to protect 35,000 internally displaced children under 18 years of age and ensure availability of services that prevent and respond to violence, exploitation and abuse of children through the following key activities:

- Consolidate child-friendly spaces in IDP sites and host community villages;
- Provide recreational and basic materials for children;
- Train security personnel, NGO staff, child-friendly spaces animators and community leaders on children's rights and on the prevention of and response to child soldiering;
- Provide life skills training and relevant materials/equipments to adolescents;
- Sensitize and train on sexual and gender-based violence and provide gender-sensitive programmes to support victims;
- Support parental education.

Southern Chad – Central African refugees and host communities

Health and nutrition (US\$ 350,268)

In order to improve the general health and nutritional status of approximately 45,000 Central African refugees and 98,900 members of host communities in Southern Chad, UNICEF will implement the following key activities:

- Purchase and distribute 15,000 insecticide-treated nets for children and pregnant women living in camps and host communities and create buffer stock of 1,000 nets for new refugee arrivals;
- Support supplementary feeding centres and therapeutic feeding centres in refugee camps, the district hospital (Gore and Danamadji) and health centres in Southern Chad;
- Purchase and distribute five new emergency health kits; five midwifery kits, 2 - Equipment; twenty midwifery kits, 3 - Renewable for 1,000 normal deliveries; drugs for health centres; equipment for two hospitals and three health centres;
- Support routine expanded programme on immunization activities in refugee camps and in host communities;
- Conduct a maternal and neonatal tetanus immunization campaign in refugee camps;
- Train health staff and therapeutic feeding centres' workers serving in refugee camps and in host communities on health themes and on the new protocol for the management of acute malnutrition;
- Support information, education and communication campaigns on immunization, antenatal care, nutrition and prevention of acute respiratory infections, malaria and diarrhoea diseases.

Education (US\$ 694,400)

UNICEF will ensure that 10,000 Central African refugee children and 5,000 primary school-aged children from host communities have access to quality education through the following activities:

- Organize campaigns to sensitize refugee and host communities on the benefits of community support of teachers and primary schools through parent/teacher associations;
- Construct classrooms as well as water and sanitation facilities;
- Provide school furniture, teaching and learning materials;
- Train and build capacity of school principals, teachers, parent/teacher associations;
- Provide nutritional supplements for targeted children and treatment for intestinal worms;
- Support planning, coordination and project management.

Water and environmental sanitation (US\$ 1,013,675)

UNICEF will ensure the availability of safe water and basic sanitation as well as prevent water-borne diseases for the benefit of 45,000 refugees and 98,900 members of host communities through the following key activities:

- Construct water infrastructures, latrines and handwashing facilities;
- Promote hygiene and train on proper use and maintenance of latrines and water points;
- Procure and distribute basic family water kits and hygiene kits for 25,000 households;
- Set up a surveillance system and promote vector control interventions.

Protection (US\$ 420,000)

UNICEF will contribute to protect and improve the well-being of 30,000 CAR refugee and host community children and youth and of 15,000 women in Gore, Gondje, Maro and Danamadji through the following key activities:

- Consolidate child-friendly spaces in each of the refugee camps and in the host community villages;
- Provide training on child rights and reproductive health;
- Distribute recreational and basic materials for children;
- Organize birth registration campaign and support parental education;
- Support vocational training and income-generating projects;
- Train security personnel, NGO staff and community leaders on children's rights;
- Provide life skills training and relevant materials/equipments to adolescents;
- Support sexual and gender-based violence referral systems to provide gender-sensitive psychosocial and medical care to victims;
- Sensitize and train on sexual and gender-based violence and provide gender-sensitive programmes to support victims.